AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND FAO/WHO/UNICEF CONCERNING THE FIFTH ADDENDUM TO THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS FOR THE APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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Signed at Manila, for the Philippine Government, September 23, 1969; for FAO, September 23, 1969; for UNICEF, July 14, 1969; and, at Rome for FAO, August 12, 1969.

Note: The Agreement entered into force, September-23, 1969.

Reference: This Agreement is also published in VIII DFA TS No. 2, p. 156.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, hereinafter referred to as "the GOVERNMENT;" the FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, hereinafter referred to as "FAO;" the WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, hereinafter referred to as "WHO;" and the UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, hereinafter referred to as "UNICEF,"

HAVE AGREED to the following Addendum to the Plan of Operations for a Pilot Project in Applied Nutrition in Bayambang, Pangasinan, Philippines, signed by the Government on 10 February 1964, by FAO on 7 April 1964, by WHO on 14 February 1964 and by UNICEF on 4 February 1964.

PART I

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Fifth Addendum is to record the agreement of the parties as regards:

a. the continuation and expansion of the project in Bayambang Pangasinan, Cebu, Bukidnon, Isabela, Laguna/San Pablo City and Baguio/Benguet,

b. continuation of a National Applied Nutrition Training Centre in Bayambang,

c. continuation of applied nutrition courses in five regional teacher training colleges in Ilocos Norte, Albay, Leyte, Iloilo and Zamboanga, the introduction of applied nutrition activities in the Laboratory and supporting schools (25 schools), and

d. introduction of applied nutrition activities in Negros Oriental, Davao Norte and Zambales

PART II

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Existing ANP Activities

The programme as now developing comprises seven distinct projects. Annex I is a statement of progress as of

mid-1969.

1.1 Bayambang

The pilot phase of the original Bayambang project ended in June 1967. Annex I to the Third Addendum contains a review of this phase of the programme. Annex I to the Fourth Addendum contains a review of progress of the expansion of the project from the pilot phase through June 1968.

1.2 Cebu

The Cebu project, as provided for under the Second Addendum, began in January 1967 with the training of personnel and collection of baseline data in four Barrios. Progress since then, in relation to the targets set out in the Second and Third Addenda, is reviewed in Annex I to this Fifth Addendum. It is noted that of the 47 schools to which the programme should have expanded under the Third Addendum, less than half of this number have been able to implement the programme according to the anticipated schedule.

1.3 Pangasinan

The Pangasinan expansion as provided for under the Third Addendum, began in ten schools in November 1967 with the training of personnel. Progress since then, in relation to the target set out in the Third Addendum, is reviewed in Annex I to this Fifth Addendum. By the end of 1969, there will be 20 schools in the area implementing the programme, ten schools having been added in the Fourth Addendum.

1.4 Bukidnon

The Bukidnon project began in December 1967 with the training of personnel for six pilot schools. Under the Fourth Addendum, the project was expanded to 20 additional schools. A review of the progress in relation to the targets set out in the Third and Fourth Addenda is shown in Annex I to this Fifth Addendum.

1.5. Isabela

The Isabela project area was highly developed (private funds and local activity) prior to the beginning of implementation of the programme there, in August of 1968, under the Fourth Addendum. In that year, the programme was initiated in 20 schools.

1.6 Baguio/Benguet

Under the Fourth Addendum, the programme in this area is being initiated in five .schools during the calendar year 1969.

1.7 Laguna/San Pablo City

In August 1968, applied nutrition activities were initiated (Fourth Addendum) in four schools in Laguna and one in San Pablo City.

2. The National Applied Nutrition Training Centre

A six-week (national) training session was held in Bayambang in the summer of 1967. Under the Fourth Addendum, it was planned to establish a permanent National Applied Nutrition Training Centre in Baguio. In the summer of 1968, a second six-week training session was held for supervisors and key personnel, bringing the total number of persons trained in two ses-sions to 107. Subsequently, it was decided to locate the permanent centre in Bayambang, and the provisions in the Fourth Addendum relating to this aspect of the programme will be implemented during the calendar year 1969 in Bayambang. By the end of 1969, three more training sessions will have been held involving key personnel of the Bureau of Public Schools and other agencies participating in the development of the programme.

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3. The Regional Teacher-Training Colleges

Concentrated courses on applied nutrition, such as those conducted in Pangasinan Normal School during the school year 1967-68, are now being offered in Cebu and Bukidnon, and in the five Normal Colleges which sent delegates to the six-week training in Baguio (namely, Ilocos Norte, Albay, Iloilo City, Leyte and Zamboanga City).

4. National Nutrition Programme

The USAID/Philippine Government comprehensive national nutrition programme described in the Fourth Addendum, has recently changed some-what in form and scope. The mothercraft feeding stations involved in the programme will be attached to rural health units, and will be staffed by newly created positions in the Health Department manning tables. It is now expected that the programme will expand to nine provinces over a three-year period, with four such "mothercraft feeding centres" being started in each province involved.

PART III

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The objectives to be pursued and the methods to be used under this Addendum in connection with expansion to new areas as described in Part II will be the same as those developed in connection with the Bayambang, Cebu, and Bukidnon projects. The emphasis continues to be on nutrition

programmes organized through the elementary schools, but with more attention to be paid to reaching the homes through coordination with other agen-cies and frequent home visitation by elementary school teachers to advise on home food production and child feeding.

PART IV

PROJECT PERSPECTIVES

1. The project has reached a crucial stage. On the basis of recommenda-tions of the international agencies, a comprehensive evaluation of the programme's impact in the Bayambang area was undertaken in 1968, covering all aspects of project activity. The results of these surveys (expected in May 1969), when compared with the baseline data collected four years previously, should provide firm indications as to the ways in which significant results can and cannot be obtained. This, in turn, should provide a well documented basis for the establishment of a national plan, a national commitment, which would eventually carry the programme to every province in the country.

> 1.1 The groundwork for that expansion has in several ways already been laid. Firstly, a fundamental feature of the project to date has been its linkage with the eight Government normal schools. The Plan of Operations and Second and Third Addenda constructed programmes around three of the normal schools. Under the Fourth and Fifth Addenda, the programme has been extended to the remaining five. In each case, curriculum revision and training at the Normal School has proceeded a radiation of the programme to nearby elementary schools. In the process, several thousand Normal School students, by end 1970, will have been made aware of the urgency of local nutrition programmes, and will have been given the knowledge and training with which to make them a reality. A substantial percentage of these thousands will already have become junior teachers, and will be "in place" in elementary schools throughout the country. The Normal Schools have also been used as centres for in-service training for elementary school teachers, though these, of course, have only been drawn from the areas into which the programme has so far formally expanded.

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1.2 There is a second development which, though not a built-in aspect of the Philippines Applied Nutrition programme, has undoubtedly been fostered by it. The burgeoning regional, provincial and municipal nutrition councils which are now working closely with the project staff in most of the project areas, provide the requisite coordination through which local private support, and local Government support through representatives of numerous Government agencies, can be marshalled and channelled to extend and expand the programme throughout the country. The gradual shifting of responsibility for the programme to these regional, provincial, and municipal nutrition councils is a logical and natural development. The process has already begun, and should be well on its way by end 1970, when a nationwide programme for expansion could be initiated. Such councils have in past years been established particularly under the leadership of the Nutrition Foundation of the Philip-pines. It is partly because of existing community leadership of this sort that ANP has been extended into six provinces other than the eight in which the normal schools are located.

1.3 Finally, by end 1970, the Philippine Applied Nutrition programme will have been tested under a variety of geographical, agricultural, social and economic conditions. In dozens of municipalities in fourteen different provinces, problem areas which could not have been anticipated or which were ill-defined in 1964 (such as local variations on the problems of water supply and community counterpart funds) will have been confronted and, on the whole, resolved. With each new expansion area, we have learned, are learning, and will learn new lessons, and the picture should be sufficiently complete by end 1970 to allow the Government to responsibly plan a national nutrition programme. Other lessons and techniques will no doubt have been learned from the First Lady's Seed Programme, from the AID-assisted Department of Health Feeding Programme, and others, and these elements will also be useful in projecting and plotting a truly nationwide ANP.

1.4 This Fifth Addendum, therefore, should serve more or less to close a chapter 6r phase of applied nutrition development in the Philippines, in anticipation of a new one. The project might thus be considered to have passed through two phases and to be on the verge of a third:

Phase 1 — Bayambang pilot area, 1964 to 1967

Phase 2 — initial expansion to other areas, 1967 to 1970

a. all eight normal schools, 300 elementary schools

b. fourteen provinces

Phase 3 — development of the nation-wide programme to cover the remaining 52 provinces, 1970 onwards.

PART V

PLAN OF ACTION

1. Bayambang

The project will continue in the original area according to the pattern described in the Plan of Operations and the First and Second Addenda. The following activities will be given emphasis during the period of implementation of the Fifth Addendum:

a. Demonstration of storage, preservation, marketing and distribution of food products at the Pangasinan Normal School farm.

b. Continuation of concentration courses at Pangasinan Normal School and inclusion of applied nutrition activities in off-campus, practice teaching assignments.

c. Follow-up to ensure that the personnel trained so far are in fact per-forming the functions for which they were trained.

2. Cebu

Expansion to 30 schools under the Fourth Addendum is deferred to 1970, by which time, 82 schools in the province will have been included in the programme. Factors surrounding the deferment of implementation of the programme in the 30 expansion schools are cited in Annex I. Details of the rescheduled training for the 30 schools are in Annex III.

3. Pangasinan

The plan is to expand the programme from the existing 20 schools to ten more in 1969-70 (Fifth Addendum), so that by the end of 1970, 30 schools will be participating in the areas of Pangasinan province, Dagupan City and San Carlos City. Details of training activities in this connection are to be found in Annex II.

4. Bukidnon

Expansion to 20 schools under the Fourth Addendum will be carried out over a two year period 1968-1970, by the end of which time, 26 schools in Bukidnon will have been included in the programme. Factors surrounding the deferment are cited in Annex I. Details of additional training for the 20 schools are in Annex IV.

5. Isabela

Applied nutrition activities will be extended to 20 additional schools in 1970 under the Fifth Addendum. By the end of 1970, 40 schools will have been covered. This rapid expansion is thought justified for the reasons cited in Annex I. Details of training are to be found in Annex V.

6. Baguio/Benguet

Applied nutrition activities will expand to ten additional schools, with this Fifth Addendum, during 1970. By the end of 1970, fifteen schools in the area will have been covered. Details of the training are in Annex VI.

7. Laguna/San Pablo City

Applied Nutrition activities will expand to ten additional schools, with this Fifth Addendum. By the end of 1970, then, fifteen schools will have been covered. Details of the training are in Annex VII.

8. Ilocos Norte, Albay, Leyte, Iloilo City, and Zamboanga City

> 8.1 Concentrated courses in applied nutrition will continue to be offered in the five regional teacher-training (normal) colleges located in the above project areas, as described in the Fourth Addendum.
>
> 8.2 Applied nutrition activities will be initiated in the Laboratory School and four additional elementary schools in each of the five school divisions where the normal colleges are located. These project areas will be developed along the same lines as have been agreed to in the previous project areas. Details of the training are in Annex IX.

9. Negros Oriental, Davao Norte, and Zambales

Applied nutrition activities will be initiated in ten schools in Negros Oriental, and in five schools in each of Davao Norte and Zambales, along the same lines as have been agreed to in the previous project areas. Details of the training are in Annex X.

10. The National Applied Nutrition Training Centre

Under the Fifth Addendum, training courses on the topics described in the Fourth Addendum will continue to be held. However, the duration of each training session will be four, rather than six, weeks with four sessions to be

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held during the year. This length of session is preferred by the agencies who will be sending their key personnel. A schedule for 1969-70 is tentatively planned as follows:

a. first course — September

b. second course — November/December

c. third course — February

d. fourth course — May

All agencies represented in the National Co-ordinating Committee on F'ood and Nutrition will be invited to send one delegate each to each training session. Supervisory personnel from the expansion areas representing all dis-ciplines involved in the programme will likewise attend these sessions. Details of the training are in Annex VIII.

11. A training course for personnel of the Nutrition Division of the Bureau of Health Services, as described in the Fourth Addendum, will again be conducted at the National Applied Nutrition Training Centre. Participants will again include regional, provincial, and municipal health personnel. One two-week training session will be conducted for 60 participants. Details of the training are to be found in Annex XI.

PART VI

ADMINISTRATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Co-ordination of the activities of the project at the national, regional, provincial, and local levels will, in general, continue to be as described in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda thereto.

1.1 In the Bureau of Public Schools, the project staff at national level includes, besides a liaison officer, one home economist, one nutritionist, one agriculturist, one senior training officer, one teaching aids specialist, and one research nutritionist, who give full time to the project. The functions of the departmental three-man team, with the exception of those of the medical nutritionist, are performed by this staff. There are two medical nutritionists in the Bureau who are assigned part-time to the project.

The National Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from Food and Nutrition Research Centre, Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, Agricultural Productivity Commission, Bureau of Plant Industry, Presidential Arm on Community Development, Bureau of Health Services and project executives, has been reactivated and is meeting on a regular bi-monthly basis. This committee will coordinate closely with the National Co-ordinating Council on Food and Nutrition in promoting the various activities of the programme.

1.2 The Nutrition Councils on the regional, provincial and municipal levels will continue to serve as the advisory/policy-making bodies to promote the co-ordination of the programme in the project areas, and will receive minutes of the meetings of the National Advisory Committee, as well as guidance and direction in the form of visits.

1.3 The existing technical personnel in the project, as stated in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda thereto, will continue as described.

1.4 The following full-time technical personnel will be employed in the projects, for each of the following areas of expansion:

Pangasinan

Negros Oriental

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Davao Norte

One General Education Supervisor

Zambales

(nutrition)

Ilocos Norte

One General Education Supervisor

Albay

(agriculture)

Leyte

Iloilo

Zamboanga City

The requirement for the position "General Education Supervisor (Agriculture)" will be a BS degree in Agriculture with specialization in hor-ticulture or animal husbandry. This individual will be in charge of all food production activity in the project area concerned. The requirement for a "General Education Supervisor (Nutrition)" is a BS degree in Education with specialization in nutrition or nutrition education. The duties of this individual will be those of a supervising research nutritionist in charge of nutrition education and training as well as the school feeding programme in the project area concerned.

1:5 In addition, clerical and typing staff, drivers and other auxiliary personnel as required will be employed full-time in the projects as support for the administrative and technical staff employed on the project.

PART VII

COMMITMENTS OF WHO

1. The staff of the Western Pacific Regional Office of WHO will provide such technical advice and guidance as may be required for the successful execution of the project.

PART VIII

COMMITMENTS OF WHO

1. FAO will continue to assist the project through its regional and headquarters staff within the limits of time and funds available and, subject to the availability of funds and a request by the Government under the United Nations Development Programme of Technical Assistance, through ad hoc consultants.

PART IX

COMMITMENTS OF UNICEF

1. In addition to the commitments set forth in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda thereto, the UNICEF Executive Board at its May 1969 session has approved an allocation in the amount of $107,000, plus $60,000 available from previous allocations, for the provision of additional supplies, equipment, transport, and stipends for use in the project during the period mid — 1969 to end — 1970.

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1.1 For the Cebu project, training grants are provided for 30 schools.

1.2 For the Pangasinan project, water supply equipment, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, demonstration and training equipment, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, and training grants for 10 schools.

1.3 For the Bukidnon project, training grants for 26 schools.

1.4 For the Isabela project, water supply equipment, vegetables seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, demonstration and training equipment, training grants for 20 schools.

1.5 For the Baguio/Benguet project, water supply equipment, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, demonstration and training equipment, and training grants for 10 schools, and one kombi.

1.6 For the Laguna/San Pablo City project, water supply equipment, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, demonstration and training equipment, training grants for 10 schools, and one kombi.

1.7 For the Ilocos Norte, Albay, Leyte, Iloilo City, Zamboanga City, Davao Norte and Zambales projects, water supply equipment, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, demonstration and training equipment, training grants for 5 schools each, and a vehicle for Davao Norte.

1.8 For the Negros Oriental project, water supply equipment, vegetable seeds, fertilizers and insecticides/fungicides, garden tools, school feeding and kitchen equipment, demonstration and training equipment, training grants for 10 schools, and one kombi.

1.9 Forthe National Applied Nutrition Training Centres, training grants.

1.10 For the 8 Government Normal Schools, reference books.

1.11 Forthe central office of the Philippine Applied Nutrition Programme, Bureau of Public Schools, an electric duplicating machine and ink, and one Kombi.

1.12 For the Division of Nutrition at the Bureau of Health Services, training grants.

2. any unused funds shall revert to the general resources of UNICEF.

3. Transfer of title to UNICEF equipment:

3.1 With the exception of motor vehicles, for which UNICEF will issue a loan agreement, the supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF shall be transferred to the Government immediately upon arrival in the country. Transfer shall be accomplished upon delivery to UNICEF of a signed Government Receipt on the form provided by UNICEF.

3.2 Should any of the supplies and equipment thus transferred not be used, for any reason, for the purpose of this Addendum or the previous Addenda to the Plan of Operations, UNICEF may require the return of any or all such supplies and equipment remaining unused and the Government will then be requested to make such items freely available to UNICEF.

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PART X

COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

1. The Government will continue to provide to the participating depart-ments and agencies all lands, premises, supplies, equipment, staff, funds and other things required for the proper operation of the project, except those which are agreed to be provided by the co-operating international agencies as detailed in Parts VII through IX above.

1.1 The Department of Education, through the Bureau of Public Schools, will carry the major responsibility for the continuation and expansion of the project and will provide the necessary premises, personnel, supplies, equipment and funds for them. A position for an agricultural engineer has been provided for Fiscal Year 1968-69. This individual will supervise the survey and installation of water supply systems in the participating schools.

1.2 The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, in addition to the commitments made in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda, will provide through the Bureau of Plant Industry seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides. This Bureau will also provide technical assistance in food production and training.

1.3 The Bureau of Animal Industry will continue to provide technical assistance in poultry and livestock raising in schools and communities including training of personnel.

1.4 The Bureau of Soils will analyse soil sample in project areas and recommend the desired rate of fertilizer applicaton for maximum yield.

1.5 The Agricultural Productivity Commission will provide agriculture and extension workers and 4-H club workers to coordinate closely with the project in the establishment of field demonstration centres. Nutrition training and education would be emphasized in the pre- and in-service training of field workers in the commission. The field officials shall help in training personnel in agriculture.

1.6 The Nutrition Division of the Bureau of Health Services, through its National Medical Nutritionist, will have the responsibility of collecting medical data in the areas concerned and will also conduct surveys on supplementary feeding patterns of infants and toddlers. The staff of the rural health units will take charge of the clinical examination of pre-school children and will also assist school health personnel when requested.

The sanitary engineers of the Department will be responsible for the survey of water supply requirements and for designing the systems both in the schools and in the villages. They will also supervise the construction, proper use and maintenance of the systems. Health personnel will participate as often as necessary in barrio nutrition programmes jointly with the classroom teachers and other workers.

1.7 The Fisheries Commission will continue to co-operate with the project in accordance with the commitments agreed upon in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda thereto.

1.8 Presidential Arm on Community Development (PACD) field personnel will help to strengthen the barrio organization and assist in the collection, tabulation and interpretation of socio-economic baseline data. PACD will also assist in providing water supply systems in the barrios where there are inadequate sources of water.

1.9 The Social Welfare Administration will assist in the training of personnel.

1.10 The Philippine National Red Cross regional and provincial chapters will provide weighing scales to certain participating schools, as well as vegetables and cereal seeds for the school and community gardens.

1.11 The Department of National Defense, the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, and the Food and

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Nutrition Research Center will continue to co-operate with the project in accordance with the commitments agreed upon in the Plan of Operations and the previous Addenda thereto.

1.12 The Government's budget for the continuation of the project will be F808,872 from the Bureau of Public Schools. Annex XII shows the details of this budget.

PART XI

FINAL PROVISIONS

1. This Addendum will come into effect upon signature by the parties and will remain in effect through 30 December 1970.

2. Except as modified by this present Fifth Addendum the Plan of Operations and the four previous Addenda thereto remain in effect for a like period, and all of their parts and provisions are hereby specifically reiterated.

3. This Addendum may be modified by written agreement between the parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Fifth Addendum in twelve copies in English.

At Manila, on 23 September 1969. FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) JOSE D. INGLES
Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs

At Manila, on 23 September 1969. FOR THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION:

(Sgd.) FRANCISCO J. DY, M.D.
Regional Director

At Rome, on August 12, 1969. FOR THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

(Sgd.) ORIO V. BOROT
Deputy Disaster-General

At Manila, on July 14, 1969. FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND:

(Sgd.) ANTONY E. MEAGER
UNICEF Representative

THE PHILIPPINES APPLIED NUTRITION PROJECT ORGANIZATION CHART
(See Original Document (6 Phil.Treaty Series 373)

ATTACHMENT 2

PERSONNEL AND LOCAL PEOPLE TRAINED IN THE PHILIPPINES APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME
AUGUST 1968 - APRIL 1969
(See Original Document (6 Phil.Treaty Series 374-375)

ANNEX I

REVIEW OF PROGRESS TO END JUNE 1969 IN RELATION TO THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS AND THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH ADDENDA

1. National Administration

1.1 The National Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from the Food and Nutrition Research Centre (FNRC), the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines, the Agricultural Productivity Commission, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Presidential Arm for Community Development (PACD), the Bureau of Health Services, and the Project Executive of the Bayambang project areas, began, during 1968-1969, to meet regularly and to coordinate closely with the National Coordinating Council on Food and Nutrition, in promoting the activities of the programme.

1.2 Provincial advisory committees, composed of personnel from cooperating provincial agencies and local advisory committees, have been organized in some project areas to promote coordination. Other project areas have regional, provincial or local nutrition councils. The advisory bodies receive guidance and direction from the National Advisory Committee during visits or in the form of minutes of its bi-monthly meetings.

1.3 Full-time ANP technical personnel supervise the activities in the project areas with the assistance of project supervisors of the different school divisions. In project areas where there is no fulltime technical staff, project supervisors and coordinators who have trained in the National Nutrition Training Institute provide part-time assistance to the project. Attachment 1 consists of an organizational chart showing all the full-time technical personnel in the Philippines Applied Nutrition Programme.

2. The Bayambang Re-Survey

2.1 To assess the progress of the Philippines Applied Nutrition programme in the district where it began in 1964, in four pilot communities around Bayambang/Pangasinan, a re-survey was conducted in August and September 1968. The households that were covered during the resurvey were of course the same households as those covered during the baseline surveys.

2.2 The dietary and biochemical re-survey were undertaken by a nutritionist and technicians from the FNRC and the Nutrition Foundation of the Philippines: the clinical survey by the local ANP medical nutritionist and nurses from nearby rural health units; the socio-economic re-survey, and those on agricultural, health, and

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environmental sanitation, supplementary feeding and nutrition education were done by the local ANP staff together with teachers and selected personnel from cooperating agencies. Both surveys made use of the interviews/questionnaire method of gathering data.

2.3 The results of three of the re-surveys — those on agriculture, parasitology and socio-economic aspects-have been collated and analyzed. The remainder of the surveys are still being analyzed by the FNRC. We sum-below the three re-surveys for which analyzation is completed:

Agricultural Progress

The results of the section of the re-survey on farm tenure studies show that 78% of the households interviewed during the re-survey were owned by farmers with a clear title to their lands. This compares with 45% during the baseline survey. Seven per cent of those interviewed during the re-survey were share croppers, whereas this was true of 16% during the baseline survey. Obviously, the increase on ownership is reflective of economic progress in the areas, most of which are probably due to factors other than the PANP.

On the other hand, the re-survey on animal/farm equipment showed a decrease in the number of farms using draft animals. The number of households having no draft animals rose from 14% during the baseline survey to 48% during the re-survey. The number of motor-powered hand cultivators declined from one to zero between the surveys, and the number of households having tractors rose from one to two.

The results of the inquiries concerning irrigation facilities were also mixed. The percentage of households having no irrigation rose from 60% during the baseline surveys to 90% during the re-survey. The percentage of households with motor-powered irrigation, however, rose from 3% to 6%.

The inquiries concerning seed selection indicated that the number of households consciously choosing the best seeds for planting purposes rose from 31% to 45% between the two surveys and that the percentage of house-holds producing certified seeds rose from 4% to 9%. Nevertheless, the percentage of households selecting seeds with the assistance of technical personnel declined between the two surveys from 19% to 6%.

With regard to the housing of animals, the number of households having sanitary animal housing in buildings separate from the dwelling proper, rose from 16% to 26% between the two surveys, although the number of house-holds having no animal housing of any kind also rose during the period in question, from 34% to 50%.

With regard to agricultural technical households, the re-survey indicated that the number of households seeking technical advice on agricultural prob-lems dropped between the two surveys, from 60% to 34%. Most significant, particularly when compared with the inquiries above, was the inquiry con-cerning garden tools and small farm tools. The re-survey revealed that at the time oi the re-survey, almost three time as many households were using the spade as had used it at the time of the baseline survey. Four times as many households were using the digging fork, almost twice as many were using the noe, more than twice as many were using the rake, three times as many were using the watering can, and thirty times as many households were using insecticide sprayer. These results are interpreted to reflect the emphasis in the programme on home gardens.

The above would seem to be corroborated by the fact that the areas surveyed showed four times as many chickens existed during the time of the re-survey as during the time of the baseline survey. There were, however, the same number of pigs in each of the two surveys.

Unfortunately, the most important of the agricultural re-surveys was not conducted in such a way as to clearly indicate progress in this regard. Fruit vegetables and leafy vegetables were ranked in terms of the frequency with which they were produced in 1965 and 1968, but no figures are available con-cerning absolute numerical frequency. Nevertheless, significant changes were noted in the pattern of vegetables grown around the home. In

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1965 several vegetables poor in nutritional quality were popular in the survey areas-particularly sayote, green papaya, patola, cucumber and eggplant. In 1968, the only one of these which was grown with any frequency was egglant which continues to be a "prestige" vegetable in the cash crop. Most notable among the fruit vegetables which were grown with greater frequency in 1968 was sitao, or string beans, which is of course an excellent protein-source.

Perhaps the most significant finding in this survey was the gre.at.ly increased frequency with which the leafy vegetables malunggay and gabi, were found. Malunggay and gabi are the two richest sources of vitamin A and carotene among the local leafy greens, and the baseline dietary surveys in 1965 showed a marked deficiency of vitamin A intake in the survey areas.

Parasitology

The results of the clinical surveys for parasitology indicated that, although the incidents of infestation was still rather high at this time of the 1968 re-survey, there was a substantial improvement of the four-year period from the original parasitology survey. The number of persons examined in the pilot communities who had manifestation of ascariasis declined between the two surveys by 7%. The number of those with hookworm declined by over 1.5%, and the total number with some form of infestation had declined by slightly over 8%.

Sodo-Economic Progress

The 1968 re-survey indicated that those in the test area using the pit toilet system declined from 62 to 44%, and those using water sealed toilets rose from 15 to 33%. Those families providing special, separate shelters for their animals increased by 14% between these surveys, and those using screened cabinets to protect their food rose by 19%. Clearly, there was a general improvement in the economic well-being of the families in the test areas evidenced by the fact that there was an increase by 20% of those living in multiple-room dwellings; this could not, of course, be attributed in any direct way to the activities of the applied nutrition programme.

3. Bayambang Project

> 3.1 Food Production. — The demonstration farm in Bayambang is an oing project to boost food production in the community. It is a laboratory f n"fhe multiplication and dissemination of the crop varieties, such as the IR-8 known as "miracle" rice and the UPCA hybrid No. 1 corn. There is continuous planting and rotation of nutritious vegetables and legumes so that al people and trainees of the National Nutrition Training Centre institutes n observe improved practices in the raising of crops. Food production continued unabated in spite of the unusually heavy floods in August and September and the shortage of water during the dry months. The poultry project has expanded. The demonstration farm has 661 layers as against 450 of this time last year, 100 roosters as compared to 40 at this time last year, and 976 pullets as compared with 600 last year. It is expected that distribution of the pullets to surrounding elementary schools will begin during the months of July/September, with the new school year. To encourage the production of fresh water fish, the farm maintains two breeding ponds for the production of tawis, carpa, tilapia to stock fishponds in the service area.
>
> 3.2 Supplementary Feeding. — All 45 participating schools in the Bayam- bang/Bautista division conducted regular supplementary feeding during the 1968/1969 school year. Supplementary feeding for infants and toddlers, however, continued to stagnate. Only 4 communities out of 47 conducted preschool feeding programmes, these involving a total of 95 infants toddlers.
>
> 3.3 Nutrition Education and Training. — Emphasis was placed upon the integration of nutrition into 9 regular courses of the Pangasinan Normal School as Science, Psychology II, Social Science, Art I, and Home Economics for Community Service. A series of orientation and refresher courses were conducted in January/March 1969 for school administrations, agriculture, health and home economics teachers, barrio captains, PTA presidents, and other lay leaders and personnel of cooperating agencies assigned in the service

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area. Increasingly these courses were problem-oriented and involved assessment of the status of the overall Bayambang project. Significantly, a number of private schools in the division sent delegates to the training. In March of 1969, a work conference on applied nutrition was held for 70 high school teachers. Attachment 2 is a summary of the personnel trained in all project areas of PANP during the academic year 1968-1969. Attachment 3 is a table on project implementation in all project areas.

4. Cebu Project

4.1 Baseline Survey. — A baseline survey of four pilot schools and their surrounding communities was conducted in late 1967. In November of 1968, alter the training session for survey investigators, a survey of 25% of the household in the communities of the remaining participating schools was made. Analysis and interpretation of the data collected in all of these surveys are now completed.

4.2 Food Production. — In November of 1968, the Cebu project received from UNICEF 495 kilos of high-yielding varieties of monggo seeds. The seeds were distributed to the participating schools and their surrounding communities, and greatly encouraged the proliferation of home gardens. Significantly, between December 1968 and March 1969, the number of households engaging in home food production increased in the 52 communities served by ANP schools, from an average of 39.5 home gardens per community to an average of 89.4.

4.3 Supplementary Feeding. — During the schoolyear 1968-69, all 52 participating schools in the project area conducted a regular feeding programme. Of these, 35 schools have completed construction of their nutrition stations, 14 are presently under construction and 3 have yet to start. Again, the community feeding effort is noticeably slack. Out of the 52 school communities involved, 7 had operating barrio nutrition stations at the termination of the 1968-69 school year.

4.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — As is Bayambang, nutrition station is integrated into the majority of the subjects taught at the normal schools, as well as in the curriculum of the elementary schools. In Cebu, teachers are particularly encouraged to construct a "nutrition corner" in every classroom. Some schools have erected "ANP Operations and Visual Aids Centres," where results of the baseline suiveys and current ANP activities are posted for the benefit of nutrition workers. Since October 1968, there have been six training courses for the 52 participating schools; a three-day work conference for 66 school administrators; a three-day training session for 120 inter-agency baseline investigators; and four five-day training courses for 208 teachers who will provide leadership in the implementation of ANP in our schools.

4.5 The Malnutrition Ward. — The malward in the Southern Islands Hospital, Cebu, has so far admitted 300 malnutrition cases, 50% of which were from the slum areas of Cebu City and the other 50% from the rural areas. Patients respond readily to food treatment of monggo; hence, "instant monggo" is extensively used. Injections are administered only in severe cases and mainly to prevent infection. An individual weight chart for each child shows the progress of weekly weighing. Mothers stays with their children in the ward, primarily so that they may be educated in proper nutrition and care of their children and to prevent relapse of cases and occurrence of malnutrition in the family. Referral procedure of the hospital, rural health unit, the participating ANP schools, and other agencies working in the area ensures rehabilitation and follow-up of the cases. A new feature of the Cebu expansion, and an extension of the activities of the malward, is the organization of a barrio pre-school for toddlers and infant children. Through this scheme, supplementary feeding as well as character and health education are effectively carried out and supervised. The barrio pre-school was started in May 1969 in an ANP pilot area by the medical interns of the Cebu Veles Institute of Medicine under the guidance of the ANP consultant. A public school teacher will take over the pre-school in July 1969.

A similar malward will be established in late 1969 with UNICEF assis-in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental.

5. Bukidnon Project

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5 1 Baseline Surveys. — Baseline surveys of the surrounding committee of five pilot schools were conducted during the latter part of 1969, but the result still not available. Baseline surveys for all twenty expansion schools are eing undertaken in July of 1969. Changes made on some of the survey forms have caused a certain amount of delay in the progress of the surveys.

5.2 Food Production. — The average size of the school gardens in Bukidnon is quite large 2.3 hectares. A harvest from this garden in March of 1969 was impressive, each school averaging 375 kilos of fruits, 125 kilos of root crops and 100 kilos of legumes and leafy vegetables. A demonstration farm at the Bukidnon Provincial High School has now launched its seed production project, and is conducting an experiment on the effect of various fertilizers on soybeans production. Most significantly, the total number of home gardens in the participating communities has more than doubled between August of 1968 and March of 1969, representing the effort of one full schoolyear.

5.3 Supplementary Feeding. — All six pilot schools have started their supplementary feeding programmes. No community feeding has yet been started, but demonstration on the methods of conducting such feeding have been included in the training sessions held during the past year.

5.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — In November of 1968, training and orientation of school administrators and key personnel of cooperating agencies was held. These sessions were followed by two five-day training courses for teacher-leaders in the 20 expansion schools, echo-training for teachers in the five pilot schools and lay leadership training for all participating communities. The above training activities have been rendered more meaningful by the appointment, during the reporting period, of full-time nutritionists and a supervisor for school feeding, to the office of the Project Executive.

6. Pangasinan Expansion Project

6.1 Baseline Surveys. — After the training for base line-survey investigators in November 1968, a survey was made of 25% of the households in the communities surrounding the 20 participating (through 4th Addendum) schools. The results of the survey have now been analyzed and interpreted, and are being reviewed by an evaluation committee of the very active Region I Coordinating Committee on Food and Nutrition.

6.2 Food Production. — During the reporting period, UNICEF garden tools, handpumps and seeds were distributed to the 10 pilot schools and the prrios they serve. This, together with the fact that the Region I Coordinating Committee has brought into the programme informally some 15 "self-help" schools, has meant greatly increased food production activities in this project area.

6.3 Supplementary Feeding. — During the schoolyear 1968-69, school feeding was conducted regularly in all 10 pilot schools. The 10 expansion schools, with the completion of their school nutrition stations over the vacation period, are expected to begin regular feeding in July/August 1969. Only two communities (out of a total of 20) have started supplementary feeding for pre-school children.

6.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — Following the preparatory training outlined in Attachment 3 to this report, a number of efforts have been made to reach the community at large. The methods included off-campus classes in home economics, attendance of mothers in home economics classes in schools, demonstration in food selection and preparation, and the usual involvement of mothers and out-of-school girls in the feeding of infants and toddlers in the community. The Region I Coordinating Committee is carefully evaluating the effects of this programme. Each school has established its own regular evaluation committee, and a series of standards forms for periodic reports and semi-annual evaluation have been distributed among these local communities. The Coordinating Committee regularly collates and analyzes the forms thus submitted.

6.5 The Nutrition and Rehabilitation Centre. — The Region I Coordinating Committee on Food and Nutrition is the most active of all the local nutrition councils in the country and in encouraging the establishment of a malnutrition ward at the San Carlos General Hospital, several kilometers from Dagupan City. It is intended that

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the male ward will be modeled after that already established in Cebu, and that the opening of the centre will occur in August/September of 1969. Most of the financial support for the establishment of the male ward is being obtained locally.

7. Laguna/San Pablo City Project

7.1 Baseline Surveys. — In the latter part of 1968, baseline survey was in Laguna. These surveys have not yet been completely analyzed and interpreted. The baseline survey in the one school in San Pablo City was conducted in December 1968 in the 45 households. The data collected have already been analyzed and interpreted.

7.2 Food Production. — During the schoolyear 1968/69, demonstration gardens established in all 5 schools were brought into the programme under the Fourth Addendum. An effort is now being made to coordinate the food production activities of the participating schools with the province wide efforts of the local staff of the National Food and Agriculture Council.

7.3 Supplementary Feeding. — Only 3 of the 5 participating schools have established regular supplementary feeding. No community feeding has yet been attempted.

7.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — Due to the proximity of this project area to Manila, the training sessions during the last year were attended by various members of the national project office staff. Included among the sessions during the reporting were those for key personnel, teacher-leaders and representatives of cooperating agencies and of the administrators.

8. Baguio/Benguet Project

8.1 Baseline Survey. — Surveys have now been conducted, analyzed and interpreted in the 5 pilot schools, and reveal a number of interesting facts about the eating and food production habits of this, the only mountain project area in the ANP:

a. There are number of unique beliefs and superstitions regarding food consumption. For instance, in a number of areas in Benguet, a death in the family prohibits family members from eating vegetables for three months thereafter.

b. In this key production area for temperate vegetables for the Manila Market, there is extremely low vegetable consumption relative to that in other project areas.

c. Agricultural extension services does not appear to be reaching the majority of the households in this project area. There appears to be little knowledge about the Government-launched technical advice, etc., which are available in other areas.

d. In addition to a high incidence of underweight among children and adults, goitre is a particular problem in Baguio/Benguet.

8.2 Food Production. — Seeds of upland varieties of kangkong, kulities and saluyot, among others, were distributed to participants in early training sessions. It is expected that food production activities in the 5 pilot schools will increase considerably during the 1969-70 schoolyear.

8.3 Supplementary Feeding. — Two of the pilot schools have established and completed their nutrition stations and have established regular feeding. In the 3 other schools — those in Benguet — sporadic feeding is conducted using temporary sheds or the home economics building. No community feeding has yet been started.

8.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — During the training sessions listed in Attachment 3, emphasis was placed upon the integration of nutrition in the school curriculum. Methods included rhymes and jingles, storytelling, picture studies of nutritious foods used in language teaching, bar graphs on food nutrients used in arithmetic, and

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even sets of fruits and vegetables used in teaching the new math.

9. Isabela Project

9.1 Baseline Surveys. — Baseline surveys for this project area have been conducted, analyzed and interpreted and are now forming the basis for train-ing sessions.

9.2 Food Production. — All 20 pilot schools (4th Addendum) have begun demonstration gardens. Several schools have established piggeries and fishponds which are the most extensive efforts of their kind in any of the project areas in Philippines ANP.

9.3 Supplementary Feeding. — Nineteen of the 20 participating schools have completed nutrition stations and commenced daily feeding. Four barrio feeding stations have been established and during the school year 1968-69 they fed a total of 211 pre-school children.

9.4 Nutrition Education and Training. — Due to the leadership of the Division Superintendent of Schools and that of a local missionary family, Isabela is probably the most active and certainly the most innovative of all project areas. As an example, lay-leadership training sessions were broadcast in a summarized form, on the Sunday afternoon after they were held, over Cauayan radio station. Training sessions in Isabela have covered the usual personnel, with the addition of local farmers, who were given training in scientific agricultural practices.

10. The National Nutrition Training Centre (NNTC)

A great deal of progress was made during the reporting period on the establishment of a national facility for the training of key administrative per-sonnel to support the establishment of ANP in the over-increasing number of expansion areas. The NNTC now has its own 60-bed dormitory, and a total permanent staff of 6 including 3 full-time instructors. During the schoolyear 1968-69, 3 training institutes were held, the last 2 at the new permanent facility in Bayambang. The third institute, conducted in April/May of 1969, was notable for the very high number of non-BPS personnel involved, 23 out of a total of 39. The fourth institute, conducted in May/June of 1969, included 12 non-BPS personnel. The next two institutes are tentatively scheduled for September and November of 1969.

ANNEX II

PANGASINAN

TRAINING AND NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR 10 SCHOOLS

1. Three-day orientation course, division level for principals, head teachers, district supervisors and key personnel from other agencies:

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P10.00 daily per person, 3 days (P10.00 x 3 X 40).....

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P1,200

.

b. Honorarium for lectures at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

2. Three-day training for baseline investigators (1 delegate each from PACD, APC, RHU, BPS):

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P10.00 daily per person, 3 days (P 10.00 x 3x 40) .....

1,200

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3) .....

120

3. Five-day training for teachers (10 home economics teachers, 10 agriculture teachers, 20 health teachers: 10 from primary level and 10 from intermediate level):

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at Pl0.00 daily per person, 5 days (P10.00 x 5 x 40).....

2,000

b. Honorarium for lecturers atP5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 5 days (P5.00 x 8 x 5).....

200

2 other group lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 2 days (P5.00 x 8 x 2 x 2).....

160

4. Three-day training for all other teachers of 10 schools (50 participants each course):

a. Stipend: 200 participants, mid-day meal allowance of P3.00 daily per person, 3 days (P3.00 X 3 x 200).....

1,800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 12 days (P5.00 x 8 x 12).....

480

5. Three-day lay leadership training in the barrio served by the schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 400 participants, mid-day allowance of P3.00 person daily, 3 days (P3.00 x 3 x 400).....

3,600

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 24 days (P5.00 x 8 x 24).....

_____960

TOTAL.....
.....

P11,840

=======

ANNEX III

CEBU

TRAINING AND NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR 30 SCHOOLS

1. Three-day orientation course, division level for principals, head teachers, district supervisors and key personnel from other agencies:

a. Stipend: 80 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging), P14.00 daily per person, 3 days (P14.00 x 3 x 80) .....

P3,360

.

b. Honorarium for lecturers atP5.00perhour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

2. Three-day training for baseline investigators {1 delegate each from PACD, APC, RHU, BPS), 40 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 120 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P 14.00 daily per person, 3 days (P 14.00 x 3 x 120).....

5,040

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 9 days (P5.00 x 8 x 9).....

360

3. Five-day training for teachers (30 home economics teachers, 30 agriculture teachers, 30 health teachers: 30 from the primary level and 30 from the intermediate level), 40 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 120 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) atP14.00 daily per person, 5 days (P14.00 x 5 x 120).....

8,400

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 15 days (P5.00 x 8 x 15).....

600

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and honorarium for 2 other lecturers at P5.00 per day, 2 days (P5.00 x 8 x 2 x 2).....

160

4. Three-day training for all other teachers of 30 schools (50 par-ticipants each course):

a. Stipend: 600 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 daily per person, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 X 600).....

7,200

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 36 days (P5.00 x 8 x 36).....

1,440

5. Three-day lay leadership training in the barrios served by the 30 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 600 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 daily per person, 3 days (P4.00 X 3 X 600).....

7,200

P33,880

LESS: Unexpended allocation for training for 1969 now re- programmed for 1970.....

____22,250

NET REQUIREMENT.....

P11,630

========

ANNEX IV

BUKIDNON

REFRESHER COURSES FOR 26 SCHOOLS

1. One-day refresher course for division supervisors, principals, head teachers and key personnel from other agencies:

a. Stipend: 80 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P10.00 daily per person, one day (P10.00 x 80 x 1) .....

P800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 1 day (P5.00 x 8 x 1).....

40

2. Two-day refresher courses for teachers — 26 home economics teachers, 26 agriculture teachers, 52 health teachers (26 from primary level and 26 from intermediate level): 52 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 104 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P10.00 daily per person, 2 days (P10.00 x 2 x 2 x 104).....

2,080

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 4 days (F5.00 x 8 x 4).....

160

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3. One-day refresher courses for other teachers, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 600 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P3.00 daily per person (P3.00 x 600) .....

1,800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 12 days (P5.00 x 8 x 12).....

480

4. One-day refresher courses for lay leaders (50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 600 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P3.00 daily per person (P3.00 x 600) .....

1,800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 12 days (P5.00 x 8 x 12).....

480

TOTAL.....

P7,640

ANNEX V

ISABELA

TRAINING AND NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR 20 SCHOOLS

1. Three-day orientation course, division level, for principals, head teachers, district supervisors and key personnel from other agencies :

a. Stipend: 50 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging at Pl0.00 daily per person, 3 days (P10.00 x 3 x 50).....

P1,500

b. Honorarium for lecturers atP5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days {P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

2. Three-day training for baseline investigators (1 delegate each from PACD, APC, RHU, BPS):

a. Stipend: 80 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at Pl0.00 daily per person, 3 day (P 10.00 x 3 x 80) .....

2,400

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

3. Five-day training for teachers (20 home economics teachers, 20 agriculture teachers, 40 health teachers, 20 from the primary level and 20 from the intermediate level):

a. Stipend: 80 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P10.00 daily per person, 5 days (P 10.00 x 5 x 80) .....

4,000

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 5 days (P5.00 x 8 x 5).....

200

other group lecturers atF5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 2 days (P5.00 x 8 x 2 x 2) .....

160

4. Three-day training for all other teachers at 20 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 500 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P3.00 daily per person, 3 days (P3.00 x 3 x 500).....

4,500

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8. hours a day, 30 days (P5.00 x 8 x 30).....

1,200

5. Three-day lay leadership training in the barrios served by the 20 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 500 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P5.00 daily per person, 3 days (P3.00 x 3 x 500).....

4,500

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 30 days (P5.00 x 8 x 30).....

____1,200

TOTAL.....

_P19,900

ANNEX VI

BAGUIO/BENGUET

TRAINING AND NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR 10 SCHOOLS

1. Three-day orientation course, division level for principals, head teachers, district supervisors and key personnel from other agencies:

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance {3 meals and lodging) at P14.00 daily per person, 3 days (P 14.00 X 3 x 40).....

Pl,680

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

2. Three-day training for baseline investigators (1 delegate each from the PACD, APC, RHU, BPS):

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P14.00 daily per person, 3 days (P 14.00 x 3 x 40).....

1,680

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b. Honorarium for lecturers atP5.00 per hour, 8 hours, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3).....

120

3. Five-day training for teachers (10 home economics teachers, 10 agriculture teachers, 20 health teachers: 10 from primary level and 10 from intermediate level:

a. Stipend: 40 participants, subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging) at P14.00 daily per person, 5 days (P14.00 x 5 x 40) .....

2,800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 8 days (P5.00 x 8 x 5).....

200

2 other group lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 2 days (P5.00 x 8 x 2 x 2).....

160

4. Three-day training for all other teachers of 10 schools — 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 200 participants, mid-day meal allowance of P4.00 daily per person, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 x 200) .....

2,400

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 12 days (P5.00 x 8 x 12).....

480

5. Three-day lay leadership training in the barrios served by the 10 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 400 participants, mid-day meal allowance of P4.00 per person daily, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 x 400).....

4,800

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 24 days (P5.00 x 8 X 24).....

_____960

TOTAL.....

___P15,400

ANNEX VII

LAGUNA/SAN PABLO CITY

Training and nutrition education in ten schools in the area will be the same as that described for Pangasinan expansion:

Total for the division .....

___P11,840

ANNEX VIII

NATIONAL APPLIED NUTRITION TRAINING CENTER

National interdisciplinary training on applied nutrition, four times a year, each training to last 4 weeks:

a. Stipend: 60 participants, P10.00 per person, 30 days (P10.00 x 30 x 60)

.....

P18,000

b. Honorarium for lectures, P13.00 per day for 30 days for 6 lecturers (P13.00 X 30 x 6) .....

2,340

c. Honorarium for special lecturers, 2 hours a day for 30 days for 5 lecturers at P5.00 per hour (P5.00 x 2 x 30 x 5) .....

1,500

d. Honorarium for Institute Director .....

800

e. Honorarium for Programme Coordinator .....

600

f. Two typists at P8.00 a day, 30 days (P8.00 x 2 x 30).....

480

g. One artist at P13.00 a day, 30 days (P 13.00 x 30).....

_____390

Total for ONE training .....

__P24,100

Total for FOUR trainings

.....
.....

__P96,400

ANNEX IX

REGIONAL TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

Training and nutrition education for the Laboratory School and 4 supporting schools in each of the following divisions: Ilocos Norte, Albay, Iloilo, Leyte II, and Zamboanga City (Total: 25 schools).

1. Three-day orientation courses, division level, for principals, head teachers, district supervisors and key personnel from other agencies:

a. Stipend: 20 participants, mid-day allowance at P4.00 per person daily, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 x 20)

P240

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3) .....

____120

Total for 1 division .....
.

___P360

Total for 5 divisions.....

___P1,800

2. Three-day training for baseline investigators (1 delegate each from PACD, APC, RHU, BPS):

a. Stipend: 20 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 per person, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 x 20)

240

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 3 days (P5.00 x 8 x 3) .....

___120

Total for 1 division .....

__P280

Total for 5 divisions.....

P1,400

3. Five-day training of teachers (5 home economics teachers, 5 agriculture teachers, 10 health teachers, 5 from the

primary level and 5 from intermediate level:

a. Stipend: 20 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 per person, 5 days (P4.00 x 5 x 20)

P400

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 5 days (P5.00 x 8 x 5) .....

___200

Total 1 division.....

__P600

Total for 5 divisions.....

P3,000

4. Three-day training for all other teachers of 5 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 100 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 daily per person, 3 clays (P4.00 x 3 x 100.....

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P 1,200

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 6 days (P5.00 x 8 x 6} .....

___240

Total for 1 division .....

__P1,440

Total for 3 divisions.....

P4,320

5. Three-day lay leadership training in the barrios served by the 3 schools, 50 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 200 participants, mid-day meal allowance at P4.00 per person daily, 3 days (P4.00 x 3 x 200) .....

P2,400

b. Honorarium for lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 8 hours a day, 12 days (P5.00 x 8 x 12).....

___480

Total for 1 division .....

P2,880

Total for 5 divisions.....

__P 14,400

GRAND TOTAL .....

P24,870

========

ANNEX X

NEGROS ORIENTAL, DAVAO NORTE AND ZAMBALES

Training and nutrition education or these three divisions, Negros Oriental (10 schools), Davao Norte and Zambales (5 schools each), will be implemented, along the same lines as those or the supporting schools of the normal colleges:

Total for 2 divisions (Davao Norte and Zambales at P5,640)

P11,280

Total for 1 division (Negros Oriental).....

__P11,280

Total for all 3 divisions .....

P22,560

========

ANNEX XI

TRAINING AND NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR HEALTH PERSONNEL

1. Two-week training for health personnel, 30 participants each course:

a. Stipend: 60 participants, (two courses) subsistence allowance (3 meals and lodging), P14.00 daily per person, 12 days (P14.00 x 12 x 60) .....

P10,080

b. Honoraria:

For staff of 4 at P19.00 per person per day (P19.00 x 4 x 24)

840

For special lecturers at P5.00 per hour, 168 hours (P6.00 x 168).....

1,824

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c. Secretarial services:

Two typists at P8.00 per day for 24 days (P8.00 x 24 x 2)

384

One illustrator at P14.00 a day for 24 days (P14.00 X 24)

_____336

TOTAL.....

_P13,464

COSTS TO BE MET THROUGH THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Personnel

Travel

Supplies
and Materials

Equipments

Construction

Fixed Charges

Sundry

Total

National

P58,103

P16,000

P 10,000

--

--

P5,295

P5,000

P94,398

Bayambang

38,749

2,000

6,000

--

--

3,500

800

51,049

Cebu

26,536

3,000

6,000

--

P 15,000

2,269

4,400

57,205

Bukidnon

29,729

3,000

4,000

--

--

2,640

4,400

43,769

Pan gas in an

14,592

2,000

3,000

--

5,000

1,800

2,000

23,392

National Training Center

60,537

5,000

12,000

₱2,000

30,000

3,450

2,000

114,987

Regional Teacher Training Colleges

72,960

2,000

10,000

5,000

--

5,000

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5,000

99,960

Baguio/Benguet

14,592

1,000

4,000

--

5,000

1,800

2,000

28,392

Isabela

14,592

3,000

6,000

--

10,000

1,800

3,000

38,392

Laguna

14,592

1,000

4,000

--

5,000

1,800

2,000

28,392

I locos Norte

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Alb ay

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Leyte

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Iloilo

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Zamboanga City

14,592

2,000

4,000.

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Negros Oriental

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Davao Norte

14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

Zambales

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14,592

2,000

4,000

2,000

2,500

900

2,000

27,992

TOTAL .....

P461/718

P54,000

P97,000

P23,000

P90,000

P36,554

P46,600

P808,872

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