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Proj 6820211-2
PD-AAC-848-A1

28 FEB 1978

134 p

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM: AFR/DR, John Withers (JW),

Problem: Your authorization is required to execute a grant of Four Million Dollars (\$4,000,000) under the Sahel Development Program (Section 121 of the FAA) to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Survey Project No. 682-0211.

Discussion: The goal of the project is to establish the framework for the long term economic development of Mauritania's rural sector. The purpose of the project is two-fold: (1) to develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies; and (2) to translate these strategies into specific programs and projects. The project will be a joint AID/Government of Mauritania (GIRM) effort which will produce a series of interlocking studies and related policy papers. The two major components of the program are a Rural Sector Assessment (RSA) and, closely associated with the RSA, a National Manpower and Employment Study (MES). Subject to an independent evaluation of the results of this project, consideration will be given to a second phase which will continue the process of institutionalizing the data collection and analytical methods initiated by the project.

This project responds to the GIRM request for U.S. assistance in the establishment of a workable rural development strategy in shaping the upcoming 1978 development plan. This reflects the growing GIRM awareness of the critical importance of the rural sector. In order for other donors to be able to more quickly build upon the results of this project, the very necessary institution building and training aspects of the long term total effort were placed in the potential second phase.

The immediate beneficiaries will be the GIRM officials who participate in the project either through interchange with the American contractors in working on a major planning effort, or through formal training via committees and seminars on the whole complex of problems associated with economic development. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the rural poor. The projects which are to be formulated under the present activity will help them increase their incomes and improve their standard of living as well as provide them with alternative employment opportunities.

The end-of-project indicators are: (a) completion of at least two alternative development strategies for Mauritania which have been reviewed and discussed with GIRM; (b) identification and analysis of projects for development of the rural sector and for amelioration of manpower/employment

problems to the stage where donor funding for final design and implementation can be solicited; and (c) increased understanding by GIRM of the political, sociological, environmental and economic ramifications of the development process.

To accomplish the objectives of this project, a U.S. contract team will work with an Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and an Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee which will be established by the GIRM prior to first disbursement under the grant. The Ministry of Planning and Mines is the focal point of the GIRM involvement. Other ministries which will be involved in the project and represented on the two committees are: Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Fundamental Education, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance.

The total dollar cost of the project over its two-year life is \$4,376,000 and the GIRM contribution is \$376,000. The GIRM is not required to contribute 25% of the cost of the project because it is being funded under Section 121 of the FAA. The AID grant will consist of the following obligations:

<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000

The AID contribution consists of (a) \$3,130,000 in U.S. technical services; (b) \$240,000 in salaries for local personnel; (c) \$60,000 for vehicles; (d) \$206,000 for other commodities and operational support; and (e) \$364,000 (10%) for contingency.

A procurement/source waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Free World) is required to provide four vehicles for the use of the contractors in remote areas of Mauritania. There are no facilities in the interior of the country to service or repair U.S. manufactured vehicles. However, facilities do exist for repair of certain foreign make vehicles. Justification for this waiver is included in the Project Paper as Annex 7.

This activity was originally proposed for funding from the Planning Management and Research Project. In November, 1977, it was decided that the activity was large enough to constitute a separate project. As a study, the activity was reviewed by an ECPR on Aug. 4, 1977. The recommendation of the review was that the activity should be funded at the \$4,000,000 level subject to the resolution of issues raised at that time. In addition, a number of issues were raised outside the ECPR framework. All of these issues have been satisfactorily addressed in the Project Paper. On December 6, 1977, the proposed project was reviewed by a Project Committee chaired by C. Husick (AFR/DR/SFWAP) which found the proposal technically sound and recommended that the project be authorized for funding in FY 1978.

The project officer is Doris Mason AFR/DR/SFWAP. The Project Committee also recommended that project authorization proceed without further review subject to the following minor revisions to the Project Paper.

1. There should be among the resident implementation team requisite arid land agriculture system expertise to enable the team to carry out adequately the studies envisioned by the project.
2. Language in the Project Paper relating to "possibility of creating a new eco-system in the Southern Third of Mauritania" should be modified to read "regenerating the environment in the Southern Third of Mauritania."
3. The budget in the Project Paper will be modified to provide for computer time.
4. Given the magnitude of the unemployment problem in Mauritania and the country's extraordinary shortage of trained manpower special attention should be devoted in all studies to the manpower/employment implications of all alternative actions recommended by the project.
5. Training for data handling required for a Phase II carry-on activity must begin under the African Manpower Development Project during the present project.

These recommendations have been incorporated into the Project Paper.

Because this project was conceived as a study, an initial environmental examination was not performed early in the design phase. With the conversion from a study to project status an IEE became necessary. The project committee reviewed the IEE submitted with the Project Paper and concurred in the recommendation that a negative determination is justified.

Due to the shortage of trained manpower in Mauritania the CDO/Nouakchott determined that an exception to the policy of country contracting as set forth in Handbook IB, 3-1, was justified. The justification for this determination is included in Annex 8 of the Project Paper.

Since this project was proposed for funding in the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation under the Planning Management and Research Project, the decision to make it a separate project required a Congressional Notification. The Notification was forwarded to Congress on Jan. 23, 1978. On February 8, 1978, a Congressional inquiry was received which expressed concern about the relatively low proportion (25%) of project funds which were to be used for substantive aid as compared with the 75% of funds

which were proposed for technical assistance. AID's response to the Congressional inquiry was forwarded on Feb. 22, 1978. The response pointed out that the proportion going to technical assistance was necessitated by the nature of the project which is to provide the GIRM with the capability to develop a workable rural development strategy and assist the GIRM in its development planning. The office from which the inquiry originated indicated its satisfaction with the response and no further inquiries were received.

Recommendation: 1. That, by your signature on the attached PAF II, you approve the proposed grant of \$4,000,000 to the Government of Mauritania for the implementation of the Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Survey Project (No. 682-0211) and authorize an allotment of \$2,000,000 from FY 1978 funds for this project.

2. That, by your signature on the Initial Environmental Examination included as Appendix 6 to the Project Paper, you approve the recommendation that the Regulation 16 threshold decision be a negative determination.

Clearances:

DAA/AFR:WENorth
AFR/DR:JKelly *JK Feb 27, 1978*
AFR/DR/SFWAP:CHusick *CH Feb 27, 1978*
AFR/DR:DFerguson (draft)
AFR/DR/SDP:DDibble (draft)
AFR/DP:WTate (draft)
GC/AFR:STisa (draft)
AFR/SFWA:GEvans (draft)
AFR/SFWA:HGray (draft)
AFR/SFWA:JLanglois (draft)
AFR/SFWA:SRea (draft)
DSB/OST:APrintz (draft)
PPC/PDA/CP:AHoben (draft)
DSB/AGR/ESP:DSchreiner (draft)
GB
AFR/DR/SFWAP:GBertolin:2/6/78:X28242

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DELETE	PAF 2. DOCUMENT CODE 5
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Mauritania		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) [682-0211]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL B. CODE AfR [06]	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) [Mauritania Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Survey]	
8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION <input type="checkbox"/> A A = APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> D D = DISAPPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> DE DE = DEAUTHORIZED		9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION YRS. [0] [2] QTRS. [8]	

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 78		H. 2ND FY 79		K. 3RD FY	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) SH	291	200	-	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED		A. GRANT	B. LOAN	
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	1. ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S) 1 = LIFE OF PROJECT 2 = INCREMENTAL LIFE OF PROJECT		2	-	
(1)											
(2)											
(3)											
(4)											
TOTALS											
								C. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU		FY [7] [8]	

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED (\$000)			13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT		
A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO. <u>1</u>		TYPED NAME (CNTY. NR/PIAS) John Finn SIGNATURE <i>John Finn</i> DATE February 27, 1978		
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN			
(1) SH	2,000	-			
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
TOTALS		2,000			

14. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES 000 941 LOCAL OTHER _____

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

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

Project Authorization and Request for Allotment of Funds

Part II

Country : Mauritania
Project : Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Study
Project No. : 682-0211

Pursuant to Part 1, Chapter 1, Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (the "Act"), I hereby authorize a grant to the Government of Mauritania (the "Cooperating Country") of not to exceed Two Million United States Dollars (\$2,000,000) to assist in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs of goods and services required for the project as described in the following paragraph.

The project shall consist of providing technical assistance, goods, training and other related services and policy analyses regarding the rural sector and the national manpower and employment sector in the Cooperating Country (hereinafter referred to as the "Project").

I approve the total level of A.I.D. appropriated funding planned for the Project of not to exceed Four Million Dollars (\$4,000,000) Grant, during the period FY 1978 through FY 1979, including the amount authorized above and an additional increment of Grant funding during that period subject to the availability of funds and in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiations 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 terms, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Except for ocean shipping, goods and services financed by A.I.D. shall have their source and origin in the Cooperating Country of the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed under the Grant shall be procured on any eligible country other than the Cooperating Country.

b. Conditions Precedent

Prior to the first disbursement of funds under the Grant, or to the issuance of commitment documents with respect thereto, the Cooperating Country shall furnish to A.I.D. the following in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.

1. Evidence of the establishment by the Cooperating Country of an Interministerial Committee chaired by the Minister of Planning and Mines and consisting of the Ministers of Rural Development, Finance, Primary Education, Health and Social Affairs, Public Service and Labor, which will provide policy guidance for this Project, and evidence of the establishment of procedures under which this Committee will carry out its responsibilities; and

2. A written statement of the title of the person who will coordinate the Project in a full time capacity with the contractor, from the Ministry of Planning and Mines and the titles of the persons who will act in a liaison capacity in the Ministries of Rural Development, Finance, Primary Education, Health and Social Affairs and Public Service and Labor.

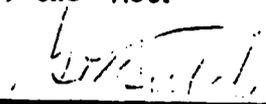
c. Waivers

Notwithstanding paragraph a. above and based upon the justification set forth in Annex 7 of the Project Paper, I hereby:

1. Approve a procurement source waiver from A.I.D. Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) and the Cooperating Country to A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World) for motor vehicles and spare parts; provided, that the amount of such procurement shall not exceed approximately \$60,000;

2. Certify that the exclusion of procurement of the above-described motor vehicles and spare parts from the requested source countries included in Code 935 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the foreign assistance program; and

3. Find that special circumstances exist to waive, and do hereby waive, the requirements of Section 636(i) of the Act.


Assistant Administrator for
Africa

Clearances: As Shown on Action Memorandum

ACTION MEMORANDUM TO THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM : AFR/DR, John L. Withers

SUBJECT: Procurement Source/Origin Waiver

Problem: Request for a Procurement Source/Origin Waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World).

- a. Cooperating Country : Mauritania
- b. Nature of Funding : Grant 682-0211
- c. Project : Mauritania Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Survey
- d. Description of Goods : 4 vehicles (Landrovers) with spare parts
- e. Approximate Value : \$60,000
- f. Probable Source : France, England

Discussion: Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, prohibits AID from the purchase or long-term lease of motor vehicles unless such vehicles are manufactured in the United States. However, Section 636(i) does provide that "... where special circumstances exist the President is authorized to waive the provision of this section in order to carry out the purpose of this act." No facilities exist in Mauritania to service U.S. manufactured vehicles. Efforts have been made by the U.S. Ambassador and the AID Mission in Mauritania to interest U.S. manufacturers of four-wheel drive vehicles to enter this market, and specifically to establish after sales servicing facilities in Mauritania. Despite these efforts (over a 15 month period) only one U.S. manufacturer responded by making a visit to the country and that firm showed no evidence of further interest after a brief investigation of the problems and potentials of the local market.

Project implementation will require extensive overland travel by U.S. contractor personnel. Due to the poor or almost non-existent road system in the country, such travel can only be safely undertaken in a properly maintained vehicle, Without local service facilities it

will be impossible to adequately maintain and repair U.S. manufactured vehicles. The frequent breakdown of U.S. vehicles that must be expected under these conditions will limit the chances of successful project implementation and could conceivably endanger a technician using such vehicle. Adequate facilities do exist for the repair and maintenance of certain Code 935 manufactured vehicles.

For the reasons stated above, the waiving of the origin requirements of Section 636(i) of the FAA, as amended, and the source requirements generally set forth in Chapter 1 of AID Handbook 15 and Chapter 47, Handbook 1B is justified.

Recommendation: That you find that special circumstances exist requiring the waiver of the requirements of Section 636(i) and that the exclusion of procurement of the four non-U.S. manufactured vehicles mentioned in this memorandum from Code 935 countries would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the Foreign Assistance program.

Drafter: AFR/DR/SFWAP:DMason:1/30/1978;x28242

CLEARANCES:

AFR/DR/SFWAP:CHusick (draft)
AFR/GC:STisa (draft)
AFR/SFWA:JLanglois (draft)
COM/ALI:PHagan (draft)

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INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Country: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Project Title: Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Study (RAMS)

Funding: FY(s) 78-79 \$ 4,000,000

Period of Project: 2 years

IEE Prepared by: Doris Mason, AFR/DR/SFMAP

Environmental Action Recommended:

This activity will not have any significant effects upon the natural or human environments. Therefore, a negative determination is recommended.

Concurrence:

Assistant Administrator Decision:

APPROVED

[Handwritten Signature]

DISAPPROVED

DATE

28 FEB 1978

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ADVICE OF PROGRAM CHANGE

Country: Mauritania

Project Title: Rural Sector Assessment/Manpower Survey

Project Number: 682-0211

FY 1978 CP Reference: Africa Programs, p. 393

Appropriation Category: Sahel Development Program

Intended Obligation: \$2,000,000

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We are advising that we intend to obligate \$2,000,000 from FY 1978 funds for the Mauritania Rural Sector Assessment/Manpower Survey. At the time the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation was completed, this activity was proposed for funding from the Planning, Management and Research Project, whose purpose is to provide the analytical data base for development projects and to design projects for implementation in the Sahel region of Africa. However, as the design for the Mauritania survey progressed, it became evident that the activity was large enough to constitute a separate project. As now refined, the project's purpose is to assist the Mauritanian Government to develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies in Mauritania and to translate these strategies into specific projects. Major components of the survey are a rural sector assessment and a national manpower and employment study.

Attachment: New Activity Data Sheet

Country: MAURITANIA

NEW ACTIVITY

Table V

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (in thousands of dollars)		
		FY 78	FY 79	FY 80
Rural Sector Assessment/ Manpower Survey	Sahel Development Program		2,000	
NUMBER 682-0211		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979	ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE OF PROJECT FY 1981
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To establish the basis for long-term economic development with emphasis on the rural sector.

Purpose: Assist the Mauritanian Government to develop information for decision-making among alternative development strategies in Mauritania and to translate these strategies into specific projects. Major components of the survey are a rural sector assessment and a national manpower/employment study.

Background: The Third Mauritania Development Plan, 1976-80, attaches high priority to food self-sufficiency; protection of the environment; and to increased, equitable, and stable rural incomes. The agricultural resource base is slender and has been severely shaken by the drought. Alternative development strategies and the feasibility of the Government's objectives have not yet been critically examined. The optimal balance between livestock, dryland agriculture and irrigated agriculture, with all their multiple options, strategies and projects, need to be analyzed in terms of Plan objectives, utilization of resources, infrastructure, human capital, service institutions, and employment generation.

Presently, there is inadequate information and virtually no analytical base for predicting implications and consequences of imminent strategy choices. The country has little skilled manpower to implement a national development program and contribute to expanded economic activity. The Mauritanian Government places a high priority on filling skilled manpower gaps in both the public and private sectors of the economy, and on generating employment for unskilled workers. To achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to develop a data and analytical base for designing sound cost-effective programs, a particularly relevant need in Mauritania given its fragile resource base.

Major Outputs: A rural sector assessment and an in-depth manpower/employment study will be completed. Eight seminars on data collection, project design, development, and evaluation will be conducted for local staff. Policy and program options, as well as project packages, will be presented to the Government.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Mauritanian Government is providing personnel for gathering data and as counterparts to U.S. technicians and is also providing the time of officials for activity review meetings and seminars. Separate projects of the World Bank and the Federal Republic of Germany are assisting the Ministry of Planning with economists and other planning personnel. Canada is independently providing scholarships in economics.

FY 1978 Program:

	<u>A.I.D.-financed inputs</u>	
	(\$ Thousands)	
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Personnel:		
Seven resident contract staff (84 pm)	560	1,240
Seven long-term consultants (63 pm)	504	1,100
Fourteen short-term consultants (56 pm)	450	900
Commodities:		
Vehicles and spare parts	60	60
Teaching materials	15	15
Furniture and household equipment	145	145
Other Costs:		
Office space, furnishings and supplies	120	200
Salaries for local personnel	100	240
Project support costs	46	100
Total:	<u>2,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A ADD
 B CHANGE
 C DELETE

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Mauritania

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

3. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGIT)

682-0211

6. BUREAU/OFFICE

A. SYMBOL
AFR

B. CODE
06

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)

Rural Sector Assessment & Manpower Study
-Rural Study (RMS)

8. ESTIMATED % OF PROJECT COMPLETION

79

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF COMPLETION

A. INITIAL FY 79

B. QUARTER 2

C. FINAL FY 79

(Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$100 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL FY 78			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FY	C. LC	D. TOTAL	E. FY	F. LC	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL						
GRANT SE	1,645	385	2,000			4,000
LOAN						
OTHER 1.						
U.S. 2.						
HOST COUNTRY		188.1			376.2	376.2
OTHER COUNTRIES						
TOTALS	1,645	543.1	2,000		376.2	4,376.2

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$1000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		FISCAL FY 78		FISCAL FY 79		K. JRC FY	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. GRANT	F. LOAN	G. GRANT	H. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN
(1) SE	291	200		2,000		2,000			
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 1ST FY		O. 2ND FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. INDEBTEDNESS EVALUATION SCHEDULE
	G. GRANT	H. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	K. GRANT	L. LOAN	
(1) SE					4,000		MM YY 0 7 9 0
(2)							
(3)							
(4) TOTALS							

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PIG FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PDP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PIG FACESHEET.

1 IF NO
 2 IF YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: Robert M. Klein
 TITLE: Robert M. Klein, Country Dev. Officer

DATE SIGNED

MM YY
7 17

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID-4, OR FOR AID-4 DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM YY
7 17

**MAURITANIA - RURAL SECTOR ASSESSMENT AND MANPOWER/
EMPLOYMENT STUDY (RAMS)**

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. RECOMMENDATIONS

This PP represents a proposal to undertake a project which will assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) in the development of alternative strategies for growth in the rural and manpower/employment sectors, as well as related project development.

The Grantee will be the GIRM, specifically the Ministry of Planning and Mines within the GIRM.

<u>Amount of Grant Assistance</u>	(\$000)	4,000
<u>Life of Project</u>	FY 1978 - FY 1980	
<u>AID Grant</u>	FY 1978	2,000
Foreign Exchange		(1,697.5)
Local Currency		(303)
<u>Other Donor Contributions</u>	FY 1978	0
<u>Grantee Contributions</u>	FY 1978	<u>125.4</u>
TOTAL FY 1978		2,125.4

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This PP is developed with the following requirement for waivers: procurement/source waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Free World). This waiver will apply to approximately \$ 60,000 of vehicles required for field work associated with the project. The mobility requirements of United States contractor personnel engaged in implementation of the project presents special circumstances that justify the waiving of the origin requirements of Section 636(i) of the FAA as amended and the source requirements generally set forth in Chapter 1 of AID Handbook 15.

To carry out the objectives of the project it is indispensable that contractor personnel travel to and within remote areas of the country, accessible to American personnel only by charter aircraft and overland. There are no facilities in the interior to service and repair vehicles of United States origin, whereas facilities do exist for the repair of certain foreign made vehicles.

Title of the vehicles will be vested in AID until project completion, at which time a decision will be made under AID PR 7-13.101.5 to vest title in the GIRM or retain title in AID for use in other projects. The AID Mission in Nouakchott will be authorized to procure the vehicles so that they are available upon the arrival of the contractor.

B. PRIORITY AND RELEVANCE

The proposed project has the highest priority in the AID effort in Mauritania. It was presented in the FY 1979 ABS narrative as the pivotal intervention for establishing in Mauritania a platform for a serious, long-term development effort. Other donors have indicated that the results of this project will be used as the basis for their assistance plans to Mauritania.

The importance of the project is illustrated by referring to the major constraints to long-term development in Mauritania, and associated needs, listed in the FY 1979 Congressional Presentation.

CONSTRAINTS TO SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT IN MAURITANIA

- While the GIRM has given rural development priority, its ability to provide leadership, to make hard investment choices, to persist in the vision of an improved rural sector, and to balance

foreign policy interests with domestic problems remains to be tested;

- An adequate data base is lacking for decision-making and prioritization of projects, as is the analytical staff to cope with these data;

- Due to prolonged isolation Mauritania's traditional society is characterized by an inward-looking perspective that may not always recognize, or accept, choice and change;

- There are severe shortages of trained manpower; and

- Currently there exists an unwanted guerrilla war competing for attention within the Government.

MAURITANIAN NEEDS

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- Years of over-grazing, accompanied by a growth in population and almost ten years of drought and quasi-drought have seriously diminished the country's natural vegetation cover and ground water resources; increased the food deficit; caused a rural exodus with its associated problems of unemployment; and set in motion social change, the direction of which is uncertain;

- A legacy of colonial administration from a remote capital, coupled with a nomadic population, has resulted in a literacy rate of about 10%, with about 18% of the primary school population in school; and a health structure that is urbanized, with little primary care reaching the bulk of the population.

AID STRATEGY

Given the United States commitment to assist in the long-term development of the Sahelian states, with a view to attaining food self sufficiency within an ecologically balanced resource base over

a 25 year span, the FY 1979 ABS presented a beginning strategy for AID involvement in Mauritania, keeping in mind the aforementioned constraints and needs -- a strategy that was accepted at the ECPR meeting which reviewed the ABS, and subsequently accepted in other fora, most recently in the ECPR meeting to review the relationship between CILSS/Club des Amis du Sahel strategies with bilateral initiatives. (See Annex 1 for cable verification.)

This strategy was envisioned as being two pronged. One prong encompassed a series of pilot interventions in the rural sector, which collectively would test the acceptance of the local population to a variety of technical and organizational changes required for sustained development. These projects were to be selected to cover as much of the ethnic make-up of the population as possible, to encompass the several economic elements of rural life, to address issues where successful acceptance would logically lead to larger interventions, and which were acceptable to the GIRM.

The second prong envisioned undertaking a series of broad-based technical assistance interventions that would assist the GIRM in formulating its long-range development plans, in the following areas:

- Manpower
- Employment
- Rural Sector
- Health
- Natural Resources and Environment

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO AID STRATEGY

The present project reflects an amalgamation of the first three of these broad-based technical assistance interventions. This amalgamation in turn reflects the inter-relatedness among the three separate areas plus certain economies that could be achieved by undertaking them under a single management.

The "natural resources and environment" elements will be undertaken as part of other projects, although the "environment" aspect perhaps will have to be examined separately (more preliminary analysis is needed in AID before proceeding with this aspect.) The "health" element has not yet been projectized, reflecting a lack of interest in the GIRM at this time.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO CONSTRAINTS

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While the centerpiece of the project is the development of two inter-related studies, one in the rural sector and one in the manpower/employment sector, linked together by common alternative growth strategies, the project goes well beyond studies per se. These studies are additionally to be vehicles whereby certain of the aforementioned constraints are to be weakened. The weakening of these constraints is essential if Mauritania is to achieve the level of development of its Sahelian neighbors much less achieve the over-all goal of food self-sufficiency within an ecologically balanced resource base over the stipulated time frame.

The constraints and the relationship of this project to them are as follows:

1. While the GIRM has given rural development priority, its ability to provide leadership, to make hard investment choices

to persist in the vision of an improved rural sector, and to balance foreign policy interests with domestic problems remains to be tested

Only with the adoption of the Third Development Plan in 1976 did the GIRM attach a priority to the development of the rural sector; and only with this Plan did the GIRM address itself to one of the major changes underway in Mauritanian society -- urban drift and associated problems of unemployment. Prior to the adoption of this Plan Mauritanian leadership placed emphasis on industrialization and mining as the basis for development -- and these two sectors continue to be major elements in the GIRM's overall development strategy.

Since the adoption of the Third Development Plan the GIRM has made at least two conceptual modifications to its original ideas regarding rural sector development; first, it expanded the notion of rural development to include in addition to the development of the Senegal River Basin (irrigated agriculture) the development of dryland agriculture as well, thereby taking cognizance of the 80% of the population living in dryland regions, which included the poorest elements of the population; secondly, it conceptualized the development of the rural sector into four zones, with a view to obtaining balanced development among these zones -- these zones comprising in addition to the irrigated river zone, those of dryland, pastoral and oases zones.

At the same time foreign policy concerns have persisted in having a high priority, reflecting the perceived needs of Mauritanian leadership to demonstrate that Mauritania had become a viable national entity since it achieved its independence from the French

in 1960 . This perception has resulted in Mauritanian presence in a wide variety of international fora, as well as a growing interchange between Mauritania and other Moslem states with regard to events in the Middle East. These tendencies, however, have been tempered recently by Mauritania's participation in the CILSS, which has served to help direct the GIRM's attention to domestic concerns, although the vehicle still remains an international one.

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 The fact remains that in spite of these favorable developments in both the conceptualization of rural development, the recognition of unemployment as a major issue, and the gradual recognition of domestic problems in coto - the idea of undertaking a development process through agriculture, as an additive to industrial development, and the idea of coping with the unemployment problem - these ideas are still less than two years old. The economic, political and sociological problems that necessarily will be encountered as the GIRM moves down these new paths, the difficult decision that per force must be made, and the momentum that must be sustained in the Mauritanian bureaucracy and in Mauritanian leadership circles -- all of these are still only dimly perceived.

The proposed project is directed toward sensitizing Mauritanian decision-makers of the need to come to grips with these difficulties in the following ways.

A series of seminars is to be arranged for technical and policy level personnel of the relevant Ministries, both in Nouakchott and in selected regional capitals. These seminars will revolve around specific projects identified in the GIRM's Third Development Plan,

and will concentrate on the problems of data collection, design and evaluation, taking into account the global view presented by other aspects of the project as well as the results of on-the-ground project interventions, whether AID pilot projects or projects of non-AID origin.

In the preparation of alternative development paths and the associated strategies to achieve rural sector and manpower/employment objectives the American contract team will regularly work with an Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee, comprised of directors of the departments of the concerned Ministries: Ministry of Planning and Mines, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Fundamental Education, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Public Works and Labor, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Finance. The Director of Plan will chair this Committee.

At the same time the American team will be in continual contact with an Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee, comprised of the ministers from the same Ministries. This Committee will be chaired by the Minister of State for Planning and Mines. This Committee will, at a policy level, solve the problems which the technical experts could be faced, either at their own level or when differences arise as a result of competing objectives by different departments, or between the Mauritanian officials and the American contractor personnel.

The exchange between the American contractor personnel and these two committees will not only be confined to the many decisions that must be made as alternative development paths and associated strategies evolve but will include:

evaluation of
the soundness of on-going development projects,
whether AID or non-AID, as regards both design and implementation,
taking into account the global view presented by alternative
development paths and associated strategies;

- the design of projects that will evolve from
the sector strategies;

- the organizational requirements within the GIRM
to implement major interventions in the rural sector and in the
manpower/employment sector, e.g. centralized versus decentralized
governmental institutions;

- the use of the private sector to act as the cutting
edge in rural development, e.g. commercants and progressive farmers
and harders.

2. An adequate data base is lacking for decision-making and
prioritization of projects, as is the analytical staff to cope
with these data --

The lack of data on which to base policy, programmatic and
project decisions is chronic in Mauritania and has been the complain
of many teams, including CILSS teams, that have attempted to come
to grips with Mauritanian problems in the project context, with the
result that the soundness of policy, program and project decisions
is uncertain. This lack of data is particularly acute in the rural
and manpower/employment sectors -- and includes inter alia data on
costs of production, volume of production, household consumption,
migration patterns, trading patterns, skills availabilities,
nutritional levels, etc.

A recently concluded national census -- the first to be under-

taken in Mauritania -- represents a first step in the collection of data on a national basis. Additionally, a number of empirical studies have been undertaken over the years, particularly by the French, which are ^{located for the most part} in Paris, Nouakchott and Dakar. These studies, each addressed to some specialized problem for the most part, need to be identified and assimilated in a national context. This assimilation should fill some but not all the data gaps, and up-dating is required in almost all cases, reflecting the fact that Mauritania is undergoing significant changes: in sedentarization and eating habits, for example, and with respect to its natural resource base.

Until recently there has been no attempt by the GIRM to establish the analytical capacity to cope with data should these data be amassed. No Ministry, for example, has a Planning Unit other than the Ministry of Planning and Mines, and here this unit consists of three Mauritians, headed by a graduate of the University of Montreal. This planning capacity has been augmented by the German Government by providing an OPEX-type economist to the Planning Unit in the Ministry of Planning and Mines. Additionally, the IBRD has recently agreed to provide an OPEX-type team of five economists to assist the Ministry of Planning and Mines, one of whom will be a general economist and another an agricultural economist. The IBRD has also recently agreed to provide three high-level planners to SONEDAR, the quasi-governmental organization charged with planning ^{irrigated} perimeter development in the Senegal River Basin.

It is expected that the analytical capacity of the Ministry of Planning and Mines will be further augmented by Mauritians

currently undergoing training in Canada. Finally, in anticipation of this project the AID Mission in Nouakchott has recently sent two Mauritians to the United States for short-term training, one to a Department of Labor course in manpower economics and the second to a grain marketing and storage course at Kansas State University.

The proposed project is directed toward ameliorating the situation in the following ways:

A search will be made for completed studies on the various aspects of the Mauritanian economy.

The collection of raw base-line data is an integral part of the project, which will require extensive field work.

The preparation of alternative development paths and associated strategies will provide invaluable on-the-job training, as will the development of projects that flow from these strategies, working through the aforementioned Technical Committee.

The project anticipates a Phase II which would be put in motion after an evaluation of the results of the project. Phase II would address itself to the institutionalization of data collection and analytical talents within the GIRM.

The project does not make provision for formalized training; although the AID Mission in Nouakchott will continue to send Mauritians for specialized training under the AMDP project which will lay the groundwork for moving into Phase II.

3. Due to prolonged isolation Mauritania's traditional society is characterized by an inward-looking perspective that may not always recognize, or accept, choice and change --

Mauritanian society reflects a complex of beliefs, values and habits resting on a nomadic way of life that has more or less been left undisturbed by foreign influences. While recent fundamental changes have occurred in the society -- notably the establishment of Mauritania as a nation (with the corresponding establishment of Nouakchott as an enclave), the rapid diminution of its natural resource base (with associated rural flight) and the construction of two roads in the country (which has or will accentuate rural flight) -- the complex of ^{nomadic} beliefs, values and habits have tended to persist, with the result that "outside" changes that cannot be assimilated into this complex are either rejected or ignored. While this perhaps is an overstatement it nevertheless does in a general way describe the "sociology" of Mauritania as it relates to economic development, which essentially is change.

Over the next 25 years, should Mauritania persist in wanting to achieve the goal of food self sufficiency within an ecologically balanced resource base, it is essential that this complex of nomadic beliefs, values and habits undergo some sort of transformation. Development of the Senegal River Basin, for example, will require a set of beliefs that support a sociology based on cash crops; increased sedentarization associated with the development of dry-land farming will require a set of beliefs that support an appropriate sociology; and increased urbanization will similarly require significant changes in nomadic sociology. At a minimum project interventions will require new and strange organizational and symbiotic relationships that must be accepted if the interventions are to succeed.

The proposed project is directed toward accomodating this situation by providing a strong sociological overlay. The American contractor is assisting/ the GIRM to establish alternative development paths and associated strategies will continuously examine these paths and strategies in terms of the sociological milieu in which development is to take place, and identify appropriate rewards and penalties that will move the society from its present sociological configuration to those configurations amenable to development. The project can be viewed accordingly as a merger of the two disciplines of economics and sociology, the former being particularly relevant to the articulation of development objectives while the latter is particularly relevant in the identification of implementation plans to achieve these objectives, keeping in mind that implementation plans involving repressive measures are not acceptable.

4. There are severe shortages of trained manpower --

The proposed project does not make provision for training manpower except in those limited areas noted above. However, the project will take the first steps in this process -- by identifying and enumerating manpower requirements within the alternative development paths, and by proposing projects that will lead to the correction of this deficiency, including ways and means to accelerate the process of training.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO NEEDS

The project is directed toward resolving Mauritania needs in the following ways.

The problem of the destruction of much of Mauritania's natural resource base as a result of overgrazing, population growth and drought is to be given special consideration by the American Contractor and GIRM counterparts in establishing alternative development paths and associated strategies. Specifically, the Contractor and the GIRM are to take into account in formulating these plans the possibility for regenerating the environment in the southern third of Mauritania which for all practical purposes been destroyed over the years.

The problem of an increasing food deficit is central to the rural sector aspects of the project.

The problem of unemployment similarly is central to the manpower/employment aspects of the project.

In both of these cases the end product of the project will be a strategy for overcoming these problems, along with appropriate implementation modalities and an appropriate listing of projects.

The problem of uncertain social change is central to the totality of the project, with a view to devising implementation plans and modalities for projects that will direct social change in directions amenable to long-term sustained development.

The problems associated with a low literacy rate, while not addressed specifically will necessarily be taken into account in the manpower/employment aspects of the project.

The problem of an urbanized health structure will not be specifically addressed. However, one of the sub-studies of the project will examine nutritional levels and diets in the rural sector and further address itself to ways and means to improve rural health care.

In sum, the project is addressed to most of the constraints and needs associated with Mauritania and as presented to the Congress.

GIRM PRIORITIES

The GIRM has also given this project a high priority.

Studies of the sort envisioned were specifically requested of the AID Mission in Nouakchott, by letters from the Ministry of Planning and Mines to the CDO (See Annex 2).

At a Council of Ministers meeting in October, 1976 the decision was made to establish the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee as previously described.

At the same Council of Ministers meeting the Government accepted texts as follows:

"The studies constitute a first step toward the fourth development Plan. These studies will define the role for each sector in our socio-economic system and find the most appropriate ways and means for the optimum contribution of the rural sector and the socio-economic sector to growth and development."

"We suggest that a letter briefly describing the studies and their objectives be sent to the following countries and organizations, while pointing out to them that they will in due course be informed of the results of the studies and that their contribution will be solicited for the implementation of the action program: Canada, France, Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, CILSS, UNDP, ADF, BID, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar."

In August, 1976 the GIRM agreed to release the Director of Research in the Ministry of Planning and Mines and the Director of Agriculture in the Ministry of Rural Development

to go to AID/W to discuss the project as well as to discuss economic development prospects in Mauritania. The transcripts of the two subsequent sessions in AID/W are attached as Annex 9.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1. Project Objectives

The American Contractor working with the GIRM will prepare, analyze and review:

- two alternative development paths, including associated strategies for the development of the rural sector and the amelioration of manpower/employment problems;
- organizational alternatives for the implementation of major interventions, e.g. "centralized" versus "decentralized" organizational structures;
- various public/private sector mixes as vehicles for development of the rural sector;
- various implementation modalities reflecting the peculiar sociological milieu of Mauritania;
- evaluations of a number of existing projects in light of the global view presented by the development paths and associated strategies;
- new projects associated with the development paths and related strategies.

Additionally an examination will be made of the possibility of ~~regenerating the~~ environment in the southern third of Mauritania. And the GIRM will have been sensitized to the political and sociological ramifications of development.

2. The Actors

The execution of these activities will be undertaken by an American Contractor working with:

- The Director of Research in the Ministry of Planning and Mines, who will handle technical management of the project on the Mauritanian side as well as act as secretariat to the Inter-Ministerial Technical and Policy Committees;

- The Director of Plan, who will chair the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee;

- The Minister of State for Planning and Mines, who will chair the Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee;

- The various Directors and Ministers who will comprise these two Committees, representing the following Ministries: Planning and Mines, Rural Development, Fundamental Education, National Education, Public Works and Labor, Health and Social Welfare, and Finance;

- Counterparts in the several Ministries.

3. Reasonableness of Project Objectives

Given the priority that the GIRM attaches to this project and the organizational arrangements it has already made to implement the project (establishment of the two aforementioned Committees which were specifically established to implement this project) it is reasonable to assume that project objectives can be achieved, providing that the American Contractor is sufficiently competent and providing that the following project elements are adequately taken

into account:

- a search is made for empirical studies already completed on Mauritania (in Paris, Dakar and Nouakchott);

- a significant part of the endeavor is devoted to the collection of raw base-line data on such things as costs of production, volume of production, household consumption, migration patterns, trading patterns, skills availabilities, nutritional levels, etc.

- the sensitizing process is broadened from the two Committees through seminars that include technical and policy personnel both in Nouakchott and in various regional capitals; and

- the sociological constraint to development in Mauritania is given sufficient weight in the undertaking so that there is an appropriate balance between the two disciplines of economics and sociology.

The search for already-completed empirical studies and the need for raw data collection are particularly relevant to achieving the objectives of developing alternative development paths and associated strategies, as well as for project evaluation of on-going projects and project identification. The broadening of the sensitizing process is essential across the board, in order to achieve as wide support as possible for project results. A significant sociological input is necessary across the board as well, but particularly in reaching those objectives associated with organizational structures, private/public sector mixes, political ramifications of development, and implementation modalities.

4. End Of Project Status

Upon completion of the project it is expected that the following will have been achieved:

- an alternative development path and its associated strategies for development of the rural and manpower/employment sectors will have been chosen by the GIRM, along with related projects, all incorporated in the Fourth Development Plan;
- appropriate policy changes will have been initiated by the GIRM associated with this development path and associated strategies;
- appropriate increases will have been initiated in the development budgets of those Ministries who will have responsibility for implementing projects that flow from the chosen development path and related strategies;
- steps will have been taken towards modifying certain on-going projects as a result of these strategies;
- the Fourth Development Plan will incorporate appropriate decisions made with regard to the GIRM organizational structure as it applies to project implementation, the role of the private sector in development, as well as guidelines for project implementation modalities;
- steps will have been taken by donors to participate in new projects arising from these strategies;
- the GIRM will request assistance in institutionalizing the analytical and data collection process begun by this project; and
- conclusions will have been reached about the possibility of regenerating the environment in the southern third of Mauritania,

which will also be incorporated in the Fourth Development Plan.

D. BENEFICIARIES

The beneficiaries of the project fall into four groups, each group differing from the other by the distance in time and space it has from the actual undertaking.

The primary beneficiary, in the sense of being the most immediate beneficiary, will be the Ministry of Planning and Mines, since the focal point of the undertaking is with this Ministry. It will benefit from the interchange between itself and the American contractor team in working on a major, important and meaningful planning effort.

The second beneficiary group will encompass those members of the two Inter-Ministerial Committees. This group will benefit by the increased understanding that it will gain in the whole complex of problems associated with economic development, including the need to conceptualize planning through a pyramid of analytical studies, sector programming and project design and evaluation.

The third beneficiary group will be those participants in the seminars to be arranged under this project. This group will benefit in much the same way as the second group, although in a more specialized context of specific projects.

The fourth and ultimate beneficiary, of course, will be the members of the population who will obtain benefits in those specific projects that flow from or are altered by the results of the two sector strategies. This group - its dimensions and constituency - are, of course, not known at this time; yet it should include a significant portion of the farmers and herders in

the rural sector, the unemployed or underemployed in both the rural and urban sectors, and those GIRM and private sector individuals who will benefit from the skills-upgrading projects that will emerge from the project. These benefits will accrue to Mauritians of both sex:

Tangentially, negative benefits should accrue to the targeted populations associated with on-going projects who will not be disappointed from ill-conceived undertakings, reflecting changes in project design occasioned by the global view and strategies present by the project.

E. SUMMARY FINDINGS

The basic work in developing this project included several groups: a TOR design team from Harvard University which prepared the basic TOR for the manpower/employment elements of the project; a TOR design team from the University of Minnesota which prepared the basic TOR for the rural sector elements; a specially constituted group of AID/W experts and consultants who merged these two TORs, while making some modifications to them; the AID Mission in Nouakchott and the Africa SEWA and SDP Offices which worked in collaboration to make other changes in the TOR; and a number of responsible officials in the GIRM. The consensus of these groups is that the project is technically, socially and financially sound, and they are prepared to move ahead with its implementation.

F. PROJECT PAPER ISSUES

Originally this project was conceived as a study and thus the necessary documents to obtain AID approval were prepared outside the PBAR framework. Only in November, 1977, after over one year of work, was it decided that the study motif was unacceptable and that it should proceed as a project under PBAR.

In the context of a study two separate TORs were prepared as indicated above. These are presented with this PP as Annex 8 as a PI

The merged TORs, presented as a single TOR, was reviewed at an ECPR meeting in July, 1976. This TOR is attached as Annex 7. A number of issues were raised at the July meeting, which subsequently were accommodated for by incorporating them in the draft Grant Agreement to be signed with the GIRM -- although not reflected in modifications to the merged TOR. Additionally, a number of issues were raised outside of the ECPR framework, which also were incorporated in the draft Grant Agreement to be signed with the GIRM -- and also not reflected in modifications to the merged TOR. Most of these latter issues are summarized in a cable, attached as Annex 3 to this PP. A discussion of these several issues follows.

1. The relationship of CILSS sector strategies to those strategies to be developed by this project. It is the contention of the GIRM that the global view presented by this project will put the CILSS sector strategies into proper perspective, allow these strategies to be considerably strengthened by the addition of new data for analysis and permit prioritization of projects across the board.

2. Provision for training. The absence of formalized training in the project design has been accommodated by providing for a Phase I which would address itself to the institutionalization of data collection and analytical processes in the GIRM. It is also accommodated through the seminar element of the project (in addition to the normal institutionalization that can be expected through the interchange in the two GIRM Committees).

3. Uncertainties regarding results. These uncertainties were accommodated by strengthening the sociological aspects of the project (implementation modalities, for example) and by the seminars.

4. Uncertainties regarding the possibility of an approach by the Contractor that is too academic and out of touch with the "real world" in Mauritania. This uncertainty was accommodated by strengthening the sociological input as noted in the preceding paragraph (in addition to the realism that would normally flow from the interchange within the two GIRM Committees).

5. Insufficient attention paid to prior empirical studies. This uncertainty was accommodated by building into the project a requirement that a search for such material be a part of the Contractor's responsibility, working with the GIRM.

6. Insufficient attention paid to the development of projects and evaluation of existing projects. These concerns were accommodated by requiring that the Contractor and the GIRM develop projects up to the point where donor interest could reasonably be solicited, and by requiring that on-going projects be evaluated in light of the global view presented by the project.

7. Insufficient attention paid to the possibility of employing the private sector as a "cutting edge" in development, to the possibility of utilizing alternative organizational structures to mount major interventions, and insufficient attention paid to the major ecological problems facing Mauritania. These concerns were accommodated by requiring the Contractor and the GIRM to take these factors into account in developing alternative development paths and associated strategies.

8. Uncertainties as to whether the task set out for the contractor and the GIRM can realistically be accomplished in a two year time frame. This uncertainty was accomodated by making provision for a Phase II, which would serve as a bridge between the present project and the institutionalization elements that would be folded into a Phase II operation.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. BACKGROUND

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania is undergoing rapid economic and structural change -- an evolution which in many respects has been accelerated and compounded by the 1968-1972 drought. The Third Development Plan, 1976-1980, established fundamental guidelines for the development of the economy: the well being of its citizens and economic independence. In recognition of the potential contribution of the rural sector to the realization of these basic directives, the Third Development Plan attaches a priority role to food self sufficiency, to the protection of the natural environment and to increased, equitable and stable rural incomes.

The Mauritanian agricultural resource base is slender and has been severely shaken by the drought. Nevertheless, a number of alternative strategies for realizing the considerable potential of the rural sector appear to be available. The resource requirements and consequences of these alternative strategies and development paths for reaching the objectives of the Plan (and beyond into the future) have not yet been critically examined. The optimal balance between livestock (nomadic and sedentary), dryland agriculture and

irrigated agriculture -- with all other multiple options, strategies and projects -- needs to be analyzed in terms of consequences on the objectives of the Plan, and in terms of implications with respect to the timing and utilization of resources, i.e. infrastructure, human, capital and service institutions (credit, extension, etc.).

Mauritania is poised at the edge of critical decisions for the future pace and path of development of its rural sector. Yet, at the present time there is inadequate information and virtually no analytical base for predicting the implications and consequences of the strategic choices that are imminent.

The Mauritanian government recognizes a need for improved data and analysis (1) to provide the program and project basis for making future development plans operational and (2) to provide a synthesis for examining the consequences of alternative strategies. No less important is the need for integration of such analysis to provide the overall envelope in which the contribution of individual projects to the achievement of Plan goals can be estimated and appreciated.

Aside from increased production and incomes for the rural sector, the major consideration in the overall development of Mauritania is human resource development and employment generation. The country has very little of the skilled manpower required to implement a national development program and contribute to expanded activity. While manpower is scarce in the skilled category, there is serious unemployment and underemployment among unskilled labor, especially in rural areas. This has always been a problem in Mauritania with its very meagre agricultural base, but the problem has been seriously aggravated by the drought which caused large

losses in animals and rendered many herding families destitute. The Mauritanian government places a high priority on filling skilled manpower gaps in both the public and private sectors of the economy and on generating employment for unskilled workers in urban and rural areas. To achieve these objectives it will be necessary to develop a data and analytical base for designing sound cost-effective programs.

Other background information is contained in Section I-B of this PP.

B. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The project will consist of carrying out a program of studies and related Policy Papers in Mauritania, to be executed by a United States Contractor over a two year period, working in collaboration with the GIRM Ministry of Planning and Mines and other relevant GIRM Ministries. The major components of the program of studies/ and Policy Papers relate to the development of the rural sector and collectively are identified as the Rural Sector Assessment (RSA). Additionally, and closely associated with the RSA, a National Manpower and Employment Study (MES) will be conducted. The two studies collectively are identified as RAMS.

RAMS

The/project is designed to meet the following objectives:

1. Preparation of at least two alternative development strategies and related policy and program options with regard to the development of the rural sector and the amelioration of employment and manpower problems in Mauritania, taking into account equity and benefit considerations as well as production.

2. Preparation of projects for the rural sector, and with regard to manpower developments and employment, based on the foregoing development and strategy options and policy options, these projects to be developed through project identification in sufficient detail to enable reasonably prompt commitment of funds by interested donors.

3. Engaging appropriate Ministries and concerned regional governments in a continuous dialogue with regard to the economic, political and sociological processes of development, including technical and administrative cadre of the regions with regard to project development, analysis and evaluation, taking into account the global view presented by an overall development strategy.

4. Preparation of policy options, in addition to those implied in (1) above related to possible trade-offs of alternative investments, inter-alia covering: (a) the appropriate organizational structure, e.g. commercents and "progressive" versus "decentralization" for the implementation of rural projects; (b) use of the private sector, e.g. commercents and "progressive" herders and farmers, as the cutting edge in rural development; and (c) the possibility of formulating strategies for regeneration of environment in the southern third of the country.

5. Undertaking continual evaluations of all rural development projects, regardless of donor, in the context of the global overview provided, in both terms of analysis and physical progress.

ORGANIZATION OF RAMS

RAMS is to be executed as an interlocking series of studies leading to the formulation of program and policy options for the consideration of the GIRM. These will be organized into six activity groups described briefly below:

Activity Group I	Aggregative studies
Activity Group II	Production sub-sector studies
<u>Activity Group III</u>	Functional intersectional studies
Activity Group IV	Manpower employment studies
Activity Group V	Program and policy studies (policy papers)
Activity Group VI	Project formulation

Activity Group I constitutes integrating component of RAMS. These will be initiated first and provide the framework for developing the studies in Activity Groups II, III, IV and V. There will be five sub-studies in Activity Group I:

1. Description of agro-ecological zones.
2. Projections of population.
3. Projections of food and related demand.
4. Projects of rural production, supply and incomes.
5. Sociological profile and projection.

Activity Group II involves in-depth analysis of the developmental potential for five major rural production sub-sectors with emphasis on production, income, employment and manpower requirements:

1. Irrigated agriculture.
2. Dryland (rainfed) agriculture.
3. Livestock
4. Oases agriculture.
5. Inland fisheries.

Activity Group III involves detailed analysis of elements that cut across sectoral boundaries:

1. Demand/consumption (health/nutritional status) study.
2. Social systems and change study.

Activity Group IV involves detailed analysis of the potential for ameliorating the manpower/employment problems in Mauritania. It will consist of two studies, one in each of these two areas:

1. Employment study.
2. Manpower study.
3. Extension policy/training study.

Activity Group V will constitute a wide range of policy and program options (itemized in detail later on in this PP).

Activity Group VI will constitute the development of projects in the rural and manpower/employment sectors consistent with all of the foregoing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE AGGREGATIVE STUDIES

There will be five Aggregative Studies. These are expected to provide the framework for analyzing data for synthesizing the results of the other studies. The key objective of these five studies is to provide baseline for benchmark data and a framework for assessing the impact of alternative overall rural development strategies, and associated manpower/employment strategies, on plan realization and objectives. These are also designed to provide a framework for assessing the aggregate development resource needs for each sub-sector in relation to the choice of development strategies. They will also provide means for assessing the linkages between the rural and non-rural sectors of the national economy.

Following are brief descriptions of these five studies:

1. Description of Agro-Ecological Zone: Using existing descriptive and cartographic data vis-a-vis soils, vegetation, rainfall, surface and groundwater supplies, land use and other physical and socio-economic data, define cartographically and describe principal agro-ecological (land-resource) zones (four - ten zones). Wherever possible, these should be generalized along well recognized physical or political boundaries in order to facilitate summary of survey data. These zones will provide the basic sampling frame for data collection and projection of the impact of various levels of development investment and of alternative development strategies. Special emphasis should be given to identifying those sub-zones which have superior developmental employment generating potential and to the identification of the activities (grain/food crop, cash-crop, forest products, grazing) for which the zone (or sites within the zone) are suited and the socio-economic and lead/political constraints to such development.

2. Projections of Population: On the basis of demographic data from the 1976 census, projections of population growth will be made by age and sex --- by agro ecological zones and region. In addition, estimates will be made of employment, by major activity category, unemployment and of skill availabilities. In arriving at these projections various hypotheses of rural/urban and inter-zonal migration will be made. This analysis will provide a basis for the supply and demand analysis (below), and the definition of the employment and unemployment problem in both the rural and urban sectors.

3. Projections of Food and Related Demand: Building on the above, projections of food and related non-food demand will be made in total, by zone and region. In arriving at these estimates significant changes in consumption caused by the drought (decreased milk consumption by nomads, increased use of wheat, rice and "red" millet by rural and urban consumers) will be examined to assess their permanence and long-term effects. An examination will be made on the effect that changes in population composition have on food consumption. Additionally, estimates of internal and external demand for agricultural commodities will be made (firewood, charcoal, hides, etc.).

4. Projections of Rural Production and Supply: While a study three will project aggregate demand for major commodities, this study will first estimate the current production of major commodities and other items produced in the rural sector such as food grains, livestock, wood and fuel as a basis for estimating rural income and refining estimates of GNP. The baseline estimates will provide the basis for projecting supplies of major commodities or commodity categories available for domestic consumption and/or export and for estimating the impact on production, income and employment of alternative development strategies.

5. Sociological Profile and Projections: A profile of the various ethnic groups will be prepared, describing the social organization of these groups will be prepared, describing the social organization of these groups in relation to systems of production, their "territories" in the total society, land ownership profiles, and their basic tenets and beliefs which influence change programs. The study will also describe the inter-relationship among the various groups and systems of production. Projections of change in these relationships, organizations, tenets and beliefs will be made, using various hypotheses regarding urban/rural migration and inter-zonal migration. The output of this study will form part of the input for studies of project and program implementation alternatives.

THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - SUMMARY

After collecting baseline data a consistency check will be made on the aggregation framework to ensure that it will generate coherent results for a known base year, prior to using the framework for predictive purposes. Projections to 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000 will be made for the macro-economic and sociological variables. These will be an output of the project.

As primary data becomes available from this and other projects, it will be necessary to "feedback" adjustments to initial projections, reflecting, for example, projected changes in income, food availability and health and nutrition as these would be expected to impact on population growth, aggregated demand and through price levels to production decreases.

Change of projects to be developed would affect the natural condition of the resource base. A developmental emphasis on certain agro-ecological zones would act to accelerate sociological change and employment which are objectives of the overall development program.

ACTIVITY GROUP II

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SUB-SECTOR PRODUCTION STUDIES

Five rural sub-sector production studies are planned. The objective of these studies is to determine in general terms, the current levels of production and income associated with these activities. to determine in general terms the potential to expand output of each commodity or commodity group and the physical, institutional and social constraints to such expansion:

The five (5) sub-sectors are as follows:

1. Irrigated agriculture.
2. Dryland (rainfed) agriculture.
3. Livestock/grazing.
4. Oasis agriculture.
5. Inland fisheries.

In the first phase of these studies, the current data base will be reviewed (Aggregative Study #4); in a second phase, procedures established to verify estimates and fill data gaps, and in a third phase, "Optimal" strategies/programs/projects for Mauritania rural development will be assessed given alternative strategies, levels of domestic and export demand, production potential and analysis of constraints enumerated.

An important aspect of these studies will be to consider for each sub-sector those cultural techniques which could lead to an expansion of output and incomes. These are expected to include, animal traction, improved cultural methods, range and herd management, improved water management (water spreading) and various forms of irrigation (flood, pumped and flood retreat irrigation).

In addition, studies will be initiated under the general direction of the resident sociologist to determine and describe: current social/cultural patterns and arrangements, land and livestock ownership profiles, incentives and dis-incentives to the adoption of proposed innovations including known strategies of livestock and crop dependent households to cope with the risks and uncertainties associated with climatic variability and other social obstacles to change. In addition as production alternatives often compete for limited resources of land, labor capital and management skills, the real beneficiaries of alternative development paths or strategies will be assessed with respect to both income and employment.

In each sector an elaboration will be made with regard to the environmental aspects of change, This elaboration will be both positive and negative. With regard to the former, the elaboration will indicate how, if at all, the alternative strategies add to the renewable resource base of the country; while with regard to the latter, the elaboration will indicate how alternative strategies either subtract from the renewable resource base or alternatively must be accounted for in the strategy in order to prevent the deterioration of the resource base.

The alternative objective of each sub-sector study is the identification of actions suitable to be included in projects and subsequently developed to a stage that will attract donor interest within a reasonably prompt period. Identification of project interventions will be made for each strategy. The development of these projects will occur only after a particular strategy has been selected.

ACTIVITY GROUP III

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTIONAL (INTERSECTORAL) STUDIES

There will be two functional studies. These studies will complement the macro-aggregate studies of Demand and Sociological Profiles by analyzing these areas on a micro basis.

Following is a brief description of these two studies:

1. Demand Study: The Demand Study will provide critical information on national demand and hence the goal of self-sufficiency. Existing information on food consumption is very sparse and mostly outdated. This study is designed to provide relevant information on nutritional and health related conditions in areas, households and individuals. The results of the study will be used to refine estimates of food demand, determine the market potential for marketable surpluses of food and related non-food production, and refine the policy recommendations in the various production sub-sectors with regard to integrating various agricultural/livestock programs.

The study will evaluate the existing data on food consumption and nutrition, and evaluate current rural nutrition and health programs. It will construct a food balance sheet for the nation as a whole and for the agro-ecological zones. It will determine the interseasonal variation in food consumption by zone, and evaluate diets for nutritional implications (parasites, micro-nutrient deficiency, sanitation, susceptible age groups, etc.).

Alternative strategies for the improvement of rural diets will be recommended, which will be incorporated in the production sub sector recommendations.

Alternative strategies for the improvement of rural health will be elaborated, and projects will be identified, then elaborated sufficiently to attract donor interest within a reasonably prompt timeframe once appropriate production strategies have been chosen.

2. Rural Social System and Change Study: Utilizing the sociological inputs into the production sub-sector studies, the Sociological Profile Study and experience in implementation of projects in Mauritania this study will elaborate alternative implementation strategies, with a view to establishing techniques and modalities which will enable national, program goal and project objectives to reach the targeted populations with maximum chance for reasonably prompt realization of these objectives and without the use of repressive measures.

DESCRIPTION OF EMPLOYMENT STUDY

There will be one employment study. This study will provide an important input into the selection of production sub-sector strategies and hence on the selection of alternative development paths. The study will define and measure unemployment and underemployment in Mauritania. It will aggregate the unemployment and underemployment consequences of alternative development paths. And, after analyzing the causes of unemployment and underemployment, it will propose ways, after appropriate analysis of the factors that have a bearing on employment and underemployment, of modifying and changing, if necessary, the selection of alternative development paths and production strategies.

Given the possible degree of unemployment and underemployment in Mauritania and the probability that the implementation modalities that will flow out of the Rural Social System and Change Study probably will dictate a moderate pace to development, this study will also propose and develop projects that will ameliorate the unemployment and underemployment problem under these circumstances. Specifically to be considered in this context will be the use of Food for Work for employment generation, and the possible establishment of "likely" labor intensive enterprises in the rural sector, employing appropriate technology and related to preferred development profiles, including the establishment of the credit, training requirements and organizational structure needed to get such enterprises established.

DESCRIPTION OF MANPOWER STUDY

There will be one manpower study. As with the Employment Study, this study will provide an important input into the selection of production sub-sector strategies and hence on the selection of alternative development paths. This study will aggregate the skills/occupation requirements associated with alternative development paths. And it will propose ways, after analyzing alternative ways of solving the manpower problem of modifying and changing, if necessary, the selection of alternative development paths.

The analysis of alternative ways of solving the manpower problem will include various mixes of formal and non-formal education, the use of expatriates, overseas training, in-country training in specialized areas, etc. Of particular concern will be an examination of developing methods of technical training of personnel with little formal educational background, with a view to training people to perform tasks of limited scope, but which when taken together with the tasks of similarly trained personnel, can contribute to the performance of highly complex systems of work.

This analysis, along with the development of projects under the Employment Study, will necessarily be examined from a sociological point of view as well as from a technical point of view. Such examinations will require a knowledge of Mauritanian habits toward work and training in general, as well as a knowledge of the appropriate incentives which could change present circumstance.

Finally, this study will identify appropriate projects, either in the fields of formal or non-formal education or both, generalized training either in-country or abroad or both, placement of OPEX-type personnel in Mauritania, etc. These projects will first be identified in a general way, then after appropriate decisions are made with regard to the development path they will be brought up to the point where they will attract donor interest in a reasonable length of time.

ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS

In addition to the foregoing studies certain specialized evaluations will be undertaken. These are:

1. An evaluation of the appropriate organization structure, e.g., "centralization" versus "decentralization" for implementation of significant rural interventions;
2. An evaluation of the appropriate utilization of the private sector as the cutting-edge in rural development; e.g., commercants and provate herders and farmers; and
3. An evaluation of the possibility of undertaking projects which collectively would result in regeneration of the environment in those areas of Mauritanin (roughly the southern third of the country) where environmental deq..adation has been caused by overgrazing, population growth, drought and poor use of water.
4. Continuous evaluations of on-going projects will be made.

POLICY PAPERS

Policy papers will be prepared setting forth various options. These papers will be used as the vehicle for major discussions with the two Inter-Ministerial Committees previously described. Some of these papers will flow from the aforementioned studies directly, others will flow from these studies generally. A list of these papers follows:

1. Options for irrigated agricultural development;
2. Options for inland fisheries development;
3. Options for dry and agriculture development;
4. Options for livestock development;
5. Options for oases agricultural development;
6. Options for improvements in rural health;
7. Options for improvement in rural diets;
8. Options for implementation modalities;
9. Options for reducing desertification by management of the environment;
10. Options for manpower development strategies;
11. Options with regard to the utilization of the private sector;
12. Food marketing policy options;
13. Extension policy options;
14. Food pricing options;
15. Agricultural research options;
16. Options for overall development (paths);
17. Options for appropriate organizational arrangements;
18. Establishment of project priorities;
19. Options for employment generation.

TRAINING AND INSTITUTION BUILDING

As part of the activities financed under this project a series of seminars will be conducted for the benefit of the personnel in the ministries participating in the project. The personnel will be selected by the GIRM in order that the results of the studies may be effectively utilized by the GIRM in its developmental efforts. These seminars will be conducted in Nouakchott and appropriate regional capitals, and will be conducted on the average of once every three months during the life of the project.

These seminars will include instruction in the techniques of data collection, project design, project development and project evaluation. These seminars will demonstrate the application of these techniques to a limited number of projects specified in the Third Development Plan and the list of projects developed by the CILSS. The precise projects to be discussed will be determined by an implementation letter between the AID Mission and the GIRM, in consultation with the American contractor.

A formalized on-the-job training program for the GIRM staff will not be established. However, the American contractor in cooperation with the GIRM will pass on the benefits of its findings to GIRM personnel in order to establish on going institutional capacities in such disciplines as survey methodology, information gathering and retrieval, management information systems and services, research and development, etc. It should be noted that the informal on-the-job training opportunities for GIRM personnel, particularly in the two Inter-Ministerial committees, will be considerable.

Recommendations for conversion, absorption or adaptation of survey-related activities into institutional capacities will be prepared by the contractor as part of his final report. The contractor will also be required to prepare a training program, independent of the seminars, within the first six months of operation for review and approval by the GIRM and the AID Mission. This training program, to the extent that funds are available, will be implemented under the AMDP project.

PHASE II

Subject to an independent evaluation of the results of this project, consideration will be given to a second phase (Phase II) of the project, which will continue the process of institutionalizing the data collection and analytical methods initiated by this project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK NARRATIVE

The Sector Goal to which this project is addressed is to lay the basis for long-term rational economic development, with emphasis on the rural sector in Mauritania. The related Project Purpose is to: (1) develop information for decision-making and choice between alternative development paths and strategies; and (2) to translate these paths and strategies into programs and projects. The End-Of-Project status was elaborated upon in Section (-B-4 of this PP. Required inputs to achieve this EOP will include seven full-time resident experts in Mauritania and a significant number of short-term experts. Details on these will be elaborated upon in the next section. A complete Logical Framework is attached to this PP as Annex 4.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING AND PROJECT ANALYSIS

A. Implementation Plans:

The implementation plan for the project consists of seven time phases, as follows:

1. Pre- Contract Phase.
2. Data Collection/Aggregation/Special Evaluation Phase.
3. Policy Option #1 Phase.
4. Analysis/Project Identification Phase.
5. Policy Option #2 Phase
6. Project Development Phase.
7. Policy Option #3 Phase

The tasks to be accomplished in each of these phases in described below:

PRE-CONTRACT PHASE

Between the signing of the Grant Agreement and the arrival of the American contractor the following tasks will be accomplished:

1. A literature search will be made in Paris, Dakar and Nouakchott for maps and studies, evaluations and reports that have been made on various aspects of Mauritania in the fields of (or related to) social organization and history, manpower, employment, natural resources, population and all aspects of rural development and agriculture.
2. The institutional arrangements within the GIRM for decision-making and project implementation, as these pertain to rural development, irrigation, manpower, education, and health, will be described.
3. Present GIRM policies as they pertain to rural development, manpower development, education and health will be described, including present policies that pertain to the private sector.
4. The foregoing information will be catalogued in accordance with the analytical tasks to be undertaken in the project.
5. A first cut will be made to identify information gaps and those data that need updating.
6. Housing for the permanent contractor staff, office space and equipment, household furniture and appliances, and vehicles will be required. Housing and office space will be rehabilitated as necessary.
7. Just prior to the arrival of the contractor, Mauritanian enumerators, who will assist in primary data collection in the field, will be identified.
8. Just prior to the arrival of the contractor the local-hire office staff will be identified.

DATA COLLECTION/AGGREGATION/SPECIAL EVALUATION PHASE

During this Phase, which will begin upon the arrival of the contractor, the following tasks will be accomplished.

1. Specification of information and data gaps will be finalized.
2. A plan to acquire these data will be prepared and priorities established.
3. Enumerators will be hired and trained for necessary field studies.
4. Prorprprpr appropriate questionnaires will be prepared and tested and sampling frame devised.
5. The data will be collected. This could include, but not necessarily exclusively, the following for the sample:
 - population by sex and age --- by zone and region;
 - production of food products and related non-food products;
 - surface water locations;
 - groundwater locations;
 - land-use patterns;
 - a wide variety of sociological information by ethnic group;
 - estimated costs of production of food crops under various technological conditions;
 - estimated crop yields under various conditions;
 - marketing and distribution patterns of food and related crops;
 - storage patterns for the same;
 - food consumption habits;
 - nutritional conditions;
 - health conditions;
 - employment and underemployment by sex and age --- by zone and region;
 - skills availabilities by sex and age / -- by zone and region;
 - productivity status of range and croplands;
 - ecological conditions, e.g., vegetation, wildlife, etc.
6. During this Phase the contractor will prepare a training program for GIRM and AID Mission review (for AMDP project follow-up).
7. The five Aggregative Studies will be started - and completed up to the point where a coherent base-year is established.
8. The Options Paper for the establishment of a new eco-system will be prepared.
9. The Options Paper for the utilization of the private sector will be prepared.
10. Seminars will start.

POLICY OPTION # 1 PHASE

During this Phase the two Options Papers prepared in the previous Phase will be presented to the GIRM for review, discussion and decision.

ANALYSIS/PROJECT IDENTIFICATION PHASE

During this Phase the analysis for a number of studies will be undertaken and completed. Specifically:

1. The projections required to complete the five Aggregative Studies will be completed
2. The five Production Sub-Sector Studies will have been completed.
3. The two Functional Intersectoral Studies will have been completed.
4. The Manpower Study will have been completed.
5. The Employment Study will have been completed.
6. The inter-relationships among these studies will have been completed, with the result that two development paths will have been identified, which are internally consistent and reflect a judgmental balance among the several factors to take into consideration, i.e., employment, incomes, manpower and sociological constraints, etc.
7. Projects will have been identified in each of the relevant areas consistent with these two development paths.
8. Options Papers will have been prepared on the following:
 - irrigated agriculture
 - inland fisheries
 - dryland agriculture
 - livestock
 - oases agriculture
 - rural health
 - rural diets
 - implementation modalities
 - manpower development strategies
 - employment generation strategies
 - agricultural marketing policies
 - food pricing policies
 - agricultural research policies
 - overall development (two paths)
9. Seminars will continue.
10. On-going projects will begin to be evaluated.

POLICY OPTION #2 PHASE

During this Phase the foregoing Options Papers will be presented to the GIRM for review, discussion and decision.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PHASE

During this Phase the projects previously identified with the two alternative development paths will be designed. Prior to actually designing these projects, however, it probably will be necessary to "feedback" into the whole structure of studies the results of the policy meetings with the GIRM.

Also during this Phase the two Policy Option Papers will be prepared for the appropriate GIRM Organizational Structure and Project Prioritization. Seminars and project evaluations will continue.

POLICY OPTIONS #3 PHASE

During this Phase the foregoing two Option Papers will be presented to the GIRM for review, discussion and decision.

Following this Phase a final report will be prepared which will reflect the work of the project in detail. Recommendations will include ways and means to institutionalize the planning process.

B. Manning Table:

The manning requirements are as follows:

Chief of Party: A full-time in-resident COP will be required. The COP will coordinate project activities, direct project personnel and direct programs with respect to policies. The COP will relate directly with the two GIRM Inter-Ministerial Committees on a daily basis and coordinate the present run of policy Option Papers to these committees. He must be fluent in French.

Office Manager - Documentalist: A full-time in-resident person is needed to prepare and organize the seminars and otherwise see that this aspect of the project moves smoothly. This person will be responsible for preparation of necessary documentation for the review of GIRM and CISS projects in acceptable formats including organizing the sessions needed to accomplish these tasks. This person will also act as general Office Manager and Documentalist.

Resident Subject Specialists (Five):

Under the team leader, and directly responsible to him, will be five full-time in-resident subject area specialists as follows:

1. general economist
2. agricultural economist
3. sociologist
4. arid zone geographer
5. manpower planner

Although a resident agronomist on the permanent team is not included, it will be imperative that within the skills/experience mix of the permanent team that knowledge/experience with arid land agriculture be included. Requirements for "agronomy" expertise for the completion of sub-studies are indicated below. These five experts will have primary and secondary responsibilities for supervising the several "study teams". An illustrative distribution of supervising responsibilities is as follows:

A. Aggregative Studies

I. Description of Agro-Ecological Zones

Team Leader: Geographer
Participate: Agro-Economist
Rural Sociologist

Output: Cartographic identification of major agro-ecological zones and descriptive information for each zone.

II. Aggregative Population Study

Team Leader: General Economist
Participate: Demographer *

Output: Analysis of 1976 census data and projections.

III. Aggregative Food and Related Demand Study

Team Leader: Economist
Participate: Statistician/Survey *
Nutritionist *
Health *

Output: Analysis of consumption/demand and expenditure of major commodities

* TDY Personnel

and commodity groups by source of origin and projections.

IV. Aggregative Rural Production and Supply

Team Leader: Agric Economist
Participate; Rural Sociologist *
Statistician/Survey *
Agronomist *

Output: Baseline estimates of Rural Sector
Production, consumption, income and
employment and projections

V. Aggregative Sociological Profile

Team Leader: Sociologist

Output: Sociological profile and projections.

* TDY Personnel

B. Production (Sub-Sector) Studies:

I. Irrigated Agriculture:

Team leader: agricultural economist
 Participate: rural sociologist *
 geographer
 agronomist (*irrigation)
 engineer *

II. Dryland (Rainfed) Agriculture:

Team leader: agricultural economist
 Participate: rural sociologist *
 geographer
 agronomist *
 credit specialist

III. Livestock Sub-Sector Study:

Team leader: agricultural economist
 Participate: geographer
 sociologist
 animal production *
 range ecologist *
 engineer *

IV. Oasis Sub-sector Study:

Team leader: agricultural economist
 Participate: geographer
 sociologist
 date palm *
 hydrologist*

V. Inland Fisheries Study:

Team leader: geographer
fisheries*

c. Intersectoral Studies:I. Functional Demand Study:

Team leader: general economist
Participate: sociologist
statistician/survey*

II. Function Social Systems & Change Study:

Team leader: sociologist
Participate: sociologist
statistician/survey*

III. Health and Nutrition Status Study:

Team leader: health specialist*
Participate: nutritionist*

IV. Food Consumption/Diets Study:

Team leader: economist
Participate: statistician/survey*
nutritionist

D. Human Resources Studies:Employment Study

Primary: Manpower Planner

65

Secondary: General Economist Sociologist
Sociologist

Manpower Study

Primary: Manpower Planner

Secondary: General Economist
Sociologist

In addition two medium-term persons will be needed, for periods of perhaps up to six months each. The first person will be a documentalist organizational expert who will perform those per-contract tasks associated with the literature search, description of institutional arrangements within the GIRM, description of existing policies within the GIRM, cataloging and identifying, and on a first-cut basis, identifying information gaps. The second person will be a statistician, who will organize the data gathering tasks in Phase I of the project.

There will be 14 "study teams" corresponding to the 14 studies. These "teams" will consist of a team leader and in some cases technical experts. The team leader probably will be required to reside in Mauritania up to 12 months, at varying intervals, although the actual length of time will depend on the nature of the assignment and the data problems he might encounter.

Some "study teams" will be one-man "teams", while others will have technical short-term experts. It is expected that these short-term personnel will be concentrated for the most part in the five Production Sub-Sector Studies, the Functional Demand Study, and the Manpower and Employment Studies. In addition, certain specialized short-term personnel will be needed for the seminars. Representational specialties for short-term consultants are as follows (examples only):

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sociologists | health anthropologist |
| geographers | date palm specialist |
| hydrologist | horticulturalist |
| engineer | agricultural credit specialist |
| fishing expert | project design specialists |
| agronomist | project evaluation specialists |
| range management specialist | information specialist |
| storage/marketing specialist | |

PHASE III Policy Options Papers are expected to flow from the basic preparatory studies outlined above. As these papers will be prepared following discussions of Phase I and II outputs with GIRM officials, it may prove necessary in some cases to reconstitute some of the study teams or call in individual consultants to assist in the preparation of these papers. Policy options papers are expected to include (but are not limited to) the following subjects:

	<u>Resident Staff</u>
Appropriate Organization	Chief of Party
Priorities Paper	Chief of Party
	General Economist
Private Sector Paper	General Economist
Irrigated Agriculture Paper	Agricultural Economist
Inland Fisheries Paper	Agricultural Economist
Dryland Agriculture Paper	Agricultural Economist
Livestock Paper	Agricultural Economist
Oases Agriculture Paper	Agricultural Economist
Health Paper	Sociologist
Diets Paper	Sociologist
Implementation Modalities Paper	Sociologist
Manpower Paper	Manpower Planner
Employment Paper	Manpower Planner
Marketing Paper	General Economist
Extension Paper	Agricultural Economist
Pricing Paper	General Economist
Research Paper	Agricultural Economist
Overall Development Paper (Paths)	General Economist

C. Personnel Timing

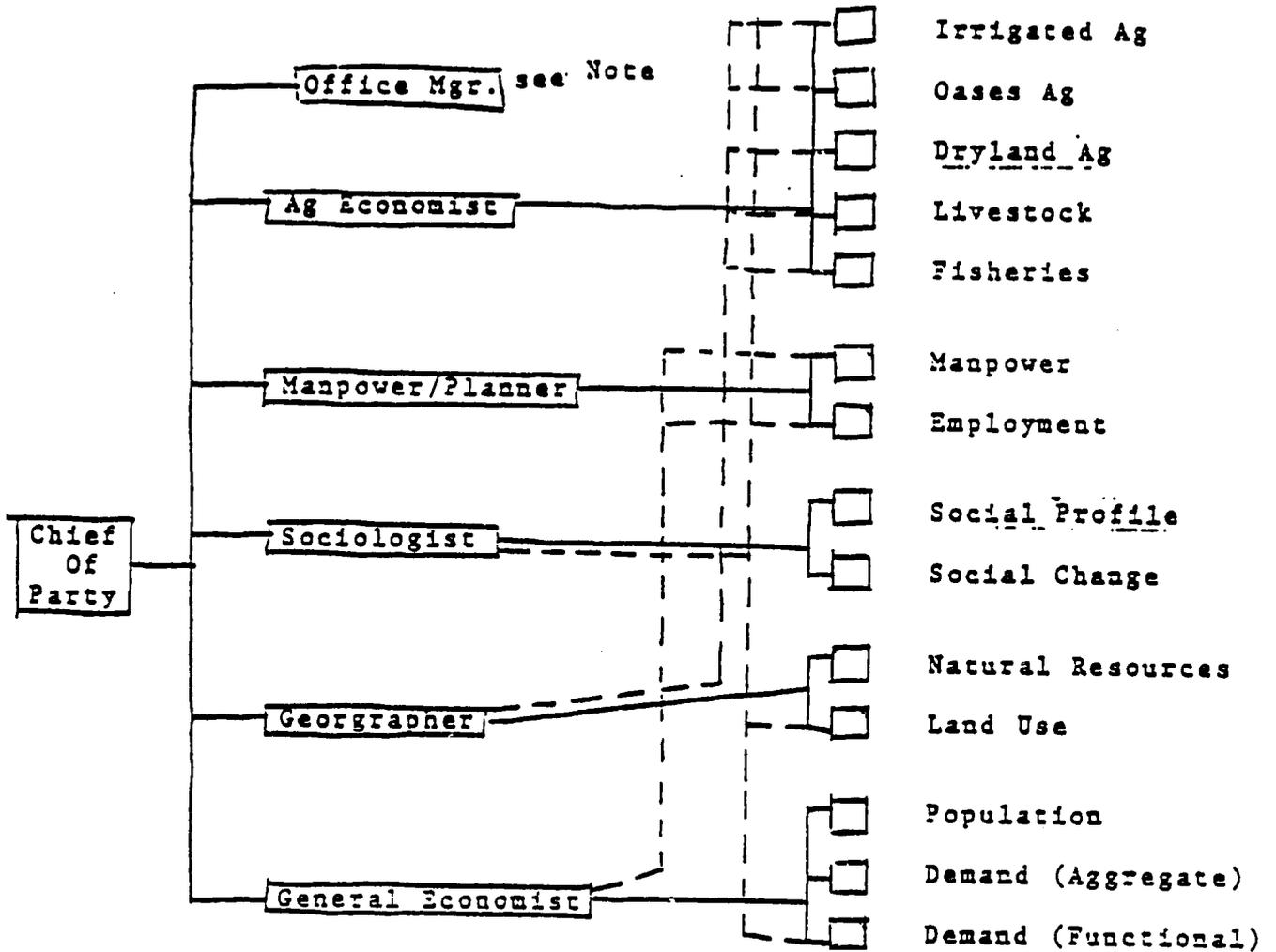
Following is a chart showing an illustration of how timing of personnel might be arranged.

ACTIVITY GROUPS AND MAJOR STUDIES RAMS - mauritania

<p>I. Aggregative Studies</p> <p>A. Agro-Ecological Zone Description</p> <p>B. Population/Census</p> <p>C. Consumption/Demand Baseline Study</p> <p>D. Production/Supply Baseline Study</p> <p>E. Sociological Profile Baseline Study</p>	<p>II. Production Sub-Sector Studies ^{1/}</p> <p>A. Irrigated Agricultural</p> <p>D. Rainfed Agricultural</p> <p>C. Livestock</p> <p>D. Oasis Agricultural</p> <p>E. Inland Fisheries</p> <p>F. Wood/Forest Production</p>	<p>III. Inter sectoral Studies</p> <p>A. Major Demand ^{2/}</p> <p>1. Food/Consumption Diets ^{4/}</p> <p>2. Health and Nutrition Studies</p>	<p>IV. Manpower/Employment/ Human Resources</p> <p>A. Employment</p> <p>B. Manpower</p> <p>C. Training/Extension Systems ^{3/}</p>	<p>V. Program Policy</p> <p>2. Implementation Modalities</p> <p>B. Marketing/Pricing Policy</p> <p>C. Alternative Paths to Development</p>
<p>^{1/} Follow-on to Aggregative Study D</p> <p>^{2/} Follow-on to Aggregative Study C</p> <p>^{3/} Follow-on to Aggregative Study F</p> <p>^{4/} Sub study of Major Demand Study</p>				

ORGANIZATION FOR STUDIES

RESIDENT STAFF STUDY TEAMS



Solid Lines -- Primary Responsibility

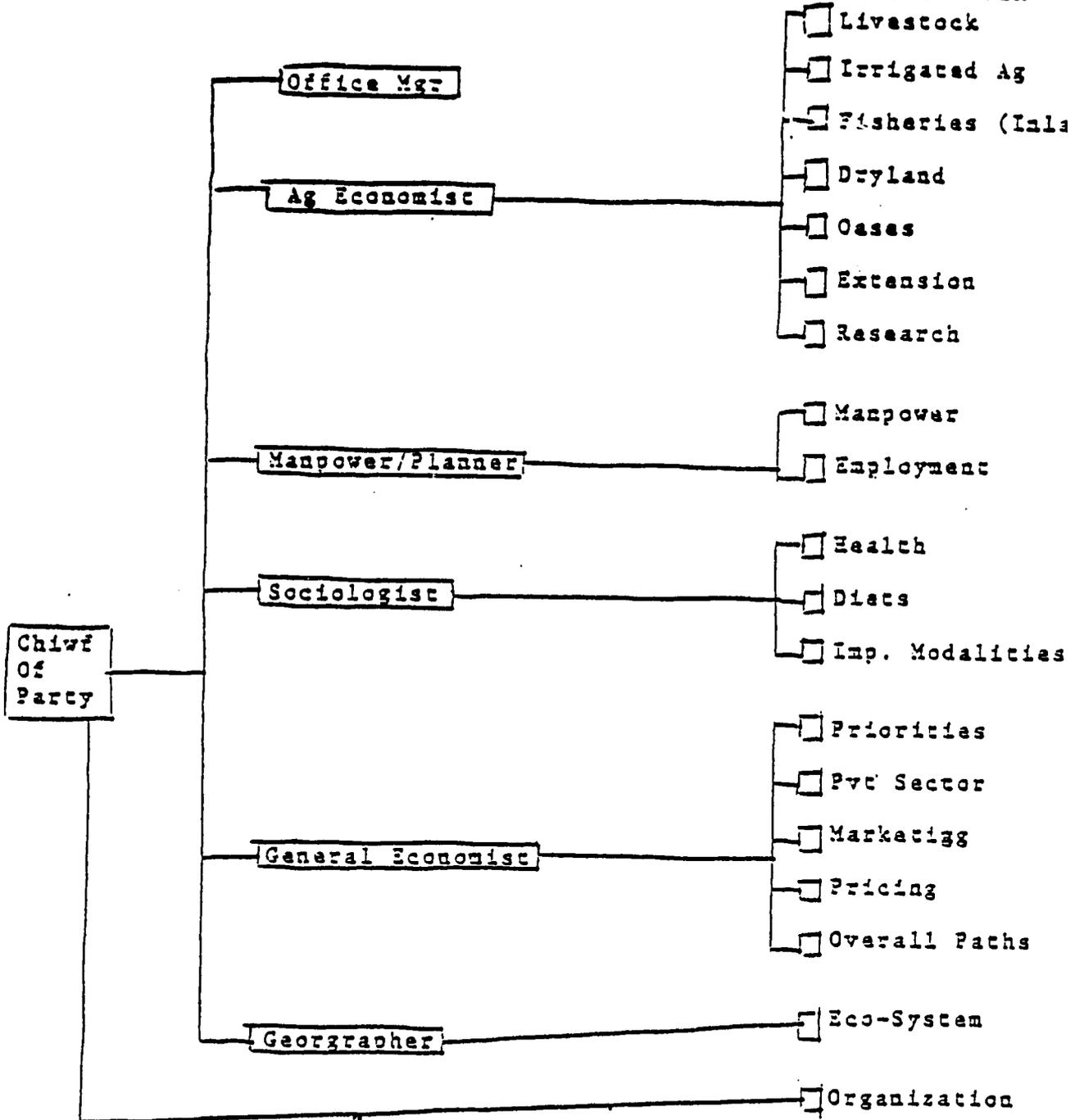
Dashed Lines -- Secondary Responsibility

Note: The Office Manager will organize the seminars, will organize the evaluation of on-going projects, will prepare the training program to be funded under AMDP and will act as general executive assistant and office manager to the COP.

ORGANIZATION FOR POLICY PAPERS

RESIDENT STAFF

POLICY PAPER



PERSONNEL

	PHASES						
	I Pre Contract	II Data	III Policy	IV Analysis	V Policy	VI Project	VII Policy
LONG-TERM PERSONNEL							
1. Chief of Party							
2. Trainor/Office Mgr.							
3. General Economist							
4. Ag Economist							
5. Geographer							
6. Sociologist							
7. Manpower/Planner							
OTHER PERSONNEL							
1. Documentalist/Org.							
2. Statistician							
TEAM LEADERS							
1. Aggregative -Geographer							
Demographer							
General Economist							
Geographer							
Sociologist							
2. Sub-Sector -Ag Economist							
Ag Economist							
Ag Economist							
Ag Economist							
Ag Economist							
3. Functional - Nutritionist							
Sociologist							
4. Manpower/Emp-Manpower Economist							
Manpower Economist							

The short-term consultants that comprise the "teams" under the direction of the team leader will be in Mauritania in varying intervals during those periods when the team leader is on board.

D. PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Attached to this PP as Annex 5 is a brief summary of the qualifications required for the long-term personnel and for the team leaders.

E. PERT

A PERT will be prepared for this project, by the Management Systems Officer in Abidjan. Upon completion of this PERT it will be submitted as an attachment to the PP.

F. FINANCIAL PLAN

The Financial Plan is shown on the attached table. On this table the GIRM contribution is shown to be \$376.2 thousand, which amounts to approximately 8.4% of the total shown costs. This contribution is the estimated cost of the enumerators. Not calculated in the GIRM contribution is the considerable time that will be expended by GIRM personnel during the life of the project, including the time of the two Inter-Ministerial Committees and counterpart personnel. Also not shown is the time spent in seminar activity. These have not been shown in the calculations because they are extraordinarily difficult to estimate; and also because the funds that will finance this project (SDP) do not require that the host country make a 25% contribution.

FINANCIAL PLAN ^a
Budget (000's)

CONTRACT

<u>U.S. Technicians</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>Total</u>
a) Resident Staff (7 for 2 years, 168 pm) ^b	610	610	1220
b) Medium Term Staff (14 Study Team Leaders and 1 Statistician for 9 months each, 135 pm)	448	632	1080
c) Short term consultants (14 for 2.5 months each, 35 pm)	117	163	280
<u>Local Personnel</u> ^c	82	83	165

a For a breakdown of procurement in dollar and local currency costs see Annex 10

b Includes base pay, travel, HHE, overhead at 100% of base pay, perquisites, etc.

c Secretaries, drivers, office staff guards

d Lease, prepare, utilities, maintain, furnish, and equip.

<u>Operational Support</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>Total</u>
a) Teaching Materials and Equipment	0	20	20
b) Computer Services	0	30	30
c) Local Supplies	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
Subtotal, Contract Costs	1262	1543	2810
Fee (5%)	<u>63</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>140</u>
Total, Contract	1325	1625	2950
 NON-CONTRACT			
<u>Resident Staff Housing</u> ^d	288	148	436
<u>Contract Staff Office</u> ^d	81	42	123
<u>Vehicles, (Procure and Maintain)</u>	64	3	67
<u>Documentalist (1 for 6 months)</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>60</u>
Total, Non-Contract Costs	493	193	686
TOTAL, CONTRACT AND NON-CONTRACT COSTS	1818	1818	3636
Contingency (10%)	<u>182</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>364</u>
GRAND TOTAL	2000	2000	4000
GIRM Contribution (Enumerators, 572 pm)	<u>188.1</u>	<u>188.1</u>	<u>4376.2</u>
PROJECT TOTAL	2188.1	2188.1	4376.2

^d Lease, prepare, utilities, maintain, furnish and equip.

Local Currency Component

Salaries for Local Personnel
U.S. Technicians
Operational Support

TOTAL

FY 78

82
162
59

303

FY 79

83
148
50

281

Total

165
310
109

584

G. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

There are five critical factors to consider with regard to the ability of this project to reach the objectives set out for it. These are discussed below.

THE PRE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION OF MAURITANIA

The design of this project fully recognizes that a conventional sector analysis is not called for in Mauritania, reflecting the fact that the major issues that must be faced in this country relate to its sociological configurations and to its extremely delicate natural resource base -- a base that is rapidly disappearing. It is for this reason that the project design envisions a harmonization of the talents of economists with those of sociologists and to a somewhat lesser extent with those of environmentalists (geographers). A more conventional sector analysis would stress, perhaps exclusively, the economics side of this equation.

FEEDBACK SCENARIOS

The design of this project makes allowances for "feedback" scenarios between and among the several studies. These "feedback" scenarios are necessary because a change in the results of one study will have consequences on the results of another and so forth. In a conventional sector analysis these "feedback" scenarios would be handled exclusively in computer operations, and could continue almost indefinitely.

In the present project Computer operations will be kept at a minimum -- because the GIRM is not ready for highly sophisticated analytical techniques, because of the time constraints on project completion and because of the costliness of these techniques. These scenarios should be minimized for the following reasons.

- First, through the device of the Policy Papers and the resulting interchange between the Contractor and the GIRM a considerable number of decisions should be made that will obviate the necessity for "feedback" scenarios. Additionally, the submission of Policy Papers has been programmed to be accomplished in three steps.

Secondly, because of the severe sociological and environmental constraints in Mauritania it is reasonable to expect that a large number of scenarios will automatically be eliminated that otherwise would have been included in a more advanced country, with fewer sociological constraints and with a more stable and rich natural resource base.

Thirdly, these scenarios could be even further eliminated if the senior members of the Contract Team were sufficiently experienced in developmental issues to be in a position to substitute judgement for "feedback" scenarios. (Ideally the Contract Team should look upon itself as filling the role of Consul to the GIRM, not simply expert in the manipulation of numbers and the quantification of variables).

Nevertheless, there may be a requirement, in spite of these efforts to design away "feedback" scenarios, for the use of a computer. A small amount has been factored into the budget for computer use. The minimum amount of computer time, should be left up to individual contractors who prepare proposals.

ADEQUACY OF COVERAGE

The several aggregate, sub-sector, functional intersectoral and manpower/employment studies--along with the several Policy Paper that

are to be discussed with the GIRM -- cover all facets of the problems addressed. Any weakness in this "mix" of activities would pertain to the relationship that rural sector and manpower/employment sector results might have in industry and mining. The present project design makes allowances for handling these relationships only indirectly. They will not be the subject of a separate analysis, but will be discussed in the give-and-take with the two Inter-Ministerial Committees.

ADEQUACY OF TIME FRAME

The work undertaken under this project (except for the pre-contract work) is to be accomplished in two years. This is a tight time frame. In order to achieve project objectives within this time frame the design of this project includes a pre-contract phase that will "set up" the Contractor prior/ ^{to his} arrival in Mauritania. If "feedback" scenarios can be kept to a minimum this is a reasonable time frame.

ADEQUACY OF NUMBERS OF PERSONNEL

The work under this project is to be accomplished by 7 long-term personnel, 14 study team leaders, a statistician, a documentalist/organization person, and an assortment of consultants. The weakest link is in the consultancy field, which may prove to be inadequate. Whether this turns out to be the case or not will depend in large part on the results of the literature search to be conducted during the pre-contract phase.

H. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The Contractor will enter into a contract with AID. He will be expected to provide all personnel associated with the project, including backstopping activities. Logistics for the movement of contractor personnel, household effects, POVs, etc. will be the responsibility of the Contractor.

The Contractor will hire and pay all local-hire personnel. He will pay all local utility and rental costs. An account will be established in a local bank to meet these expenditures.

The AID Mission will lease the several houses for the long-term personnel, and will lease office space. The AID Mission will also refurbish these facilities; and will order the necessary office equipment, office supplies, office furniture, house furniture and appliances -- so that these items are in place upon the arrival of the Contractor.

Vehicles will be procured by the AID Mission. These vehicles, as well as the household and office equipment noted in the preceding paragraph, will be titled to AID. Upon completion of the project a decision will be made as to whether these items will be turned over to the GIRM or retained by AID.

The AID Mission will assign an officer to monitor this activity.

I. EVALUATION PLAN

An evaluation will be made of this project following the submission of Policy Option #2 Phase papers and their subsequent review by the GIRM. This evaluation should be an independent

evaluation, with a view particularly of determining GIRM participation in the project, and secondarily with a view to determining whether the project objectives will be attained in the time frame of two years.

A second independent evaluation should be conducted after the submission of the final report. This evaluation should be made with a view to examining the feasibility of moving into Phase II.

CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

The project has been under continual discussion with the GIRM over the past year. When it was conceived as a study rather than a conventional project a Grant Agreement was negotiated with the GIRM. After agreement was reached the GIRM Council of Ministers met and approved the project, while simultaneously establishing the two Inter-Ministerial Committees. Announcement of the project was made in the Mauritanian newspaper and in the President's national day message.

When it was decided to change the study to a project a second Grant Agreement was prepared, to reflect a number of changes that were proposed as a consequence of making this change. This Grant Agreement has been submitted to the GIRM - it is not fully negotiated.

The change in signals in mid-stream -- from study to project has slowed down considerably the implementation of RAMS and has jeopardized its utility for inclusion in the Fourth Development Plan -- although it is expected that, should the results of RAMS prove promising, the preparation of the Fourth Plan can be delayed.

K. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

While this project does not entail any physical interventions it does require a continuous interaction between the Contractor and

GIRM officials, including a number of ministerial rank. The relevant sociological issue is whether this interaction will be fruitful or not -- in spite of the fact that the GIRM, through the acceptance of the project by the Council of Ministers and the creation of the two Inter-Ministerial Committees., has endorsed the project.

Within this issue there are two parts. The first part has to do with the kind of rapport that can be set up between the Contractor and the GIRM, which in turn is going to depend a great deal on the experience, integrity and maturity of the senior team under the Contract. The second part has to do with the ability of the Contractor Team to take account of the political climate in which the GIRM feels it must operate. This climate can be characterized as traditional, Moorish and nineteenth century, although all of these terms are perhaps oversimplifications. The important point is that the Contract Team must not slough off this political dimension as outside its domain. Decisions are bound to be made by the GIRM within the context of this project which reflect neither economic factors or pragmatic factors but which instead reflect biases and habits that have grown up over the centuries and which are very real to the GIRM. The ability of the Contract Team to "relate" therefore will not only be a matter of integrity, experience and maturity. but also a considerable dose of tolerance will be required.

At the project level, where physical interventions are being undertaken, the relationship between the agents of change and those being changed is apt to revolve around trust, on the one

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hand, and the ability to recognise rewards and incentives, on the other. These will still be the main elements for the relationship that must be established between the GIRM and the Contractor, except that the milieu in which these elements will evolve will be an intellectual one.

L. Initial Environmental Examination

An IEE is attached as Annex 6



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4. IN THE CURRENT PLAN THE MAIN INTERVENTIONS AIM TO:
A) GRADUALLY PRESERVE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES FROM CLIMATIC HAZARDS;
B) REPLENISH LIVESTOCK FOLLOWING THE DROUGHT;
C) IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY IN ORDER TO PROVIDE IN DUE TIME SELF-SUFFICIENCY;
D) ENSURE AN INTERGRATION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

5. MEANS TO REACH THESE OBJECTIVES PARTICULARLY APPEAR TO BE:

- A) WATER REGULATION;
- B) EXTENSION OF NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES;
- C) MODERNIZATION OF LIVESTOCK RAISING;
- D) IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING ORGANIZATION, ETC.

6. ALTHOUGH THE RURAL SECTOR HAS ALREADY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF NUMEROUS AND EXPENSIVE SURVEYS, ITS DEVELOPMENT POLICY MUST BE CAREFULLY PREPARED, WITH BOTH RESPECT TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION IN ORDER THAT SUCCESS BE ACHIEVED.

7. I HAVE THE HONOR TO REQUEST THAT YOU APPROACH YOUR ORGANIZATION TO PRESENT A REQUEST FROM THE MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT IN ORDER TO FINANCE AND DIRECTLY IMPLEMENT A GLOBAL SURVEY RELATED TO THE RURAL SECTOR. THIS SURVEY COULD BE WORKED OUT, IF YOU ACCEPT, THROUGH A JOINT AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOUR SERVICE AND THE SERVICES CONCERNED AND WOULD HAVE AS ITS OBJECTIVE: THE CLARIFICATION OF THE STRATEGY ALREADY DEFINED AND THE SELECTION OF PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO RENZ THE GIVEN OBJECTIVES.

8. A PARTICULAR EMPHASIS SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECT OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING MEANS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE (E.G., AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, MARKETING, ETC.)

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9. I FEEL CERTAIN THAT YOU AND THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION COMPREHEND THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS MATTER FOR THE MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THAT YOU WILL NOT SPARE ANY EFFORT TO REACH ITS ACHIEVEMENT. THE CONCERNED MAURITANIAN SERVICES ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL AS NEEDED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SURVEY. END SYNOPSIS.

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PAGE 01 NOUAKC 20792 141324Z
ACTION 110-31

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TO SFCSTATE WASHDC 6848
INFO AMEMBASSY ABIDJAN

UNCLAS NOUAKCHOTT 0088

ABIDJAN

AIDAN PASS TO SAN SEA AND DATE SPEAK SPAA

BAIJAN PASS TO REDSO (KIPKIN)

ALSO FIVE 02/4

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: MAURITANIAN REQUEST FOR MANPOWER/EMPLOYMENT STUDY

REF: NOUAKCHOTT 05

1. FOLLOWING IS SYNOPSIS OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF GIRM REQUEST FOR MANPOWER/EMPLOYMENT STUDY PROMISED PERTAL

2. LETTER ADDRESSED TO CDD, SIGNED BY MINISTER OF PLAN.

3. BEGIM SYNOPSIS WITH REGARD DISCUSSIONS AND MEETINGS YOU ATTENDED OVER PAST SEVERAL YEARS WITH VARIOUS GIRM OFFICIALS, I WOULD LIKE TO NOTE THAT MAURITANIA SOME MONTHS AGO UNDERTOOK THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS THIRD ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF WHICH THE MAIN OBJECTIVES ARE:

A) STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCY AND B) IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND LIFE OF THE POPULATION BY FULFILLING

Handwritten notes:
Sent
1-25
Mr. Tan on p. 12-13

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PAGE 02

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ITS BASIC NEEDS. IN THIS CONTEXT MY GOVERNMENT HOLDS A PRIVILEGED POSITION.

4. WE HAVE NOTED SOME DEFICIENCIES ABOUT THE UNDERSTANDING OF MATTERS RELATING TO MAURITANIAN MANPOWER E.G. THE NUMBER OF LEADERS IN VARIOUS CATEGORIES, THE LEVEL AND SPECIFICATIONS REQUIRED, TRAINING TO MEET STAFFING NEEDS, ETC... IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THIS UNDERSTANDING.

5. CONSEQUENTLY, I WOULD BE OBLIGED IF YOU COULD APPROACH THE APPROPRIATE AID AUTHORITIES IN ORDER TO FUND AND PROMOTE A SURVEY IN THE FIELD OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT IN MAURITANIA.

6. THIS SURVEY WOULD AIM AT: (A) AN EVALUATION OF MANPOWER NEEDS RESULTING FROM LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AS WELL AS THE GAP BETWEEN NEEDS AND AVAILABILITIES; (B) A DETERMINATION OF THE QUALITY AND TRAINING LEVELS REQUIRED TO MEET THESE NEEDS; (C) A SURVEY OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN MAURITANIA; (D) THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS WHICH WOULD FILL THE GAP BETWEEN AVAILABILITIES AND NEEDS; AND (E) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN APPROPRIATE POLICY SO THAT MAURITANIA CAN ACHIEVE IN THE NEAR FUTURE A SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT LEVEL BY DECREASING PRESENT AND POTENTIAL UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

7. SPECIFICS OF THIS SURVEY, IF YOU AGREE IN PRINCIPLE, COULD BE ACCURATELY WORKED OUT BY THE MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT AND AN APPROPRIATE MISSION.

8. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT DURING THE PRELIMINARY PHASE AS WELL AS DURING SUBSEQUENT PHASES (INCLUDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ULTIMATELY ESTABLISHED) YOU CAN BE ASSURED OF THE ACTIVE COLLABORATION OF MY MINISTRY AS WELL AS OTHER CONCERNED MINISTRIES, WHO WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

9. THE MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT IS VERY WILLING TO PURSUE,

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DIVERSITY AND STRENGTHEN THE SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION
ESTABLISHED BETWEEN MAURITANIA AND THE UNITED STATES. END SYNOP-
SIS.

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ANNEX 3

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INCOMING ANNEX
TELEGRAM/ RECC

PAGE 01 OF 02 NQWANG 07373 051381Z
ACTION 110-11

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INFO OCT-01 10-10 130-00 10A-02 08-08 1-03 /003 V
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C O R R E C T E D C O P Y P A R A 11 S U P P A R A 11

AICAG

AIR/V FOR DAVID SHEAR APR/02VA

SARAHQ FOR GORDON EVANS

E.O. 11652: N/A
SUBJECT: MAURITANIA RANS PROJECT

1. EVANS AND KLEIN HAD FRUITFUL MEETING IN OAHAR OCTOBER 18 WITH REGARD TO RANS PROJECT.

2. IT AGREED THAT THE ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED GIRM IN PRESENT FOR WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN ITS ENTIRETY EXCEPT AS POLARIS INPUT TO BE PROVIDED IN FOLLOWING AREAS:

A. NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT ASPECT OF RANS WILL BE TRANSFERRED FROM RANS TO LAND RECLAMATION AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PROJECTS;

B. SEMINAR ASPECT OF RANS AS SEMINARS PERTAIN TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT (IN REGIONAL CAPITALS AND IN NQWANGOTT) WILL BE ADDED (AS ALREADY INDICATED IN EARLIER KLEIN TO EVANS TELEGRAM);

C. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASPECT OF RANS WILL BE STRENGTHENED, WITH VIEW TO EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOT EFFORTS;

D. RANS TEAM WILL BE CHARGED WITH CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OF ALL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, REGARDLESS OF DONOR, IN CONTEXT OF GLOBAL OVERVIEW PROVIDED BY RANS, IN TERMS OF COST ANALYSIS AND PHYSICAL PROGRESS (PILOT AND ACTIVITIES UNDERWAY OR SOON TO BE UNDERWAY WILL BE PARTICULAR FOCAL POINT OF RANS REVIEW);

E. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF RANS WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ECO-SYSTEM IN SOUTHERN THIRD OF COUNTRY;

F. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF RANS WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT QUESTION OF PROPER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF GIRM TO COPE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, I.E., "DECENTRALIZATION" VERSUS "CENTRALIZATION";

G. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK OF RANS WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR AS POSSIBLE CUTTING EDGE IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT, E.G., COMMERCANTS AND "PROGRESSIVE" FARMERS AND HERDERS.

3. IT AGREED THAT REVISED GRANT AGREEMENT WILL REFLECT THESE MODIFICATIONS. REVISED GRANT AGREEMENT WILL BE CABLED TO AID/V.

4. IT ALSO AGREED THAT PRESENT GRANT AGREEMENT SHOULD MENTION A PHASE II TO PROJECT, WHICH WOULD BE INSTITUTED AFTER CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF RANS. PHASE II WOULD, IF

ACTIVATED, BEGIN PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALIZING THE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYTICAL PROCESSES BEGUN BY RANS.

5. IT AGREED THAT ELEMENTS PARA 2 CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITHIN JOBS 4.2 MILLION. CORRESPONDING NEW MANNING TABLE AS FOLLOWS:

A. OVERALL PROJECT DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT WILL BE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEAM LEADER (COP). AGGREGATE AND POLICY STUDIES PLUS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT, WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF:

(1) TEAM LEADER (COP)

(2) GENERAL ECONOMIST

(3) GEOGRAPHER/ENVIRONMENTALIST

B. TRAINING SEMINARS WILL BE MANAGED, PLANNED AND DIRECTED BY:

(4) TRAINER/PROGRAMMER

C. SECTOR STUDIES FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE, DRYLAND AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND LIVESTOCK WILL BE DIRECTED BY:

(5) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

D. FUNCTIONAL STUDIES DEMAND, RURAL CHANGE AND RURAL EMPLOYMENT WILL BE DIRECTED BY:

(6) SOCIOLOGIST/DEMOGRAPHER

E. MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AND RURAL AND URBAN SKILLS STUDIES WILL BE DIRECTED BY:

(7) MANPOWER AND EDUCATION PLANNER.

6. FOREGOING SEVEN PEOPLE WILL CONSTITUTE CORE LONG-TERM RESIDENT STAFF.

7. MEDIUM-TERM STAFF (AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS EACH, PROBABLY BROKEN INTO TWO SEPARATE INTERVALS) WILL TOTAL 13, EACH HAVING RESPONSIBILITY AS PROJECT LEADER FOR THE FOUR SECTOR STUDIES (RAINFED AGRICULTURE, DRYLAND AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES), THREE FUNCTIONAL STUDIES (DEMAND, RURAL CHANGE, RURAL EMPLOYMENT), AND THE THREE MANPOWER STUDIES (MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING, RURAL AND URBAN SKILLS).

8. TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR THE AGGREGATE STUDY, THE TRAINING SEMINARS, THE FOREGOING SPECIALIZED STUDIES, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT PACKAGES WILL BE COMPRICED OF SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS (30 MAN-MONTHS).

9. CORRESPONDING BUDGET FIGURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

TOTAL CONTRACT	DOLS 7,300,000
PERSONNEL COSTS	415,000
OPERATIONAL COSTS	200,000
CONTINGENCY PLUS INFLATION	400,000
MATERIALS	35,000
TOTAL	8A DOLS 8,300,000

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PAGE 22 OF 22 MESSAGE #7573 031351Z

10. IT AGREED THAT TARGET DATE FOR COMPLETION OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH BIRM OF REVISED GRANT AGREEMENT AND TARGET DATE FOR OBTAINING FIRST TRANCHE OF FUNDS SHOULD BE PRIOR TO ALEIN'S ETA IN AID/V FOR NOVEMBER 20 MEETING WITH SA BUTCHER. IN THIS CONTEXT URGENCY OF NEED TO HAVE FIRST TRANCHE OF FUNDS STRESSED, REFLECTING BIRM'S QUERIES AS TO PRESENT STATUS OF PROJECT AND DESIRE TO MOVE FORWARD QUICKLY.
11. ON IMPLEMENTATION SIDE IT AGREED THAT BIRM SHOULD
- (A) GIVE BRIEFING TO SHORT-LIST OF CONTRACTORS (IN AID/V),
 - (B) PARTICIPATE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF SELECTION CRITERIA TO BE USED IN RANKING RESPONSES RECEIVED WHICH CAN BE INITIATED IN ROUANCHOTT, AND
 - (C) PARTICIPATE IN FINAL SELECTION OF CONTRACT. CDO WILL ALSO PARTICIPATE.
12. CDO/ROUANCHOTT APPRECIATIVE OF EFFORTS UNDERWAY LEADING TO LONG LIST OF CONTRACTORS WHICH ALEIN WOULD HOPE TO REVIEW AND DISTILL DURING WASHINGTON TOY. AT SAME TIME ALEIN WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS RFP WHILE IN AID/V (WHICH CONTINGENT ON ISSUANCE OF P10/T AND IN TURN ON ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS).
13. FINALLY IT AGREED THAT AID/V WILL IDENTIFY A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL IN AID/V WHO WILL HAVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGING AND MONITORING RAMP FROM THAT END.
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ANNEX 4

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

A. PROGRAM OR SECTOR GOAL

Narrative

Lay the basis for long-term economic development with emphasis on the rural sector

Indicators

- Willingness of GIRM to concentrate on rural development
- Choice is made with regard to development path

Verification

- Appropriate policy changes made by GIRM
- GIRM makes appropriate budget changes

Assumptions

- War and drought do not unnecessarily divert attention from development
- GIRM can balance foreign policy and domestic concerns
- Contract team is able to work in milieu of limited data and is able to think in terms of pre-development situations

B. PROJECT PURPOSE

Narrative

- Develop information for decision-making and choice among alternative development paths and strategies in Mauritania
- Translate alternative development paths and strategies into specific programs and projects

Indicators

- At least two alternative development are prepared, reviewed and discussed with the GIRM
- Projects for development of rural sector and amelioration of manpower/employment problems prepared to the point where donor funding can be solicited
- Increased understanding by GIRM of political, sociological and economic ramifications of the development process

Verification

- GIRM includes one of the development path and associated strategies in the Fourth Development Plan
- Donor community expresses interest in funding at least five of the program packages
- GIRM initiates changes in on-going projects to reflect global view presented by project

- GIRM incorporates in Fourth Development Plan guidelines for implementation modalities, policies toward use of the private sector, policies toward appropriate organizational structure, and policies toward establishment of a new eco-system in southern part of country
- GIRM requests assistance in institutionalizing the data collection and analytical processes begun by project.

Assumptions

- GIRM will provide adequate coordination, policy direction and manpower to enable project objectives to be reached
- Studies will be achievable within stated time frame (two years) and with budgeted manpower
- Contract team is sufficiently broad-gauged to meld separate specialized studies into a global framework, setting the stage for policy options; and sufficiently experienced to replace "feedback" with judgement

C. OUTPUTS

Narrative

- Production strategies produced
- Appropriate projects produced
- Policy options produced
- Seminars conducted
- Special Evaluations produced

Indicators

- 5 aggregative studies in areas of agro-ecological zone identification, population and employment projections, inventory of natural resources, food and related non-food demand projections, sociological profile projections
- 5 production sub-sector studies in irrigation, oases agriculture, dryland agriculture, inland fisheries, livestock
- 2 functional studies in social change and demand
- 2 manpower/employment studies, one in manpower, one in employment
- 19 policy papers

Verification

- Seminars (one every 3 months)
- Contractor progress reports
- Mid-project evaluation

Assumptions

- Technical capability for use of studies will exist in GIRM (including OPEX)
- Contract team is sufficiently professional to assist GIRM in stated tasks

D INPUTS

Narrative

- Expatriate team of 7 long-term resident professionals; 14 medium-term "team leaders" and appropriate short-term consultants
- Expatriate team to include for approx. 6 months duration a documentalist/ organization person and statistician
- Local-hire employees
- Teaching materials
- Housing, office space, vehicles, household and office furniture
- Home office support (including fee)
- Enumerators (GIRM funded)

Indicators

- Contractor Costs \$3,000,000
- Personnel Support Costs \$440,000
- Operational Support Costs \$200,000
- Contingency \$360,000
- Enumerators \$376,200

Verification

- AID Controller records
- Project records and reports
- GIRM budget/reports

Assumptions

- GIRM will assign qualified personnel as counterparts
- Adequate supplies, commodities and equipment can be scheduled, purchased and delivered on a timely basis
- Mission JAO is fully operational so that Contractor GSO support can be provided, including rental of houses and office space and associated renovation

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

<u>General Requirements</u>	<u>Long-Term In-Resident</u>		<u>Team Leaders</u>		<u>Short-Term Consultants</u>		<u>Documentalist & Statistician</u>		
	S-3	R-3	a/	S-3	R-3	S-2	R-2	S-3	R-3
1. French language capability	S-3	R-3	a/	S-3	R-3	S-2	R-2	S-3	R-3
2. Experience in directing research		Yes		Yes		No		No	
3. Experience in Francophone or Arab countries - preferably in pre-development situations		Yes		Yes		No		No	
4. Proven ability to relate to host country personnel at policy making levels		Yes		Yes		No		No	
5. Proven ability to be able to substitute judgement for "feedback" scenarios		Yes		Yes		No		No	
6. Proven ability to work in team situations		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
7. American nationality		Yes	b/	Yes	b/	Not Necessary			
8. Knowledge of survey methods and modelling techniques		Yes		Yes		No		No	
9. Rural sector orientation		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
10. Advanced degrees		pref PhD		equivalent		equivalent		equivalent	

a/ Chief of Party should be fluent in French
 b/ If there is an over-riding justification an exception could be made in favor of a foreign national except for the Chief of Party (in any event a significant majority of both long-term in-resident personnel and team leaders should be American nationals)

General fields of competence are as follows:

LONG-TERM IN-RESIDENT
CHIEF OF PARTY

Development administration, negotiating ability, general managerial responsibilities of direction, leadership, supervision

GENERAL ECONOMIST

Sector analysis, cost-benefit analysis, pricing, marketing

GEOGRAPHER

Map and satellite imagery interpretation, practical experience in arid environments, practical experience in problems relating to water and erosion, general knowledge of ecology

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

Knowledge of discrete technology fields -- irrigation, dryland agriculture, oases agriculture, inland fisheries, livestock

SOCIOLOGIST

Transfer of technologies, orientation toward rural motivation (particularly in nomadic and ore-development cultures), knowledge of both micro and macro sociological systems, general knowledge of rural health

MANPOWER/PLANNER

Manpower planning and educational planning and administration covering formal and informal modes, experience in employment generation modelling and problems

OFFICE MANAGER

Experience in education systems, methods and training, including in-service and policy-level training. Knowledge of training methods, educational materials and equipment. General knowledge of economics and project development and evaluation.

TEAM LEADERS

general economis -
GENERAL ECONOMISTS (1)

Same as above

GEOGRAPHERS (2)

Same as above

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS (5)

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Each with proven experience in a specialized field: oases agriculture, dryland agriculture, irrigation, livestock, and inland fisheries. Otherwise same as above.

SOCIOLOGISTS (2)

Same as above

MANPOWER ECONOMISTS (2)

Same as Education/Planner above, except one would have specialty in manpower, the other in employment.

DEMOGRAPHER

Experience in all facets of projecting population and employment

NUTRITIONIST

Experience in establishing national food balance charts, knowledge of rural health and diets.

OTHER

DOCUMENTALIST/ORGANIZATION

Knowledge of library techniques, general knowledge of economics and rural life, experienced in data collection, familiar with economic policy and planning techniques

STATISTICIAN

Experienced in preparing questionnaires and directing a large-scale data collection effort, compiling data and assimilating data.

SHORT-TERM CONSULTANTS

Expertise in technical fields

The foregoing are general descriptions. It is expected that the COP in conjunction with the other "core" staff will be instrumental in selecting the team leaders, short-term consultants and others (statistician and documentalist/organizer). It is also expected that the several "teams" will remain intact throughout the life of the project so that re-training and re-familiarization will not be necessary.

The AID Mission in Nouakchott will have the right to accept or reject the COP.

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Country: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Project Title: Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Study (RAMS)

Funding: FY(s) 78-79 \$ 4,000,000

Period of Project: 2 years

IEE Prepared by: Doris Mason, AFR/DR/SFWAP

Environmental Action Recommended:

This activity will not have any significant effects upon the natural or human environments. Therefore, a negative determination is recommended.

Concurrence:

Assistant Administrator Decision:

APPROVED _____
DISAPPROVED _____
DATE _____

I. Description of Project: The purpose of this project is to develop information for decision-making and choice among alternative development paths and strategies into specific programs and projects. The project will consist of carrying out a program of studies and related policy papers in Mauritania, to be executed by a U.S. contractor over a two year period, working in collaboration with the GIRM Ministry of Planning and Mines and other relevant GIRM Ministries. The Major components of the program of studies and Policy Papers relate to the development of the rural sector and collectively are identified as the Rural Sector Assessment (RSA). Additionally, and clearly associated with the RSA, a National Manpower and Employment Study (MES) will be conducted. The two studies collectively are identified as RAMS. The proposed project will include the following activities: (a.) a search for completed studies on various aspects of the Mauritanian economy; (b.) collection of raw base-line data; (c.) preparation of alternative development paths and associated strategies to provide on-the-job training, as will the development projects that flow from these strategies.

II. Examination of Nature, Scope, and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts:

(In terms of items on attached Impact and Evaluation Form)

A component of this study will focus on environmental degradation in the southern third of Mauritania. The project will identify means and formulate possible strategies for regenerating the environment in this area. No activities under this project, physical or other, will impact on the environment.

III. Recommended Environmental Action:

The attached "Impact and Evaluation" form indicates the project's general lack of environmental impacts. "A.I.D.'s Regulation 16 "Environmental Procedures" Part 216.2 (c) states "Analyses, studies, academic or investigative research, workshops and meetings", will not normally require preparation of an environmental assessment.

Since the subject activity is a study as described above, and will not have a significant impact on the environment, a negative threshold determination is recommended.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

<u>Impact Areas and Sub-areas 1/</u>	<u>Impact Identification and Evaluation 2/</u>
A. LAND USE	
1. Changing the character of the land through:	
a. Increasing the population _____	N _____
b. Extracting natural resources _____	N _____
c. Land clearing _____	N _____
d. Changing soil character _____	N _____
2. Altering natural defenses _____	N _____
3. Foreclosing important uses _____	N _____
4. Jeopardizing man or his works _____	N _____
5. Other factors	
_____	_____
_____	_____
B. WATER QUALITY	
1. Physical state of water _____	N _____
2. Chemical and biological states _____	N _____
3. Ecological balance _____	N _____
4. Other factors	
_____	_____
_____	_____

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols:

- N - No environmental impact
- L - Little environmental impact
- M - Moderate environmental impact
- H - High environmental impact
- U - Unknown environmental impact

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air quality: _____ N _____
- 2. Air pollution: _____ N _____
- 3. Noise pollution: _____ N _____
- 4. Other factors _____
- _____ N _____
- _____ _____

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water: _____ N _____
- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments: _____ N _____
- 3. Other factors _____
- _____ _____
- _____ _____

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols: _____ N _____
- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions: _____ N _____
- 3. Other factors _____
- _____ _____
- _____ _____

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns: _____ N _____
- 2. Changes in population: _____ N _____
- 3. Changes in cultural patterns: _____ N _____
- 4. Other factors _____
- _____ _____
- _____ _____

ANNEX 7

ACTION MEMORANDUM TO THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM : AFR/DR, John L. Withers

SUBJECT: Procurement Source/Origin Waiver

Problem: Request for a Procurement Source/Origin Waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World).

- a. Cooperating Country : Mauritania
- b. Nature of Funding : Grant 682-C211
- c. Project : Mauritania Rural Sector Assessment and Manpower Employment Survey
- d. Description of Goods : 4 vehicles (Landrovers) with spare parts
- e. Approximate Value : \$60,000
- f. Probable Source : France, England

Discussion: Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, prohibits AID from the purchase or long-term lease of motor vehicles unless such vehicles are manufactured in the United States. However, Section 636(i) does provide that "... where special circumstances exist the President is authorized to waive the provision of this section in order to carry out the purpose of this act." No facilities exist in Mauritania to service U.S. manufactured vehicles. Efforts have been made by the U.S. Ambassador and the AID Mission in Mauritania to interest U.S. manufacturers of four-wheel drive vehicles to enter this market, and specifically to establish after sales servicing facilities in Mauritania. Despite these efforts (over a 15 month period) only one U.S. manufacturer responded by making a visit to the country and that firm showed no evidence of further interest after a brief investigation of the problems and potentials of the local market.

Project implementation will require extensive overland travel by U.S. contractor personnel. Due to the poor or almost non-existent road system in the country, such travel can only be safely undertaken in a properly maintained vehicle. Without local service facilities it

will be impossible to adequately maintain and repair U.S. manufactured vehicles. The frequent breakdown of U.S. vehicles that must be expected under these conditions will limit the chances of successful project implementation and could conceivably endanger a technician using such vehicle. Adequate facilities do exist for the repair and maintenance of certain Code 935 manufactured vehicles.

For the reasons stated above, the waiving of the origin requirements of Section 636(i) of the FAA, as amended, and the source requirements generally set forth in Chapter 1 of AID Handbook 15 and Chapter 47, Handbook 1B is justified.

Recommendation: That you find that special circumstances exist requiring the waiver of the requirements of Section 636(i) and that the exclusion of procurement of the four non-U.S. manufactured vehicles mentioned in this memorandum from Code 935 countries would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the Foreign Assistance program.

Drafter: AFR/DR/SFWAP:DMason;1/30/1978;x28242

CLEARANCES:

AFR/DR/SFWAP:CHusick (draft)
AFR/GC:STisa (draft)
AFR/SFWA:JLanglois (draft)
COM/ALI:PHagan (draft)

ANNEX 8

Determination, Under Paragraph 3A.2 of Handbook 1B, For Exception from Host Country Contracting.

Although it is A.I.D. policy that a grantee, to the maximum extent practicable, procure commodities and services for A.I.D. financed projects, this policy may be waived when the Mission Director determines that circumstances warrant an exception to the country contracting policy.

It is my judgment that such an exception is appropriate for the Mauritania RAMS project for the following reasons:

1. The project will be implemented primarily by a contract team or teams consisting of approximately 6 full time, 2 medium time and 15 short-term personnel.
2. The project will involve the development of approximately 14 studies and 19 policy papers during a two-year period.
3. The purpose of the project is to provide these studies and policy papers in time for consideration and inclusion, as appropriate, in the IV Development Plan for Mauritania.
4. The Ministry of Planning and Mines has only 3 Mauritians and 9-11 expatriates on its professional staff.
5. The U.S. is just starting a substantial development assistance program in Mauritania and the Government of Mauritania and the Ministry of Planning and Mines have never engaged in the host country contracting and monitoring.

In light of the short time frame in which the project must be undertaken, the lack of qualified and experienced staff of the Government of Mauritania and the critical importance in achieving project objectives of effective scheduling and coordination of the large number of contractor personnel required for the project, I have determined that the circumstances warrant an exception from the host country contracting policy for the RAMS project.

Robert Klein
CDO/Nouakchott

Annex 9

6C(3)

CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory items which are not covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by exclusion (as where certain uses of funds are permitted, but others are not).

These items are arranged under the general categories of (1) Procurement, (2) Construction, and (3) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>FAA Sec. 602.</u> Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed? | Procurement will be done in accordance with A.I.D. regulations |
| 2. <u>FAA Sec. 604(a).</u> Will all commodity procurement financed be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? | Yes |
| 3. <u>FAA Sec. 604(d).</u> If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will agreement require that marine insurance be placed in the U.S. on commodities financed? | Yes |
| 4. <u>FAA Sec. 604(e).</u> If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? | N/A |
| 5. <u>FAA Sec. 608(a).</u> Will U.S. Government excess personal property be utilized wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items? | Yes |
| 6. <u>WMA Sec. 901(b).</u> (a) Compliance with requirement that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. | Yes |
| 7. <u>FAA Sec. 621.</u> If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished to the fullest extent practicable as goods and professional and other services from private enterprise on a contract basis? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized | Yes, a standard RFP will be used to assure maximum competition. |

are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

8. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974 Yes

If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S.-flag carriers will be utilized to the extent such service is available?

8. Construction

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If a capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million? N/A

Other Restrictions

1. FAA Sec. 201(d). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? N/A
3. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements preclude promoting or assisting the foreign aid projects or activities of Communist-Bloc countries, contrary to the best interests of the U.S.? Yes
4. FAA Sec. 635(f). Is financing not permitted to be used, without waiver, for purchase, long-term lease, or exchange of motor vehicle manufactured outside the U.S. or guaranty of such transaction? Yes

///

5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

- a. FAA Sec. 114. to pay for performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions? **Yes**
- b. FAA Sec. 620(g). to compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? **Yes**
- c. FAA Sec. 660. to finance police training or other law enforcement assistance, except for narcotics programs? **Yes**
- d. FAA Sec. 662. for CIA activities? **Yes**
- e. App. Sec. 103. to pay pensions, etc., for military personnel? **Yes**
- f. App. Sec. 106. to pay U.N. assessments? **Yes**
- g. App. Sec. 107. to carry out provisions of FAA Sections 209(d) and 251(h)? (transfer to multilateral organization for lending). **Yes**
- h. App. Sec. 501. to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress? **Yes**

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6C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and then criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? Yes

2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the U.S. unlawfully? No

3. FAA Sec. 620(a). Does recipient country furnish assistance to Cuba or fail to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its flag from carrying cargoes to or from Cuba? No. Mauritania has no aircraft or international cargo ships under its flag.

4. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the international Communist movement? Yes

5. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government? No

6. FAA Sec. 620(a) (1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or No

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7. FAA Sec. 620(f); App. Sec. 108. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), South Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos?
8. FAA Sec. 620(i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U.S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression?
9. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property?
10. FAA Sec. 620(l). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason?
11. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act, Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters,
- a. has any deduction required by Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
- b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?
12. FAA Sec. 520(q); App. Sec. 504. (a) Is the government of the recipient country in default on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds, unless debt was earlier disputed, or appropriate steps taken to cure default?
13. FAA Sec. 620(s). What percentage of country budget is for military expenditures? How much of foreign exchange resources spent on military equipment? How much spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (Consideration of these points is to be coordinated with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Regional Coordinators and Military Assistance Staff (PPC/RC).)

NO

No

No

No

No

No

Precise figures concerning the proportion of the GIRM national budget devoted to military expenditures are not currently available. However, it does not appear that recent developments have adversely affected the availability of resources for development.

Section 620(s), by its terms, is not applicable to development assistance furnished by a grant.

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14. FAA Sec. 620(c). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?
- The IRM has diplomatic relations with the U.S. at the Ambassadorial level.
15. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?
- IRM U.N. obligations are not in arrears.
16. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism?
- No
17. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object, on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA?
- No
18. FAA Sec. 669. Has the country delivered or received nuclear reprocessing or enrichment equipment, materials or technology, without specified arrangements on safeguards, etc.?
- No
19. FAA Sec. 901. Has the country denied its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate?
- No

FUNDING CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria
- Yes
- a. FAA Sec. 102(c), (d). Have criteria been established, and taken into account, to assess commitment and progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, and (5) unemployment.
- b. FAA Sec. 231(b)(3), (7) & (8); Sec. 202; 211(2)(4), (7). Describe extent to which country is:
- (1) Making appropriate efforts to increase food production and improve means for food storage and distribution.
- (2) Creating a favorable climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise and investment.
- (1) The GIRM five year plan approved in August, 1976, stresses the need to make the country self-sufficient in food production. It has requested assistance from AID for the establishment at a workable rural development strategy
- (2) Foreign and domestic private enterprise, though minimal, is encouraged.

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- (3) Increasing the public's role in the developmental process.
- (4) (a) Allocating available budgetary resources to development.
(b) Diverting such resources for unnecessary military expenditure and intervention in affairs of other free and independent nations.
- (5) Making economic, social, and political reforms such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, and making progress toward respect for the rule of law, freedom of expression and of the press, and recognizing the importance of individual freedom, initiative, and private enterprise.
- (6) Otherwise responding to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures.

(3) Affected populations are consulted and explain^d proposed development projects.

4(a) In 1976 3.2% of the national budget was allocated to the Ministry of Rural Advancement. Though small, it is significant in that Mauritania must develop all sectors of its social and economic infrastructure.

(b) It does not appear that development resources have been diverted to military expenditures.

(5) & (6) The current five year plan is placing a new emphasis on development of the rural sector. There has been recent legislative recognition of the equal status of women in the IRM. Mauritania is showing a strong interest in the Senegal River Basin through membership in the OMVS and the establishment of SONADER to work in that area of ethnic minorities.

c. FAA Sec. 201(a), 211(a). Is the country among the 20 countries in which development assistance loans may be made in this fiscal year, or among the 40 in which development assistance grants (other than for self-help projects) may be made?

Yes

d. FAA Sec. 171. Will country be furnished, in same fiscal year, either security supporting assistance, or Middle East peace funds? If so, is assistance for population programs, humanitarian aid through international organizations, or vocational programs?

No

2. Security Supporting Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 607D. Has the country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? Is program in accordance with policy of this Section?

N/A

b. FAA Sec. 603. Is the Assistance to be furnished to a friendly country, organization, or body eligible to receive assistance?

N/A

c. FAA Sec. 602. If commodities are to be granted so that said proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

N/A

PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans); and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. App. Unnumbered: FAA Sec. 653(b)

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?

a) Through Congressional Notification

b) Yes

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost of the U.S. of the assistance?

Yes

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance.

N/A

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4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?

Such construction is not apart of project

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction) and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?

This is not a Capital Assistance Project.

6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multilateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

Project is best suited for bilateral assistance.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and saving and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
- Of these effort project will most likely have impact (b), (c) and (e)
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
- Project will finance technical services from private firms in the U.S.
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.
- Mauritania's contribution represents the maximum that it can manage, given that it is one of the poorest countries in Africa.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. No.
Does the U.S. own excess foreign
currency and, if so, what arrange-
ments have been made for its
released?

FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

- a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111;
Sec. 281a. Extent to which
activity will (a) effectively
involve the poor in develop-
ment, by extending access to
economy at local leve, increa-
s
sing labor-intensive production,
spreading investment out from
cities to small towns and rural
areas; and (b) help develop
cooperatives, especially by
technical assistance, to assist
rural and urban poor to help
themselves toward better life,
and otherwise encourage demo-
cratic private and local
governmental institutions?

This project is essentially a study.
Ultimately, the rural and urban poor
will benefit from become involved in
the development process via specific
from an are altered by the results
of this project.

Study of rural and manpower sector
is to improve capability of the
GIRM to engage in effective
rural development.

- b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105,
106, 107. Is assistance being
made available: (include only
applicable paragraph--e.g., a,
b, etc.-- which corresponds to
source of funds used. If more
than ~~one~~ fund source is used for
project, include relevant para-
graph for each fund source.)

- (1) (103) for agriculture, rural development or nutrition, if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; 103A if for agricultural research is full account taken of needs of small farmers; N/A
- (2) 104 for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor; N/A
- (3) 105 for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens non-formal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; N/A
- (4) 106 for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is: N/A
- (a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(b) to help alleviate energy problems;

(c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

(e) for special development problem and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(f) for program of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

(5) 107 by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries.

N/A

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e).
Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurance that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

Strict adherence to 25% rule is not required of SDP funded projects.

- d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing?
- No.
- e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on; (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economics, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies, transportation and communication; planning and public administration, urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.
- Project should make an indirect contribution to goals no. (1), (2) by improving the capability of the GIRM to engage in effective rural development.
- f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and - (8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211 (a)(1)-(3) and - (8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

Yes.

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211 (a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

No significant effects anticipated.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria N/A
(Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

- b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and re-lending terms of the loan.

- c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multi-lateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

- d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

- e. FAA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, is going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprises, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources?

f. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

3. Project Criteria/ Solely for Security Supporting Assistance N/A

FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability?

4. Project Criteria Solely for Sahel Development Program.

FAA/Sec. 121. How will this assistance contribute to the long-term development of the Sahel in accordance with the long term multi-donor development plan for that purpose.

This project will provide a framework for development which will help shape the upcoming development plan and the nature and direction of other donor assistance.

ANNEX TO FINANCIAL PLAN
BREAKDOWN FOR PROCUREMENT BY AID AND BY CONTRACTOR,
IN DOLLAR COSTS, AND LOCAL CURRENCY COSTS

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>LOCAL CURRENCY COMPONENT</u>
A. Procurement by AID (Estimate)				
1. Leasing of Houses for Contract Personnel	112	112	224	224
2. Preparation of Houses for Occupancy	14	00	14	14
3. Procurement of Furnishings & Appliances for Houses	126	00	126	
4. General Maintenance of Houses	01	01	02	02
5. Cost of Utilities for House (Electricity, Water, Etc.)	35	35	70	70
6. Leasing of Office Space for Contract Personnel	32	32	64	64
7. Preparation of offices for Occupancy (Incl. Telephone Installation)	09	00	09	09
8. Procurement of Furnishings & Appliances for Offices	31	00	31	
9. General Maintenance of Office	01	01	02	02
10. Cost of Utilities for Offices	08	08	16	16
11. Procurement of Vehicles	60	00	60	
12. Maintenance of Vehicles	04	04	08	08
13. Hiring of Short-Term Documentalist	<u>60</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>60</u>	<u> </u>
SUBTOTAL	493	193	686	409

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>LOCAL CURRENCY COMPONENT</u>
14. Hiring of American Contractor for RAMS Project (See B Below)			2950	
TOTAL COSTS			3636	
CONTINGENCY (10 Percent)			364	
TOTAL GRANT			4000	
B. Procurement by Contractor (Estimates)				
1. Procurement of POL for Vehicles	03	03	06	06
2. Procurement of Misc Supplies in Support of Contract Personnel	02	02	04	04
3. Hiring of Local Staff	82	83	165	165
4. Procurement of Teaching Materials and Equipment	00	20	20	
5. Procurement of Computer Services	<u>00</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u> </u>
SUBTOTAL	97	143	230	175
TOTAL				584

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ERRATA

TELEGRAM

INDICATE
 COLLECT
 CHARGE TO

FROM	CLASSIFICATION
AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT	UNCLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652:
TAGS:
SUBJECT:
ACTION:

N/A
MAURITANIA RAMS PROJECT PAPER - CDO REVISIONS
SECSTATE WASHDC
UNCLAS NOUAKCHOTT
AIDAC

7

REF: A. NOUAKCHOTT 0217 K B. STATE 6190

1. PER REF A CDO PROMISED SUBJECT REVISIONS FOR INCLUSION FINAL PP PRINT-OUT OR AS ADDENDUM IF PP ALREADY ISSUED. WE HAVE THREE CATEGORIES OF REVISIONS TO REPORT: (1) ADJUSTMENT IN ORGANIZATION AND NUMBERING OF TOPICS AND PARAS INCLUDING NON-SUBSTANTIVE ALTERATIONS IN TEXT; (2) TEXTUAL CORRECTIONS; AND (3) LINE-ITEM FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS WITHIN TOTAL DOLS FOUR MILLION. PAGE NUMBERS BELOW FOLLOW TEXT AID/W'S REVISED PP HAND-CARRIED TO NOUAKCHOTT PER REF B.

DIST
AID-2
DCM
ADMIN
CHRON

PART I - ADJUSTMENTS IN ORGANIZATION, NUMBERING AND TEXT

PP PAGE NO PP TOPIC AND CDO REVISION

I
P.1 "I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS" - REPLACE ROMAN LETTER "I" WITH "INTRODUCTION" TO READ "INTRODUCTION: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS".

DRAFTED BY: AGDO: CPEdwards:ca	DRAFTING DATE 1/26/78	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: AID/CDO: Robert M. Klein
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UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

OPTIONAL FORM 153
(Formerly FS-413)
January 1978
Dept. of State

P. 17 "2. THE ACTORS" - REARRANGE PARAGRAPHS IN FOLLOWING ORDER AFTER LEAD-IN: MINISTER FOR PLANNING FIRST, DIRECTOR OF PLAN SECOND (AS IS), AND DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH (SIC) THIRD.

NOTE: CHANGE REQUESTED BY GIRM.

P. 24 REPLACE: "II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION" BY "I. PROJECT BACKGROUND." NOTE: CONFORMS PP NUMBERING TO ANNEX I FORMAT USED GRANT AGREEMENT.

P. 26 REPLACE "B" WITH "II" TO READ: "II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION"; IN NEXT LINE INSERT: CAPITAL "A. PROGRAM OF STUDIES" AS TOPICAL HEADING FIRST PARA THIS SECTION.

- AFTER THIS PARA INSERT: CAPITAL "B. OBJECTIVES" AS TOPICAL HEADING SECOND PARA.

P. 28 - INSERT: CAPITAL "C" BEFORE "ORGANIZATION OF RAMS" (TOP OF PAGE)

- LISTING OF ACTIVITY GROUPS: INSERT NEW "ACTIVITY GROUP V" TO BE CALLED "ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS" FOLLOWING ACTIVITY GROUP IV AND RENUMBER REMAINING GROUPS ACCORDINGLY. TOTAL OF SEVEN GROUPS.

NOTE: THIS BETTER INCORPORATES THE ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS COMPONENT DESCRIBED P. 34 WITHIN TOTAL ORGANIZATION.

- LISTING OF ACTIVITY GROUPS: FOR RENUMBERED ACTIVITY VI CHANGE: "PROGRAM AND POLICY STUDIES" TO "POLICY PAPERS INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE PATHS" (TO BETTER HIGHLIGHT THE PATHS PAPER).

AND RENUMBER PARAS "1, 2, 3", AS PARAS LOW CASE (A) (B) (C)"
RESPECTIVELY.

- RENUMBER PARA "4" (BOTTOM PAGE) AS PARA "2".

P.35 -REPLACE AT TOP OF PAGE TOPIC "POLICY PAPERS"
WITH FOLLOWING TOPIC: "ACTIVITY GROUP VI - POLICY PAPERS
INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE PATHS".

- INSERT AFTER PENULTIMATE SENTENCE IN FIRST PARA NEW
~~XXXXXXXX~~ SENTENCE: "A TOTAL OF 19 PAPERS IS PLANNED, INCLUDING
THE OPTIONS CONCERNING OVERALL DEVELOPMENT (TWO PATHS)", AND
REORGANIZE THE LISTING OF PAPERS. REVISED X TEXT IS AS FOLLOWS:
"A TOTAL OF 19 PAPERS IS PLANNED, INCLUDING THE OPTIONS
CONCERNING OVERALL DEVELOPMENT (TWO PATHS).

A LIST OF THESE PAPERS FOLLOWS:

(A) PAPERS WHICH FLOW DIRECTLY FROM STUDIES:

(FROM ACTIVITY GROUP II - PRODUCTION SUB-SECTOR XH STUDIES:)

1. Options for irrigated agricultural development;
2. OPTIONS FOR INLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT;
3. OPTIONS FOR DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT;
4. OPTIONS FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT;
5. OPTIONS FOR OASES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT;

(FROM ACTIVITY X GROUP III - FUNCTIONAL STUDIES:)

6. OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL HEALTH;
7. OPTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL DIETS;

~~paragraph with~~

"PROJECTS WILL BE IDENTIFIED IN THE RURAL AND MANPOWER/EMPLOYMENT SECTORS. THESE PROJECTS WILL FIRST BE IDENTIFIED IN A GENERAL WAY, FOR EACH STRATEGY (DEVELOPMENT PATH); THEN, AFTER APPROPRIATE DECISIONS ARE MADE WITH REGARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT PATH, THEY WILL BE BROUGHT UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEY WILL ATTRACT DONOR INTEREST IN A REASONABLE LENGTH OF TIME"

~~REVISIONS TO TOPIC AND DEVELOPMENT~~

P. 35 INSERT: CAPITAL LETTER "D" BEFORE TOPIC HEADING"
" TRAINING AND INSTITUTION BUILDING".

P. 36 - AT END PARA 2 SPELL OUT AMDP TO READ "AFREICAN
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT".

- NUMBER TOPIC PHASE II CAPITAL "E" AND NUMBER TOPIC LOGICAL
FRAMEWORK NARRATIVE CAPITAL "F" (E.G "E₂ PHASE II").

- AFTER "A. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS". (BOTTOM PAGE) INSERT:
"(ILLUSTRATIVE)".

PP 37-40 - ASSIGN NUMBERS "1" THRU "7" TO EACH OF THE SEVEN
TIME-PHASES TOPICALLY LISTED (I.E. "1. PRE-CONTRACT PHASE", ETC)
AND ALSO

- INSERT PARENTHESES AROUND EACH OF THE SUB-PARA NUMBERS IN
EACH PHASE (I.E. "(1)" ETC...). P 38: SEE FOOTNOTE LAST PAGE.

P. 40 - INSERT AFTER SENTENCE IN "6. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
PHASE" THE WORDS" IN CONSIDERATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT PATH
SELECTED" (FOLLOWS "WILL BE DESIGNED").

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- ADD A SUBTOPIC NO 8 AFTER "7. POLICY OPTIONS NO 3 PHASE"
 TITLED: "FEEDBACK SCENARIOS INCLUDING COMPUTER OPERATIONS".
 COMMENT: FOLLOWS LOGICALLY HERE ALTHOUGH CARRIED ON PP 53-54.
 COULD BE INSERTED HERE, OR CROSS-REFERENCED BY FOOTNOTE TO P 53.
~~FOOSE.~~ FYI, WE INCLUDE THIS SECTION, ABBREVIATED, AT THIS POINT
 IN GRANT AGREEMENT ANNEX.. (AND SEE FOOTNOTE LAST PAGE).
- REPLACE SMALL LETTERS IN "B. MANNING TABLE" WITH CAPITAL
 LETTERS.
- INSERT: AFTER "THE MANNING REQUIREMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS"
 NEW TOPICAL HEADING: "1. RESIDENT STAFF (TOTAL OF SEVEN)"
- IN PARA ON CHIEF OF PARTY INSERT: AFTER "COMMITTEES"
 (4TH LINE) THE WORDS AND ^{yl} "THE SECRETARY OF THESE COMMITTEES"
 AND REPLACE "DAILY BASIS" BY "REGULAR BASIS".
- ON LEAD-IN LAST PARA CHANGE POSITION ~~RE~~TITLE TO
 "TRAINER-DOCUMENTALIST (OFFICE MANAGER)".
- PP 41-45. IN NUMBERING PARAS CHANGE CAPITAL LETTERS (A
 THRU D) TO LOW-CASE (I.E., "A. AGGREGATIVE STUDIES", ETC.), AND
 CHANGE ROMAN NUMERALS IN SUBTOPICS TO LOW-CASE NUMBERS WITHIN
 PARENTHESES (I.E. "(1.8) DESCRIPTION OF AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES",
 ETC.).
- PP 41-45 REPLACE THE WORDS "TEAM LEADER" (ALL 14 TEAMS) WITH
 THE WORD "SUPERVISE". (NOTE: THIS REQUIRED TO AVOID
 CONFUSION FROM DEFINING TEAM LEADERS AS MEDIUM TERM STAFF
 ON P. 45). AND ON P ~~33~~44 (TOP) INSERT "AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST"
 AFTER "SUPERVISE" (FISHERIES STUDY).

P. 45 - INSERT BEFORE FIRST PARA FOLLOWING TOPICAL LEAD-
IN: "2, MEDIUM-TERM STAFF (TOTAL OF UP TO 16)":

- IN FIRST PARA, PENULTIMATE LINE, INSERT AFTER "STATISTICIAN"
" (SURVEY METHODS)"

- AFTER SECOND PARA (THERE WILL BE 14 STUDY TEAMS) REINSERT
THE LISTING OF THE 14 MEDIUM-TERM STUDY-TEAM LEADERS CARRIED
IN THE CDO DRAFT BUT OMITTED IN REVISED DRAFT. TEXT IS AS
FOLLOWS:

"ILLUSTRATIVE STUDY TEAM LEADERS ARE AS FOLLOWS":

STUDY	STUDY-TEAM LEADER
AGGREGATIVE DESCRIPTION OF AGRO-ECOLOGICAL	GEOGRAPHER
AGGREGATIVE POPULATION STUDY	DEMOGRAPHER
AGGREGATIVE FOOD & RELATED DEMAND STUDY	GENERAL ECONOMIST
AGGREGATIVE NATURAL RESOURCE STUDY	GEOGRAPHER
AGGREGATIVE SOCIOLOGICAL PROFILE	SOCIOLOGIST
IRRIGATED AGRO-CULTURE SUB-SECTOR STUDY	AG ECONOMIST
INLAND FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR STUDY	AG ECONOMIST
DRYLAND AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR STUDY	AG ECONOMIST
LIVESTOCK SUB-SECTOR STUDY	AG ECONOMIST
OASES SUB-SECTOR STUDY	AG ECONOMIST
FUNCTIONAL DEMAND STUDY	NUTRITIONIST
FUNCTIONAL SOCIAL SYSTEMS & CHANGE STUDY	SOCIOLOGIST
EMPLOYMENT STUDY	MANPOWER ECONOMIST
MANPOWER STUDY	MANPOWER ECONOMIST

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PP PAGE NO PP TOPIC AND CDO REVISED TEXT

P.45 - FOLLOWING ABOVE LISTING INSERT FOLLOWING TOPICAL

LEAD-IN FOR NEXT SECTION: "3. SHORT TERM STAFF:"

- INSERT: "SYSTEMS" LAST LINE (I.E. "INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIALIST").

~~RE~~ REDRAFT

P.46 - ~~REVISIONS~~ NARRATIVE THIS PAGE AS FOLLOWS, TO PROVIDE SYSTEMATIC TOPICAL NUMBER AND LEAD-IN, AND REVISED TEXT:

4. POLICY OPTIONS PAPERS, DRAFTING RESPONSIBILITIES:

POLICY OPTIONS PAPERS ARE EXPECTED TO FLOW GENERALLY FROM THE BASIC PREPARATORY STUDIES OUTLINED ABOVE, ALTHOUGH SOME PAPERS WILL BE PREPARED INDIVIDUALLY. THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 19 POLICY PAPERS BE PROPOSED, INCLUDING THE PAPER PRESENTING THE OPTIONS FOR OVERALL DEVELOPMENT (TWO PATHS).

MOST OF THESE PAPERS WILL BE PRESENTED FOR REVIEW, DISCUSSION AND DECISION IN POLICY OPTION NO. 2 PHASE; HOWEVER, THE PAPERS ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND REGENERATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT WILL BE ACTED ON IN POLICY OPTIONS NO. 1 PHASE, AND THE PAPERS ON APPROPRIATE ORGANIZATION AND PRIORITIES WILL BE PRESENTED FOR DECISION IN POLICY OPTIONS NO. 3 PHASE.

POLICY OPTIONS PAPERS ARE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE (BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO) THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS; WITH PRINCIPAL DRAFTING RESPONSIBILITIES:

P 46

CARRY LISTING OF POLICY PAPERS AS PER THE PP/, EXCEPT NOTE PER CORRECTIONS BELOW, PART II THIS MESSAGE PAPER ON

1,697,000 303,000
 FIGURES ARE: DOLS ~~1,696,000~~ FX AND DOLS ~~304,000~~ E L/C. HOST
 COUNTRY L/C IMPUT IS DOLS 125,400. FYI HOST COUNTRY
 BUDGETING DOLS 125,400 FOR THREE YRS TOTAL DOLS 376,200
 FOR PROJECT AS STATED.

P. 12 CORRECT "SEDENTARIZATION" TYPO LAST PARA.

P. 15 DATES ARE "1977 not "1976" (TWO DATES, OCTOBER,
 AUGUST).

P. 16 INSERT "INTEGRATED" BEFORE "DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL
 SECTOR", IN FIRST OBJECTIVE. (ALSO NOTE "ESTABLISHING A NEW
 ECO-SYSTEM" REPLACED BY "REGENERATING THE ENVIRONMENT" LAST
 PARA).

P. 17 REPLACE: "DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH" BY "CHEF DU SERVICE
 DES ETUDES ET DE LA DOCUMENTATION", (PARA IN "ACTORS" SECTION).

P. 26 INSERT "INTEGRATED" BEFORE "DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL
 SECTOR" (LAST PARA).

P. 28 - CORRECT TITLES SUB-STUDIES NO. 3 AND 4 ACTIVITY
 GROUP I AS FOLLOWS: "3. PROJECTIONS OF FOOD AND RELATED NON-
 FOOD DEMAND", AND "4. PROJECTIONS OF RURAL PRODUCTION AND
 INCOME".

- DELETE "3. EXTENSION POLICY/TRAINING STUDY" (BOTTOM PAGE).
 ACTIVITY GROUP IV HAS TWO STUDIES; "EXTENSION STUDY" IS A
 POLICY PAPER.

P. 29 ADDXX "S" TO "AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES" (THIRD PARA LEAD-
 IN); AND IN LAST PARA CORRECT FOLLOWING TYPOS: "E UNEMPLOYMENT",

"DEFINITION", "URBAN".

P. 30 INSERT "NON-FOOD" BEFORE "DEMAND" IN LEAD-IN FIRST PARA; REPLACE "SUPPLY" WITH "INCOME" LEAD-IN SECOND PARA; REPLACE "DEVELOPMENT" BY "AGGREGATIVE" IN TOPIC HEADING "OVERALL AGGREGATIVE PROGRAM - SUMMARY"; AND DELETE "DECREASES" (LAST WORD FINAL PARA), AND REPLACE THIS WORD BY "X CHANGES" (FIRST WORD NEXT PAGE ~~TEXT~~ TO READ "PRODUCTION CHANGES").

P. 31 AS ABOVE "CHANGES" (LOW CASE) BECOMES LAST WORD PREVIOUS SENTENCE. DELETE "OF" AND START FIRST SENTENCE THIS ^P~~R~~ PAGE WITH "PROJECTS".

P. 35 CORRECT TYPO "STRATEGIES" PAPER NO. TEN (AND NOTE REORGANIZATION THIS SECTION AS ABOVE, PART I).

P. 36 CORRECT FOLLOWING TYPOS PARA FOUR (LOGICAL FRAMEWORK): CHANGE "(10)" TO "(1)" 3RD LINE; SPELL "ELABORATED" 6 TH LINE; AND CHANGE SECTION "(B-4)" TO "SECTION B INTRO-C-4" 7 TH LINE.

P. 38 IN PARA EIGHT BOTTOM PAGE REPLACE "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ECO-SYSTEM" BY "REGENERATING THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE ~~XXXXX~~ SOUTHERN THIRD OF MAURITANIA."

P. 41 REPLACE "TEAM LEADER" BY "CHIEF OF PARTY" FIRST PARA.

P. 44 ELIMINATE "HEALTH AND NUTRITION STATUS STUDY" AND "FOOD CONSUMPTION/DIETS STUDY" FROM LISTING OF RAMS STUDIES,

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AND REFER TO THEM AS "SUB-STUDIES" BY FOOTNOTE TO "INTER-SECTORAL STUDIES". THERE ARE FOURTEEN PRINCIPAL STUDIES, NOT SIXTEEN.

PP. 44-45 REPLACE "PRIMARY" WITH "SUPERVISE"^S AND "SECONDARY" WITH "PARTICIPATE" AND NOTE CHANGES/CORRECTIONS IN NUMBERING AND TEXT THIS SECTION (PP. 41-45) PER PART 1 ABOVE.

P. 46 INCLUDE PAPER ON "REGENERATE ENVIRONMENT" BY "GEOGRAPHER" (FORMER "ECO-SYSTEMS PAPER") TOTAL OF 19 PAPERS. DELETE REPETITION "CHIEF OF PARTY" (TOP) AND "AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST" (BOTTOM). DELETE LAST THREE LINES BOTTOM PAGE ("PERSONNEL TIMING") WHICH LEAD-IN FOR P. 50 PER PART I ABOVE. RENAME "EXTENSION PAPER" "EXTENSION/TRAINING PAPER" AS PROPOSED AID/W REVISED PP.

P. 56 "ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS": INSERT "RESIDENT" BEFORE "CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL" FIRST PARA LINE FOUR DELETE LAST TWO LINES PARA TWO AND REPLACE BY AND "PROCURE LOCALLY MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND POL IN SUPPORT OF CONTRACT PERSONNEL"; INSERT AND "WILL PAY ALL LOCAL UTILITY AND RENTAL COSTS" AFTER FIRST SENTENCE THIRD PARA (SECOND LINE); ADD "AID WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THESE FACILITIES" END THIRD PARA; INSERT "AND MAINTAINED BY AND" AFTER "WILL BE" IN LINE THREE PARA FOUR; ADD "IN CONSIDERATION OF PHASE II OR OTHER PROJECT NEEDS" AT END PARA FOUR; AND INSERT (PROJECT OFFICER)

IN BLANK SPACE LAST PARA.

PART III REVISIONS IN FINANCIAL PLAN (PP P. 52)

CDO HAS REVISED PP FINANCIAL PLAN IN LIGHT FOLLOWING FACTORS

1. BETTER REFLECT PROCUREMENT BY AID AND BREAK-OUT CONTRACT AND NON-CONTRACT (AID PROCUREMENT) COSTS IN TOTAL GRANT.
2. MORE PRECISE CALCULATION LOCAL CURRENCY COMPONENT INCLUDING L/C ITEMS WITHIN CONTRACT COSTS. TOTAL ACTUAL L/C COMPONENT DOLS 584,300 (VS. DOLS 652,000 IN FOOTNOTE P. 52). FYI CDO HAS DRAFTED TABLE ON PROJECT PROCUREMENT INCLUDING L/C COMPONENT BASED ON DETAILED COST ESTIMATES PREPARED BY CDO WITH ASSISTANCE REDSO/WA. PROCUREMENT TABLE RECOMMENDED BY REGIONAL CONTROLLER FOR INCLUSION GRANT AGREEMENT ANNEX.
3. CLARIFY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT COSTS AND BUDGET FOR SUCH ITEMS. TOTAL L/C COMPONENT DOLS 419,000 VS. PP LINE-ITEM DOLS ~~569~~ 141,000.
4. CORRECT TYPOS.

AS RESULT SOME DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED US TECHNICIAN COSTS MAINTAIN TOTAL GRANT LIMIT DOLS FOUR MILLION. THERE-
~~RE~~ FORE INSTEAD COST ~~XXXX~~ FACTOR DOLS TEN THOUSAND PERSON MONTH NON-RESIDENT STAFF PER PP (AND CP GUIDELINES) CDO REVISION BASED ON COST FACTOR DOLS EIGHT THOUSAND PERSON MONTH. ALSO RECALCULATED ARE DOLLAR COSTS RESIDENT STAFF
 (TO INCLUDE OVERHEAD) USING DETAILED COST ESTIMATES, ^{ABOVE}NOTED.

ANNEX I: REVISION FOR PP TABLE P. 47:

TABLE P. 47 IS REVISED AS FOLLOWS TO INCORPORATE ALL SEVEN ACTIVITY GROUPS (PER CDO REVISED TEXT PART I THIS MESSAGE), AND CORRECTS ERRORS IN AID/W DRAFT. INCLUDE IN NEW SECTION "C. RAMS TABLES" UNDER FOLLOWING LEAD-IN: "1. TABLE: RAMS ACTIVITY GROUPS - MAJOR STUDIES AND PAPERS". TABLE FORMED BY SEVEN BLOCKS WITH CONTENTS AS FOLLOWS:

I.

I. AGGREGATIVE STUDIES

II. PRODUCTION SUB-SECTOR

STUDIES 1/

A. AGRO-ECOLOGICAL

A. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL

ZONE DESCRIPTION

B. POPULATION/CENSUS

B. DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL

C. CONSUMPTION/DEMAND

C. LIVESTOCK

BASELINE STUDY

D. OASIS AGRICULTURAL

D. PRODUCTION/SUPPLY

E. INLAND FISHERIES

BASELINE STUDY

1/ FOLLOW-ON TO

E. SOCIOLOGICAL PROFILE

AGGREGATIVE STUDY D

BASELINE STUDY

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III INTER SECTORAL STUDIES

A. FUNCTIONAL DEMAND 2/

B. SOCIAL CHANGE 3/

2/ FOLLOW-ON TO AGGREGATIVE
STUDY C.

3/ FOLLOW-ON TO AGGREGATIVE
STUDY E.

IV. MANPOWER/EMPLOYMENT/HUMAN
RESOURCES

A. EMPLOYMENT

B. MANPOWER

V. ADDITIONAL EVALUATIONS

A. SPECIAL EVALUATIONS
(FOR POLICY OPTION PAPERS)

B. EVALUATIONS ON-GOING
PROJECTS

VI. POLICY OPTIONS PAPERS

A. SPECIAL EVALUATION
PAPERS 4/

B. POLICY PAPERS (SPECIFIC)

C. ALTERNATIVE PATHS TO
DEVELOPMENT

4/ FOLLOW-ON TO ACTIVITY
GROUP V

VII.
~~XXXXX~~ PROJECT FORMULATION

A. IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECTS

B. DESIGN OF PROJECTS (IN LIGHT
OF SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ~~XXXXX~~

PATH).

ANNEX II: REVISED FINANCIAL PLAN

FINANCIAL PLAN (\$000)

	FY 78	FY 79	XX TOTAL
A. CONTRACT			
1. U.S. TECHNICIANS			
(A) RESIDENT STAFF (SEVEN FOR TWO YEARS, 168 P.M)	400	400	800
- BASE PAY, TRAVEL, HHE, "PERKS" ETC.			
_ OVERHEAD (100% OF BASE PAY)	210	210	420
(B) MEDIUM-TERM STAFF (14 STUDY TEAM LEADERS)			
PLUS ONE STATISTICIAN/SURVEY METHODS,	448	632	11080
FOR NINE MONTHS EACH; TOTAL 135 P.M.			
\$X 9,000)			
(C) SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEES ^{CONSULTANTS} (14 STAFF FOR			
2.5 MONTHS EACH, TOTAL 35 P.M.	117	163	280
\$ 8,000)			
2. SALARIES FOR LOCAL PERSONNEL (SECRETARIES)			
DRIVERS, OFFICE STAFF, GUARDS).	82 82	83	165
3. OPERATIONAL SUPPORT			
- TEACHING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	00	20	20
- COMPUTER SERVICES	00	35	35
- LOCAL SUPPLIES AND POL	05	05	10
SUBTOTAL, CONTRACT COSTS	1262	1548	2810
FEE (5%)	63	77	140
TOTAL, CONTRACT	1325	1625	2950

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I. ~~III~~

B. NON-CONTRACT (AID PROCUREMENT UNDER GRANT)

1. RESIDENT STAFF HOUSING (LEASE, PREPARE, UTILITIES MAINTAIN, FURNISH AND EQUIP)	IX	288	148	436
2. RESIDENT ^{CONTRACT} STAFF OFFICE (LEASE, PREPARE UTILITIES, MAINTAIN, FURNISH AND EQUIP)	XI	81	42	123
3. VEHICLES, PROCURE AND MAINTAIN		64	03	67
4. DOCUMENTALIST (ONE FOR SIX MONTHS)		60	00	60
SUBTOTAL NON-CONTRACT		493	193	686
GRAND TOTAL (A B) (\$2950 +\$686)		1818	1818	3,636
CONTINGENCY (10%)		182	182	364
TOTAL, GRANT-		2000	2000	4,000
LOCAL CURRENCY COMPONENT:		303	281	584

~~FOOTNOTE~~ FOOTNOTE

~~FOOTNOTE~~/ P. 40 PP: FYI WE ALSO INCLUDE IN GRANT AGREEMENT ANNEX

FOLLOWING INSERT AT END SECOND PARA POLICY OPTIONS #3 PHASE: "FOR CONSIDERATION FOR A PHASE II. THIS REPORT WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE GIRM AND AID FOR REVIEW, DISCUSSION AND DECISION." (FOLLOWS WORDS "PLANNING PROCESS.").

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FOOTNOTE P 38 PP PARA 3. "ENUMERATORS": INSERT "BY GIRM" AFTER ED "HIRED" AND "BY CONTRACTOR" AFTER "TRAINING."

KRYZA

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