

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

MAURITANIA

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1981

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

USAID/MAURITANIA
FY 83 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ Thousands)

Country/Office USAID/MAURITANIA

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1981 EST	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AAPL	1984	1985	1986	1987
Functional Accounts									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other DA Accounts (Sahel Dev. Prog.)									
Grants	8,500	10,000	-	-	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DA and ESF	8,500	10,000	-	-	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
P.L. 480 (non-add)									
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section 206	3,620	3,750	-	-	3970	-	-	-	-
VOLAG	2,768	3,063	-	-	3468	2881	3029	3183	3346
TOTAL PERSONNEL									
USDH	18.2	19	-	-	19	21	21	21	21
FNDH	21.6	23	-	-	23	26	26	26	26

TABLE I - NARRATIVE

Application of the forward funding guidelines to the AAPL budget proposed by AID/W for the Mauritanian program will create serious program management problems. The major crunch will come in the two fiscal years 1982 and 1983 when there will be two new starts (Agriculture and Human Resources - Kaedi, and Agriculture Sector Grant), the considerable expansion of Renewable Resources Management to open a larger-scale campaign of environmental restoration and the extension for a third year of technical services to the Vegetable Production project, one of USAID's most tangibly successful early projects. This programmatic bulge is the result of several long-delayed project designs finally being brought to fruition (Rural Land Reclamation and Rural Roads) concurrently with the expedited development of three larger-scale projects implementing crucial elements of the CDSS, i.e., expansion of Renewable Resources Management, Agriculture and Human Resources Development - Kaedi, and Agriculture Sector Grant. With the impact of this collectivity of projects, USAID will begin, after almost seven years of presence, to offer the real possibility of meaningful, tangible development progress in the priority area of rural development. It is important to move ahead with this program.

On the assumption, then, that it is desirable to fund and implement this program as laid out in the ABS, there appear to be only two ways it can be budgeted. One of these has been used for this ABS, not because it is the most desirable - it is not - but because the Mission felt the need to demonstrate a good faith effort to fit its program as closely as possible within the AAPL. This has resulted in providing insufficient funding in the early years of most projects new in FY 1982 and 1983, even though these same projects, by their nature, require heavier front-loaded start up funds. This creates not so much a future mortgaging of projects as a thinning of the financial spread in FY 82 and 83 which will make coherent and effective project implementation much more difficult. In fact, the AID/W formulated AAPL of \$9.2 million in FY 82 and \$10 million in FY 83 will not fund effectively even the minimum program. The Mission can obligate and implement its projects with these restricted funds, but the program impact will necessarily be less, especially in the next three years, than that proposed in the CDSS for which fuller initial funding is required. The AAPL is not only considerably less than that proposed in the FY 82 and FY 83 CDSS, but it is also less than 1982 ABS AAPL for 1982 and the amounts projected in that ABS for 1983.

The cure for this problem is simple enough. It is to add sufficient additional funds to make effective project start-ups practicable. The Mission recognizes the reduced funding currently available to the Africa Bureau, but believes the addition of relatively small amounts would relieve the FY 82-83 crunch which is not expected to be a serious problem after FY 83 due to projection of only one new start in the FY 84-87 programming period. The following chart reflects the budget additions which would resolve this problem.

<u>FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS</u>						
<u>Project</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1983</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1985</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1986</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>1987</u>
682-0201 Guidimaka	1849	-	-	-	-	-
682-0203 Rural Land	1814	2712	2252	-	-	-
682-0204 Vegetable Prod. 900	-	-	-	-	-	-
682-0205 Renew. Resour. 2500 (Amendment)	2500	1500	1997	-	-	-
682-0207 Oases Dev.	700	1000	1249	-	-	-
682-0214 Rural Roads	2000	1800	1800	900	-	-
682-0233 Alt. Energy	1337	960	937	802	-	-
682-0224 Kaedi	2500	4500	3500	3500	3000	-
682-0227 Small Enterprises OPG	500	-	-	-	-	-
682-0228 Urban Migrant OPG	-	-	500	-	-	-
682-0229 Ag Sector Grant	-	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
TOTAL	14100	14472	14235	7202	5000	2000
Approved Level	10100	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000
Shortfall	4100	4472	3235	-	-	-

The above is an example only, as there may be other formulations which would also alleviate the crunch. However, some such remedy is greatly preferable to the strategem of slow start-up and drawn-out implementation. The AID program can make a difference in Mauritania, but it must have that reasonable amount of funding necessary to carry it out with maximum impact.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 to FY 1983
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office USAID/Mauritania

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Other Programs					
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM					
682-0201 Integrated Rural Development (Guidimaka)	800	1849	-	-	-
682-0202 Rural Medical Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
682-0203 Rural Land Reclamation	2122	1714	-	-	2540
682-0204 Vegetable Production	-	900	-	-	-
682-0205 Renewable Resources Management	1278	-	-	-	-
682-0205 Amendment	-	1000	-	-	2000
682-0207 Oases Development	1900	700	-	-	1000
682-0211 Rural Assessment Manpower Survey	1100	-	-	-	-
682-0214 Rural Roads Improvement	-	1200	-	-	1500
682-0223 Alternative Energy	800	1337	-	-	960
682-0224 Agriculture and Human Resources Development (Kaedi)	-	1000	-	-	1000
682-0226 Small Irrigated Perimeters (OPG)	500	-	-	-	-
682-0227 Small Enterprise Productivity (OPG)	-	300	-	-	-
682-0228 Urban Migrant Community Development (OPG)	-	-	-	-	-
682-0229 Agriculture Sector Grant	-	-	-	-	1000
Total ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	8500	10000			10000
Total ESF	-	-	-	-	-
Total DA and ESF	8500	10000	-	-	10000
PL 480 (non add)					
Title I	-	-	-	-	-
Title II					
Section 206	3620	3750	-	-	3970
VOLAG	2768	3063	-	-	3468

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office
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MAURITANIA

TABLE IV_a PROJECT BUDGET DATA

(NON-ADDS)

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	O/L	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/80	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #			
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1983 AAPL	1984	1985	1986		1987	FUTURE YEAR	
			AUT. PLAN															
682-9901	Special Self-Help	G	FY80	a/	a/ a/	17	65	67	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	a/	-	
625-0929.5	Planning, Management and Research	G	FY78	a/	a/ a/	123	160	225	225	230	225	225	225	225	225	225	a/	-
625-0936.5	Sahel Manpower Development	G	FY79	FY83		213	528b/	370	800	550	1000	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/	-	-
625-0937	Accelerated Impact Program (AIP)	G																
	Immunization (EPI)		FY80	FY80	400400	376	-	188	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Land Tenure		FY82	FY82	500	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Family Health		FY82	FY82	450	-	-	-	450	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P.L. 480 Title II																	
	(a) Section 206	G	FY81	FY83	11340	-	3620	3620	3750	3750	3970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) VOLAG	G	FY79	-	a/ a/	-	2768	2768	3063	3063	3468	2881	3029	3183	3346	-	-	-
	a/ Project continuing																	
	b/ Assuming AID/W provides balance of requested funds for FY 81																	
	c/ Project currently expected to terminate FY 83; if it is extended, then mission would need same level of funding for future years as that indicated for FY 83.																	

Project Title and No. - Agriculture Sector Grant (692-0229)

Proposed Funding:

<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Approp.</u>
\$1.0 m.	\$900,000	\$1.5 m.	\$10.0 m.	SH

Purpose:

To strengthen the capability of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) to design and implement projects to stimulate agricultural production and to redynamize the rural sector.

Project Description:

The GIRM, in its third Five-Year Development Plan (1976-1980), and in subsequent repeated government statements, gives priority to the development of the rural sector, with particular attention to the restoration of the environment. By improving conditions in the rural areas, the GIRM hopes to stem the influx of rural migrants to urban centers. In order to accomplish this, the GIRM must develop programs to improve agricultural productivity, generate employment and provide needed services in the rural areas.

To advance this effort, this agriculture sector grant will assist the GIRM to design and implement activities that promote production and employment in the rural areas. The grant will have two basic purposes. One will be to strengthen the GIRM Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) capacity to program, design and implement rural development projects, including reinforcement of the rural extension system. The second purpose will be to provide funding for a series of selected agro-sylvo-pastoral interventions, some following on promising activities now underway and others being new initiatives.

Key to effective implementation of the proposed grant are the trained human resources required to design and implement such activities. In general, the GIRM lacks sufficient numbers of adequately trained personnel to design and implement effective rural interventions. Therefore, a portion of the proposed grant will be used to train and upgrade a basic core of MRD personnel in project identification, design and implementation to oversee this program. The project will provide technical assistance, commodities, participant training and in-country training to develop the capabilities of MRD officials and field staff. On-the-job training will be done through actual implementation of sub-projects. Training will utilize both third country francophone institutions and U.S. universities. Much of the in-country training of field staff will be done at

the Kaedi Agricultural Training School, which will be assisted through the GIRM/USAID Agriculture and Human Resources Development Project (Kaedi) programmed to begin in FY 82. The Kaedi project will be closely coordinated with this sector grant. Curricula, trainee capacity, and refresher courses will reflect the needs of the agricultural sector grant.

With the development of the technical capacity of the MRD, the grant will create a rural development fund to provide the MRD with resources to implement needed interventions in the rural areas. This fund will provide at least a million dollars annually for five years. Under this program a set of general project criteria will be established for initial project identification. Thereafter, at the beginning of each year, the MRD and USAID will agree on the particular projects to be funded, all of which will be identified in PID-like documents and incorporated into a mutually agreed upon annual implementation plan. The type of activities which could be funded effectively under this grant includes those successful activities already identified in the Vegetable Production and Guidimaka Integrated Rural Development projects which will be terminating in early FY 83, as well as new activities in dune stabilization, dams for recessional agriculture, reforestation, animal traction, wells, livestock improvement and range management. A long-term technical advisor will assist the MRD in developing projects and in monitoring their implementation. This will be supplemented by short-term technical advisory services as needed.

Preparation of the PID will be preceded by an agriculture sector study now planned for September, 1981, which will build upon data and development strategies produced under the RAMS project to provide a sharper definition of the types of interventions this project will finance. Considering how closely the institution building and training goals of the Agriculture and Human Resources Project (Kaedi) complement the institution building and rural improvement objectives of the Agricultural Sector Grant, the Title XII institution chosen for the Kaedi project should be selected in the collaborative mode to design and implement the sector grant. This will offer an opportunity to a Title XII institution to focus significant resources on Mauritania and to develop a staff knowledgeable about Mauritanian development potential, and this should result in the two projects having a combined impact greater than each would have if separately implemented.

Host Country and Other Donors

The GIRM will agree to provide contributions to this project in the form of personnel, facilities and land. It is also possible that other donors will find the rural development

fund a useful device through which to channel their own development resources. The GIRM recently announced the establishment of an Economic Development Fund, the modalities of which have not yet been formulated. The rural development fund proposed under this grant will be developed in close collaboration with the GIRM initiative and could be integrated with it.

Major Issues:

A significant issue is whether the MRD currently has the management capacity to implement such a rural development fund.

Target Group:

The target beneficiaries include the MRD officials and extension workers who will be trained over the life of the project. They also include those rural farmer/herders and other rural inhabitants who will be affected by the rural development fund's interventions.

Project Title and No.: Renewable Resources Management-Amended
(682-0205)

Proposed Funding:

<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>LOP</u>	<u>Appro. Acct.</u>
1000	2000	5997	SH

Although this is not a new project, it has been so changed in scope by a FY 82 amendment, that a new description is warranted. The 1982 ABS included a new project entitled Reforestation (682-0220) for initial funding in 1981. After the preparation of that ABS and during the design of the proposed Reforestation Project (title was later changed to Environmental Restoration) it was decided that since the activities being proposed were a logical expansion of activities already underway in the ongoing Renewable Resources Management Project (682-0205), these activities should be merged into that project. Thus the activities proposed in the Reforestation/Environmental Restoration Project are now fused with the Renewable Resources Management Project (682-0205). The fused project is now entitled Renewable Resources Management-Amended (682-0205).

Project Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Protection of Nature Service of the Ministry of Rural Development, which is responsible for environmental management, to plan and manage Mauritania's renewable resources.

Mauritania's environment is rapidly deteriorating and is perhaps the most badly degraded in the Sahel, actually coming to the brink of environmental disaster. Encroaching sand dunes, the loss of agricultural lands, the lowering of water tables, and the disappearance of trees, shrubs and grass species have been devastating to the Mauritanian ecology and economy. This project will assist the GIRM to address these problems through the following activities:

- (1) creation of a central planning unit within the Protection of Nature Service to develop a 20-year resource management plan;
- (2) a series of activities along the Aleg-Sangrafa corridor of the major east-west highway comprising the following:

- stabilization of sand dunes to protect significant agriculture zones at Magta-Lahjar, Mal and Sangrafa;
- regeneration of gum trees at Mal and Guimi;
- creation of a forestry center and nursery at Magta-Lahjar which will encourage agro-sylvo-pastoral activities in the traditional barrage agricultural zones of the Brakna region;

(3) development of a livestock and range management plan for two different pastoral zones;

(4) improved management of five classified forests along the Senegal River to demonstrate effective forest management techniques including sustained yield production of charcoal, and

(5) appropriate training for GIRM personnel as well as community level training aimed at the sensitization and mobilization of the local population and establishment of a special fund to support and encourage appropriate local initiatives in forestry and sylvo-pastoral management.

Host Country and Other Donors: In carrying out these activities, the Protection of Nature Service will work with the Division of Elevage to carry out the range management portion of the project. UNSO is assisting the GIRM through the Protection of Nature Service in the development of a national anti-desertification plan. UNSO activities are closely coordinated with USAID efforts in this area. The GIRM will provide appropriate counterparts to the project technicians.

The current USAID contract team from South Dakota State University will be augmented by another forester and other short-term advisors to carry out this expanded scope of work. U.S. Peace Corps volunteers will be involved in the forestry activities. The expanded project will be extended by three years at an estimated cost of \$5.9 million.

The merger of the proposed Reforestation/Environmental Restoration activity into the ongoing Renewable Resources Management project should enhance the effectiveness of USAID assistance in the environmental sector. This approach follows the 1983 CDSS strategy focus on the environment, will speed implementation of activities originally envisioned for the Environmental Restoration project, and ease the management burden of both the GIRM and USAID, particularly in light of reduced USDH personnel ceilings.

Major Issues

Major problems are the immensity of resources needed to stem the environmental degradation and the necessity to involve the energies and understanding of the local communities.

Country/Office Mauritania									
TABLE V . FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING									
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Months)		CUM
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE AAPL</u>								
	Pipeline Projects								
	682-0201 Integrated Rural Development (Guidimaka)	P	G	SH	(453)	(453)			
	682-0202 Rural Medical Assistance	P	G	SH	(587)	(1040)			
	682-0204 Vegetable Production	P	G	SH	(400)	(1440)			
	682-0226 Small Irrigated Perimeters (OPG)	P	H	SH	(140)	(1580)			
	682-0227 Small Enterprise Productivity (OPG)	P	G	SH	(275)	(1855)	228	228	276
	Subtotal (non-add)				-	(1855)	228	228	276
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>								
1	682-0205 Renewable Resources Mgt. - Amended	O	G	SH	2000	2000	(6)	228	-
2	PL 480, Title II, Section 206	O	G	SH	(3970)	2000	-	228	276
3	682-0207 Oases Development	O	G	SH	1000	3000	-	228	276
4	682-0229 Agriculture Sector Grant	N	G	SH	1000	4000	-	228	276
5	682-0224 Agriculture and Human Resources (Kaedi)	O	G	SH	1000	5000	-	228	276
6	682-0223 Alternative Energy	O	G	SH	960	5960	(6)	228	276
7	682-0203 Rural Lands Reclamation	O	G	SH	2540	8500	(7)	228	276
8	682-0214 Rural Roads Improvement	O	G	SH	1500	10000	-	228	276
9	PL 480, Title II (VOLAG)	O	G	SH	(3468)	10000	-	228	276
10	Program Office Workforce Increment				-	10000	-	228	276
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				10000		(19)*		
	Personnel Planning Level is 504						*PASAS		

TABLE V - PROGRAM RANKING NARRATIVE

The GIRM continues to place top development priority on restoration of the severely degraded Mauritanian environment and redynamization of the productive rural sector. The FY 83 CDSS follows these priorities by focussing on the three closely interrelated sectors of environmental restoration, food production and rural primary health care. The FY 83 ABS is designed to continue implementation in these three priority areas. For this reason, the Mission gives priority to those projects directly affecting improvements in the environment, first among these being the Renewable Resources Management project as it is currently being amended to initiate a much expanded environmental restoration element. Others with similar significant environmental impact, such as Oasis Development, are given similar priority. In this same context, the Mission views its new PL 480, Title II, Section 206 project as its most significant long-term, food production-related activity, both because of the planned effect on increasing the grain producers' farmgate floor price and because of the results anticipated from the rural development interventions to be financed with the proceeds of sales of U.S. grain.

To carry out this program, the Mission has chosen this year to combine the minimum and current levels with the AAPL simply because the AAPL corresponds to the lowest level at which the approved CDSS program can be implemented. Given the significant number of projects which will be underway at the end of FY 83, most of the funding for the next several years will be devoted to their implementation. However, to maintain program momentum, the Mission is proposing one new start for FY 83 and currently foresees only one more new start over the five-year planning period. However, FY 82 and 83 present serious budgeting problems which are discussed at greater length in the Table I narrative.

The workforce needed to implement the combined program is not expected to grow appreciably. The Mission's current workforce equivalent of 18 positions is sufficient for FY 81. For FY 82, the Mission requests a forester/environmentalist to oversee its priority concentration area, i.e., environmental restoration. In FY 83, with rural roads and water retention dam projects underway, the Mission believes a civil engineer should assist in making their implementation more effective. With these two positions filled, either through AED direct hire or PASA, the Mission foresees no need for further staff increases. Merger of its two operating divisions into one charged with all implementation responsibility, and the design of a single agriculture sector grant, in part as a follow up to two current projects, should prevent any severe workload increase.

TABLE VIII

	FY 1983		FY 1983		FY 1983	
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire				1959.8	19.0	103.1
FN Direct Hire				404.4	23.0	17.6
US Contract Pers.				175.0	3.1	56.5
FN Contract Pers.				-	-	-
Housing Expense				881.0	23.0	38.3
Office Operations	xx		xx	2033.0	xx	xx
Total Budget	xx		xx	5453.2	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	xx		xx	3043.1	xx	xx
FAAS	xx		xx	1331.5	xx	xx
Trust Fund	xx		xx	-	xx	xx

COST SUMMARIES

US Direct Hire

FN Direct Hire

US Contract Pers.

FN Contract Pers.

Housing Expense

Office Operations

Total Budget

Mission Allotment

FAAS

Trust Fund

Add: JAO Workyears 1.0
 HIG Workyears -
 Less: RIG Workyears -
 Net: Mission Workyear level 20.0
 USDH 23.0
 FNDH

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

BUREAU: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

04/15/81

- 16 B -

DECISION UNIT: MAURITANIA

-----FY 1983-----

ABOVE
PLAN
LEVEL

US/ FUNC TION SKILL POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE AT MIN AT CURR AT APL FY 82 PERS WORK SHC FY 81 AT CURR AT APL FY 84 FY 85

ITEM FN TION SKILL POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE

ITEM	FN	TION SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	AT MIN	AT CURR	AT APL	FY 82	PERS	WORK SHC	FY 81	AT CURR	AT APL	FY 84	FY 85
547	U	50 043	23008 CONTROLLER	-	-	12	12	H	40	6	-	-	12	12
556	U	50 041	23010 FINANCIAL ANALYST	-	-	12	12	H	40	13*	-	-	12	12
1860	F	50 041	ACCOUNTANT	-	-	12	12	P	40	12	-	-	12	12
1859	F	50 041	ACCOUNTANT	-	-	12	12	P	40	7	-	-	12	12
-	F	50 050	SECRETARY	-	-	12	12	P	40	2	-	-	12	12
-	F	50 041	ACCOUNTANT	-	-	12	12	P	40	4	-	-	12	12
-	F	50 041	ACCOUNTANT	-	-	12	12	P	40	12	-	-	12	12
491	U	60 032	22004 MANAGEMENT OFFICER	-	-	12	12	H	40	12	-	-	12	12
443	U	60 023	22011 ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER	-	-	12	12	H	40	12	-	-	12	12
504	U	60 034	22015 ASST GSO FIELD SUPPORT	-	-	12	12	M	40	12	-	-	12	12
1861	F	60 050	- CLERK TYPIST	-	-	12	12	N	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 930	- INVENTORY AGENT	-	-	12	12	P	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 930	- CUSTOMS & SHIPPING AGENT	-	-	12	12	P	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 930	- PROCUREMENT AGENT	-	-	12	12	P	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 071	- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	-	-	12	12	N	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 072	- LIBRARIAN	-	-	12	12	N	25	11	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 072	- C&R SPECIALIST	-	-	12	12	N	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 072	- ASSISTANT C&R SPECIALIST	-	-	12	12	N	40	9	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 070	- CHAUFFEUR	-	-	12	12	N	40	12	-	-	12	12
-	F	60 070	- CHAUFFEUR	-	-	12	12	N	40	12	-	-	12	12
PLUS			Sub Total			492	492		480				492	492
NON - ADD			TOTAL			12	12	M	40	12			12	12
(1) JAO DETAIL STAFF:						492	504		492				504	504
402 U		031	29905 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	-	-	12	12	H	40	4	-	-	12	12
(2) PASAS:														
- U		40 106	- ENVIRONMENTALIST/FORESTER	-	-	11	11	H	40	-	-	-	12	12
- U		40 251	- GENERAL ENGINEER	-	-	7	7	H	40	-	-	-	12	12

* Positions double encumbered by departing and arriving officers.

PL 480 PROGRAM SUMMARY

Title II, Section 206

In order to incorporate the full PL 480 program more effectively into USAID development strategy for Mauritania, the Mission has proposed placing the annual government-to-government emergency food aid on the same multi-year basis as its other assistance. Approval of the proposed Title II Section 206 Grain Marketing Project will integrate bilateral PL 480 assistance fully into the USAID development program, as the PL 480 emphasis on nutrition, agricultural production, grain marketing, and comprehensive food policy will then complement current and proposed USAID projects in the agriculture and health sectors over a period of at least three years.

This 206 proposal recognizes that Mauritania's food needs are not basically emergency in nature but rather represent a chronic structural deficit. It is this structural problem which the proposal seeks to address through a combination of policy and institutional initiatives. The GIRM is committed in the context of the 206 program to an important price policy change which will make locally produced grain more competitive with donated grain and will encourage greater self-reliance in food supply. The GIRM has also agreed to changes in procedures and institutions to handle Title II, Section 206 commodities. U.S. grain will be sold by the Mauritanian Cereals Office (OMC), a government grain marketing board, in an effort to stabilize grain selling prices and supplies rather than be distributed as emergency food by the Food Aid Commissariat (CAA) as has been the case in the past. The OMC will, besides selling U.S. donated grains, also act as buyer of last resort for local grain producers, offering a floor price high enough to ensure a production incentive to farmers.

The Title II, Section 206 proposal and accompanying GIRM policy initiatives come at a time when other donors are also recognizing the need to replace the emergency food aid concept with a concerted policy of stabilization of price and supply of cereals. Both the World Food Program (WFP) and the Federal Republic of Germany are cooperating directly in this program with OMC.

Over a three year period, the OMC will sell 60,000 MT of PL 480 sorghum and wheat at gradually increasing prices, eventually eliminating the GIRM subsidy for distribution costs. At the same time it will push the producer floor price to a level which can insure adequate compensation to the producer in a bumper crop year. These combined actions should increase the income of rural producers in real terms. USAID is also working with the GIRM and other donors to develop a coherent national food strategy, emphasizing long term planning, and making maximum use of existing resources.

GIRM will use the sales proceeds from the Section 206 project to finance projects in grain marketing, agricultural production and rural transport. These activities will complement current and proposed efforts by USAID and other donors. In the first year the sales proceeds will be used primarily to help develop the OMC infrastructure. In the two final years, they will enhance USAID efforts in rural road maintenance and construction, sorghum research, crop protection, and small village-initiated rural development projects.

U.S. VOLAGS

Catholic Relief Services (CRS), a U.S. VOLAG receives Title II commodities for its MCH program. This program is targeted toward the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable group, pre-school children. This MCH project is an important element in the USAID commitment to improve primary health care in rural areas. The nutrition/hygiene education component is as important as the food distribution, nutritional rehabilitation, and referral of sick children to medical centers for professional care.

With the help of an Outreach logistical grant, CRS is expanding its program in the rural interior. It is emphasizing the educational element, developing nutritional rehabilitation cells in selected MCH centers, and improving its stock control and distribution system, all while targeting about 6000 MT of PL 480 food to well-defined beneficiaries. It has also proposed a nominal user charge and container sales to generate funds for local operating costs.

Although the program expansion has been somewhat delayed by the weakness of the GIRM infrastructure and by CRS' own efforts to improve quality in existing centers, CRS now foresees meeting its goal of 66,000 beneficiaries by the end of FY 81. The introduction of master charts in operating centers will facilitate meeting this goal by providing a quick method to increase efficiency of nutritional monitoring, data analysis, and program administration and evaluation.

The Outreach Grant is the single most important factor in CRS expansion in rural areas. GIRM funds are extremely limited and transport costs in Mauritania are high. Without the Outreach Grant, it would be impossible to extend the MCH program to many beneficiaries in the rural interior. The grant thus helps USAID and CRS reach their mutual goal of improving health care outside of Nouakchott.

Given the tight budget for 1983, CRS has asked to remove CSM from the PL 480 commodities it distributes. It feels that it can continue to reach its goals without this supplement, providing the same service to the target group at less cost to the USG.

USAID/
Country/Office MAURITANIA

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1981			Estimated FY 1982			Projected FY 1983		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1982 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1984 \$ MT
Title I	N/A			N/A			N/A		
None									
Total									
Of which Title III									
None									
Total									

COMMENT:

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XII

PL 480 TITLE I/III

Supply and Distribution
(000 Metric Ton)

<u>STOCK SITUATION</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1982</u>
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks		
Production		
Imports		
Concessional	N/A	N/A
Non-Concessional		
Consumption		
Ending Stocks		
<hr/>		
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks		
Production		
Imports		
Concessional		
Non-Concessional		
Consumption		
Ending Stocks		
<hr/>		
Commodity - _____		
Beginning Stocks		
Production		
Imports		
Concessional		
Non-Concessional		
Consumption		
Ending Stocks		

Comment:

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country MAURITANIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 72,600

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>72,600</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>4,356</u>	<u>1485.4</u>
<u>72,600</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>1,742.4</u>	<u>730.1</u>
<u>72,600</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>871.2</u>	<u>955.7</u>
Total MCH		6,969.6	3171.2

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients n/a

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>None</u>	<u></u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total School Feeding		---	---

C. Other Child Feeding..Nutritional.Rehabili-Total Recipients 3,300
tation

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>3,300</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>67.5</u>
<u>3,300</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>33.2</u>
<u>3,300</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>39.6</u>	<u>43.4</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		316.8	144.1

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>None</u>	<u></u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Food for Work		---	---

E. Other (Specify).....Adult Health Cases Total Recipients 3,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>3,500</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>71.6</u>
<u>3,500</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>35.2</u>
<u>3,500</u>	<u>Vegoil</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>46.1</u>
Total Other		33.6	152.9

II. Sponsor's Name _____

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II (206)

I. Country Mauritania

Sponsor's Name Office Mauritanien des Cereales

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
None			
Total MCH			

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
None			
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
None			
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
None			
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients N/A

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
N/A			
	sorghum	10,000	1,770
	wheat	10,000	2,200
Total Other		20,000	3,970

II. Sponsor's Name _____

TABLE XIII - NARRATIVE

The FY 1983 Title II program administered by Catholic Relief Services is expected to function in the same manner as in previous years. By FY 1983, the maternal and child health component is expected to reach 72,600 beneficiaries, while the nutritional rehabilitation and adult health cases components will reach approximately 3,300 and 3,500 recipients, respectively. The program will operate from 34 centers on a nationwide basis with the cooperation of the Mauritanian Ministry of Health. Commodities utilized will continue to be soy fortified sorghum grits, non-fat dehydrated milk and vegetable oil. In view of budgetary constraints, CSM will be eliminated with no expected change in program effectiveness.

Due to the limited human and fiscal resources of the Mauritanian government, CRS will continue to be responsible for the management of importation, storage and inland transportation of commodities. Two central warehouses are maintained at Nouakchott and Kaedi from which commodities are shipped as required to the distribution centers.

USAID is in agreement with the operational plans for the continued implementation of this important Title II program. Storage facilities for the receipt of required commodities are adequate. Commodities imported under the program are not expected to have a disincentive effect on local production since the volume of the specific commodities supplied is minimal in comparison to the total demand for these products in the Mauritanian economy.