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UNCLASSIFIED

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MAURITANIA

SECTION 206 PROGRAM SUPPORT PROJECT

682-0231

PROJECT PAPER

Approved August 14, 1983

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ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE MISSION DIRECTOR, USAID/MAURITANIA

FROM: PDE, USAID/Mauritania, Barry MacDonald *B. MacDonald*

I. Action:

Your approval is requested for a grant of \$106,000 from the FAA Section 121 (Sahel Development) appropriation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) for the Section 206 Program Support Project (682-0231). It is planned that the \$106,000 will be obligated in FY 1983. The life of project is seven years.

II. Discussion:

A. Description of the Project:

The Section 206 Program Support Project is a companion activity to USAID/Mauritania's multi-year P. L. 480, Title II, Section 206 food for development program which is designed to assure annual delivery of 20,000 tons of grain to Mauritania for three years, utilize proceeds from sale of that grain to finance development activities and promote, through agreed policy reforms, both an increase in local grain production and a more efficient system of grain acquisition, storage and marketing. The Program Support Project will strengthen these efforts by supplying foreign exchange for training programs needed to strengthen the institutional capability of the Commissariat for Food Security (CSA). The CSA is the key Mauritanian entity charged with food security arrangements and is responsible for the execution of the Section 206 program.

The goal to which the Program Support Project contributes is to increase Mauritanian food supply through improvements in domestic production and more efficient distribution of imported or donated grains and other food products. The purpose of the project is to improve the capability of personnel of the Commissariat for Food Security to properly store, distribute, market and account for food stocks supplied by foreign donors or acquired by purchase from Mauritanian producers.

Outputs of the project are expected to include at least three individuals trained in business methodology and accounting techniques through long-term training programs, up to the equivalent of the bachelor's level. These programs will be conducted at African educational institutions. Six individuals will also be trained through specialized short-term training programs in U.S. institutions in techniques of grain storage and marketing.

B. Financial Summary of the Project:

The total cost of the project is approximately \$181,000. AID's share of the cost will be \$106,000 or approximately 59 percent of total costs.

<u>Input Category</u>	<u>LOP</u>
<u>AID</u>	
Long-Term, 3rd Country Training	\$53,500
Short-Term, U.S. Training	<u>52,500</u>
Sub-Total	106,000 =====
<u>GIRM</u>	
Salaries during training for CSA staff	75,000
TOTAL PROJECT	\$181,000 =====

C. Socio-Economic, Technical and Environmental Description

1. Project Paper analyses indicate that this project will produce substantial economic benefit for Mauritania through a training program which has been tailored to meet the institutional requirements of Mauritania's food security program. These benefits will arise principally from reduced grain storage losses and more efficient managerial and accounting operations. There are no major social impediments to the execution of this program as designed.

2. There are no human rights issues of concern involving this project.

3. Administratively, the key to the success of this activity is the timely processing and execution of documentation and other logistic arrangements required to assure students access to the proper training programs.

4. The Initial Environmental Examination produced a finding of a categorical exclusion. This finding was upheld by the Africa Bureau's Environmental Officer on June 24, 1983.

D. Conditions Precedent, Covenants and Implementation Planning

1. No conditions precedent or covenants are required to ensure proper execution of this project.

2. The principal host-government entity involved in executing the project will be the Commissariat for Food Security. The Ministry of Labor and Staff Training's Directorate of Higher Education will also play a role in making training program arrangements for participants. These two ministries are capable of executing this relatively small project. Key USAID staff members who

will assist in implementing the project are the Food for Peace Officer, who is the CSA's principal counterpart for the Section 206 program, and the mission's Training Officer.

3. The requirements of Section 611(a) have been satisfactorily met.

E. Responsible AID Officers

The officer in USAID/Mauritania responsible for the project will be the Food for Peace Officer, Michael Kerst. The responsible officer in AID/W is Mary Ann Riegelman, AFR/PD/SWAP.

III. Waivers:

No waivers are included in this project.

IV. Justification to the Congress:

The project was briefly discussed in the FY 84 Congressional Presentation (pages 87 and 88 of Annex I) and was fully presented to the Congress in the form of an Advice of Program Change. The waiting period for comment on this Congressional Notification expired on August 2, 1983.

V. Section 121(d) Certification:

Pursuant to Section 121(d) of the FAA, a statement was made by USAID/Mauritania on March 24, 1983 that no funds under this project would be released for management by the cooperating government. Based on this statement, AA/AFR determined on April 7, 1983, that the certification requirements of Section 121(d) were not applicable to this project.

Recommendation:

That you sign the attached Project Authorization, and thereby approve life-of-project funding of \$106,000 for the Section 206 Program Support Project (682-0231).

Clearances:

CONT, USAID:	G. Westlake	<u>12/7/83</u>
F&A, USAID:	M. Schwartz	<u>[Signature]</u>
F&A, USAID:	M. Kerst	<u>MK</u>
OGD, USAID:	B. Brown	<u>13/1/83</u>
PDE, USAID:	C. Brown	<u>[Signature]</u>

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Name of Project: Section 206 Program Support

Number of Project: 682-0231

1. Pursuant to Section 121 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Section 206 Program Support Project ("The Project") for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania ("The Cooperating Country") involving planned obligations in an amount not to exceed \$106,000 (One-Hundred and Six Thousand United States Dollars) in grant funds, over a seven year period from the date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project.

2. The Project is a companion activity to the P.L. 480, Title II, Section 206 food for development program. It is designed to provide foreign exchange to complement local funds generated by grain sold under the 206 program to be used in a sub-project which will support the institutional development of the Commissariat for Food Security. Specifically, the Project will provide for training of Commissariat personnel in financial management, business administration, the technology of grain storage and grain marketing techniques. Approximately, twelve person years of long-term training in financial management and business administration will be provided through African educational institutions. Short-term training at U.S. institutions in the fields of grain storage and marketing will be provided for up to six members of the Commissariat's staff. The purpose of this training is to improve the capability of the Commissariat's staff to properly store, distribute, market and account for foods stocks supplied by foreign donors or acquired through purchase from local producers.

3. The Project Grant Agreement, which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall have their source and origin in the United States, or the Cooperating Country, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall be financed only on flag vessels of the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

b. Conditions Precedent and Covenants

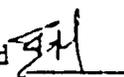
No conditions precedent or covenants are deemed necessary for the proper execution of the Project.

Date: August 14, 1983



Peter Benedict
Mission Director
USAID/Mauritania

Clearances: As shown on Action Memorandum

Drafted by: PDE, USAID/Mauritania, BMacDonald  (9Aug'83)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DATA SHEET				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = Add <input type="checkbox"/> C = Change <input type="checkbox"/> D = Delete		Amendment Number		DOCUMENT CODE 3	
2. COUNTRY/ENTITY MAURITANIA				3. PROJECT NUMBER 682-0231					
4. BUREAU/OFFICE AFRICA				5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters) SECTION 206 PROGRAM SUPPORT					
6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD) MM DD YY 09 30 90				7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4) A. Initial FY 83 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 83					
8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = UM 54)									
A. FUNDING SOURCE		FIRST FY 83			LIFE OF PROJECT				
		B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total		
AID Appropriated Total									
(Grant)		(106)	(-)	(106)	(106)	(-)	(106)		
(Loan)		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Other U.S.	1.								
	2.								
Host Country			5.6	5.6		75	75		
Other Donor(s)									
TOTALS		106	5.6	111.6	106	75	181		
9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) SH	660	720		-	-	106	-	106	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS		-		-		106	-	106	-
10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each) 721								11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE	
12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)									
A. Code									
B. Amount									
13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;">To improve the capability of personnel of the Commissariat for Food Security to properly store, distribute, market and account for food stocks supplied by foreign donors or acquired through purchase from Mauritanian producers.</div>									
14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS					15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES				
Interim		MM YY	MM YY	Final		MM YY			
08 85		08 87			08 90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 000 <input type="checkbox"/> 941 <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			
16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)									
17. APPROVED BY		Signature 			18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION				
		Title Mission Director							

PROJECT PAPER

SECTION 206 PROGRAM SUPPORT

A. Program Description

Since the severe Sahelian drought of the late 1960's and early 1970's, Mauritania has experienced major food deficits which it has been unable to fill through regular commercial importation due to the general weakness of the economy. The U.S. Government (USG) has, in the past, responded to the country's food needs through yearly emergency programs. Over the past several years however, USAID/Mauritania has developed a new program initiative which is to attack the structural and technical constraints on food production while still providing the grain so critical to sustaining the Mauritanian population.

The program, which has now been approved by the USG and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM), is a Title II, Section 206 activity which provides for the importation of 20,000 tons of grain annually over three years, beginning in FY 83. A key feature of the program is an agreement by the Mauritanian government to increase consumer prices for essential grains to achieve parity with world market prices over a five year period. Such a policy adjustment will stimulate production among the country's own grain producers by reducing competition from subsidized imports. Another essential aspect of the 206 program is the use of proceeds from sales of the USG-supplied grain to support sub-projects aimed at improving agricultural productivity and marketing efficiency.

The 206 program will generate significant amounts of local currency to support sub-project activities. However, USAID/Mauritania has recognized the need for complementary foreign exchange resources to support these activities. Mauritania's own human, technical and infrastructural resources are extremely limited. In order to properly carry out sub-projects under the 206 program, technical assistance, training and support of key offshore commodity purchases are necessary. Since the foreign exchange required to provide such resources is not available under the 206 project, the concept of the Section 206 Program Support project (682-0231) was developed.

The Program Support project was originally designed to provide resources to three sub-projects: procurement of U.S. manufactured commodities for crop protection; training in grain storage, marketing, business management and accounting for staff members of the Commissariat for Food Security (Commissariat a la Securite Alimentaire - the CSA); and technical assistance to the Guidimaka agricultural extension program. Because of deteriorating relationships with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), all activities with that ministry are being dropped from the USAID portfolio. This action has eliminated the Guidimaka and Crop Protection sub-projects from the 206 Program. (AID/W also objected to what was perceived as the weak economic feasibility of the Guidimaka activity.) As a consequence, the Program Support project now encompasses only the training element for the CSA. It is anticipated, however, that as new sub-projects of

the 206 program are identified and developed in the future, that additional complementary foreign exchange resources will be required to support them.

The CSA is an independent body under the Office of the President. It is responsible for nearly all donated emergency food stocks brought into the country including their storage, distribution and initial sale. The CSA was provided an initial operating budget by the GIRM plus proceeds from previous USAID PL 480 grain shipment's and it now maintains itself and finances its operations by the sale of food grains throughout Mauritania. It is headed by a Commissaire whose rank is equivalent to that of Minister. Operationally, it has 54 locations throughout the Republic, but only nine (9) of them handle USAID-donated commodities.

The CSA also functions as a buying agent during the grain production harvest season in order to acquire grain in surplus regions which can later be transported to and distributed in deficit areas or stored and distributed in the same areas as acquired during deficit seasons. The CSA is the host-country institution charged with counterpart support of the Section 206 program.

Recognizing the need to strengthen the CSA as an institution, the Section 206 program itself has been designed to provide local currency to assure improvements in storage facilities, management systems and transportation equipment. Additionally, funds will be made available to support in-country training seminars for CSA warehousemen and field agents. However, the overall training needs of the CSA extend beyond the capability of host-country institutions. Particular expertise is needed in grain storage and marketing. Knowledge of accounting systems and procedures and general business management must also be strengthened.

To meet a portion of these needs, the Program Support project will supply foreign exchange to support training of CSA personnel, as follows:

1. Six of the CSA's warehouse management and grain marketing staff members will receive short-term training in these subjects in the U.S. A one to two month program is envisioned along the lines of that currently offered at Kansas State University.

2. Up to twelve person years of training in business management and accounting will be provided at African institutions to members of the CSA's commercial staff. The exact length and type of program will be determined by the nature of the training available and the length of time during which individuals can be spared from the CSA. A four-year B.A. equivalent program will be the maximum allowed for any individual under the long-term training component.

With such trained personnel available, the CSA will be better able to manage the storage, marketing and accounting for national food security stocks. Such improvements in efficiency are designed to contribute to the speed with which grain is distributed, reductions in grain losses and reductions in the high cost of food handling.

B. Relationship to AID Strategy in Mauritania

The overall U.S. goal in Mauritania is to assist the country in meeting its food requirements and improving the health and productivity of the rural population. Prior to the 1970's, Mauritania was capable of feeding itself. What the country could not produce, it was capable of importing on commercial terms. During the 1970's, due to the Sahelian drought, the costly Western Sahara war and the stagnation of world iron ore prices, food production declined while Mauritania's commercial import capacity eroded. These developments have caused serious imbalances in food supply and demand resulting in the necessity for food aid and the need to revitalize the agricultural sector of the economy.

USAID is attempting to assist Mauritania in meeting severe food deficits through assured deliveries of 20,000 tons of cereals per year for three years. The program is designed to utilize proceeds from sales of this grain in sub-projects programmed to support improvements in agricultural production and marketing efficiency. A price policy reform element of the project is designed to encourage local production by increasing the price paid by consumers for grain provided as food aid over a five year period until world market parity is achieved.

The key institution in achieving price reform and managing the grain distribution and sales program is the Commissariat for Food Security. Managerial and technical skills of the CSA must be strengthened in order to assure that the country's emergency food stocks are efficiently handled and the proceeds therefrom properly accounted for. The Section 206 program itself can provide little in the way of resources for development of its manpower base since all funds generated by its programs are in local currency. The 206 Program Support Project (682-0231) is specifically designed to provide foreign exchange to bolster the institutional development aspects of the food aid program. Training in grain storage and marketing, general accounting and commercial management will provide the CSA with skilled manpower to properly carry out its responsibilities in the food security field. Given the critical food shortages in Mauritania and the need to address the structural problems of grain distribution and pricing within the country, the institutional strengthening of the CSA is regarded as vital to the current well-being of the country's population.

C. Project Analyses

1. Economic Feasibility

a. Cost Effectiveness

The key elements affecting cost in human resources development activities are the location and duration of training. Long-term training in the United States may cost as much as \$25,000 per year while the cost of long-term training in third countries varies substantially depending on the country and the institution. In educational institutions in some developing countries, the yearly cost for long term training may be as low as \$3-4,000. The cost of short-term training will vary substantially depending on course length, but the same general rule regarding location applies, with U.S. training being the most costly. The recently approved Sahel Manpower Development (SMDP) II project (625-0960) utilized the following estimates in computing costs for the project:

<u>Type of Training</u>	<u>Avg. Cost (U.S. \$)</u> <u>Per Person</u>
Long-Term U.S.	\$24,000 per year
Long-Term Third-Country	10,500 per year
Short-Term U.S.	4,500
In-Country Seminar	1,500

Variables which determine selection of a particular training program include: the skills required by the host institution, the level of expertise which must be obtained to meet job requirements and the location of training programs in the required fields.

In the 206 Program Support Project, technical training in grain marketing and stocks management will be obtained from the U.S. While U.S. training is a costly option, the high technical quality of the programs offered in these fields by U.S. institutions was considered the determining factor in selection. However, the skill levels required by the CSA in this area are relatively unsophisticated. Short-term programs of one to two month's duration are thus appropriate.

The CSA's commercial management and accounting requirements demand thoroughly trained personnel with skills for some personnel of at least a B.A. equivalent. Such training is available in third-countries where the need to develop skills compatible with Mauritania's Francophone managerial and accounting systems can be taken into account.

The resulting mix of types, location and duration of programs provides a relatively low cost means of meeting the CSA's human resources needs. Evaluation of the cost of third-country training in accounting and commercial skills yields an average cost of \$4,375 per person year in African institutions. Specialized short-term U.S. training in grain marketing and storage will reach an average of approximately \$8,917 per individual. These estimates yield a budget as follows:

Short-term Training - 6 individuals U.S.	\$53,500
Long-term Training (B.A.) - 3 individuals Africa	52,500
	<hr/>
Total Cost	\$106,000 =====

Given the CSA's human resources needs, this mix of training is regarded as the lowest cost option which will produce satisfactory results.

b. Cost/Benefit Analysis

The cost of this particular human resources activity has been delineated in the previous section. A number of benefits are likely to result but most are difficult to quantify. The most significant benefit, however, is likely to be a reduction in grain storage losses. Improvements in knowledge regarding grain storage should lead to reductions in grain losses from insects, rodents and other pests in CSA storage facilities. Technical skills are not sufficient themselves, however, to reduce the impact of pests. The availability of equipment and materials to combat post-harvest losses is also a key factor. A precise measure of the reduction of grain losses attributable to training in combatting pest losses is impossible, but for the sake of the analysis can be set at a conservative one percent of all grain stored in CSA facilities.

The one percent saving in reduced grain losses can be assigned a monetary value as follows. In addition to USAID's annual 20,000 MT of Title II, Section 206 food grains, CSA handles not less than an additional 30,000 MT from other donors for a total of 50,000 MT per annum. At current world market prices, that 50,000 MT represents a value of \$7,700,000. Shipping costs fully double that, for a total of \$15,400,000/annum. Project benefits would be estimated at one percent of that figure, or \$154,000 per year. This benefit would probably manifest itself as of FY 1987, by which time short-term training and one long-term program will have been completed.

Project cost estimates are found in Table D2 of the Financial Plan (see Section D of this paper). These elements are AID financing of the training and wage payments by the GIRM to participants during training. Assuming a discount rate of 12 percent and a project lifespan of ten years (through FY 1992), this project would exhibit a net present value of roughly \$311,200, a benefit/cost ratio of 3.23/1, and an internal rate of return of 53 percent.

This analysis is based on current project cost data and rudimentary estimates of potential benefits, and can provide only an order-of-magnitude indication of the project's potential profitability. If the current assumptions prove valid over the life of the project, then the analysis indicates that the proposed training investment is indeed economically and financially worthwhile.

Other benefits are also likely to result from the project which are unquantifiable at this time. Training in business management and accounting should lead to reductions in CSA operating costs and improve the financial management of sales proceeds. A more efficient system of grain transport is an example of the sort of managerial improvement which may result from the project.

C.2 Social Considerations

Beneficiaries

The impact of this project on the society at large will be indirect. Primary beneficiaries will be the small number of CSA personnel who receive training. To some extent, techniques and procedures learned by these people can be shared with other staff members so that technical and managerial skills are spread throughout the organization. An institutionally strengthened CSA might then be capable of improving the efficiency of its grain purchasing and distribution functions, upgrading its internal accounting procedures and improving its ability to eliminate losses in storage. These factors should have a positive impact on grain availability through both public as well as private channels. The presence of a more rationally organized grain marketing and distribution system should produce the benefit of greater grain availability to the bulk of Mauritania's consumers.

Participants

The SMDP II (625-0960) project paper has noted the hardships produced on families by long-term participant training programs. It is unlikely that any satisfactory arrangement can be made under this project to alleviate this problem. Neither the GIRM nor AID has the financial resources available which would allow dependents to accompany trainees. This situation must be made clear to all trainees so that they may plan accordingly.

In terms of participant selection, the GIRM requires that all training opportunities be advertized and all candidates subject to testing and review of their qualifications by the Ministry of Employment and Training. This process should assure that candidates are selected on the basis of merit from among those who are eligible to apply.

C.3 Technical and Administrative Considerations

A recurrent problem in human resources development activities which involve U.S. training is the need for English language skills. This project will only encompass short-term training in the U.S. for periods of one to two months. Participants will probably not have extensive knowledge of English, nor is it expected that language skills should be upgraded for such a short period of training. Therefore, short-term U.S. training courses will be selected on the basis of their being conducted in French. Where this is not feasible, translation services will be arranged.

Another source of difficulty in training programs, especially those for francophone participants, is the comparability of degrees obtained abroad with those accepted at home. Another aspect of this problem is the acceptability of educational credentials earned in the host country by foreign educational institutions. Neither of these problems will apply to the short-term U.S. training since the necessary background in marketing and storage is available among potential participants and the objective is to upgrade existing skills and knowledge, not to obtain a degree. For the long-term training, the recommended institutions are in francophone countries, thereby eliminating problems of comparability of degrees obtained. Since the training will be targetted toward the equivalent of a B.A., candidates will be required to possess the baccalaureat for entry into the recommended institutions.

Mauritania's institutions often can ill afford the loss of personnel to training programs since the resulting gaps in administrative and technical positions are frequently difficult to fill. Short-term programs can be staggered in such a manner as to alleviate this problem. In the case of long-term programs planned under this project, participants will be mid-level cadre, identified as having potential for advancement within the organization, but whose current position can be adequately filled by other CSA personnel or through recruitment. Documentation covering the training arrangements for long-term participants will provide details on the role and place within the organization which the trainees are expected to occupy on their return.

Administrative arrangements within USAID will be coordinated by the Food for Peace Officer, who is the principal liaison with the CSA, and the Training Officer, who will assist in development of documentation, participant placement and coordination with GIRM officials responsible for training programs for public functionaries. The principal point of contact at the CSA will be the Commissaire for Food Security. At the Ministry of Labor and Training, which is responsible for coordination of all public sector training, the key point of contact will be the Director of Higher Education. The small size of the project should pose only minimal additional administrative burdens on the institutions concerned which they are capable of supporting.

D. Financial Analysis and Plan

As indicated in the Summary Financial Plan below, the AID contribution of \$106,000 will be distributed roughly equally between long-term third country and short-term U.S. training. The GIRM contribution (\$75,039) consists of the salaries of the nine trainees which will be paid during their training periods.

Table D1: Summary Financial Plan

<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Amount (US \$)</u>
1. <u>USAID Contribution</u>	
a. Short-Term Training	53,500
b. Long-Term Training	<u>52,500</u>
Subtotal AID	106,000
2. <u>GIRM Contribution</u>	
a. Short-Term Trainee Costs	5,704
b. Long-Term Trainee Costs	<u>69,335</u>
Subtotal GIRM	75,039
 TOTAL	 181,039 =====

Salaries of the CSA trainees were averaged at UM 25,000 (\$463) per month in FY 1983. An analysis of GIRM practice indicates that salary increases can be expected on an average of every two years equaling approximately UM 1,000 (\$18.52) per month to all civil servants. The GIRM contribution was estimated based on such increases occurring for all trainees simultaneously in 1985 and 1987.

The Projection of Expenditures by fiscal year (Table D2 below) is based on current plans to send one long-term participant each year to a four-year third country program starting in FY 1983, and sending two participants per year for a two month course in the U.S., during 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Table D2: Projection of Expenditures by Fiscal Year

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Expenditure (US \$)</u>						<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>FY 88</u>	
<u>1. AID Contribution</u>							
a. Short-Term Training	0	16,000	17,500	20,000	0	0	53,500
b. Long-Term Training	4,000	8,500	13,000	13,000	9,000	5,000	52,500
Subtotal AID	4,000	24,500	30,500	33,060	9,000	5,000	106,000
<u>2. GIRM Contribution</u>							
a. Short-Term Salary		1,852	1,926	1,926			5,704
b. Long-Term Salary	5,556	11,111	17,334	17,334	12,000	6,000	69,335
Subtotal GIRM	5,556	12,963	19,260	19,260	12,000	6,000	75,039
TOTAL	9,556	37,463	49,760	52,260	21,000	11,000	181,039

Finally, Table D3 below illustrates the probable scenario for sub-obligations of AID funds under the project. The table was developed on the assumption that each obligating document (PIO/P) would include the full amount required for the participant's program of study.

Table D3: Sub-Obligation Schedule

<u>Training</u>	<u>Sub-Obligations</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	
Short-Term	16,000	17,500	20,000	0	53,500
Long-Term	16,000	17,500	19,000	0	52,500
TOTAL	32,000	35,000	39,000	0	106,000

Obligations for US short-term training will be made in the fiscal year preceding the course to permit sufficient time for processing of applications. All AID project funds should therefore be obligated by end of FY 1985.

E. Implementation Plan

The key element of implementation planning for this project will be the need to stagger the training over time so that the CSA is not deprived of the manpower necessary to properly maintain its operations. The following program will be followed.

For the short-term program, two individuals will be sent for training each year for three years beginning in FY84. For the long-term program, no more than two individuals will begin training in any one year. If possible, the first participants will depart during the 83-84 academic year. If a four year program is begun in the third year of the project (1986), the last participant would return from long-term training in the spring of 1990. A PACD for the project of September 30, 1990 is therefore appropriate.

Advance planning is essential to assure that participants are selected, properly briefed and that all paperwork is prepared in a timely manner to allow an orderly departure. Ability to execute the program on time also depends on the identification of training institutions and the provision of required documentation to permit acceptance of participants in the program.

Ideally, the necessary steps would begin in the fall or winter of the year preceeding departure for long-term participants. During the first year, the process will be highly compressed and may require a delay in departure until the second semester of the 1983-84 school year or perhaps even until the following year. Short-term programs will not require such lengthy planning. Most courses of the type required are held during the summer months, necessitating planning early in the calendar year to assure class space and acceptance of nominees.

F. Evaluation Plan

The Section 206 program agreement calls for annual evaluations to assess the progress, strengths and weaknesses of the program prior to the call-forward of the following year's grain shipments. Since the Program Support project is an adjunct to the 206 program, evaluation of its progress and impact can be judged as part of the wider 206 evaluation. Key factors to be reviewed and assessed will include: timeliness of execution, progress and accomplishments of participants, the role of returned participants in the CSA organization and the contribution of participants to improvements in CSA operations. Given the nature of the project, USAID's Training Officer will be called upon to play a central role in this aspect of the Section 206 program evaluation.

MAURITANIA

SECTION 206 PROGRAM SUPPORT PROJECT

682-0231

PROJECT PAPER

ANNEXES

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 83 to FY 90
Total U.S. Funding: \$106,000
Date Prepared: 7/83

Project Title and Number: 206 Program Support (682-0231)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which the project contributes:</u></p> <p>To increase Mauritanian food supply through improvements in domestic production and more efficient distribution of imported or donated grains and other food products.</p>	<p><u>Measures of Goal Achievement:</u></p> <p>Annual levels of food production, imports and donations. Estimates of annual consumption, stock carry-overs and losses.</p>	<p>Analysis by GIRM, USAID and other donors of production, importation, distribution and consumption of grains and other foodstuffs.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</u></p> <p>Appropriate technology exists to make significant improvements in production and distribution of food products.</p>
<p><u>Project Purpose:</u></p> <p>To improve the capability of personnel of the Commissariat for Food Security to properly store, distribute, market and account for food stocks supplied by foreign donors or acquired through purchase from Mauritanian producers.</p>	<p><u>End of Project Status:</u></p> <p>Significant reduction in losses of grains in storage at CSA facilities. Improved inventory and marketing procedures. Significant improvements in accounting and management procedures at CSA headquarters and facilities.</p>	<p>Evaluation by USAID and GIRM of project impact on storage losses and on improvements in managerial and accounting processes at CSA.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</u></p> <p>Training of limited number of CSA officials will have significant impact on overall efficiency of the CSA organization.</p>
<p><u>Outputs:</u></p> <p>Trained participants: Long-term (3rd country). Short-term (U.S. training).</p>	<p><u>Magnitude of Outputs:</u></p> <p>Minimum 3 participants. 6 participants.</p>	<p>USAID records (PIO's, etc.). SMT/IT records.</p>	<p><u>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</u></p> <p>Candidates available with credentials acceptable to proposed training institutions.</p>

Project Title and Number: 206 Program Support (682-0231)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Inputs:	Implementation Target:		<u>Assumptions for providing inputs:</u>
USAID financing:	USAID financing:	USAID records (PIO's).	
Long-term (3rd country training)	\$ 53,500	GIRM (CSA) records.	
Short-term (U.S. training)	\$ 52,500		
	Total <u>\$106,000</u>		
GIRM financing:			
Salaries during training	\$ 75,000		

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رئاسة الحكومة
Présidence du Gouvernement
مفوضية الامن الغذائي
Commissariat à la Sécurité
Alimentaire

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FA	X	
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DLE DATE		
ANSWER		

الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
République Islamique de Mauritanie

شرف - اخاء - عدل
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

30 AOUT 1983

Nouakchott, le _____ في نواكشوط

B. P. 377 - Tél. 514-58

المفوض
Le Commissaire

الى السيد
Monsieur le Directeur de l'USAID

NOUAKCHOTT

RECEIVED

AUG 31 1983



J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer l'intérêt que le Gouvernement Mauritanien accorde à une assistance de l'USAID dans le domaine de la formation du personnel, notamment pour faire face à la gestion du projet pluri-annuel 206.

Cette formation est d'autant plus indispensable que la majorité de notre personnel a été recruté sur le tas et en dépit de sa bonne volonté, ne peut faire face avec efficacité aux tâches de gestion de plus en plus complexes des projets tel que celui financé par votre organisme.

C'est pourquoi je souhaiterai la participation de l'USAID à un programme de formation intégrée comportant des formations à court, moyen et long terme au bénéfice de notre personnel. La participation de l'USAID se ferait sous forme de la prise en charge par une subvention en devises du coût de cette formation à l'extérieur, étant entendu que le CSA prendrait en charge à titre de contre partie les salaires des agents qui subiront ces formations conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Directeur à ma haute considération./-

Capitaine MOULAYE HACHEMI O/ MOULAYE



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BY RUFHC #6798 0290543
ZNR UUUUU 224
F 290277Z JAN 93
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY NOUAKCHOTT PRIORITY 150Z
BT

30 JAN 93
TOR: 2025
CN:
ACTION: AID

UNCLAS STATE 026798 ✓

AIDAC

F.C. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: MAURITANIA DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE SUPPORT PROJECT
(622-3231)

1. THE AFRICA BUREAU HAS REVIEWED AND ENDORSES THE PROPOSAL FOR A PL 480 TITLE II SECTION 206 FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR MAURITANIA (PEP SEPTEL).

2. DAA/AFR APPROVED PID FOR SUBJECT PROJECT ON JANUARY 28, 1993, FOR DOLS 179,000. YOU SHOULD PREPARE A MINI-PP FOR CMC SUPPORT AND CROP PROTECTION SUB-PROJECTS BASED ON THE APPROPRIATE DATA FOUND IN THE 206 PP AND APPROVE THE DA PROJECT IN THE FIELD. FURTHER FUNDS MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE VIA A PROJECT AMENDMENT SHOULD THE AGRICULTURE EXTENSION AND VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE SUB-PROJECT (OR SUBSTITUTZ) BE APPROVED AT A LATER DATE FOR INCLUSION IN THE 205 PROGRAM.

3. APPROVAL OF THE DA PROJECT SHOULD BE LINKED TO APPROVAL OF TRANSFER AGREEMENT. SHULTZ

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ANNEX 4

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

OR

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

Project Country: Mauritania

Project Title and Number: Section 206 Program Support (582-0231)

Funding: FY 1983 - \$ 106,000

IEE/CE Prepared By: Barry MacDonald, PDE, USAID/Mauritania

Environmental Action Recommended:

Positive Determination:

Negative Determination:

or

Categorical Exclusion: X

This activity meets the criteria for Categorical Exclusion in accordance with Section 216.2 (C)(2)(1) and is excluded from further review because:

The above Section provides that "Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)" do not require an Initial Environmental Examination, Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

The proposed activity - the Section 206 Program Support Project - consists entirely of the financing of training activities. No financing of construction is provided for in the project nor is any financing provided for any activity which would directly affect the environment.

Action Requested By: *P. Brundest*
Mission Director

Date: 16 June 1983

Concurrence: **GEORGE R. THOMPSON**
Bureau Environmental Officer

APPROVED *George Thompson*
DISAPPROVED _____

DATE JUN 24 1983

Clearance: *LS*
GC/AFR

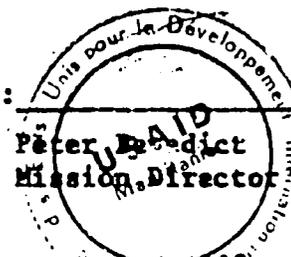
Date: 6-27-83

PROJECT : MAURITANIA FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT, TITLE II SECTION 206

Section 121 (d) Requirements

Funds for local cost financing under this project will not be released to the cooperating government. Dollar funds (DA) attached to this project will be managed either by American contractors or USAID project officers in conjunction with the USAID Controller's Office. All replenishment vouchers will be submitted on a regular basis and will be supported by submission of all supporting payment documents and examined by the USAID Controller's Office. There will be no release of these funds to the cooperating government during this project.

Approved :



Date :

MAR 24 1983

Draft : Mr. Kerst, F&A AK

Clear : R. Goldman, F&A RG

E. Ringoot, CONT. ER

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STATE 115407

ACTION: AIR-1 INFO: AMI DON VOO: JAC: CTRC:

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E.O. 12356: N/A

TA7S:

SUBJECT: PROJECT 682-2231 - TITLE II SECTION 226 SUPPORT
121(D) DETERMINATION

REF: NCUAKHCTT 01520

AID/AA/AFR MADE DETERMINATION ON APRIL 7, 1993 THAT BECAUSE FUNDS FOR LOCAL COST FINANCING WILL NOT BE RELEASED TO THE CIPM, THE DETERMINATION SET OUT IN SECTION 121(D) OF THE FAA IS NOT REQUIRED. DAM

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Annex 6

STATUTORY CHECKLIST

1. PROJECT CHECKLIST

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FY 1982 Appropriation Act
Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A;
Sec. 653(b).

(a) Describe how authorizing and appropriations committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project;

a) Referenced on pp. 88-89 of FY 1983 Congressional Presentation and Congressional Notification.

(b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that amount)?

b) YES

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be

(a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and
(b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

a) YES

b) 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?

3. N/A

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 1982 N/A
Appropriation Act Sec. 501.
If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as set forth in the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources, dated October 25, 1973? (See AID Handbook 3 for new guidelines.)
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project N/A
is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project NO
susceptible to execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs.
7. FAA Sec. 601(a).
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; and (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, and credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
7. This project will contribute toward improving the technical efficiency of agriculture and commerce by improving the capacity of the Commissariat for Food Security to store and market essential food grains.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusions 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). N/A
9. FAA Sec. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 507. 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 in lieu of dollars. 9. The Mauritanian Government will support with local currency the salaries of all staff members of the Commissariat for Food Security who are sent for training.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release? NO
11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise? N/A
12. FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity? N/A

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13. FAA 118(c) and (d).
Does the project comply with the environmental procedures set forth in AID Regulation 16? Does the project or program take into consideration the problem of the destruction of tropical forests? YES
N/A
14. FAA 121(d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (dollars or local currency generated there from)? YES

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in

a. This project will contribute to increasing the poor Mauritanian population's access to food grains through improvements in grain transport, storage and marketing. These improvements will also assist the Commissariat for Food Security in financing an increase of the producer price for major food grains which will directly aid the nation's farmers.

the national economies of developing countries and the improvements of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105 106. Does the project fit the criteria for the type of funds (functional account) being used?

YES

c. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

(c) Project will employ a level of training and training techniques appropriate to the needs of the CSA.

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?

YES. Contribution will exceeds 25 percent.

e. 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, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"? (M.O. 1232.1 defined a capital project as "the construction, expansion, equipping or alteration of a physical facility or facilities financed by AID dollar assistance of not less than \$100,000, including related advisory, managerial

NO

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and training services, and not undertaken as part of a project of predominantly technical assistance character.

f. FAA Sec. 122(b). 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?

YES

g. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.

(g) This project reinforces key public interventions in: cereals marketing and storage. It will permit direct investment in Mauritanian human resources in a crucial sector, and will thereby directly contribute to institutional development.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan, at a reasonable rate of interest.

N/A

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

N/A

- c. ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 724 (c) and (d). If for Nicaragua, does the loan agreement require that the funds be used to the maximum extent possible for the private sector? Does the project provide for monitoring under FAA Sec. 624(g)? N/A
3. Economic Support Fund Project Criteria
- a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of FAA Sec. 102? YES
- b. FAA Sec. 531(c). Will assistance under this chapter be used for military, or paramilitary activities? NO
- c. FAA Sec. 534. Will ESP funds be used to finance the construction of the operation or maintenance of, or the supplying of fuel for, a nuclear facility? If so, has the president certified that such use of funds is indispensable to non-proliferation objectives? N/A
- d. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made? N/A

2. STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are the statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by imposing limits on certain uses of funds.

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? N/A

2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? YES

3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? N/A

4. FAA Sec. 604(e); ISDCA of 1980 Sec. 705(a). If off-shore 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? (Exception where commodity financed could proceed in U.S.) N/A

5. FAA Sec. 604(g). Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of countries otherwise eligible under Code 941, but which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one or these areas?

N/A

6. FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with requirement in section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, 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?

N/A

7. FAA Sec. 621. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? if the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

N/A

8. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available?

YES

9. FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States? YES
- B. Construction
1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction project, will U.S. engineering and professional services to be used? N/A
2. FAA Sec. 511(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 (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the CP)? N/A
- C. Other Restrictions
1. FAA Sec. 122 (b). 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. contribution and administered by an internal organization, does Controller General have audit rights? N/A

3. FAA Sec. 620(b). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assist the foreign aid projects or activities of the communist-bloc countries? YES

4. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

a. FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 525: YES

(1) To pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; (2) to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as method of family planning, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization; (3) to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; (4) to lobby for abortion?

b. FAA Sec. 620(g). To compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? YES

c. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training or advice or provide any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? YES

d. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? YES

- e. FAA Sec. 636(i). For purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained? YES
- f. FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for military personnel? YES
- g. FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? YES
- h. FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 506. To carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (Transfer of FAA funds to multi-lateral organizations for lending? YES
- i. FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 510. To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology or to train foreign nationals in nuclear fields? YES
- j. FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 511. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? No such assistance will be provided.
- k. FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 515. To be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress? YES