

Memorandum

PD-AAA-191-D1

6080123 - (6)

Rogers

DATE: February 3, 1976

22p.

TO : See Distribution

FROM : NE/TECH, Patricia S. Gibson

Patricia S. Gibson

113

SUBJECT: Morocco CRS Nutrition Education Grant - AID/nesa-g-1169

Attached for your information are various documents related to funding and implementation problems in subject grant. I have reviewed the documents and prepared a draft action memorandum for discussion and revision as appropriate.

Can you or your designee meet to discuss the issues and proposed solutions and the draft memo on Friday, February 6, in Room 6439 NS at 10:00 a.m? Comments, suggestions, and proposed revisions prior to this meeting are invited. Please call Barbara Turner on Ext. 23806.

Attachments

Distribution:

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DBernius
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5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DRAFT:NE/TECH:SGibson:2/2/76

TO : DAA/NE, Mr. Alfred D. White
FROM : NE/TECH, David I. Steinberg
SUBJECT: Morocco, CRS OPG for Nutrition Education, 608-0123, AID/NESA-g-1169
REF : (a) Charlebois/Nooter letter, 12/9/75
(b) Gibson Memo to File, 1/6/76
(c) Gibson Informational Memo, 1/9/76
(d) Summary of Meeting, 1/14/76
(e) TOAID A-72, 12/24/75
(f) Rabat 0175

As the attached documents reveal, there were and are continuing problems in the implementation of this grant. CRS has suggested a need for approximately \$45,000 additional funds (Charlebois/Nooter letter, 12/9/75). USAID suggests in TOAID A-72 that \$143,000 is really needed for a twelve-month extension but did not consider (1) the proposed CRS staffing addition, (2) the cost of producing weight charts locally (Rabat 0175, attachment F), or (3) the original agreement between CRS and the Moroccan Government which indicated that salaries and local expenditures for the provincial monitrices would be paid by Entraide Nationale after August, 1977.

The financial summary in the first Semi-annual Report (page 10) shows total expenditures through 9/30/75 are reported as \$33,000. This provides no indication that the funds in the grant (\$282,000) have been or will be fully utilized within the 27-month grant period. The Grant Agreement in its attachment A, page 9, gives CRS full latitude to spend within the \$282,000 limit. During Sue Gibson's TDY to Morocco, CRS/Rabat indicated that salary contracts at amounts substantially less than budgeted (\$2,000 + 4,000 on an annual basis) were negotiated with the U.S. professional nutritionist and home economist. In addition, the illustrative commodities list included audio-visual equipment which does not appear to have been ordered or charged as an expenditure. CRS/Rabat has apparently advised USAID that the costs for

short-term provincial monitrice training in Tunisia ran \$4,000 over that originally budgeted (See budget item in TOAID A-72, Attachment E). Because certain overruns were expected in implementation, we did not negotiate the proposed grant budget downward and authorized the full amount requested. With the inherent flexibility to spend within the total granted, any increase in AID grant obligation should rest upon a clear demonstration by CRS that the present obligation will be thoroughly exhausted in support of grant activities and that a shortfall exists.

Two hundred thousand height/weight charts for use in the 250 EN centers are needed. When the grant proposal was reviewed by AID/W in February, 1975, it was assumed that AID through TA/N would continue to provide the necessary weight charts in French. TA/N is no longer able to provide weight charts for use in Title II MCH programs. U.S. procurement costs are estimated at \$.10 each. Cost of local production (\$13,000) and local production time (1 month) suggest that local procurement would be preferable. A decision on whether NE Bureau funds can and will be made available for these charts is needed as soon as possible. If expenditures proceed as planned originally and CRS utilized existing grant funds, CRS might come up several thousand dollars short during the final year of this 2-year grant. IF NE Bureau funds are made available for 200,000 charts, actual funding can be either direct USAID/Rabat local procurement or authorized in an amendment to the existing grant (AID/nesa-g-1169) with CRS. A grant amendment for weight charts is possible but might entail some delay while the present and projected expenditures under the existing grant are sorted out. If AID did not authorize expenditure of grant or other available funds, CRS would find the resources elsewhere, but at some cost to our continuing relationships.

USAID noted in TOAID A-72 (12/24/75) that the present grant will terminate

12 months before the 4 Moroccans, who will assume responsibility for the nutrition training, complete the 3-year nutrition course in Tunisia. USAID requests approval and \$143,000 funding to extend the grant for a 12-month period so that grant -assisted nutrition training activities will continue until the 4 Moroccans return from training. The grant now provides 4 CRS staff in these positions during the 27-month grant period. The grant states that these positions are to be filled by CRS with 2 Tunisian and 2 American nutrition educators. Due to difficulty in recruiting French speaking nutritionists, we agreed to the substitution of a Moroccan home economist for the U.S. home economist, but feel strongly that an experienced Western-trained nutritionist/administrator is required for the fourth position. CRS is actively recruiting for this position. CRS has now proposed the addition of a fifth position similar to the fourth position described above. Informally, I have been advised that another Tunisian Nutritionist has been identified by CRS/Rabat to fill the present vacancy and assume teaching duties in the Marrakech School. Should a third Tunisian be employed as a nutrition teacher under the grant, there would remain a gap in the overall management and technical direction of the CRS nutrition program. Thus, a fifth position is requested. It is our opinion that a third Tunisian is not required to implement the grant if a properly qualified U.S. nutritionist/administrator is employed to complete the team of 4 grant funded professional nutrition staff. A 12-month grant extension would allow grant project staff more time for field supervision activities and smaller training classes for the 500 center montrices. This would help insure project success in establishing an effective nutrition education program in the 250 Title II MCH centers in Morocco.

Additional costs for a one-year extension of this grant would be of this order of magnitude:

Salaries	\$56,000
Reimbursement for overrun in Tunisia training	4,000
200,000 weight charts @ 6.5¢ ea. (includes 14% admin. markup)	<u>13,000</u>
TOTAL	\$73,000

Such additional funds would be required after June, 1977. Planned expenditures through 6/30/76 were projected in the original grant proposal at \$133,000. Actual expenditures to date and revised planned expenditures are unclear. If the grant were extended, local expenditures for training costs would be extended into the third year. Although USAID/Rabat indicated that an additional \$143,000 was required, \$73,000 should be adequate.

CRS/NY and USAID/Rabat have requested guidance from AID/W which will affect grant implementation actions and expenditures in the coming months. The Project Committee has reviewed and analyzed the present grant, the CRS request, and TOAID A-72 and recommends:

1. That CRS be authorized to procure locally 200,000 weight charts at a cost NTE \$13,000 from funds already obligated in their grant;
2. That CRS be advised that a fifth grant funded position for a U.S. nutritionist/administrator is not authorized;
3. That NE approve a 12-month extension of the grant to include \$73,000 funding for only salaries for CRS staff (\$56,000); reimbursement for additional costs of short term training in Tunisia (\$4,000); reimbursement for local procurement of 200,000 weight charts (\$13,000) subject to demonstration by CRS that existing funds are insufficient

and submission by CRS of a revised implementation plan.

If you concur in these recommendations, we shall proceed to prepare the necessary advice to CRS/New York and USAID/Rabat.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

1011 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

Handwritten: Attached

Telephone: (212) 838-4700 • Cable: CATHWEL New York • Telexes: 224241 and 667207

Most Rev. Edward E. Swanslow, D.D.
Executive Director

Rev. Msgr. Andrew P. Landl
Assistant Executive Director

Edward M. Kinney • James J. Norris
Assistants to the Executive Director

December 9, 1975

Hon. Robert H. Nooter
Deputy Administrator
Bureau for Near East-South Asia
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Bob:

Working through these OPGs is quite an experience! I have encountered a problematic area with reference to our ongoing OPG in Morocco (AID/NESA-G-1169). My problem is simple enough but I'm afraid, since there hasn't been any precedent set with regard to OPGs, I'm not sure which avenue should be followed.

While your staff and mine were negotiating the OPG in Morocco, it is my understanding that there was joint concurrence that USAID/Morocco would be able to provide the nutrition weight charts which is the basic instrument for this project. However, due to some difficulty - which I must confess I don't quite understand - USAID/Morocco is unable to provide either the weight charts or their cost of \$30,000. And while the CRS Nutrition OPG in Morocco is on target, we have hit a snag in providing them with the weight charts.

The second problematic area I have run into is that I'm afraid Catholic Relief Services underestimated their personnel needs by one slot, namely, a professional nutritionist-administrator. Due to the professional sophistication of the project, especially with both the short term and long term training of the native Moroccans, all of us here at CRS, both in the field and in New York are in agreement that the employment of an additional professional nutritionist is absolutely necessary for the total effectiveness of this OPG. The additional sum required for the operation of this OPG to employ this nutritionist-administrator will be \$15,000.

Hon. Robert H. Nooter

- 2 -

Dec. 9, 1975

I'm not sure what procedure I am to follow, so, I have taken the liberty of writing directly to you requesting your counsel and advice. Do I request an amendment to the existing OPG? Since the funds are absolutely necessary, do I request permission to change the termination date of the existing OPG, so that the total of \$45,000 will be made possible by an early termination date?

Since the solution to both of these problems are of great urgency to us, I would be most appreciative of any action you might suggest.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,



(Rev.) Robert L. Charlebois
Special Assistant.

The Files

January 6, 1976

NE/TECH, Patricia S. Gibson

CRS - Nutrition: Education OPG - Charlebois letter, 12/9/75 to Nooter

Facts:

Management in CRS/Morocco is weak and highly centralized. Implementation of training of social ed center staff planned in the OPG is roughly three months behind schedule due in part to Moroccan Government (Entraide Nationale) inability to provide the planned training facilities in Marakech. EN has been unwilling to consider alternative sites in other cities/tpwns.

CRS has lost the two key U.S. nutrition staff needed for implementation of the grant. One is being replaced by a Moroccan home economist but the second slot will require an experienced western-trained nutritionist with administrative skills.

Informally I understand the CRS has identified a nutritionist with experience and administrative skill who is asking a salary of \$20,000/year. This is not an unreasonable salary but may or may not stretch the existing budget very tight depending on the expenditures to date and reasonable projections of future costs.

FFP and TA/N have worked out an agreement with the VolAgs that VolAgs will provide weight charts when Title II is used in MCH feeding.

A recent IGA draft report was critical of the MCH feeding program in Morocco and its ability to reach the neediest groups in Morocco. Presently eligibility is determined by a certificate of Indigency issued by the local governancy and an informal Moroccan interministerial decision to exclude children under two years from the EN Social Education feeding services.

The OPG in Morocco will achieve only the training of a cadre of para-professional nutrition education technicians. It will have made a major contribution if it succeeds in this training. On my recent TDY it seemed that further organizational development of the EN Social Education Center

(MCH) system would probably be required in order to support a popular nutrition education effort in the EN Centers with the present workloads. At some point, an assessment of the operational efficiency of the Centers and their capability to perform additional nutrition education tasks should be undertaken.

NE/TECH:PSGibson:bs 1/6/76

cc:

NE/NENA:ASchwarzwalder
GLaudato

NE/TECH:DStenberg
JAllden

TA/N:DMoore
JGreene

1/7/76

See Distribution

January 9, 1976

NE/TECH/H&ND, Patricia S. Gibson

Meeting with CRS Representatives Father Charlebois, Mrs. Ramage, and Mr. Julie Villaine to discuss implementation problems in the Morocco OPG -- Nutrition Education 608-0123, AID/NESA G-1169

You are invited to participate in a meeting with CRS representatives to review and hopefully resolve the issues discussed below. The meeting will be held in Room 6439 at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, January 14, 1976. Please let me know (X29734 or X28976) who from your office will attend.

While the grant implementation is generally on schedule, two small but critical problems have developed which can undermine the ability of CRS to complete the project as planned.

1. Weight charts -- When the project was designed and expenditures budgeted in December 1974, the AID Office of Nutrition had been supplying children's weight charts for VolAgs and Title II programs involved in MCH feeding programs. Subsequently during 1975 the original stock was exhausted and a decision was made to evaluate the utility of the charts before re-ordering. In the fall the VolAgs in general indicated that a special AID (TAB) grant was not needed for supplying weight charts to programs. In several instances the costs of weight charts is included in AID grant project budgets and contracts. In the limited cases where such funds are not available, VolAgs use their own funds. In the Morocco OPG the cost of weight charts was not anticipated and there are no charts in many of the MCH feeding program centers. The weight charts have a dual function: (1) They assist in documenting the utility of the P.L. 480 Title II food supplement on young children's growth and development; and (2) they assist the nutrition educator in teaching mothers the relationship between the child's food intake and subsequent growth. Under these circumstances it is not altogether clear cut that an AID mission, if funds were available, should assume full responsibility for the cost of the charts. Certainly at some point the recipient and host government have some responsibility to participate in the provision of the weight charts.

2. The second problem in the implementation of the Morocco grant is local professional staffing. Because of the limited availability of trained Moroccan nutritionists, AID has provided grant (OPG) funds to CRS to develop two tiers of nutrition trained manpower--monitrices in the 250 EN Social Education centers and supervisory monitrice for each province. CRS in Morocco originally hired a U.S. Nutrition Planner (MSc MIT), an American home economist, and two Tunisian nutritionists to develop and implement the training program until four Moroccans completed a 3-year nutrition course in Tunisia. The two American women resigned in November. A Moroccan home economist has been hired in lieu of the American. However, identifying a French-fluent, trained nutritionist with the experience and management skills to assist the Moroccan Director of the Marrakech Nutrition Training School in planning and implementing the training programs is difficult. The salary originally budgeted in the OPG may be inadequate. However, there is a critical need for CRS to have someone fulltime to work with the Training Center and administer the grant funds. If we can assist CRS in locating and hiring a qualified person, we should do so.

DISTRIBUTION

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NE/TECH/H&ND:PSCibson:bs 1/9/76

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Files

DATE: 26 January 1976

FROM : NE/TECH, *Sue Gibson*
Sue Gibson

SUBJECT: Meeting - 14 January 1976 - to discuss problems in implementing the CRS Grant for Nutrition Education, Project 608-0123, AID/NESA-G-1169 Morocco

Meeting Participants:

NE/NENA:GLaudato
FFP:PRusby
USAID/Morocco:L.Flynn
NE/TECH:PSGibson

NE/NENA:CRogers
CRS:Father R. Charlebois
Ms. Darlene Ramage
Ms. Julie Villaume

Summary of Topics Discussed:

As anticipated, the discussion focused on (1) the need for weight charts in the EN Social Education Centers which receive Title II food through the good services of CRS/Rabat, and (2) the adequacy of existing funds for necessary CRS staff to successfully implement the Nutrition Education Grant. It was agreed that Ms. Gibson would relay the issues and problems discussed to the NE Bureau administration for a decision on how AID intended to respond to the CRS request for additional funding in support of the Nutrition Education Grant. The Office of Nutrition was unable to participate in the meeting. The discussion served to illuminate the various issues and problems as perceived by CRS and AID.

Weight Charts:

Ms. Gibson summarized the situation as follows:

Weight charts were distributed on a trial basis for several years by the Office of Nutrition (TA/N). When supplies were exhausted in 1975, TA/N decided that the charts had been adequately demonstrated and that their value and use should be evaluated and did not reorder additional charts for distribution. Some type of height/weight growth chart is now used in most Title II feeding programs. This use is of value to AID, the VolAg, the FFP program and the host country in that it helps the recipient mother observe and understand the relationship of food to the child's growth and development.



CRS pointed out that the AID-provided charts which were designed for retention by mothers seemed more useful than those charts which remain in the service center. CRS further indicated that producing weight charts costs money and that the burden should not fall entirely on the VolAg. CRS expressed some surprise on hearing that TA/N had offered a grant to TAICH (Technical Assistance Information Clearing House) to produce weight charts for VolAg programs. Reportedly TAICH had responded that such funding was not necessary. Since the regular use of the weight chart serves many interests, Ms. Gibson suggested that a clear AID policy on sharing responsibility for the cost was needed but that the immediate question was how to get an adequate supply in use in the Moroccan EN Social Education centers. Ms. Gibson indicated a strong preference for a one-time emergency procurement in Morocco with simultaneous discussion with the GOM toward the evaluation of the charts and ultimately shared support for their cost. CRS indicated that if additional AID funds (\$.10 per chart) were granted, they would assume responsibility for getting charts into the centers. In the meantime, AID/W was awaiting a response from USAID on the relative cost of buying the weight charts from a Moroccan printer. It was agreed that AID/W would attempt to ascertain whether and how funds could be made available to get the necessary immediate supply of charts (estimated at 200,000) into the SE centers.

Staffing for Nutrition Education Grant Implementation:

The May, 1975, grant to CRS for Nutrition Education identified four nutrition professionals to be utilized for 32 months to help Entraide Nationale develop a nutrition education element in its 250 Social Education Title II feeding centers. The grant-funded staff were to initiate training in Nutrition for the 500 center monitrices and the new cadre of 27 Supervising Monitrices at the provincial level and to assist with evaluation and monitoring as it related to the grant. Two Tunisian nutritionists and two Americans - an ex-PCV American home economist and a MIT graduate nutrition planner - were identified as sufficient to implement the grant and funds for their salaries were included in the grant.

In November both American women resigned. AID grant funds were also authorized for training in Tunisia for four Moroccans who would return as a core teaching staff for the Marrakech Nutrition School (3-year curriculum) and the 27 provincial (supervising) monitrices in applied nutrition education (3-month program). CRS reported that the costs for this training have been more than originally planned. (Information on how much more was not immediately available.) CRS also added that they had spent as much as \$60,000 out of pocket to initiate and support the OPG in ways apparently not authorized under the grant but this point was not elaborated. To fill the position vacated by the

American home economist, a Moroccan home economics teacher was identified. Despite an intensive search since early November, CRS has been unable to find a suitable French-speaking nutritionist administrator to fill the position vacated by the nutrition planner. One alternative offered was to employ another Tunisian with substantially more experience than the others for the teaching role and to add a fifth position of Nutritionist/Administrator with responsibility for the CRS teaching team in the Marrakech school and a direct technical linkage to the Social Education Centers where the nutrition concepts and lessons would be put in practice. Father Charlebois indicated that in his view this fifth position was required to successfully implement the grant because four full-time teaching staff were required to conduct the planned training in the school and its application in the feeding centers leaving a gap in the overall nutritional direction of the program (training and technical administration of the centers) and the general administration of the Nutrition School. The fifth person, it was suggested, would provide the necessary linkage between the Nutrition School and the administration of the 250 Social Education Centers. This would relieve the CRS/Rabat Associate Director of the technical responsibility for the nutrition education program enabling her to devote full time to the administrative operations of the centers. It was pointed out that CRS is presently having difficulty recruiting even one French fluent nutritionist with administrative management skills and the likelihood of finding a second person seemed extremely implausible. Ms. Gibson pointed out that the need for a nutritionist with administrative management skills had been noted and at a meeting in Rabat in October it had seemed that a single person with the combined professional nutrition background and management skills would be a sufficient staffing to properly implement the grant. Mr. Flynn noted that the grant had been reviewed with CRS in Rabat in December and the desirability of a fifth professional staff member under the grant had not been raised. He further indicated that several suggestions for modifying the grant to extend the period and to add additional funds were en route from Rabat. Father Charlebois indicated that CRS was seeking guidance and advice as the AID decisions on funding for the charts, the additional staff and the extended grant implementation schedule would necessarily influence activities under the grant in the near future.

Arriving at a solution involving more funds would require NE Bureau approval and a formal notification to Congress. Because of the complexity of the issues and the general tightness of funds in the NE Bureau, Ms. Gibson indicated that she would prepare a summary of the meeting and seek guidance from the Bureau. She added that additional information on projected expenditures under the grant would probably be required before a final decision could be made and indicated that she would advise CRS as soon as possible.

Distribution:

NE/NENA:Glaudato

NE/NENA:CRogers

FFP:PRusby

CRS:Father R. Charlebois

Ms. Darlene Ramage

Ms. Julie Villaume

USAID/Morocco:LFlynn

NE/TECH:PGibson

USAID/Rabat

CRS/New York

NE/TECH:DISteinberg

NE/NENA:ASchwarzwalder

TA/N:CEdelman

DMoore

PHA/PVC:WHolcomb

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TO - AID/W TOAID A- 72

FROM - USAID/Rabat

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT - OPG nutrition education project-CRS

REFERENCE - State 102017

F.Y.I. Catholic Relief Services will request an amendment to the subject project to increase the grant by an additional \$143,000 and to extend the life of the project through August 1978. The original OPG contract was a grant for \$282,000 for the period April 1, 1975 through August 1977.

The extension of time will allow CRS to hold twenty in-country seminars instead of sixteen. This will keep each seminar class size down to fifty monitrices which is considered the optimum size for a teaching staff of four full-time nutritionists. Also it will afford the teaching staff more time to travel in the provinces at the end of each teaching cycle to observe and evaluate the monitrices in action. The extension will also offset the four-month delay in opening the Marrakech Center caused by the "Green March" to the Sahara.

One commodity necessary for the project and previously supplied by AID/TAN/N to CRS from central funding sources is no longer available. This is the Ilesha health and weight chart. At the time of the submission of the project proposal CRS did not know that the charts would no longer be available from this source. The program needs 300,000 such charts at a cost of approximately \$31,000. The item will be added to the commodity list, as will \$2,000 for stationery.

There are several advantages to these changes. Certainly the instructional program will benefit, and there will be more time for continuous evaluation. Now there will be no gap between the end of the project and the return of the four long-term trainees from Tunisia.

PAGE OF PAGES

1 OF 5

DRAFTED BY

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DATE

APPROVED BY:

LWFlynn:da

FFP

534

12/15/75

A/DIR: FBrechet

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES

CONT: WRThomas

PROG: WRBrashich

UNCLASSIFIED

PROG: GAMacArthur

CLASSIFICATION

These four Moroccan nutritionists will return to Morocco in July 1973 to replace at that time the four foreign nutritionists of the project.

The new financial plan for the amended OPG will be as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Approv. Budget</u>	<u>Additional Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>A. SALARIES</u>			
Prof. Staff	40,000	20,000	60,000
Support Team	31,000	16,000	47,000
Local Hire	47,000	20,000	67,000
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Salaries - Total	113,000	56,000	174,000
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<u>B. SHORT-TERM</u>	23,000	4,000	32,000
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<u>C. LONG-TERM</u>	40,000	-	40,000
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<u>D. COMMODITIES</u>	22,000	33,000	55,000
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<u>E. LOCAL COSTS</u>			
Salaries (Prov. monitrices)	60,000	45,000	105,000
Seminars - Travel	14,000	5,000	19,000
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Costs- Total	74,000	50,000	124,000
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Grand total	282,000	143,000	425,000

The revised schedule of action is as follows:

- 2.1.75 OPG proposal submitted by CRS to AID
- 4.1.75 OPG approved by AID
- 4.1.75 An American Home Economist and a Canadian Nutritionist begin work under the project for collecting base-line data and developing curricula.

- 5.15.75 Grant Agreement signed
- 6. 1.75 Order commodities including vehicle and office equipment
- 6.1.75 CRS and GOM begin recruitment for provincial monitrices. Two-day seminars held in each of 23 provinces. E.N. conducts national written examination in Rabat.
- 3.1.75 Two Tunisian nutrition teachers begin work in Rabat. Staff in place.
- 9.1.75 Four long-term and 27 short-term trainees selected for NINT.
- 9.15.75 Two-week seminar in Rabat for 31 third-country participant trainees.
- 10.1.75 Moroccan students begin training at NINT.
- 10.1.75 Twelve monthly lesson plans completed for mothers at social education centers.
- 11.1.75 Base-line data collected and analyzed.
- 11.1.75 Daily lesson plans completed for the one month training seminar at Marrakech. Plans submitted to E.N. and MOPI for approval.
- 11.1.75 CRS submits six-month progress report to AID.
- 12.1.75 Office equipment and vehicle arrive.
- 12.1.75 CRS orders 300,000 weight-for-age charts.
- 12.20.75 Short-term trainees return from Tunis
- 1.1.76 Provincial monitrices take up supervisory positions in their provinces.
- 1.1.76 OPG amended to extend duration of project through August 1973 and to increase grant by \$143,000 for a new total of \$425,000
- 2.1.76 First in-country seminar for first group of 50 monitrices begins at Marrakech. Staff consists of four project nutritionists, a GOM directress, and a CRS nutrition supervisor. This first trainee cycle includes ten seminars from Feb. 1, 1976 through January 31, 1977. The Marrakech school will be closed July and August.

- 4.1.76 Second progress report submitted to AID.
- 7.1.76 Return of long-term trainees during summer months for home leave and participation in project activities of nutrition staff.
- 9.1.76 In-country seminars resume.
- 10.1.76 Third progress report submitted to AID.
- 10.1.76 Long-term trainees return to Tunis for second year of training.
- 1.1.77 Completion of 12 new lesson plans for the mothers at the centers.
- 2.1.77 Visit by teaching staff of MCH centers to follow-up on performance of the monitrices and to plan for second cycle of in-country seminars.
- 3.1.77 Hold evaluation and replanning conferences and workshops for 26 provincial monitrices, teaching staff, E.N. and CRS administrators at Marrakech. Lesson plans for second cycle seminars for monitrices completed.
- 4.1.77 Second cycle of ten seminars begins. School closes for the months of July and August.
- 4.1.77 Fourth progress report submitted to AID.
- 7.1.77 Long-term trainees return for summer months for home leave and participation * in project activities of nutrition staff.
- 9.1.77 In-country seminars resume.
- 10.1.77 Long-term trainees return to Tunis for third and final year of nutrition training.
- 10.1.77 Fifth progress report submitted to AID.
- 1.1.78 Completion of 12 new lesson plans for the mothers at the centers.
- 4.1.78 Teaching staff visits provinces to observe performance of monitrices at all the centers. Questionnaires administered at 25 centers for 750 mothers as was done for securing base-line data for evaluation purpose.
- 6.15.78 Final seminar at Marrakech for provincial monitrices.

- 7.1.78 Return of long-term trainees to assume duties in nutrition project.
- 7.1.78 Plans for the continuation of the nutrition education project by GOM officials, CRS administrators, the project staff, and the long-term trainees.
- 3.1.78 Final evaluation.

This revision of the project was worked out by CRS in collaboration with the GOM and the USAID. CRS/M has also consulted with CRS/Rome and CRS/N.Y. It is expected that Father Robert Charlesbois will be contacting AID on this proposed amendment in January 1976.

USAID is familiar with the original design of the project and has been closely following its implementation. USAID agrees that the proposed changes are warranted and will contribute significantly in achieving the project purpose. USAID recommends AID's approval.

COOK
/s/
NEUMANN

