

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REVIEW PAPER FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE (IX) APPROPRIATE BOX <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE	PRP <hr/> DOCUMENT CODE 2
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2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRAZTEE Upper Volta	3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
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4. PROJECT NUMBER 686-0203	5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR	B. CODE 1	6. PROPOSED PP SUBMISSION DATE MO. YR. 05 76
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7. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Oncho-area Village Development Fund]	8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY 77 B. FINAL FY 79
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9. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODE (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BSW COOP TECH	10. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 103
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11. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 220)						
PROGRAM FINANCING	FIRST YEAR			ALL YEARS		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	232	428	660	438	1,630	2,068
(GRANT)	(232)	(428)	(660)	(438)	(1,630)	(2,068)
(LOAN)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER 1.						
U.S. 2.						
HOST GOVERNMENT	-	151	151	-	752	752
OTHER DONOR(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	232	579	811	438	2,382	2,820

12. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)										
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FY 77		FY 78		FY 79		ALL YEARS	
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN	J. GRANT	K. LOAN
FN	152	031	660	-	638	-	770	-	2,068	-
TOTALS			660	-	638	-	770	-	2,068	-

PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) CHECK IF DIFFERENT FROM PID

1. To increase the income of 4,650 families in 133 resettlement villages located in zones recently freed of onchocerciasis.

2. To strengthen village-level organizations and associations (farmer, women, youth, etc.) for solving local problems

14. WERE CHANGES MADE IN PID FACESHEET DATA NOT INCLUDED ABOVE? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

Yes No

15. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 PP design team to include rural development specialist, financial analyst and REDSO/WA and AID/W design officers for 4 weeks -- \$24,000

16. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE: <i>[Signature]</i> TITLE: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta DATE SIGNED: MO. DAY YR. 10 21 75	17. DATE RECEIVED IN ADD/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MO. DAY YR. 12 01 75
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PROJECT REVIEW PAPER

ONCHO-AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT FUND

I. Priority and Relevance

The Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program was initiated in November 1974. It is designed to decrease radically the incidence of "river blindness" in a seven state area in West Africa (Upper Volta, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, Mali). The disease control program, implemented under the direction of the World Health Organization (WHO), is supported by grants from eighteen bilateral and international assistance donors. A.I.D. has agreed to contribute \$6.0 million (approximately 10% of the total cost) for the initial six year phase of this program. While an important justification for this effort is humanitarian, its primary goal is to allow the economic development of relatively fertile river valleys which have not been exploited, due largely to the severity of onchocerciasis infection.

Upper Volta is the country whose development is most affected by the presence of onchocerciasis and which should benefit the most from the onchocerciasis control program. Approximately 10% of the land of Upper Volta is uninhabited or underpopulated due to the disease. This area consists of the valleys of most of the nation's major rivers -- the Black, Red and White Voltas, the Sissili, the Konpienga and the Leraba. Most of this land is blessed with rich soils. With proper land and water management, these zones should produce very significant quantities of food crops (sorghum, millet, possibly corn), cash crops, (cotton, rice sesame) and livestock. Moreover, the resettlement

of these valleys will relieve the population pressures on the less fertile Mossi plateau.

The valleys of the onchocerciasis program contrast sharply with the Mossi Plateau to the north where population pressure on the land is severe. If one assumes that 40 inhabitants/km is the maximum density for an area receiving under 900 mm of rainfall, 33% of Voltaic farmers in 1970 lived in areas that were overcrowded. By 1990, at present population growth rates, 48% of Voltaic farmers would farm overcrowded areas. At present rates of population growth (approximately 2.4% annually) in 20 years these areas will contain about one million more inhabitants than at present. Thus one can estimate that at least one million persons must be relocated over the next 20 years if land pressure on the Mossi plateau is not to worsen, and substantially more must be relocated if land pressure is to be eased on the plateau and soils allowed minimum fallow period to regenerate fertility. Proper development of seven priority development zones in the onchocerciasis area of Upper Volta could provide settlement opportunities for 600-700,000 Voltaics over the next 20 years. Thus, while not fully resolving the population/land problem in Upper Volta, settlement of the relatively fertile valley zones provides a tremendous opportunity to improve the lives of 15-20% of all Voltans, to slow and eventually reverse the decline of soil fertility in the plateau regions, and to provide a solid agricultural basis for economic development of the country through production of cash crops, food crops and livestock in the valley zone.

As noted in the Upper Volta DAP, the development of the onchocerciasis-free zones is the government's first development priority. Actual planning for the economic development of the onchocerciasis-affected region began in 1971 with the assignment of French advisors to the Ministry of Plan and Agriculture. More recently, in September 1974, the "Authority for Management of the Volta Valleys" (AVV) was created with the responsibility to develop the uninhabited or under-inhabited zones of the valleys of the Volta Rivers and their tributaries. AVV has the mandate to "study, promote, coordinate, execute or contract for the operations necessary for the economic and social development of these areas."

As a follow-on to current A.I.D. support to the Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program, this project is designed to help the AVV improve the social and economic well-being of people in resettlement villages located in areas recently freed of onchocerciasis. It should also be recognized that this project is the first phase of a larger-scale, long-term effort by A.I.D. to support the economic development of Oncho-Free Zones. Other phases will commence when the planning of AVV is more advanced and A.I.D. has collected and analyzed the data required for determining the feasibility of further assistance.

II. Description of Project

A. Summary

The Village Development Fund (VDF) will be a grant to the AVV to help improve the production and living conditions of Voltaic peasants

in resettlement villages. The VDF, replenished annually for three years, will be used for investment in locally-initiated, income generating enterprises to be carried out by village groups. Income from these enterprises will be used to develop either social infrastructure within the villages or other cooperative production ventures. To assist the AVV, the project will provide three years of technical assistance in managing the Fund, to include the development of an information system for monitoring the evaluation purposes. Short-term technical assistance will be provided as required to help develop different types of enterprises. Further, the project will provide local and Third Country training for male and female extension workers assigned to the resettlement villages in the identification, planning and management of local enterprises.

B. Project Background

Progress in The Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program

The first phase of the Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program commenced in November 1974. As of November 9, 1975, 38 cycles of spraying have been conducted covering the western portion (the Black Volta River and its tributaries). The second phase of the program will begin in January 1976 and will cover the central portion of Upper Volta (the Red and White Volta River Valleys); the third phase covering the eastern portion of the country is scheduled to commence in January 1977.

WHO officials responsible for the Vector Control Program indicate that one year of spraying is required before areas are ready for settlement. At least 15 more years are required to insure that the

parasite population is reduced to a level where the danger of infection is effectively eliminated. So far in the Black Volta River Valley, the black fly population has been significantly reduced. As of November 9, 1975, daily counts of flies caught ranged from 0 to 60 throughout the valley; some of these same areas had counts of 1,000 to 1,200 per day when research was done in the late 1960s. However, it has also been found that the sprayed areas are subject to reinvasion due to the further-than-anticipated flying range of the black flies. This requires the periodic intensification of spraying as fly counts increase. Overall, it appears that the spraying is effective; moreover, spontaneous population migration into the "cleared" areas has already begun,

The AVV Resettlement Program

The AVV has been given full authority for development of areas along the Volta rivers and their tributaries. It is an agency which operates under the Ministry of Plan, Rural Development, Environment and Tourism. To facilitate coordination of assistance to these areas, an Administrative Council has been established which consists of the Minister of Plan and Rural Development, the directors of major government agencies, and the directors of the affected Regional Development Organizations (ORDs), the ten semi-autonomous regional agricultural extension organizations covering the country.

There are four basic steps in AVV's approach to the resettlement and development of the areas under its authority:

1. Using aerial photographs, detailed maps and land use plans are prepared for the development zones. Guidelines for preparing the economic development plans of these zones have been prepared by the UNDP. Further, French Aid and Cooperation (FAC) and the AVV carry out or coordinate studies concerning

farm development, irrigation, forestry, livestock and other functional sectors.

2. As the area development plans are completed, AVV extension workers recruit settlers, basically from the Mossi plateau (the ORDs of Ouagadougou, Koupela, Kaya, Yatenga, Koudougou and Sahel). Minimum requirements for selection include: three active members (14 to 50 years old) per family, farming experience, and the family's agreement to follow AVV directions for improved farming methods.
3. The AVV provides the basic infrastructure for the resettlement villages (e.g., roads, covered wells, a small warehouse, school and dispensary) as well as transportation for the settlers to the village site. During the first year, AVV through the World Food Program provides subsistence for the villagers as they clear their land.
4. AVV provides intensive extension assistance (one extension worker per 20-25 families) and the agricultural inputs on credit (except for cotton seed which is provided free the first year). Medium term credit is extended to the villagers for the purchase of oxen and plows. Detailed studies are done on village agricultural production for planning purposes. AVV also has the responsibility for improving livestock production and developing agricultural processing industries, but this work has not as yet begun.

As of November 1975, 13 villages have been established with a population of 450 families (or about 3,000 people). These villages are located in the Red and White Volta River Valleys where planning and operations are most advanced. During the duration of the project (or through the end of FY 1979), it is projected that 133 villages will be established with 4,650 families (or about 30,000 people) resettled.

From a planning standpoint, two main problems have emerged during the initial phases of the resettlement program. The first is the coordination of the resettlement effort and the Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program. With French assistance, the major resettlement

efforts have commenced in the Red and White Volta River Valleys which are not scheduled for spraying until the second phase. There is evidence of onchocerciasis in the resettlement villages, but spraying will be conducted before the infection becomes serious. In addition, spontaneous migration is taking place in the Black Volta River Valley before the plans for resettlement are prepared; it will be difficult to promote orderly resettlement if this continues to occur. Secondly, as will be discussed below, other government agencies appear reluctant to provide assistance to areas under AVV control. Both of these problems are recognized by AVV, but solutions have not been forthcoming as yet.

Resettlement from the Villagers' Perspective

Because of land shortages and low productivity on the Mossi plateau, there appear to be few problems in motivating people to move to the Volta River Valleys. Further, preliminary FAO sociological research indicates that few of the relocated families are aware of Onchocerciasis and its effects. Recruitment will only become a problem if there is dissatisfaction with AVV's assistance to the resettlement villages or if there is significant onchocerciasis infection in these villages.

Movement to the AVV resettlement villages requires major behavioral changes by the relocated families. In terms of production, they are required to clear new land, adopt new crops and production practices, adopt the use of animal traction, receive and repay credit, and sell to the commercial market. As significant as these changes in

production are the social requirements of adjusting to a new village structure. This social adjustment is complicated because AVV has established the policy of making the resettlement villages "melting pots" for families from different tribal groups and geographic areas.

From discussions with villagers and AVV officials, several problems appear to be emerging at the village level:

1. Because of the attempt to integrate people from difference areas, the process of local organizational development is moving slowly. Natural groupings are beginning to develop such as farmer, women and youth associations. There is a need to provide mechanisms for promoting village cooperation.
2. Adoption of new agricultural practices does not appear to be a major problem. However, the adoption of these practices requires the assumption of a debt burden of over 100,000 CFA (US\$ 500). Of primary concern to the villagers is the lack of alternative income sources to pay off this debt if crop yields are low.
3. Women in the resettlement villages appear to become disenchanted because of the harsh demands of land clearing and development and because of an absence of social or production activities to tie them more closely to village life.
4. Poor health and nutrition are evident in the villages, and so far, there has been little cooperation from the national health service.

One final problem which was brought up by development specialists familiar with an earlier resettlement effort (sponsored by the Taiwanese) in the Valley of the Kou is the contractual arrangements between families and the AVV. According to the contract, the land in the resettlement areas belongs to the government. Families can be removed by the AVV if they fail to live up to their contractual obligations. In the Valley of the Kou, this arrangement caused considerable discontent and resulted in unstable resettlement. Provision is made, however, in the AVV plans for a family to assume ownership after five years.

C. Concepts Underlying Project

The AVV's desire to address the problems emerging at the village level provides the basis for the design of this project. A primary concern of AVV officials is how to improve the overall social and economic well-being of people in resettlement villages. Moreover, they are interested in doing this in ways that can become self-sustaining. From discussions with the AVV, four major concepts evolved which guided project design:

1. The economies and organizational structures of the resettlement villages can be strengthened through the introduction of small-scale, income-generating enterprises. Investment in such enterprises will supplement the current efforts of the AVV to improve village agricultural production.
2. Village involvement in decision making and its commitment of labor/cash/material resources are essential for the successful initiation and implementation of these enterprises.
3. The successful development of small-scale village enterprises will generate funds and knowledge at the village level for organizing further development efforts such as improvement in social services or the initiation of other production activities.
4. An ongoing information system which monitors and evaluates the effects on village life of different types of enterprises will provide policy and program guidance for future AVV planning. If expanded in scope, such an information system can provide the data required for planning further A.I.D. assistance.

D. Detailed Description of Project

The project will provide a grant to the AVV for the development of 200 village level enterprises over a three year period. These enterprises will be introduced into the projected 133 resettlement villages with a population of 4,650 families (or about 30,000 people).

Major project components which will total \$1.88 million include:

- . Financial resources for the establishment and periodic replenishment of a Village Development Fund (VDF) for the AVV, amounting to \$1.0 million over three years;
- . Provision of technical assistance to the AVV in the management of the VDF, both long-term and short-term;
- . Provision of technical assistance for the development of an information system in support of AVV resettlement programs, to include the development of Voltaic research capabilities;
- . Training of AVV counterparts and extension workers in the identification, planning and management of village-level, income-generating enterprises, to include the provision of supplies for the training programs and a mobile training unit as well as Third Country training.

Organization of the Project

The project will be an integrated part of the AVV resettlement program. A rural development specialist with experience with information systems and small enterprises will be assigned to the AVV headquarters in Ouagadougou to assist in the management of the VDF. Since the structure of AVV is being reorganized based on the recommendations of an IBRD consultant team, it is not possible at this time to specify the location in the agency and the counterparts of the American specialist. It is anticipated that he or she will also assist the AVV regional headquarters being established at Bob-Dioulasso and Tenkodogo. Field work for the project will be carried out by the AVV extension workers (male and female) who appear to be well-motivated and qualified because of AVV's offering of higher than average salaries.

The first step in the project will be to establish the guidelines for the use of the VDF. Discussions with AVV resulted in two preliminary guidelines:

1. The enterprises supported by the VDF should be low-cost, make use of available technology, and have a reasonable chance of becoming financially viable within a year to eighteen months.
2. The village group supported by the VDF should make a resource commitment (labor, cash or contributions in kind) equivalent to 25 percent of the total investment in each enterprise. (If the technology being introduced in an enterprise is experimental, it may be desirable to reduce this requirement.)

Of primary concern to the AVV is the strengthening of village organizations. Therefore, the enterprises will be carried out by a village or a village group such as the village farmers', women's or youth associations. These groups are already beginning to emerge in the established resettlement villages. Larger projects requiring the participation of more than one village (because of economies of scale) will be encouraged only as the capabilities of individual village groups expand.

The AVV recognizes the need to involve village groups in the decision-making process from the outset. Visits to the resettlement villages showed that the people had definite ideas on the types of enterprises that they would like to undertake.

Availability of Low-Level Technology for Village Enterprises

The success of the project will depend on the availability and profitability of the technology for small-scale enterprises. The UNDP

advisors to the GOUV's National Office for the Promotion of Employment have identified over 100 possibilities. In addition, as will be shown below, some experimentation with different types of enterprises is already under way in Upper Volta. Finally, several international organizations such as Church World Services, Intermediate Technology Associates in London, and VITA have been identifying possible enterprises and the necessary steps for replication.

One shortcoming of the above work, especially in Upper Volta, is that the efficacy of alternative enterprises in helping to improve incomes of villages has not been rigorously tested. This project will test the socio-economic effects of different types of enterprises; the results of this testing should provide planning guidance to the AVV, the ORDs, other government agencies and foreign donors.

Brief descriptions of possible options for village enterprises now follow.

1. Village Artisan Operations

Under UNDP/ILO sponsorship, training programs for rural artisans (blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, etc.) have been established in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. These skills are badly needed in the resettlement villages for housing and facility construction. Also, the introduction of animal traction to every 35 - 40 families requires a full-time blacksmith to repair plows and carts.

One possibility for an enterprise would be for a village to finance the training and equipment of local artisans. The village would own the enterprise, paying the artisan salaries or a fixed amount for each piece of work done. The village would receive the profit from the enterprise. The training and equipping of one artisan (i.e., blacksmith) would be about U.S \$874. By having the village provide this investment, it would make the artisans accountable to the people which, according to ILO experts, may be a superior alternative to the current practice of attempting to set up artisans on their own. Preliminary estimates indicate that a full-time blacksmith operation would net at a minimum \$600 per year.

2. Village Consumer Associations, Pharmacies and Agricultural Supply Stores

The capitalization of village supply and consumer stores represents another form of investment. The Societe Africainne d'Etudes et de Developpement (SAED) had considerable success in promoting this type of enterprise in the Bougouriba area. Initially, consumer associations were established in 25 villages over a six year period, with a capitalization of U.S. \$25 per family. The volume of business of these associations grew from \$3,500 the first year to \$95,430 the sixth year, with a profit margin of 10 percent. Out of this effort grew other village income-generating activities and credit associations.

Village-level pharmacies are common in Upper Volta, although they require a health worker and capital for investment; these are critical needs in the resettlement villages. Village level agricultural supply stores, sponsored by the Christian Service Committee in northern Ghana, have proven successful; such an arrangement would alleviate the AVV's burden of input provision as well as provide a source of village income.

3. Small Livestock Production

Considerable interest was expressed in the resettlement villages visited in cooperative small animal production enterprises. A detailed study of small animal production projects in Zaire done by OXFAM showed that the profitability of cattle, pigs and rabbits was low compared to chicken and goat production. A preliminary follow-on study by UNDP in Upper Volta revealed the same results. In terms of profitability and increasing the amount of edible protein, chicken production appears most efficacious to encourage. Moreover, according to 1973 GOUV statistics, 4,000 tons of locally-grown poultry were exported to the Ivory Coast in that year alone.

Currently, the GOUV estimates that the mortality rate of village-produced chickens is about 80 percent. With minor investments in vaccinations, feed (the surplus supply of cereal grains), and clean water, this rate can be reduced to 20 percent. Further, using local materials, incubators and other equipment could be constructed for improving poultry production. Village enterprises would also allow the introduction of breeds such as the Rhode Island Red which appear to do well in Upper Volta.

4. Primary Agricultural Processing

One need in the resettlement villages is to introduce primary agricultural processing (milling and decorticating). Currently milling is done by the women who spend from one to three hours a day pounding enough grain (three-four kilos) to feed a family of ten. Decorticating is often done in the towns. If done locally, the producer would earn significantly more income. Both milling and decorticating leave by-products in large quantities which could be used to feed small livestock.

Locally produced hand mills and decorticators are available at prices which range from \$60 to \$200. With small charges, the introduction of these machines can turn a profit while delivering the above-mentioned benefits. Also possible, in more advanced stages, is the introduction of motorized mills, the cost of which is \$1,500 for one which produces 50 kilos per hour. Charging 25¢ for 5 kilos, the estimated net profit of the mill is \$75 per month. However, it is questionable whether at this point in time the villagers could afford to pay this charge.

5. Other Options

The above options provide some illustrative examples of enterprises which could be funded by the Village Development Fund. There are several other options which range from small-scale irrigation and gardening enterprises to weaving, dyeing and handicraft operations. Many of these activities were carried out by villagers before they were resettled.

As can be seen by the above, the main intent of the project is to introduce low-cost enterprises which rely on existing technology.

However, some success has been achieved in introducing more advanced technology which relies on generators. This was the case in Sienana Village near Banfora where a series of small enterprises were created as a result of the installation of a large generator. Per capita net income in this village (which is progressive and in a fertile area) is about \$75. It was not possible to ascertain whether the costs

of the project were being recovered, although the responsible ORD official indicated that they were. The experience of Siemana suggests that experimentation with higher level technology should be considered, especially if there are breakthroughs in the development of solar energy for village use.

Provision of Technical Assistance

The main technical assistance component of the project is the provision of the rural development specialist to the AVV. He or she will have three major responsibilities:

1. Assist the AVV in the management of the Village Development Fund, including the provision of assistance in identifying, planning and development of village level enterprises;
2. Assist the AVV in the training of its extension workers in the identification and development of these enterprises; and
3. Assist the AVV in the development of an ongoing information system for management, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Over the three year duration of the project, it is anticipated that the specialist will be able to train his or her counterparts in the AVV headquarters to carry out the above responsibilities.

This long-term assistance will be supplemented by 24 person-months of short-term consultant assistance. At the present time, it is anticipated that the primary needs will be technical inputs in the development of different types of enterprises, such as poultry raising, the creation of the information system, and village enterprise management practices.

At the village level, it is anticipated that the project will be able to draw upon the Peace Corps and other voluntary groups for part-time assistance to ventures in areas where they are working.

Provision of Training

The AVV extension workers will play the key role in assisting villages to identify and plan their enterprises. Their ability to carry on a continuing dialogue with the villagers will be critical to the success of the local enterprises. In addition, the extension workers will assist in the management of the enterprises and help collect the data necessary for evaluation.

As mentioned above, the quality of the AVV extension workers is high and supervision of their activities by the AVV headquarters staff is intensive (weekly or biweekly). Currently, these extension workers are being trained by the Centre d'Etudes Economiques et Sociales d'Afrique Occidentale (CESAO). Newly recruited extension workers are usually given about one month of training at the outset, with upgrading courses three times per year.

The concentration of the CESAO training is on how an extension worker should interact with the local population. The starting premise of the training is that villagers have very rational reasons for what they do; an understanding of their perceptions and behavior is necessary before intervention takes place. Based upon this understanding and close communication with the villagers, it is possible to plant and encourage development ideas.

The CESAO training is supplemented by technical courses or classes given by the AVV staff in agriculture, farm and village management. However, the technical expertise of the extension workers is minimal. In the field, they are supported by an agriculturalist who is assigned to cover two villages. There is still a need for upgrading the technical capabilities of the extension workers if they are to maintain credibility with the villagers -- this need is recognized by AVV.

The training of the extension workers for their responsibilities in the development of village level enterprises will be either integrated into their current training or special upgrading courses will be created. The rural development specialist will assist in the design of these courses. To supplement the actual courses, a mobile training unit will be developed which can also be used for training villagers in enterprise management.

Third country training is also projected for the extension workers. For three senior Voltans, training is to be provided for nine months at a West African college which has specialized in village-level technology (e.g., the College of Science and Technology at Kumasi in Ghana). In addition, short-term study is scheduled for extension workers in West African locations where there has been considerable experimentation with small enterprises (e.g., Western and East Central States in Nigeria).

The Information System

The information system should provide the data needed for project management, monitoring and evaluation, and still be a system which is

easily manageable and low cost. Moreover, the data collection instruments will have to be simple enough so that they can be filled out by the extension workers. Some of the basic instruments required for the system are as follows:

- . The project nomination form would provide brief descriptive information on the enterprise nominated for assistance from the Village Development Fund. This would allow a quick review of nominations identifying those which meet the guidelines. This form would be filled out by the extension workers and villagers.
- . The project development form would be filled out once preliminary approval of an enterprise is given. It would include an implementation plan, with the village management and resource commitment delineated. Also, it would collect some basic baseline data which would be used for evaluation. This form would be filled out by the AVV central staff in cooperation with the extension workers and villagers.
- . Project monitoring would take place through the development of a simplified accounting system and the collection of progress data, both of which would be the responsibility of the extension workers. Spot inspections would be done by the AVV central staff to identify and diagnose problems.
- . Project evaluation would be done by the AVV central staff in cooperation with the extension workers. Project success measures (i.e., measures of the socio-economic impact of enterprises) would be developed so a comparative analysis can be made of the effects on village life of different types of enterprises. The baseline data would come from the project development form.

It is recognized that the creation of an effective system which does not place too heavy a burden on the AVV is a difficult task. However, it should also be noted that the AVV (with French assistance) is already collecting and analyzing detailed production and income data on the resettlement villages. To assist the AVV in its information system work, funding has been projected for SAED or a similar institution, which has both research and small village enterprise experience.

As the information system evolves, it should be possible to expand its scope so that the data required for planning future phases of A.I.D. support to the settlement of the Cncho-free zones can be collected. This will be coordinated with the AVV's existing system.

Summary of Possible Project Results

The project is designed to increase the incomes and to strengthen the organizational structures of 133 resettlement villages with a population of about 30,000 people. It will be accomplished through the creation of approximately 200 self-sustaining, village enterprises using low-level technology. In addition, the AVV staff and extension workers will be trained, and an information system established.

There are two other possible results of significance. First, the testing and evaluation of different types of village enterprises should provide valuable information for future village planning. Second, this preliminary involvement in the AVV effort should yield the data and insights necessary to determine the feasibility of longer-term assistance efforts.

III. A.I.D. and Other Relevant Experience

Related to this project are three major areas of prior experience: (1) the design of resettlement programs; (2) the concept of a development fund; and (3) the creation of village enterprises.

(1) Design of Resettlement Programs

Difficulties have been encountered in several countries in the design and implementation of resettlement programs. One problem has been the recruitment of farmers. In Nigeria, an attempt was made to entice

urban-educated young men to the resettlement farms; in Kenya, recruitment was directed at the urban poor. In both cases, those recruited were frustrated. In contrast, the AVV has a policy of recruiting experienced, traditional farmers who have always depended on their land for their livelihoods. So far, these farmers have adjusted well to the program.

Concentration in other resettlement programs has been on increasing aggregate production, usually with heavy reliance on mechanization through government subsidies. This was the case in both Ghana and Nigeria. The AVV appears to be concerned with the broader socio-economic development, and has established guidelines and procedures which are directed towards promoting village financial self-sufficiency. The introduction of animal traction (on credit) is one step in this direction and another is the minimization of upfront costs for the development of social infrastructure. Like other small farmer credit programs in Upper Volta, the AVV interest rate is subsidized.

Some of the problems apparent in other resettlement programs are evident in the AVV effort. As mentioned earlier, the government initially maintains ownership of land which caused problems (e.g., unstable resettlement) in Nigeria's Farm Settlement Program (as well as the Valley of the Kou program in Upper Volta). Secondly, there have been breakdowns in the coordination and provision of services from other government agencies. This was a severe problem in Kenya. The seriousness of these two problems are not yet apparent in the AVV program. In sum, it appears that the AVV has begun its work with realistic planning, and has the capacity to make adjustments as pitfalls are identified.

(2) Concept of a Development Fund

The concept of a development fund per se is not new to Upper Volta. The American Embassy Self-Help Fund financed 19 village level projects at a cost of \$100,000 in FY 1975. The World Bank has provided the GOUV with a \$2.2 million Rural Development Fund (RDF) which will be supplemented by a second tranche of \$9 million in April, 1976. Village level projects supported by these two funds are similar, including the construction of wells, schools, roads, dispensaries, community centers as well as reforestation and bas-fond (lowland) irrigation. In both cases, the villagers provide unskilled labor and locally available materials; under the RDF they are paid half in cash, half in World Food Program commodities. The RDF works primarily in the five central ORDs and does not foresee extending to the AVV areas; the U.S. Self-Help funds are available to the entire country, but on a very limited basis.

Success of the two development funds is difficult to measure, though it is generally conceded that they are efficient at reaching a maximum number of small farmers at a minimum of cost. Another benefit found is that the provision of village infrastructure, such as a dispensary, often serves as a catalyst for other village activities (pharmacies, nutrition education). A major drawback of both funds is the lack of systematic follow-up and evaluation which could provide information on the feasibility of replicating different activities in other villages -- a deficiency which has been provided for in this project.

(3) Creation of Village Enterprises

Several examples of international and Voltaic efforts to promote village enterprises are given in Section II of this FRP (under the heading, "Availability of Low-Level Technology for Village Enterprises"). However, attempts at promoting village enterprises in Upper Volta are for the most part isolated; in addition, as pointed out earlier, there has been little research on their profitability and effectiveness.

Direct A.I.D. involvement in the development of village enterprises in Upper Volta has been limited. Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation funds have been used to support small agricultural equipment cooperatives. One major drawback in this and other efforts has been the ability of villagers to maintain adequate financial records. When someone from the local administration or a literate villager is able to perform this function, the project usually progresses smoothly. The design and testing of simplified accounting procedures will be an important component of the AVV project.

Regarding other country experiences, there are several projects from which information can be drawn. Among these are: the OXFAM program in Zaire, Partnership for Productivity in Kenya, the Shell-BP rural development projects in the eastern portion of Nigeria and the Western State effort centered in Ibadan.

IV. Beneficiaries

The initial beneficiaries of the project will be the 4,650 rural families who will be settled in the Volta River valleys over the next four years. From a longer range perspective, the ultimate beneficiaries will include people in rural villages throughout the country, as the efficacy of different types of enterprises is proven and they are replicated elsewhere.

As noted above, the families recruited for the resettlement villages come mainly from the Mossi Plateau. For the most part, they are illiterate farmers who have been practicing sedentary cereal production. In their old villages, these farmers earned small amounts of money by selling a part of their harvest, raising sheep and goats, fishing and making handicrafts. Their earnings were small and barely covered their taxes. A recent study (1975) by a French research institute (ORSTOM) shows that per capita net income in three traditional Mossi villages averaged \$14.48. This figure is startlingly low. However, it includes food and cash crop production, livestock consumed and off-farm income. Net cash income per capita was only \$2.10. The study findings are based on a detailed analysis of the livelihoods of 106 families (or just over 1,000 people) in the three villages. For more detail, see Milieux Ruraux Mossi: Aspects Economiques (1975), prepared by the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer (ORSTOM), Ouagadougou.

In the resettlement villages, farmers are introduced to animal traction and other improved practices. Initial crops include sorghum and cotton with later expansion to groundnuts, maize, millet and vegetable production. In addition to their crops, the farmers have

a limited number of small animals and earn money from weaving mats. After two years, the AVV projects a per capita net income (as defined by the ORSTOM study mentioned above) of \$20 to \$40; actual income of \$30 to \$40; actual income in the established villages is slightly lower than this projection. While earnings are higher in the resettlement villages than those on the Mossi Plateau, there is still uncertainty arising from possible low crop yields which creates the need for alternative income sources, especially in light of the debt burden assumed by resettled families.

Social/Cultural Feasibility of Project

The process of creating cooperative enterprises at the village level is complicated. However, it is a need recognized by the resettled villagers and the AVV. In promoting this process, there are several unknowns which may affect the project's feasibility.

First, there is the question of whether people from different geographic areas and tribal groups can join together for group ventures. Initial indications are that these cultural barriers are breaking down. Indeed, in two of the villages, farmer associations have been formed which are planning and carrying out communal planting and harvesting efforts, although the profits accrue to individual families. Also, it appears that other natural groupings, such as women's groups, are slowly beginning to form.

Second, as was mentioned earlier, women are disenchanted with life in the resettlement villages. This raises both the question of

whether activities can be identified to involve women and of whether their husbands will allow them to participate. Experience in the AVV villages indicates that it will be difficult to overcome the husband's resistance to this type of involvement.

Third, there is the problem of time availability for participation of families in the village enterprises. The clearing and planting of new land requires a significant amount of time from all the active members of a family. Preliminary analysis indicates that it will be possible to start enterprises in the second year, especially if women are involved.

A fourth unknown is directly related to the time question -- that is whether the people in the village will make a resource commitment to enterprises which may require a year or more before benefits are apparent. In the self-help projects funded by the Rural Development Fund and the U.S. Self-Help Fund, the results are relatively immediate and participation has been high.

The final question originates with the AVV's recruitment policy. In most traditional villages, there are people who perform the artisan or marketing functions. The AVV's policy is to recruit only farmers who may or may not be interested in certain types of enterprises. To develop viable village structures, AVV may have to change its recruitment policy to include families which specialize in performing other functions.

The above unknowns serve to re-emphasize the need for village involvement in decision-making regarding the development of enterprises.

Projections of Benefits

The benefits of this project will come from the process of identifying, planning and implementing small enterprises as well as from the income generated. One aim of the project is to develop the problem solving capabilities of people in the resettlement villages. This will be accomplished by encouraging group formation, the creation of leadership positions, and the development of technical and management capabilities at the village level. The amount of income generated within a village will depend on the type and size of an enterprise. However, the real evidence of success will be continuing initiatives by villagers to invest cooperatively in development efforts. The first stage -- establishing a financially viable enterprise -- may require a year or more, but its success will increase the chances of a continued village commitment.

V. Feasibility Issues

The social/cultural feasibility issues are outlined in Section IV. There are also technical and economic considerations which may impact on the project's overall feasibility.

1. Effectiveness of the Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program
As mentioned above, evidence after one year of spraying suggests that the black fly population can be reduced substantially. However, the overall effectiveness of the program will not be proven for several years; its success will determine the potential for resettlement and development of the Volta River valley areas.
2. Process of Resettlement in the Oncho-Free Zones
Several problems are becoming apparent in the resettlement process. First, AVV planning is not as yet coordinated with

the control program. Spontaneous resettlement is occurring in the Black Volta River valley where AVV planning is not sufficiently advanced to handle the influx of people. Second, there appears to be a reluctance on the parts of other government agencies to support the efforts of the AVV. AVV is equipped to handle agricultural assistance, but does not have the mandate or capacity to provide assistance in areas such as health and education. Third, as more areas are cleared of the black fly, tribal groups who owned the land previously may wish to reclaim it. This could lead to tribal conflicts.

3. Capacity of AVV to Support Project

AVV is planning to expand rapidly, both in terms of staff and areas of resettlement. So far, AVV has been successful in finding quality staff members and has been adjusting goals to reflect the capabilities of the agency. However, there may be the danger of political pressures to move more rapidly which would jeopardize the effectiveness of the AVV program including this project. At the present time, the most glaring need is better AVV coordination with other government agencies so that their technical resources can be tapped; technical assistance from other government agencies will also be needed for certain types of village enterprises. This question will be further researched in the PP stage.

4. Profitability of Village Level Technology

The availability of village level technology does not appear to be a constraint, although the profitability of the different technologies has not been tested. As indicated above, the project will attempt to test and assess systematically the efficacy of different enterprises.

One further question is whether the size of the resettlement villages (25 to 60 families) is sufficiently large to become viable production units. It may be that the project should encourage cross-village cooperation. This is a question which will have to be addressed as more AVV research is completed and experimentation takes place within the project.

VI. Other Donor Coordination

Although the Director-General of the AVV has files closely paralleling the member nations of the UN, few donors have actually committed funds. By far the largest donor at this time is the French Aid & Cooperation (FAC), which has committed 425 million CFA, including AVV technical staff assistance, to the resettlement of the Red and White Voltas zone, 400 million CFA to the construction of the Bagre dam (Red and White Voltas zone), and is planning a major amount for resettlement in the Bagre region. The UNDP has committed approximately 450 million CFA to the Black Volta region, most of it for studies (aerial photography, hydrological, pedological, integrated development and reorganization of the AVV.)

The AVV is currently discussing several other projects with various international donors. The Caisse Central de Cooperation Economique (French Development Bank) has shown interest in providing a fund for agricultural credit to the AVV. The European Development Fund (FED) has been approached with a proposal for their fifth fund. Germany has provided 245 million ^{CFA} for a study of the Poni region of the Black Volta zone, and is considering a one billion CFA request to move ahead on the project.

An agreement for approximately 100 million CFA of a total request for 750 million ^{CFA} from Holland is about to be executed. The World Bank has made no firm commitment as yet.

Canada is sending a mission to investigate possibilities of projects in April/May, 1976, and is apparently interested in integrated rural development. Discussions have been held with Iran, Libia and Algeria regarding loans, although no major commitments have been made.

Thus, coordination in early stages of this project with other donors will focus primarily on the activities of FAC in the Red and White Voltas zone, with requirements for other donors being established as their activities become more defined. The VDF fund manager will also work closely with the ILO advisor to the Rural Artisan Training Projects in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso for training and follow-up of village artisans. Recruitment from and placement in AVV villages by the centers will be encouraged, and possible support to the centers offered. It is anticipated that the Artisan Counselling and Follow-up Service (SACS) will provide useful information in creation of artisan enterprises funded by the VDF.

VII. Financial Plan

The U.S. contribution to this project will include the following components:

(a) Technicians:

- (1) Long-Term: Services for three years of a Rural Development Specialist with experience in information system design and small enterprise development; French-speaking (\$75,000 per year).
- (2) Short-Term: A total of 24 person-months of consultant services in small-scale enterprises, such as poultry raising, truck gardening, handicrafts, etc. (Budget calculated on an average of 8 months/year at average cost of \$7,000/person-month)

(b) Participant Training - Third Country

- (1) Short-Term: An average of six Voltan extension workers will participate annually either in regional extension training seminars or in on-site visits to similar village resettlement projects/experiments elsewhere in Africa (6 Voltans x 1 month each x \$3,000/month).

- (2) Long-Term: For the training of Voltan counterparts for the U.S. technical assistance inputs, it is estimated that annually one Voltan will receive training of about 9 months at an African institution specializing in village-level technologies, such as the College of Science and Technology at Kumasi, Ghana (1 Voltan x 9 months x \$4,000/mo).

(c) Commodities

- (1) Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles (3) - Required for use of Rural Development Specialist (1), short-term consultants (1) and mobile unit (1).
- (2) Mobile Unit Equipment, including portable generator to power movie/slide projector; film; tape recorder; movie/35 mm camera(s).
- (3) Training Aids, including paper and supplies for preparing posters, brochures, plus a small duplicating machine.

(d) Other Costs

- (1) Village Development Fund - To be replenished annually^{1/}
- (2) Research Contracts with SAED or other similar institutions for undertaking about one study/year of sociological/cultural changes in the pilot resettlement villages, the success of village-level technologies, etc. (\$110,000).
- (3) Local Costs - To provide sufficient funds for local purchases of POL; vehicle maintenance; interpreter services for short-term consultants, etc. (\$165,000).

^{1/} The budget for the Village Development Fund is calculated on the number of resettlement villages to be established annually by the AVV. The average estimated cost for a small-scale enterprise is \$5,000. Figures are cumulative.

Source: AVV	<u>Villages</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Enterprises</u>
1975	13	450	-
1976	30	1,050	-
1977	56	1,950	40
1978	90	3,150	100
1979	133	4,650	200

SUMMARY OF U.S. CONTRIBUTION
((\$000))

<u>Project Components</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Technicians</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>393</u>
Long Term	150	75	-	225
Short-Term	56	56	56	168
<u>Participants</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>162</u>
Long-Term	36	36	36	108
Short-Term	18	18	18	54
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>50</u>
Vehicles (3)	30	-	-	30
Mobile Unit Equipment	5	-	-	5
Training Aids	5	5	5	15
<u>Other Costs</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>1,275</u>
Village Development Fund	200	300	500	1,000
Research Contracts	30	40	40	110
Local Costs	70	50	45	165
Sub Total	600	580	700	1,880
<u>Inflation Factor (10%)</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>Contingency</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grand Total	660	638	770	2,068

The GOUV contribution to this project is estimated at \$684,000 over the three year life-of-project. This contribution includes two elements: the services of the staff of the AVV, calculated at 1/6 of the AVV personnel budget as time allocation for assistance to the development and execution of village enterprises, and the labor and in-kind services of the villagers undertaking an enterprise. These calculations may be presented by fiscal year:

Source: AVV Budget (\$000)	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Total</u>
AVV Personnel ^{1/}	97	145	242	484
Village Labor	40	60	100	200
			Total	684

^{1/} Includes national-level staff, both Voltan and expatriate, and field extension agents (encadreurs) resident in the resettled villages.

In the following PRP budget table, inflation has been projected at 10% yearly for each of the three years of the project. The total increase in project costs due to inflation is \$256,000.

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN
(US\$ 000)

Use	Source						Total
	AID		Host Country		Other(s)		
	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	
Technical Assistance	393	-	-	484	-	-	877
Participant Training	-	162	-	-	-	-	162
Commodities	5	45	-	-	-	-	50
Other Costs (including Village Development Fund)	-	1,275	-	-	-	-	1,275
Village Resources	-	-	-	200	-	-	200
Inflation factor 10%	40	148	-	68	-	-	256
Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	438	1,630	-	752	-	-	2,820

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS
((\$000))

Project Inputs	Project Outputs			Total
	Enterprises #1	Training #2	Info System #3	
Summary of Total Project Costs				
Technical Assistance	750	50	77	877
Participant Training	-	162	-	162
Commodities	20	30	-	50
Other Costs	1,035	120	120	1,275
Village Resources	200	-	-	200
Inflation (10%)	200	36	20	256
Total	2,205	398	217	2,820

INCREMENTALLY FUNDED PROJECTS
PROJECT SUMMARY -- AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS
(\$000)

<u>Cost Components</u>	BUDGET YEAR FY 1977		
	<u>Direct Aid</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Total</u>
US Technicians	-	227	227
Participants	59	-	59
Commodities	44	-	44
Other Costs (Including Village Development Fund)	330	-	330
Total	433	227	660

VIII. Implementation Plan

CDO/Ouagadougou will have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the project, including negotiation of the Project Agreement and issuance of the implementing documents. AID/Washington will assist CDO/Ouagadougou in the identification of the Rural Development Specialist and the short-term consultants. If working with an institution, only one contract may be necessary to provide both long-term and short-term contract services. The GOUV will have to approve the nomination of the long-term advisor. CDO/Ouagadougou and the AVV jointly will also be responsible for identifying suitable training programs and site visits for the Voltan counterparts and extension workers. Commodity procurement will be the joint action of CDO/Ouagadougou and AID/Washington for orders placed in the U.S. For local procurement undertaken through the VDF, the AVV will have primary operational and accounting responsibility.

The Grantee/Administering Agency for the project in the Volta Valley Authority (AVV), a financially autonomous agency within the Ministry of Plan, Rural Development, Environment and Tourism charged by Presidential decree (#74/364 of September 5, 1974) to develop the oncho-free zones of Upper Volta. Annual AVV work plans are approved by the Minister of Plan, and financial records are periodically reviewed by the Minister of Finance. The total 1974/75 operating budget of the AVV, including other donor inputs (studies, expatriate advisors), is CFA 1,783,986,000, or about \$8,109,000 (CFA 220/\$1.00). The AVV plans to increase this operating budget by 10% annually. It is assumed that the bank account for the Village Development Fund will be handled through the National Development Bank of Upper Volta. The FAR approach is not applicable to this project.

The Director General of the AVV, Mr. Simeon Sorgho, is an energetic and committed Voltan who is responsible not only for the resettlement activities of the AVV but also for the administration of the Voltan national campaign against onchocerciasis. Although overworked, Mr. Sorgho is assisted in the management of the resettlement program by Mr. Jules Traore and at least one French advisor. When queried about AVV personnel administration and future year requirements, Mr. Sorgho stated that a proposed organigram could not be released prior to approval by IBRD which plans to provide operating funds for the central office. There are presently three divisions in the AVV, plus the central office in Ouagadougou and two branch offices. A branch office in Bobo-Dioulasso has been opened, and a second branch

will be opened in Tenkodogo next year. The three divisions in AVV include (a) business, finance and administration; (b) studies, programming and implementation; and (c) credit and commercial procurement.

In discussing the technical assistance requirements to implement the project, Mr. Sorgho indicated a primary need for a Rural Development Specialist to work in the AVV central office. This advisor will screen and evaluate the village enterprise schemes proposed by the village communities. He or she will also establish a reliable information system for monitoring and evaluating the enterprises, including training AVV extension workers in the need for and application of such an information system. Mr. Sorgho or his designee will approve the enterprise activities for financing through the Village Development Fund.

With the assistance of a financial analyst during the Project Paper design stage, questions on accounting and financial control of the VDF can be resolved. A job description for the Rural Development Specialist can also be prepared jointly with the AVV.

IX. Project Development Schedule

<u>a. Action Required</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>	<u>Timing</u>
Submission of PRR	CDO/Ouagadougou	11/30/75
Review and Approval of PRP	AID/W	12/15/75
Fielding of PP Design Team	AID/W	NLT 3/31/76
Submission of PP	CDO/Ouagadougou	5/31/76
Approval of PP & authorization	AID/W	7/31/76
Negotiation & Signature of Project Agreement	CDO/Ouagadougou	10/31/76

Project Committee Members
AID/W

Frederick Gilbert, Entente Area Officer-in-Charge, AFR/CWR
Dianne Blane, Upper Volta Desk Officer, AFR/CWR
John Pielemeier, Design Officer, AFR/DS
Herman Marshall, Health Officer, AFR/CWR
Frank Moore, Planning Officer, AFR/DP
Ronald Bobell, Program Officer, PPC/DPRE
John Welty, Program Officer, PPC/DPRE
Charles Blankstein, Rural Development Specialist, TA/RD

Field

John A. Hoksins, Country Development Officer, Ouagadougou
Charles Sweet, Technical Consultant, DAI
Laura McPherson, Program Assistant, CDO/Ouagadougou
Morgan Gilbert, Design Officer, REDSO/Abidjan

b. Additional Project Planning Required for Preparation of the Project Paper

Given the endorsement of the project scope by the AVV, the additional information to be gathered for incorporation in the Project Paper may be limited to (1) an updating of the AVV's progress in village resettlement, (2) study of additional statistical material collected on the pilot villages, (3) the identification of specific villages which may initially be prepared to utilize funds from the Village Development Fund, and (4) the identification of possible specific village-level small enterprises which might be supported by one or more pilot villages. It will also be important to negotiate the details of fiscal accounting responsibilities with the AVV. A.I.D. resources required to complete the project planning should include the fielding of a design team, including, if possible, the members of the FRP design team. A rural development specialist with experience in the development of village-level technology and small enterprises should again be included on the PP design team.

Likewise, a financial analyst, possibly A.I.D. direct-hire, should participate to work closely with the AVV accounting officers of the National Development Bank and the Regional Controller, Niamey. It is estimated that field work and additional data collection for preparation of the Project Paper should require not more than two months. Some data may be collected on a routine basis by CDO/Ouagadougou in contacts with the AVV prior to the arrival of the PP design team.

**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

ANNEX I

Life of Project:
From FY 77 to FY 79
Total U. S. Funding \$2,068
Date Prepared: 11/20/75

Project Title & Number: Oncho-Area Village Development Fund 686-0203

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: To improve the social and economic well-being of people in resettlement villages located in areas of Upper Volta recently freed of Onchocerciasis</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: Project impact on living conditions (income, social well-being, health and attitudes) of Voltans in AVV resettlement villages.</p>	<p>Social and economic data to be collected and analyzed by the AVV.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (a) Incidence of Onchocerciasis can be reduced to allow full-scale resettlement in presently under-populated areas of Upper Volta. (b) Resettlement of oncho-free zones remains a GOU development priority.</p>
<p>Project Purpose: (a) To increase the income of a total of 4,650 families in 133 resettlement villages (b) To strengthen village-level organizations and associations (farmer, women, and youth) for solving local problems.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status. (a) An increase in village financial self-sufficiency. (b) An increase in problem-solving ability at the village level.</p>	<p>(a) Effective and efficient data collection through an established information system from village community accounting records. (b) Same as (a), plus field visits to ascertain what activities are being carried out by local groups.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: Economic and organizational structures of resettlement villages can be strengthened through development of village enterprises.</p>
<p>Outputs: (a) Creation of 200 self-sustaining village-level enterprises (b) Training of AVV extension workers and counterparts (c) On-going information system for monitoring and evaluating the effects of village enterprises on village life.</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (a) Implementation of 40 enterprises in 1977, 60 in 1978 and 100 in 1979. (b) 200 extension workers trained, of which 21 will receive third country training. (c) Data and analysis generated by the information system.</p>	<p>(a) AVV records and visitations to villages. (b) Attendance records of extension workers in AVV training courses. (c) Functional data collection instruments completed and submitted to AVV on a timely basis.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (a) Availability and profitability of village-level technologies. (b) Extension workers can be motivated and trained to develop effective working relationships with villagers. (c) Villagers' ability to cooperate in the development of small enterprise projects.</p>
<p>Inputs: (a) Financial resources for the establishment and periodic replenishment of a Village Development Fund (VDF) for the AVV. (b) Technical assistance to the AVV in the management of the VDF, both long- and short-term.</p> <p align="center">CONTINUED NEXT PAGE</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (\$000) (a) Other Costs (VDF): FY 77-200; FY 78-300; FY 79-500 (b) Advisory services: 1. Long-Term - Rural Development Specialist for 3 years (\$225) 2. Short-Term - Consultants in execution of small-scale enterprises for 24 months (\$168)</p> <p align="center">CONTINUED NEXT PAGE</p>	<p>(a) - (e) AID records (f) AVV annual operating budget (g) Information system in support of the VDF.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (a) AVV provision of staff. (b) Village willingness to commit labor and/or cash to development of enterprises.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Continued

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS

Inputs:

- (c) Training of counterparts and AVV extension workers in identification, planning, implementation and management of village-level income-generating small enterprises.
- (d) Training aids, equipment and supplies for a mobile training unit.
- (e) Development of Voltaic research capability in design of information systems in support of AVV village resettlement program.
- (f) Support of village extension workers assigned to AVV resettlement villages.
- (g) Village resource contribution (labor, cash, in-kind).

Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (\$000)

- (c) Participant Training:
 - 1. Long-Term - 3 for 9 months each in village-level technologies (\$108).
 - 2. Short-Term - 18 for 1 month each (\$54).
- (d) Commodities - \$50 over three years
- (e) Other Costs - Research contracts (\$110)
- (f) AVV budget allocation for personnel (\$484)
- (g) Village resources, principally labor (\$200)

ANNEX II

PROJECT DESIGN TEAM CONTACTS

Mr. Simeon Sorgho, Director-General, AVV
Mr. Sanchez, FAC Technical Counselor, AVV
Mr. Jules Traore, AVV
Mr. Courtant, FAC Technical Counselor, AVV
Mr. Tarzi, UNDP
Mr. Henrard, FAO Program Director
Mr. Buijsrogge, Director, Centre d'Etudes Economiques et Sociales d'Afrique Occidentale, CESA, Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Mathias Sawadogo, CESA instructor
Mr. El Maaroufi, IBERD Country Director
Mr. Jules Traore, Director, Rural Development Fund (IBRD)
Mr. Joanne Yameogo, American Embassy Self-Help Fund
Mr. Josef Sanon, American Embassy Self-Help Fund
Mr. Roman Imboden, FAO advisor, Ministry of Plan and Rural Development
Mr. Mario Laure, FAO advisor, Ministry of Plan and Rural Development
Dr. Jean-Pierre Zeigler, Director, Oncho Control Program (WHO)
Mr. David Mitchnik, UNDP advisor to National Office for Promotion of Employment
Mr. Trouve, UNDP advisor to National Office for Promotion of Employment
Mr. Pierre Lyonnet, ILO Director, Rural Artisan Training Project
Mr. Ben Brown, ILO Rep., Rural Artisan Training Project, Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Bruno Bambara, SACS (Artisan Counselling and Follow-up Service), Rural Artisan Training Center, Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Marcel Cousse, French advisor, Twin-Village Projects, Chamber of Commerce, Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Tikan, Banfora ORD, Project Director for Small Village Enterprise - Sienana
Mr. Amos Moreno, FAO Director a.i., Matourkou CAP Project
Mr. K. Ouattara, Director, Matourkou CAP
Mr. Willie Peeters, Sociologist, FAO Community Development Expert, Matourkou
Dr. La Berre, Chief Entomologist, Oncho Control Program (WHO), Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Jeff Hendrix, Logistics Officer, Oncho Control Program, Bobo-Dioulasso
Mr. Henri Lompo, Eastern ORD, former agent at Valley de Kou Development Scheme
Mr. Boumana Traore, Director, Societe Africainne d'Etudes et de Developpement (SAED)
Mr. Traore, SAED Intermediate Technology Specialist
Mr. Vaugelade, Demographer, ORSTOM

Village Visits:

Linoghin (Red/White Volta zone)
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