

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1984

Upper Volta

BEST AVAILABLE

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Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

FY 1984

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

USAID/UPPER VOLTA

June, 1982

TABLE OF CONTENTS
FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

	Page
I - Summary Strategy Statement	1
2 - A. Table I - Long Range Plan	10
B. Long Range Plan Narrative	11
3 - Table III - Project Obligations by Appropriation Account: FY 1982-1984	12
4 - Table IV - Project Budget Data	13
5 - New Project Narratives	
A. Agricultural Sector (686-0255)	17
B. Forestry Resource Management (686-0256)	24
6 - Table V - Proposed Project Ranking	27
7 - Proposed Program Ranking Narrative	28
8 - Workforce and Operating Expenses Table VIII	31
9 - P.L. 480	
A. PL 480 Overall Narrative	34
B. Title II Voluntary Agency Operational Plan, with Table XIII - PL 480 Title II	35
C. USAID Review of Operational Plan, with Table XIII	43
ADDENDUM A - Listing of Non-bilateral Projects	48
ADDENDUM B - Table IV - Computer Printout	50

UPPER VOLTA FY 1984 ABS -- SUMMARY STRATEGY STATEMENT

I. Analysis: The overriding constraint to development in Upper Volta is an across-the-board lack of resources. In this agrarian economy, the national resource constraints are awesome--the soil quality ranges from poor to fair, the internal transport network is weak, making input delivery and marketing difficult. A seven percent literacy rate hampers communications, and some of the world's worst health conditions debilitate the labor force. With a national budget of only 48 billion CFA (about \$160 million), the GOUV is hard pressed just to maintain a day-to-day existence. Donors, and to a lesser extent the private sector, finance nearly all investment, a large share of project operating costs, as well as some of the recurrent costs of completed projects.

Export earnings from livestock, groundnuts, cotton and fresh vegetables have some potential, but erratic world prices, particularly for groundnuts, have distorted the export pattern. Rising oil bills continue to constitute an important drain on Upper Volta's foreign exchange holdings while, at the same time, the unremitting cutting of wood for fuel threatens to denude the countryside. The profitability of Upper Volta's limited mineral resources--chiefly manganese in the far north--is questionable. In summary, the constraints to development are pervasive and interlocking; external assistance has an appropriate role to play at nearly all levels.

The economic climate remains much as described in the FY 1982 CDSS and FY 1983 CDSS update: bleak. A stagnant economy and a population growth rate of slightly over two percent equate to no real growth.

Dryland agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over eighty percent of the labor force. With existing technologies, agriculture's performance is mainly dependent upon timely and adequate rainfall. The 1980 cereal deficit was estimated by a multidonor mission at 44,000 MT. The GOUV and CILSS estimate the 1981 deficit at 40,000 MT. USAID, however, questions this figure, and believes that the harvest was adequate to the immediate annual consumption needs of the country with neither a significant surplus nor deficit.

Industrial growth has been sluggish due to the world-wide economic setting, lack of both capital and a skilled labor force, and the greater attractions of Upper Volta's neighbors, principally Ivory Coast to the south.

The USAID's most recent strategy statement was the FY 1983 CDSS update. At the time of that document's preparation, a non-violent coup had just taken place, and our analysis of the forward direction of GOUV policy was cast in a mold of uncertainty. We did speculate the new Government would adopt essentially the same development strategy as the previous one. This was confirmed by President Zerbo's May Day 1981 speech to the nation. Development of the rural sector remains the GOUV's first priority, with particular attention to increased food production and an improved quality of life for the 92% of the population living in rural areas. Although there are occasional references to a "planned and controlled economy," the GOUV maintains a neutral to pro-West stance on most issues, and there is a favorable political climate for private agencies and private business in Upper Volta.

The new Government continues to try to increase the efficiency of its bureaucracy, with some noticeable improvements. The ruling military committee has instituted a commission of inquiry into alleged misdeeds of the former regime; an advisory committee has reported to the President on how to improve the performance of parastatal organizations; and efforts to improve tax collection are underway. On the other hand, the new Government picked up the long dormant Tambao railroad project and has commenced construction. All funds for start-up have come from the limited capital of the local banking system, as donors have shown a profound reticence for the project. However, the GOUV would probably argue the benefits--manganese exports and opening the Kaya region--outweigh the costs of this FCFA 37 billion railroad.

In conclusion, the development outlook for improvements in the quality of life for most Voltaics must be viewed from a long-term perspective. The Sahel Development

Program will span a generation and USAID is one of many donors active in Upper Volta. Even with improved donor coordination, AID's ability to immediately improve the lot of the target group is limited. In this very poor country, endowed with few exploitable resources, there are no "quick fix" solutions.

II. Strategy: The Mission's overall development goals parallel the GOUV's: increasing food production and rural incomes. This is consistent with both the Club/CILSS and RDSS strategies. Agriculture is the backbone of the Voltaic economy. It employs 80 percent of the workforce, and accounts for 37 percent of GDP and 79 percent of export earnings. The AID strategy in support of the agricultural sector is to make more efficient use of existing resources and give Voltaic producers (male and female) improved options for the growing and marketing of their crops. We have concluded the best payoff at this time will come from emphasis on investments in the rural development planning and management apparatus, farm systems research, training, and improved data collection and analysis. The basic central structure must be in place to optimize the impact of ORD-level (regional) programs. This represents a shift from the prior strategy of major ORD investment and simultaneous national-level sector activities. This shift is in part dictated by funding realities, but it also reflects our experience to date with massive ORD-level development, particularly the management-intensive nature of ORD-level projects and attendant recurrent cost implications. Our experience does suggest, however, certain "on the ground" activities may go ahead. Thus, as the design for the agricultural sector project evolves, opportunities for water and "bas-fond" development will be examined.

The centerpiece of agricultural sector activities will be the FY 1983 Agricultural Sector Project (686-0255). It will complement and assume ongoing projects as they phase out and evaluations warrant. We will use regional and centrally funded projects, e.g., SAFGRAD and remote sensing, to the maximum extent

possible. Also, the CRS Title II direct distribution program will support young farmer training centers.

A complementary activity is the Rural Roads II project now under design. The roads are a critical and integral part of our long-standing relationship with the Eastern ORD. The roads will provide the only all-weather access to a sector of concentration under the "Project Vivrier," a \$31.3 million rural development project in which AID has a \$3.0 million training and monitoring and evaluation component. The road is also an important link with an AfDB-financed road now under construction.

The second strategy element continues to be natural resource management and energy. Again, the realities of out-year funding levels, coupled with our experience to date, necessitate a re-examination of our earlier plans to mount a massive sector program. Instead, we are adopting a two-pronged approach. First, preservation of the resource base will be treated to the extent possible within the agricultural sector project, where all feasible attention will be given to reinforcing the relationship between food production and the environment. The second element is to address the energy issue, and the FY 1984 Forestry Resource Management project will be the focal point. Our efforts will profit from the training now carried out through our support to the Dinderesso Forestry school by assisting in rational management of the country's national forests and encouragement of private sector alternative energy applications.

Health and population concerns will continue to be a third priority, although factors outlined below will limit the size of our planned, bilateral investment considerably. The most recent CDSS proposed health planning and training assistance to be followed by major AID investments in rural health delivery systems. We now plan to restrict our activity to health planning (an FY 1983 start). The World Bank and other donors will follow through with the actual rural health systems projects. As the AID planning and IBRD projects take shape, we will explore with

CRS how the Title II MCH and SF programs can directly support these major new health initiatives.

In population, our proposed "consciousness-raising" strategy has progressed well. The last two years have seen several "RAPID" presentations; establishment of a local, private IPPF affiliate; several family planning seminars; and FP-related short-term training. We plan to continue in the same vein, as well as pursue FP/demographic issues within the AID-funded health planning unit. IBRD proposals for major health sector assistance should be critically examined for their attention to population considerations, and we will do so through the early warning network for USG review of MDB proposals.

We propose to drop our (traditional) fourth priority of rural education. The GOUV's efforts at reform continue to develop slowly, the pilot CRS Tenkodogo project in support of reform has had mixed results, and likely bilateral funding levels make a fourth priority a meaningless luxury. Although the CRS Title II program is heavily skewed toward primary school feeding, it is justified on health (nutrition) grounds, and is not inconsistent with the rest of our portfolio. This entire scope of the Title II direct distribution program is commented upon at greater length in this ABS, as part of USAID's review of the CRS 1984 operational plan.

The target group for the foregoing strategy must be viewed from several perspectives. First, an immediate target group is the set of people benefitting from training, planning, and management assistance, be it in the agricultural, environmental or health sectors. There will follow from this a sizeable group of "ultimate" beneficiaries, i.e., those (mostly) rural dwellers who reap the advantages of improved operations at the center, ministerial levels. Certain discrete elements of the strategy (such as wells and support to small irrigated perimeters) will be directly targeted to the small rural producer. We do not differentiate the target group in terms of location, income, social status, or other indicators because the

prevailing status of the quality of life of nearly all rural Voltaics is poor; unlike some other countries, there does not exist any one group demonstrably "well heeled." ^{1/}

III. New Emphasis:

A. Economic Policy Framework Reform: We plan to do the maximum possible to use the AID program and staff as leverage for reform. In Upper Volta one is struck by the lack of planning and the ad hoc character of decision-making. The upcoming agricultural sector and health planning projects will be oriented towards assisting Voltaics in increasing their understanding of reform issues in these two sectors. Steps are already under way vis-a-vis agriculture and economic policy reform. The 1980 Grain Marketing project has been instrumental in supporting high farmgate prices for cereals--rural/urban terms of trade are among the most favorable in the Sahel. In a negative sense, we have been reticent in supporting certain activities supportive of rice warehousing until the GOUV re-examines its policy of imported rice subsidies. A Section 206 transfer authorization to be signed in the near future will contain a condition for the establishment of a working group to formulate a national food and rural development policy (the agricultural sector program, when it comes on-stream, will reinforce this group). A second TA requirement will be a report and analysis of how the cereal price-setting mechanism works, with particular attention to analyzing how best to use the national cereals office as an instrument for stimulating production.

The proposed agricultural sector will identify a range of policy issues, such as import subsidies and low interest rate ceilings. The health planning unit can examine, for example, user charges for basic health care services. There seems to be a wide field for policy--not only economic--redirection and change. It is also

^{1/} A possible, and in any event modest, exception would be some settlements in the new oncho-freed zones as well as areas in the southwest which have benefitted from large-scale donor (France and IBRD) investments.

clear the Mission needs a better understanding of the policies and practices which shape the economy, and needs to work more closely with other donors for reform.

The "recurrent costs" problem has long been identified in Upper Volta. We support the conclusions of the Ouagadougou January 1982 Club/CILSS colloquium on recurrent costs, and our strategy and response to the "new emphases" incorporate elements of the colloquium principal thrusts:

- re improved information, we stand ready through the 625-0911 grant to CILSS to support the national level workshops. AID staff will actively participate when the Upper Volta workshop takes place in CY 1983. At the project level, we are concentrating on sensitizing the operating ministries to the realities of planning for the days of reckoning as PACDs occur, and we have received several preliminary plans. Improved access to information for informed decision-making will also flow from our support of the planning and management functions.
- re the recommendation of tying aid to policy reform, enhanced AID planning and management assistance will leave key sector ministries well poised to identify options for policy change, improve efficiency of existing institutions, and explore opportunities for user charges. Dialogue at the staff level will reinforce our preoccupation on this point.

B. Private Sector: For reasons of geography, widespread poverty and lack of a skilled labor force, Upper Volta's private sector initiative will have to develop from within, or from a relatively limited circle of external sources. Opportunities do exist however, and the Mission will turn to the private sector whenever possible.

Since 1977, USAID has supported Partnership for Productivity and its program with rural entrepreneurs in the Eastern ORD. PFP has been asked to expand its work into a neighboring area and an OPG for this is earmarked for 1984. Other planned

private sector activities include:

- vocational training of private sector individuals (75-100) under the agricultural sector project.
- training in financial management for the private sector is a possibility under the Sahel Regional Financial Management Improvement project.
- promotion throughout all projects of U.S. source and origin project-financed equipment. For example, considerable support has already gone toward establishing a U.S. vehicle dealership here.
- use of private sector contractors in construction activities. Our FY 1982 rural roads project will be executed by a private contractor, and not by the GOUV as before.
- adoption by private sector entrepreneurs of marketable energy conserving devices, such as improved mini-woodstoves (the FY 1984 forestry project).
- using the proposed AFR/RA private sector project to the fullest possible extent. Support to the local Chamber of Commerce is one possibility.

USAID is working actively with other U.S. agencies in the Mission to use all of our resources. The Embassy has taken a leadership role and, in particular, has come up with a number of innovative suggestions for private sector development. Peace Corps has requested AID assistance with financing of a model, low-cost wire-making machine for fencing (an AIP may be appropriate to support development and testing). USICA's IV and speakers programs offer possibilities for observation tours and exposure to the U.S. private sector. Finally, if our efforts towards GOUV adoption of a family planning policy are successful, commercial-based distribution of contraceptives will be explored.

C. Development of Human Resources and Institutional Capacity: This "new emphasis" relates closely to the USAID project portfolio, given the strong element

of training and institutional development in nearly all projects. Of our new projects, this is the case with the planned FY 1983 agricultural sector and health planning projects, the FY 1984 forestry project, and the Sahel Regional Financial Management Improvement project. Ongoing projects include the Agriculture Human Resources Development project, CILSS Executive Secretariat support, and Forestry Education and Development. A common theme in all of these activities is to maximize the efficiency of existing resources through improved data gathering, planning and policy analysis, and training.

D. Technology Development, Transfer, and Extension: Considerable work has been done to date in certain, limited areas. In response to the fuelwood problem, we have supported development of improved woodstoves at CILSS. Another example is the introduction of animal traction on a widespread basis, first through the Entente Fund, and later in the Eastern ORD. Technology development and transfer will continue under the Forestry Resource Management Project and with AIP's as opportunities arise. A concerted effort will be made to improve linkages between national agricultural research efforts and the international research centers. This entire emphasis also offers excellent potential for U.S.-Voltaic private sector collaboration and we will work toward this end.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Country/Office UPPER VOLTA (686)

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (all grant)	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD		
				1985	1986	1987
Functional Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other DA Accounts :						
Sahel Development	13,050	9,800	11,600	13,000	14,000	15,000
Total DA Accounts	13,050	9,800	11,600	13,000	14,000	15,000
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DA and SSA	13,050	9,800	11,600	13,000	14,000	15,000
PL 480 (non-add) Title I (of which Title III)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Volag ^{1/}	7,362	5,847	5,500	5,000	5,000	5,000
Title II Sec 206	864	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Total PL 480	8,226	8,347	8,000	7,500	7,500	5,000
Total Personnel						
USDH (workyears)	19.7 ^{2/}	22 ^{3/}	22 ^{3/}	22	22	22
FNDH (workyears)	19.0	19	19	20	20	20

1/ CRS proposes slightly higher levels for 1984 and the Planning Period.

2/ 19.7 py is on-board, estimated actual FY 82. In FY 82 USAID also had the equivalent of 3.0 py vacancies among its 23 authorized positions.

3/ Personnel requirements include mission-specific, IDI and regional personnel. USDA PASA occupies USDH Regional Position.

TABLE I - LONG RANGE NARRATIVE

USAID/Upper Volta's mortgage on prior to FY 84 starts will be virtually eliminated at the AAPL. The sole exception will be our major program thrust, the Agricultural Sector Project, with an initial obligation planned for FY 83. Our second principal undertaking is the Forest Resource Management Project, with an initial obligation in FY 84. These starts will create a manageable mortgage for the period FY 85-FY 87, given the planning levels. The only other new project start in FY 84 will be an OPG to Partnership for Productivity to enable the organization to expand its activities to another zone. By FY 85, and through the out-years, we can manage our mortgage comfortably and undertake new project starts. Slower than planned project implementation in FY 81, along with guidance to forward-fund to the maximum, have resulted in a sizeable pipeline. This has been compounded by the requirements of FAA 121(d) certification. As of this writing, several projects have still not been certified and further delays are anticipated. The impact of these delays has resulted in our inability to draw down on our pipeline in any substantial way. We continue to push for an improved rate of implementation for those projects which have already been certified. Finally, the pipeline is exaggerated by the presence of some older projects, whose funding is excess to needs. We have, therefore begun a deobligation exercise, with a \$ 243,000 deobligation of SWID (686-0211) funds in April. Prior to July, we estimate another \$1.0-1.2 million can safely be deobligated from another three projects.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1982 to FY 1984
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office UPPER VOLTA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1982	FY 1983	FISCAL YEAR 1984
<u>SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (All Grants)</u>			
686-0228 Rural Water Supply	4,003	-	-
686-0231 Seguenega IRD	1,600	-	-
686-0244 Eastern Region Food Production	500	500	-
686-0247 Rural Roads II	6,297	-	-
686-0249 Small Economic Activity Development	650	-	-
686-0251 Rural Health Planning and Management	-	3,500	-
686-0255 Agricultural Sector	-	5,050	7,850
686-0256 Forest Resource Management	-	-	3,000
AFRICARE OPG	-	500	-
PfP OPG	-	-	750
Fencing AIP	-	250	-
TOTAL	13,050	9,800	11,600
<u>NON-ADD ITEMS</u>			
625-0911 Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning	(348)	(967)	(608)
625-0928 Integrated Pest Management	(1,050)	(1,650)	(3,000)
625-0929 Planning, Management and Research	(298)	(480)	(300)
625-0936 Sahel Manpower Development	(69)	(400)	(410)
625-9901 Special Self-Help	(140)	(300)	(300)
698-0393 SAFGRAD	(2,060)	(430)	(-)

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office

TABLE IV. PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBL. DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUR. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				FY OBLIGATIONS	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989					
		G/A	I/F	AUTH	PLAN		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPL	1984 TO MO/YM					1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
686-0203	AGRIC., RURAL DEV., NUTRITION Village Livestock Devtpt 1/	G	76	78	1813	1813	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
0212	Oncho Freed Area Vill. Devl.	G	78	78	500	500	141	--	141	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
0215	Eastern ORD Rural Roads	G	77	80	2323	2323	219	--	219	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
	TOTAL ARDN						420	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
686-0211	EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES Strengthening Women's Roles in Development 2/	G	77	79	667	667	190	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
0226	Non-Formal Education/Women in Sahel 3/	G	78	78	1700	1700	1230	--	245	--	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
	TOTAL EHR						1420	--	365	--	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
686-0202	DISASTER RELIEF (431) Seed Multiplication 1/	G	75	75	1658	1658	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				
	TOTAL DR						29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--				

1/ Outstanding billing questions preclude deobligating the pipeline at this time.
 2/ Planned figure does not incorporate 4/82 deobligation of 13. Further debts will be considered as project winds down.
 3/ Deobligations will be made prior to end FY 82.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Territory
Upper Volta (686)

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBL DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CUR FISCAL YEAR AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				ITEM #
			I	F		OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPL	1984 TO MC/YR	1985	1986	
0247	Rural Roads II	G 82 82*	--	6297	--	6,297	--	600	--	--	--	--	--	--
0249	Small Economic Activ. Dev. (OPG, U, R)	G 81 82*	2300	2300	1,650	650	928	635	--	--	--	--	--	--
0251	Rural Health Planning & Mgt	G 83 83*	--	3500	--	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	--
0255	Agricultural Sector (PC collaboration & component)	G 83 87	--	30000	--	--	--	25	1/86	6,200	5,700	5,200	--	--
0256	Forest Resource Management (PC collaboration)	G 84 88*	--	10000	--	--	--	--	6/86	3,000	2,000	2,000	--	--
	Africare (OPG, U, R)	G 83 83	--	500	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--
	PFP (OPG, U R)	G 84 84	--	750	--	--	--	--	--	750	--	--	--	--
	AIP - Development & Testing of Fencing (PC)	G 83 83	--	250	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TOTALS - SH				23,052	13,050	8,930	9,800	11,973	11,600	14,000	15,000		
625-	NON-ADDS				(1,279)	(348)	(350)	(967)	(500)	(608)	--	--	--	--
0911	Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning	G 76 85	5332	5332										
0928	Integrated Pest Management	G	25280	25280										
0929	Planning, Management & Research	G												
0936.B	Sahel Manpower Development 7/	G			(411)	(69)		(400)						
	7/ Deobligated \$173 in 5/82.													

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office

Upper Volta (686)

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBL DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST		CON PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				ITEM #				
				I	F		AUTH	PLAN	OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPL	FUNDED TO MO/YR		1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR
9901	Special Self-Help (PC collaboration)	G						(140)	(300)	(300)		(300)	(300)	(300)	(350)				
698-																			
0393	SAFGRAD 8/ (PC component)	G	77 83	13,900	13,900	(5,500)	(2,400)	(2,060)	(430)	(2,400)	--	--	--	--	--	--			
0420	Regional Remote Sensing 9/	G	78 81	2,525	2,525	(852)	(506)	--	--	(346)	--	--	--	--	--	--			

* Changed date of final obligation.
 8/ PACD to be extended 8 months; Phase II to be designed in FY 82.
 9/ Phase II possibility.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Program: Upper Volta

SH Funding: LOP \$ 30,000,000
LOP FY 83-88
FY 83 \$ 5,050,000
FY 84 \$ 7,850,000

PL 480 Funding: LOP \$ 10,000,000
LOP FY 83-88
FY 83 \$2,500,000
FY 84 \$2,500,000

Peace Corps: to be determined

Project Title: Agricultural Sector Grant (686-0255)

Purpose: The goal of the AID agricultural program is to increase Voltaic agricultural productivity on an economically and ecologically sustainable basis, particularly productivity in the food sub-sector. The Agricultural Sector Grant (ASG) forms the main thrust of our agricultural program and contributes both indirectly and directly to the program goal. The primary purpose of the ASG is to improve the overall efficacy of investments in agriculture by increasing the efficiency of public sector investment and by expanding the role of private sector investment. A secondary purpose is to make direct public and private sector investments aimed at the partial elimination of major sector constraints in human resources, technology and infrastructure.

Background: Since 1975, AID assistance in the agricultural sector has been in the form of discrete project interventions of rather limited scope and focused on specific problems or geographic sub-regions. Among these have been projects concerned with seed multiplication, food grain research, grain marketing, livestock production, agricultural/human resources, private sector small rural enterprise development, feeder roads, and food production-oriented integrated rural development in two sub-regions. In addition, several relatively small projects have involved rural credit as major components. This approach was appropriate to our limited knowledge of and experience in Upper Volta and to the limited design and management capacity as AID began its renewed bilateral effort in Upper Volta. Through these activities we have gained both knowledge and insight into the development problems and potentials of the agricultural sector in Upper Volta. We have expanded our implementation capacity as well. However, while promising results have come from many projects, the multiple project approach underemphasized linkages among different aspects of the sector, and results were often less than optimal due to constraints and bottlenecks within the sector that were beyond the scope of a specific project. Therefore it was considered necessary to weave our assistance in food

production-related activities into a more coherent whole through an agricultural program, with a major sector project as its focal point rather than to continue to attack individual constraints on a project-by-project basis. The sector programming approach gives a more comprehensive perspective and ensures factors of one aspect of agricultural development important to the success of activities in another are not overlooked. Thus in FY 81, AID began a sector level assistance strategy review in order to design the appropriate components of the ASG. The review, which is nearing completion considered all perspectives of the problem.

Our review first considered the results of the USAID-supported assessment of the agricultural sector by Development Alternatives, Inc., which was completed in early FY 82. This comprehensive constraints analysis stressed three key constraints to medium-term food self-sufficiency and security: "the lack of improved technologies that can dramatically increase production in the northern two-thirds of the country, the shortage of trained manpower and the lack of funds to pay for the operating costs of development projects." In addition to alleviating these three key constraints, the GOUV, in their own recent analysis of the agricultural development situation (La 2eme Conference des Cadres), proposes to: increase farmer participation in the development process, improve the coordination of regional level services, elaborate a food security program, create a national water fund and improve animal productivity.

Next we considered Agency-wide, Africa Bureau and Sahel Regional recent guidance on agricultural policy, increased private sector participation, the importance of long-term institution building and the networking approach to increase donor efficiency, all in relation to the agricultural problems in Upper Volta. Also reviewed in the formulation of our sector level response were other donor strategy documents such as those of the World Bank, the LeBeau report to the Entente Fund, and other donors (most of which tend to favor area specific development projects as opposed to national level interventions). Lastly, our own financial and personnel limitations were examined. These constraints in particular have resulted in a greater clarification of priorities in our assistance to the agriculture sector and in our intentions to use Title XII mechanisms, Peace Corps and the international research centers to the maximum extent possible throughout the agricultural program. The broad conceptual design of the ASG which has resulted from this overall sector programming review to date is described next.

Project Description: The ASG will grant finance up to \$30 million of the foreign exchange and local costs of advisory services, training, commodities and limited construction of several activities which are grouped into four broad components. These components are: Resource Planning and Management, Human Resource Development, Technology and Research, and Infrastructure and

Inputs. While the GOUV will be responsible for financing all operationally related counterpart costs within the project, yet recognizing the dearth of GOUV financial resources, the sector grant will be complemented by a modest PL 480 Title II Section 206 program to the GOUV of \$10 million in U.S. grain during the LOP. The sale of the PL 480 commodities will not only generate the counterpart funds for the numerous activities in the sector project but also save the GOUV foreign exchange and improve short-term food security in urban markets by providing a more assured supply of grain than that which is provided by a total dependency on commercial markets.

The ASG will be negotiated with and largely support the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) which is responsible for all agricultural development in the country. To the extent project activities require coordination between the MRD and other Ministries or GOUV entities, e.g., environment, research, education and training, price policy and budget reform, the project will work through the MRD to obtain the required coordination. Such coordination between ministries will in part be facilitated through the allocation of PL 480 funds to joint activities or activities of mutual interest. While the ASG will be negotiated initially for a period of five years, it is recognized the longer term institution-building elements of the project will require more time. Thus to facilitate the commitment of both the GOUV and a U.S. university, the ASG will be negotiated to include at the end of the second and fifth years, evaluations which will explicitly consider both time and financial extensions or a Phase II. Throughout the LOP and any subsequent extensions, the ASG assistance will be conditioned on specific reforms to maximize the development impact of our limited financial assistance. A general review of all agriculturally related policies is underway and a dialogue on specific reforms is being developed. The ASG will focus on national level activities on a priority basis, although some area-specific investments in infrastructure and inputs may be required. WID activities will be integrated throughout the project and the emphasis will be on the emerging role of women in a more modern agricultural sector. GOUV institutional constraints have forced a revision of previous programming initiatives in the environmental area and now the ASG will include all environmentally related activities in soil and range management. At a minimum, the ASG will include improvements in the inventory and monitoring of soil and range conditions. Implementation of the activities under the ASG will require collaborative agreements with a U.S. university and possibly one or more international research centers, a USDA PASA and several contracts. Given personnel levels, the Mission will also examine personal service contracts, a TSM contract and the appointment of a joint career corps candidate to assist in the implementation and evaluation of the ASG. The specific components of the ASG and the PL 480 complementary program are discussed below in greater depth.

Resource Planning and Management

The ASG will finance advisory services, training and commodities to several divisions of the MRD: the Division of Control and Management of Organizations and Projects, the Division of Administrative and Financial Affairs, the Division of Studies and Projects and the Division of Rural Institutions and Credit. Specific assistance will be provided to: improve data generation and handling on natural resources, crop production and livestock production; undertake specific studies on costs of production, commodity supply and demand projections, rural financial markets, land and water tenure etc.; review and reorganize planning and budgeting procedures within the MRD, between the MRD and the regional development organizations and to the MRD-affiliated parastatals; and improve the management and evaluation of project implementation. Recognizing the recurrent cost implications of institution-building in planning and management organizations, special emphasis will be given to designing cost-effective systems (e.g., data collection systems) and shifting project management and control to local level organizations. This component will be implemented by a major U.S. university with experience in Francophone Africa in cooperation with the USDA. Finally, an initial emphasis will be placed on academic training to build up the cadre of qualified staff for all phases of planning and management.

Human Resource Development

The ASG will finance training and limited advisory services and commodities in an attempt to alleviate technical skills constraints at the local and mid-management level. At the local level, working through the Division of Services and Training of Young Farmers, the project will support, through provision of equipment and advisory services, an expanded skills training program to meet the needs of young men and women in all phases of the agricultural sector; not just farming-related skills. The Peace Corps will assist USAID in the design and implementation of this activity. In addition, the activity will be coordinated closely with the CRS food for work program to these schools aimed at building up rural productive infrastructure. To alleviate mid-level technical skills constraints, a major open competition scholarship program will be extended for two-year technical degrees in the U.S. and third country institutions (including "regional" institutes established in Upper Volta). The scholarships will be untied except for a personal commitment to return to Upper Volta and work in training-related fields. Implementation of the scholarship program will be through a contractor working with the MRD, the local Chamber of Commerce and PVO's. The actual numbers of annual scholarships awarded will be based on the number of suitable applicants in the priority areas identified as a result of an annual survey. However, it is estimated that the number will be at least 20 annually. Project design will also consider institution building support through the Division of Agricultural Services to the local agricultural institutes for training on extension agents.

Technology and Research

The project will finance the costs of advisory services, training and commodities to improve the national system of agronomic and livestock research and to strengthen the linkages between the national system and the system of international research centers. The assistance will be programmed to the Division of Agricultural Services and the Division of Livestock Services in cooperation with the national university system charged with all research. While the design of our assistance is pending an International Service for National Agricultural Research review of the Voltaic research system, support will follow a farming systems approach and build on the accomplishments of the IITA, ICRISAT, Purdue and MSU teams to date. Implementation of this component will be through one or more U.S. universities or international research centers.

Infrastructure and Inputs

The ASG will finance commodities and construction and some advisory assistance and training through the Division of Agricultural Services, the Division of Livestock Services and the Division of Water and Rural Equipment Services to expand the proportion of water-assured production in Voltaic agriculture. The project will make direct investments in wells, pumps and small perimeter irrigation systems and build on AID experience in the Sahel. Initial assistance will be to grant finance, advisory services and equipment of U.S. source and origin working through the MRD. As technical and economic feasibility of the equipment becomes established, funds in this component will be switched to support a commodity import scheme. The private sector could procure equipment through the program and the GOUV would save foreign exchange and earn revenues which would be jointly allocated as with the PL 480 generations. The size of this import scheme will be small during the first part of the project but if U.S. manufactures can compete commercially, the scheme will take on much larger proportions in extensions of the ASG. This component may also finance limited animal health interventions.

Complementary PL 480 - A key element in the overall programming of the ASG is the complementary Title II, Section 206 PL 480 program. Sales proceeds will be used to generate funds for the GOUV to cover its counterpart. We are extensively researching the particular grain to be requested and modalities for financing. We are looking at wheat, rice, sorghum, and others. For example, in the case of wheat, which is all commercially imported except for a recent Canadian donation of 6000 metric tonnes, PL 480 stocks will be delivered to the miller and enter normal private sector marketing channels. The miller will then remit to the GOUV into a blocked account the value of the delivered PL 480 wheat. The funds will then be budgeted annually by the GOUV with priority allocations being made to the MRD for counterpart to the ASG. This procedure of financing operating costs via PL 480 generations is considered a preferable approach to fully financing projects, but remains an

intermediate step to the point when the GOUV will be able to self-finance operational costs. The approach is considered preferable to fully financing for several reasons: increased GOUV participation in the allocation of its own scarce human and financial resources and less intensive AID management due to less direct managerial participation in GOUV daily operations. Annual discussions with AID on specific allocations of generated funds will ensure a continual evaluation of project progress. An additional spin-off may be the longer run commercial implications afforded by U.S. grain imports.

Beneficiaries - Direct and immediate beneficiaries under the project will include the staffs of several divisions in the MRD, the students of over 600 rural CFJA schools, the one hundred plus people who will receive academic and technical educations, and the farmers/pastoralists who will receive assistance through the water programs. The extent of the direct benefits will be developed more fully as will estimates of the indirect benefits to the population in general accruing from the improved investment climate in the agricultural sector.

Major Outputs and Inputs by Component:

Resource Planning and Management - Inputs will include approximately \$6.4 million of advisory services, commodities and training. Outputs will include:

1. an operational Area Sample Frame for the estimation of area, production and yield statistics,
2. an operational resource monitoring system such as the USDA Comprehensive Resource, Inventory and Evaluation System (CRIES),
3. a fully functioning documentation center,
4. a series of completed policy studies and a reinforced studies unit in the MRD, and
5. a strengthened programming and evaluation system in the MRD.

Human Resource Development - Inputs will include approximately \$4.5 million of training, commodities and limited advisory services. Outputs will include:

1. a strengthened vocational skills school system with improved technical skills to thousands of rural youth, and
2. a strengthened technical skills capacity of the Voltaic workforce (private and public sector) at the mid-management level.

Technology and Research - Inputs will include approximately \$3.9 million of advisory services, limited commodities and training. Outputs will include:

1. a strengthened national agronomic research system, and
2. a strengthened national livestock research system including a complete epidemiological mapping of the country.

Infrastructure and Inputs - Inputs will include approximately \$9.8 million of advisory services, construction, commodities and training. Outputs will include:

1. an expanded system of wells for gardens in the low rainfall areas,
2. an expanded system of small perimeter irrigation,
3. an improved distribution of animal herds through the location of water points and
4. improved animal health (e.g. decreased mortality rates and increased calving rates) through health interventions.

Up to \$5 million of the \$9.8 million will be shifted to the commodity import scheme as commercial opportunities arise.

The total cost of inputs is as follows including 10 percent contingencies:

Advisory services	\$ 8,500
Commodities	10,300
Training	5,300
Construction	500
	<hr/>
	\$24,600
Inflation during LOP	5,400
	<hr/>
Total ASG/US	30,000
PL 480/GOUV	10,000
Peace Corps	to be determined
	<hr/>
Total Project	\$40,000

Specifically, the Forestry Education and Development Project (686-0235) is training lower and middle level forestry agents and managing a forest reserve at Dinderesso, and the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project provides, inter alia, higher level forestry training at the National Polytechnic Institute. In addition two village-level forestry interventions are being implemented jointly by the MET and Peace Corps. The type and scale of assistance proposed is based not only on the positive experience gained in the projects cited above, but also on a recognition of the limited institutional capacity of the executing agency, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The three principal elements of the proposed project are 1) expanded sustained yield management of national forests; 2) continued forestry human resource development; and 3) a program of assistance to private sector initiatives to develop and disseminate alternative energy and energy conservation technologies.

The forest management component will draw on the substantial U.S. expertise in national forest management and will build directly on experience gained managing the national forest reserve at Dinderesso by instituting sustained yield management practices on approximately 20,000 ha of forest reserves. Basic activities will include surveying, identifying boundaries, laying out firebreaks, mapping, improving access roads, controlled thinnings, enrichment planting, and the harvesting and marketing of wood products. Complementary activities will include controlled grazing on the forest reserves and wildlife inventory and protection measures. The basic forest planning, surveying, and management activities will be conducted by the MET's Forest Management working group. Given the current manpower constraints of the MET, a request will be made for 10 Peace Corps Volunteer foresters over the life of the project. Harvesting and marketing will be undertaken by the private sector under licensing or leasing arrangements with the MET. It is estimated that improved management of 20,000 ha will yield approximately 80,000 m³ of wood products per year on a sustained basis.

Institution building will be addressed through forestry human resource development. Principal activities are continued technical and operational assistance to the forestry training center at Dinderesso for mid-level forestry personnel (40 graduates per year) as well as continued forestry technical assistance to the National Polytechnic Institute for higher level training (10 graduates per year).

The third project component is directed at assisting the private sector to develop and disseminate alternative energy and energy conserving technologies. Among the most promising technologies are fuel-conserving woodstoves and solar water heaters. Principal activities will include: a survey and assessment of existing technology applications; short-term technical

assistance and training to transfer knowledge of technologies successfully utilized elsewhere to interested individuals or organizations; seed money to help establish or expand enterprises trying to develop, produce and market energy production or conserving systems; and comprehensive evaluation of project-supported activities. Anticipated users of the proposed assistance include both profit and non-profit private sector entities.

Beneficiaries: Principal project beneficiaries will be residents of rural and urban areas near the national forests to be brought under improved management who will have access to fuelwood at prices rising less rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Also benefitting will be users of alternative energy or energy conserving technologies who will need to rely less on relatively costly wood-fuel products. Farmers in the vicinity of the forest reserves will benefit from the maintenance of an adequate watershed.

Immediate beneficiaries will be the forestry students at Dinderesso and the National Polytechnic Institute, as well as private groups undertaking development and dissemination of improved energy technologies.

Major Outputs (LOP):

Forest reserves brought under improved management	20,000 ha
Additional wood production capacity	80,000 m ³ /yr
Private sector alternative energy and energy conservation activities	30
Improved forest management capacity of MET	X
Forestry personnel trained	250

AID Inputs: (\$000)

Technical Assistance:

LT 360 p-m	4,000
ST 72 p-m	1,100
Commodities: Vehicles, fencing, aerial photography, hand tools	800
Training	1,000
Other Costs: POL, office supplies, travel costs	1,400
Seed money for energy activities	800
Contingency	<u>900</u>
AID TOTAL	\$10,000

Other USG Inputs:

240 p-m Peace Corps Volunteers	\$ 400
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FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office Upper-Volta (686)				
RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
					INCR	CUM
1	New and Continuing Projects					
2	686-0255 Agricultural Sector	O	G	SH	7,850	7,850
3	PL 480 Title II Section 206	N	G	SH	(2,500)	7,850
4	686-0256 Forestry Resource Management				3,000	10,850
5	PL 480 Title II - CRS FFW	N	G	SH	(160)	10,850
6	686-XXXX PFP OPG				750	11,600
7	PL 480 Title II - CRS MCH 1/				(2,129)	11,600
8	PL 480 Title II - CRS SF 1/				(3,071)	11,600
	PL 480 Title II - CRS Institutional				(140)	11,600
1/	CRS proposes slightly higher levels in the MCH and SF categories.					
	N.B. Although STATE 130787 requests Sahel regional projects be included within this ranking they are instead included in the Addendum (requested by STATE 125437) to this ABS where all regional (625, 698, 9XX) projects active in Upper Volta are listed and accorded a priority.					

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - Proposed Program Ranking Narrative

As noted in our Summary Strategy Statement, USAID overall development goals are directed towards increasing food production and rural incomes. A second element of our strategy continues to be improved natural resource management and assistance to the GOUV in meeting its fuel requirements. Health and population concerns remain a third priority for the concentration of our resources.

Our first and second-ranked activities are the Agricultural Sector Project, which is scheduled to get under way in FY 83 and the related Title II Section 206 program. The project will be the focus of the bilateral program thrust for FY 83-88. It will be designed with the primary purpose of improving the overall efficacy of investments in agriculture by both increasing the efficiency of public sector investment and by expanding the role of private sector investment. A secondary purpose of the project is to make direct public and private sector investments aimed at the partial elimination of primary sector constraints in human resources, technology and infrastructure.

This project, in conjunction with several on-going activities in foundation seed production, agricultural human resource development training, SAFGRAD, the Africare Integrated Rural Development activities, the PFP rural enterprise promotion, support to the national cereals office, and a village credit fund with the Volta Valley Authority, will constitute our agricultural sector program. The overall program will address the first priority element of our strategy, by increasing Voltaic agricultural productivity on an economically and ecologically sustainable basis, particularly productivity in the food sub-sector.

Our third ranked project is the Forestry Resource Management Project, a proposed new start in FY 84. The purpose of this project is to increase Upper Volta's capacity to utilize more effectively its substantial forest resources. The objectives of the project are to expand sustained yield management of the country's national forests; to develop further the forestry human resources of Upper Volta; and to conserve forest resources through encouragement of private initiatives in alternative energy technologies and energy conservation. This effort builds upon our past experience in forestry education, forestry management, village woodlot development and experimentation with woodstoves to conserve fuel. These activities represent the means by which we are addressing the second priority of our strategy, that of improved natural resource management and assistance to

the GOUV in meeting its fuel requirements.

Ranked fourth is continued assistance through the Food For Work component of the Catholic Relief Service PL 480 Title II program. FFW is directly supportive of our planned training of young farmers under the human resource development component of the Agricultural Sector Project.

Our proposed OPG to enable Partnership for Productivity to expand its activities to a neighboring area is ranked as fifth. Since 1977 USAID has supported PFP and its program with rural entrepreneurs in the eastern region of Upper Volta. The on-going and planned new OPG are directly supportive of our overall goal of increasing food production and rural incomes.

The balance of the rankings refer to our voluntary agency direct distribution Title II program. The prioritization reflects our approved CDSS and "Summary Strategy Statement" of this ABS. A fuller discussion of USAID and VolAg priorities is contained in the VolAg's Operational Year Plan and USAID's commentary thereon.

We propose to use the whole host of regular AID development tools, in particular our Development Assistance, our Agricultural Sector Program, our on-going and new technical assistance projects and our PL 480 resources, to create an economic environment conducive to local entrepreneurship and individual enterprise.

Specifically, through our Agricultural Sector Program we will address policy reforms which potentially discourage private sector involvement in Upper Volta. We will directly support continued efforts on the part of PFP and other PVO's in promoting local entrepreneurial talents. Through the complementary PL 480 Title II Section 206 component of the Agricultural Sector Project we will be introducing U.S. grain into the market, through the Voltaic private sector, which may have longer-run commercial implications.

Another component of the project calls for the vocational training of 75-100 private sector individuals. The project will also make direct investments in pumps, wells and small irrigation equipment of U.S. source and origin. As technical and economic feasibility of the equipment becomes established, funding under the infrastructure and inputs component may be re-earmarked to support a Commodity Import Scheme.

One of the objectives of the Forestry Resource Management initiative is the adoption by private sector entrepreneurs of marketable energy conserving devices, such as improved wood-stoves. Private sector contractors will be used for construction activities as much as possible, as is the case with our FY 82 Rural Roads II Project.

WORKFORCE

Given the design and implementation requirements for FY 84 19 USDH Mission specific workyears will be needed for USAID/upper Volta to adequately manage its portfolio. It should be noted that a considerable amount of workforce time is devoted to broader regional activities. Currently, two of USAID/Upper Volta's Mission specific USDH personnel, the CILSS Liaison Officer and the IPM Project Manager, devote one hundred percent of their worktime to these regional projects. SAFGRAD occupies the full time of our one "regional" position, presently filled by a USDA PASA.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982				FY 1983			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,719.6	-0-	1,719.6	22.7	1,723.8	-0-	1,723.8	21.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	188.6	-0-	188.6	18.0	261.7	-0-	261.7	19.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	100.0	-0-	100.0	XXXXX	135.0	-0-	135.0	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	438.2	-0-	438.2	25.0	555.7	-0-	555.7	24.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	2,135.8	-0-	2,135.8	XXXXX	2,131.3	-0-	2,131.3	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,582.2	-0-	4,582.2	XXXXX	4,807.5**	-0-	4,807.5	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	(2,582.2)	-0-	(2,582.2)	XXXXX	(2,562.5)	-0-	(2,562.5)	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,000.0		2,000.0	XXXXX	2,245.0		2,245.0	XXXXX

** Dollar-funded local costs are \$1,245, based on an exchange rate of FCTA 250 = \$1.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE.	1,601.3		1,601.3	18.25	1,663.3		1,663.3	21.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	246.7		246.7	15.0	276.7		276.7	19.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	139.0		139.0	XXXXX	161.3		161.3	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	596.8		596.8	22	626.8		626.8	24.
OFFICE OPERATIONS	2,152.8		2,152.8	XXXXX	2,172.8		2,172.8	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,736.6		4,736.6	XXXXX	4,900.9		4,900.9	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	(2,545.8)		(2,545.8)	XXXXX	(2,600.1)		(2,600.1)	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,190.8		2,190.8	XXXXX	2,300.8		2,300.8	XXXXX

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

FY 1984 PROPOSED				
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,663.3		1,663.3	21.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	276.7		276.7	19.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	161.3		161.3	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	626.8		626.8	24.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	2,172.8		2,172.8	XXXXXX
TOTAL	4,900.9		4,900.9	XXXXXX
RECONCILIATION	(2,600.1)	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,300.8	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXXX

UPPER VOLTA 1984 ABS

PL 480 OVERALL NARRATIVE REVIEW

Two Title II programs are proposed in this FY 1984 Annual Budget Submission. First, we present the Title II voluntary agency (Catholic Relief Service) program, which includes the FY 1984 Operational Plan prepared by CRS, Table XIII, and then the Mission's review of and comment on the CRS proposal. The Mission's narrative review raises some potential, yet moderate, differences with the CRS proposal and both narratives should be read with this in mind.

The guidance for this overall narrative review calls for a discussion of how Title II programs relate to CDSS goals, but this is discussed at some length in the Mission's narrative review of the CRS proposal and will not be repeated here. Similarly, a discussion of other Mission activities supportive of the Title II program (again, requested for this section) will be found in the Mission's narrative on the CRS program.

Secondly, the Mission is proposing a Title II, Section 206 program as part and parcel of the FY 1983 Agricultural Sector Project (686-0255), which will become the most important part of the USAID's agriculture sector program and will span most of the 1980's. The PID is now being developed; we do submit, earlier in this ABS, a rather detailed project narrative (refer to the Table of Contents, 686-0255).

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC
UPPER VOLTA PROGRAM
TITLE II PL 480
FY 1984 FOOD PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL PLAN COVERAGE OUTLINE SUBMITTED BY CRS-UPPER VOLTA

I. Element of Operation

A. Identification

1. Cooperating Sponsor : Catholic Relief Services-USCC
Country : Upper Volta (West Africa)
Date Submitted : March 31, 1982
- Counterparts : The Upper Volta Government Ministries of :
Health, Social Affairs, Rural Development,
National Education and Finance.
The Catholic Churches of Upper Volta
The Protestant Churches of Upper Volta
Many local Private Voluntary Agencies and
Community Groups.

2. Organization and Staff

Peter P. STRZOK, Director
BP 469, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Devotes 80% of time to Title II activities
Other Title II Supervisor Staff :

Yembi Ouédraogo (Voltaic) Bobo-Dioulasso Office Representative
Vacant (American) Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Replacement identified
Vacant (American) Program Assistant - to be identified
Vacant Program Assistant - to be identified
Grégoire Ouédraogo (Voltaic) Projects Consultant
Béatrice Kam (Voltaic) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Patrice Hagerty (Canadian) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Hélène Baron (French) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Françoise Crelerot (French) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Esther Zongo (Voltaic) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Vacant (American) Assistant Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Philippe Biyen (Voltaic) Food and Transport Supervisor

B. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operations

1. USAID EVALUATION OF CRS/UPPER VOLTA, TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

During the period December 1980 to February 1981, USAID conducted an evaluation of the Catholic Relief Services Food For Peace (Title II) program in Upper Volta. The evaluation did not take into consideration the underlying assumption of CRS Food and Nutrition Africa Program, that poverty

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is the main constraint to adequate feeding in the household. While the evaluation found that CRS had the requisite organizational abilities and technical competence to manage a Food Program of the magnitude of the Upper Volta program, only with the SF category was a clear-cut nutritional impact demonstrated. The evaluation found that "the pre-school and school feeding program probably affects the lives of more citizens than any other single public sector program" and that "all three major components of the CRS Food For Peace program are consistent with the major thrust of Upper Volta Government policy". The USAID evaluation should be reviewed for in-depth information on the CRS/Upper Volta Title II program.

Catholic Relief Services is aggressively implementing recommendations of the evaluation within the context of its Food and Nutrition Program. It has established a training section to strengthen the weak areas of nutrition and health education. Support funds for this purpose are being sought from USAID Outreach and UNICEF sources. Specific areas of implementation have been provided to the USAID Mission, Upper Volta.

In the same period, to respond to a request from USAID/FFP Office, Washington for a more defined link between food aid and development, CRS has provided a "Concept Paper for a Grant Request Directed at Integrating Development Assistance with Title II Food Aid in Sub-Sahara Africa". As of 17 February, 1982 the initial review and comment process was scheduled for completion in the near future. (Action Officer, Henry Smith, Bureau for Africa, USAID, Wash, D.C.). This concept paper has also been provided to USAID Upper Volta.

While specific project elements remain to be developed and accepted through the approval process, CRS/Upper Volta visualizes this linkage being developed in the following national model : As a result of 22 years of activity in Upper Volta, CRS has been instrumental in helping some institutions move toward a self-sustaining capacity. As these activities, on an area basis, expand and interact, a community development process takes place which can be promoted toward self-sufficiency. Under the linkage concept a community would undertake a formal commitment to expand or strengthen elements of its infrastructure to meet community needs. In return, it would receive infrastructure development assistance and technical training related to project goals, as well as continued food assistance to relevant activities (MCH, SF, etc). Periodic evaluations would validate progress and serve as the basis for the next increment of support. With project funds being tied to local performance, the community would be directly involved in charting its future development. CRS/Upper Volta is discussing these concepts and their specific application with government, church and donor agency officials and will develop specific project frameworks for implementation beginning in 1982, beyond what is already taking place, e.g. USAID-funded Tenkodogo School District agricultural training and nutrition Education project (for which funding ends in 1982). This preamble is provided in order that the total scope of CRS activities can be better understood in the context of food aid and development. There now follows an explanation of Title II AER program elements planned for FY 1984.

.../...

2. Maternal-Child Health (Food and Nutrition Program for Preschool-Aged children) - addresses the problem of endemic child malnutrition by providing food assistance in a framework which permits the program to attack simultaneously three aspects of the problem: poverty, inadequate education and food consumption. By insuring adequate ration level distribution, accurate nutritional monitoring and a program of education/motivation based on change in the child's rate of growth, the food aid provides assistance to the recipients and their family by three means : 1) economic assistance to the family with the intention to facilitate change in the food budget in favor of the child; 2) monitoring of the child's growth; and 3) education/motivational assistance to the mother, enabling her to better care for her child and to see in real terms (the weight and health of her baby) the relationship between food and health.

Although precise qualitative definition is required for several program inputs such as the baby scale and the educational weight chart, the entire program (economic, nutritional, educational) is based on one central input assumption : that the ration provided corresponds to the economic need of the family as it applies to child feeding, and that it corresponds to the nutritional deficit of the child. A less than adequate ration means that the program cannot hope to reach its targeted nutritional objectives since the economic, nutritional and educational assistance plan cannot be implemented. Hence, the major food donor for the program, USAID, must allow for ration modification in times of nutritional emergency. Recipients for this program in FY 1984 will consist of 115,000 children and 15,000 mothers.

3. School Feeding (Food and Nutrition Program for Primary School Children) addresses the same problems as the preschool (MCH) program, but for children from the age of 6 to 13. As delineated in the 1981 USAID Evaluation, the program realizes multiple objectives - the FFP objectives of improved attendance, health, vigor, learning capacity and nutritional status, long-term goals of ensuring an adequate rate of growth, under the Growth Surveillance System, and introduction of nutritional education and ancillary activities such as school gardens. The evaluation concluded that in view of the high rates of malnutrition among school children in Upper Volta and the positive effect of school feeding on the nutritional status of those children, the program should continue to service all qualified schools. This program for FY 1984 will reach 245,000 students which reflects a 7% school population increase per year.

4. Food for Work/Welfare Assistance, Food for Work is a program which is intended to give needed food to needy households in return for a better nourished household and productive activity. This productive activity is carried out through socio-economic development projects which have independent objectives.

This approach exploits an economic practice which is no longer relevant in the western world, but which is well understood, and still current, in the developing areas, that is, the practicing of purchasing goods, not with cash, but with productive work or service. CRS is presently discussing modalities of this concept with the Minister of Rural Development in support

.../...

of the young farmer Training Centers (CFJA). These modalities are to be provided to USAID for approval.

5. Welfare assistance is also provided on a small scale for recipients who are unable, either temporarily or permanently, to be self-supportive. This food aid is often distributed by the agencies involved in a framework of Food for Work. Typical recipients are polio victims lepers, orphans and other handicapped. Totals of these two programs will number 23,000 during FY 1984. This figure is derived from 22,000 CFJA/FFW recipients for 5 months, and 8,000 general relief recipients for 12 months. Milk is not required in 1983 due to availability of an EEC Donation on a one-time basis. Accordingly milk will be required in 1984.

6. All food programs are country-wide.

7. Distribution to all centers - (over 2,000) is made from central CRS warehouses in Ouagadougou or Bobo-Dioulasso. A complete system of receipting and reporting insures that shipments reach their destination in their entirety. Partial transport costs are paid for by the recipients in both the preschool and school feeding programs, by the Upper Volta Government or local church organizations and village groups in the Food for Work and Welfare Assistance Program. Outreach grant (USAID) has been providing for partial transport costs for the Preschool and primary school recipients, but with the termination of that Grant CRS has been meeting with the Government (GOUV) about the possibility of the GOUV taking on additional transportation responsibility .

8. Upper Volta Government participation in the CRS Food program is extensive. In terms of logistic support it includes the paying of custom clearance charges, transportation costs within Ouagadougou and/or Bobo-Dioulasso from the point of discharge to the warehouses, some warehousing costs, and the salaries of government program personnel. Food misuse on the part of public employees is sanctioned severely by the Government, and the GOUV is willing to repay CRS food misuse claims by cutting salaries, if necessary. Collaboration in this area has increased greatly over the last year. UV Government real expenses for the Title II program are estimated to be \$ 890,000 in 1984.

C - Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures and Audits

CRS maintains three records-keeping systems : 1) receipting; 2) inventory, and 3) dispatch. Survey reports are performed on three different occasions : 1) on the ship's arrival at the port; 2) when the commodities are turned over to the inland transport company for transport to Upper Volta, and 3) when the food arrives at CRS warehouses in country. Inventory control is assured by stock registers, delineated by commodity, and stock cards at each warehouse listed by shipment and commodity which note all arrivals and departures. Dispatch control is assured by a notice of availability which is sent to the recipient center with a delivery authorization. The delivery authorization is returned to the warehouse, by the truck driver. When the truck is loaded at the warehouse, the delivery authorization and a warehouse stock notice are both signed and dated by driver and warehouseman. Upon arrival at the distribution center, the supervisor notes the quantity of food delivered, signs and dates the

.../...

availability notice, which serves as a receipt, and returns it to the CRS for recording.

D. Port facilities-practices

1. The port of Abidjan is one of the most modern and best-equipped in West Africa. Off-loading and storage facilities are more than adequate.

2. The Government of Ivory Coast allows survey reports to be performed at the port of Abidjan, and the Government of Upper Volta allows survey reports to be performed upon arrival of commodities in Upper Volta.

3. Charges other than duty do not present a problem, but for the Abidjan Port, charges are high.

4. CRS/Upper Volta is in process of testing the port of Lomé, Togo as an alternate port. If it proves feasible and reduces costs, it will be used for movement of foods to Ouagadougou.

E. In Country Storage, Transportation and Production Disincentive

1. Acceptable and adequate storage is available in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso. Because of the program growth and previous lack of sufficient warehouse facilities, CRS has rented a modern warehouse in Ouagadougou whose 6,000 MT normal capacity and 9,000 MT surge capacity is sufficient for all regular and emergency program needs in the Ouagadougou region (app. 70% of the distribution is through Ouaga). It is planned to retain this warehouse through FY 1983 or until CRS/Upper Volta is able to construct an adequate warehouse for its program needs, using Outreach II or other funds and GOUV donated land. Warehousing at Bobo-Dioulasso, our second distribution center, is also adequate to prevent commodity spoilage and waste.

2. Other than the rough and difficult secondary road network, there are no significant inland transportation problems. Transportation costs have been met by the individual centers and schools in conjunction with assistance from CRS/Upper Volta and the terminating USAID Outreach Project. Negotiations between CRS/Upper Volta and the Government, the Government taking an additional transport responsibility, have been proceeding favorably. This system is presently working very effectively.

3. CRS retains legal control of all food commodities until they are consumed by the recipient. The Upper Volta Government recognizes CRS's right to this control.

4. Production disincentive resulting from food aid is a function of the ratio of importation and local production, the ratio of consumption needs and local production and the pattern of distribution. Upper Volta has been consistently unable to meet its population's food needs. The tonnages provided by Title II in Upper Volta represent a very small percentage of Voltaic consumption and, since most of the tonnages are for the nutrition programs, dispersion of food is very great. Since the growth

.../...

represented in the 1984 AER results from new participants and not from ration increases, the ratio of food and recipient population remains largely the same. It is possible that food assistance for nutrition programming has a positive production incentive in that it improves the health of the growing population and increases their knowledge of correct consumption patterns (Nutritional training).

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Packaging

Not applicable.

G. Financing

1. Once the food arrives in the country, administrative costs including processing, storage and repackaging, are covered by CRS, Outreach funds, local Government participation, and local private organizations. Transport of food to program sites is financed by local participation, Outreach, and local private groups. The Minister of Education has concurred in an increased contribution to transportation costs for future school years by the parent's associations of the schools. This will assist in reducing the costs of the pending Outreach II Project (1982-1984) which provides a means to transport foods to distant, rural, preschool centers and schools.

2. The commodity containers are sold by the center or school directors, or returned to CRS for sale. The fixed price is 30 CFA (12 cents) for flour sacks. This year CRS will be receiving oil in barrel drums which will also be sold at market value. The receipts are used to finance program costs.

H. Acceptability

1. Not applicable.

2. The three types of food that will be used in the CRS 1984 program are NFD milk, cornmeal and vegetable oil. Cornmeal, milk and oil are very well accepted by the children and their parents. The milk is generally used in preparation of porridge for babies, or school children, it is use as an additive to the cornmeal, or for making milk products such as yogurt.

I. Program Publicity

1. The preschool program has a strong educational component to insure that the food is used as a dietary supplement for the child, not as a replacement of his normal diet. This component is being enhanced, as described under the MCH paragraph page. The program requirements of growth surveillance, education, and demonstrations are assured by regular supervisory visits of the nutrition staff. The origin of the food is well understood by the recipient both from explanations of the health workers and from the packaging of the food.

The school lunch program also has a growth surveillance component and an evolving nutrition education program. CRS is presently implementing a pilot Primary School Agricultural Training and Nutrition Education Project in order to establish a linkage between health, growth and food to bring nutrition education into the schools by a more integrated development scheme.

2. As the program is very well established in Upper Volta, publicity has not been a priority, organizations and local groups come to CRS to ask for the program and government officials are actively supportive. The only adverse program publicity comes primarily from expatriates who are against food assistance programs in general, and those whom they have influenced.

II - Contribution toward the functioning of the CRS/Upper Volta
Title II, Food Programs, FY 1984

DONOR	Requested Confirmed	Description	Total Value in Dollars	Percentage of Total
Private Local (Individual Contributions by mothers for the pre-school program, Parent Associations for the schools, religious groups village groups)	Confirmed	Warehousing, salaries and operational costs of program on site, transport of food for preschool school, feeding and FFW programs.	677,000	31%
Upper Volta Government (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development)	Confirmed	School program transport and storage of food, administrative salaries, ongoing administrative costs, food importation clearance processing.	943,000	43%
Title II Outreach II	Requested	New warehouses construction, excess transportation costs, food use control	205,000	9%
CRS Project Funds including Nutrition Training Support	Confirmed	Administrative cost of the Food and Nutrition Supervision, program vehicles, salaries.	205,000	9%
CRS Operating Fund	Confirmed	Salaries of general CRS staff, administrative warehousing, re-packaging, operating costs of food monitoring.	175,000	8%
TOTAL			2,205,000	

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII (Based on CRS Operational Plan)
PL 480 TITLE II

1. Country Upper Volta
Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. Maternal and Child HealthTotal Recipients 130

No of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>130</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>343.2</u>
<u>130</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>3,120</u>	<u>776.8</u>
<u>130</u>	<u>Oil^{1/}</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,287.0</u>
Total MCH	Total	7,800	2,407.0

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 245

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>245</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>2,205</u>	<u>242.5</u>
<u>245</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>6,615</u>	<u>1,647.1</u>
<u>245</u>	<u>Oil^{2/}</u>	<u>1,102.5</u>	<u>770.6</u>
<u>245</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>2,205</u>	<u>610.8</u>
Total School Feeding	Total	12,127.5	3,271.0

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients NONE

D. Food for Work CFJATotal Recipients 22

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>22</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>12.1</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>109.6</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Oil^{2/}</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Total Food for Work		605	160.1

E. Other (Specify) General Relief (Humanitarian).....Total Recipients 8

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>8</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>10.6</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>95.6</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Oil^{2/}</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>33.5</u>
Total Other	Total	528	139.7
	TOTAL		5,977.8

1/Oil in one gallon cans (1 kg/recipient/month)
2/Oil in fifty-five gallon drums (0,5kg/recipient/month)

USAID Review of the CRS FY 1984 Operational Plan

This narrative will (a) describe the relationship between the USAID CDSS and the CRS program, (b) provide a brief commentary on each CRS-proposed feeding category, and (c) fulfill certain mandatory requirements, e.g., Bellmon amendment statements, description of USAID monitoring, and status of multi-year planning strategies.

(a) CDSS-CRS Program and Relationships: A comparison of the USAID strategy priorities of increased food production and increased rural incomes, natural resources management, and health/population (refer "Summary Strategy Statement" section of this ABS) with the CRS program disaggregated by feeding category, reveals a moderate difference in the ordering of priorities. The highest priority CRS program, and second largest in size, is MCH. CRS proposes 130,000 MCH recipients in FY 1984, up from FY 83's 115,000. The program now works quite closely with two GOUV ministries: Social Affairs and Public Health.

CRS's second priority is the school feeding program. It is the largest, and growing, category: some 230,000 recipients in FY 1983, going to 245,000 recipients in FY 1984.

Both the CRS school feeding and maternal-child health programs address the problem of endemic child malnutrition and, as such, are linked to USAID's third priority of health. Within health, USAID's traditional response has been to improve the health status of Voltaics through potable water supply; planning, management and training assistance; and Title II food to address nutritional deficiencies. USAID would note, as major IBRD rural health investments come on stream in FY 1984, there may be opportunities to link the CRS program and the IBRD projects (the latter will reflect the benefit of AID planning assistance). The MCH program also offers some potential in support of increased food production. Increased conditionality from CRS to recipients could result in communal gardens, or village-level oil processing schemes, for example.

The CRS food for work category is primarily feeding of students at GOUV Young Farmer Training Centers (CFJA's). Some 22,000 will receive food over a five-month period. This category strongly relates to the Mission's framework of increased food production (our number one priority) by institution-building and training. Direct support of CFJA's under the Agricultural Sector Grant is being considered, as is continued and possibly increased placement of Peace Corps Volunteers.

The final category - Institutional Feeding - is directed toward those who are unable to be self-supportive: the elderly, lepers, polio victims, etc. This program provides humanitarian assistance and generates much local goodwill. It is a very modest part of the overall program, with about 8,000 recipients planned for FY 1984.

(b) USAID Comments by Feeding Category: the foregoing section has demonstrated a moderate difference in the ordering of priorities between the USAID CDSS and CRS programs. There is also room for improvement in the degree to which the Title II and USAID bilateral programs are integrated. Both issues concern us, as this past year has seen increasing direction from AID/W to truly integrate strategies and, if possible, on-the-ground programs. We cite, for example, 82 STATE 021304 on integration of PL 480 resources, and 82 STATE 134910 on draft Title II guidance, which speaks of careful examination of Title II programs in terms of (1) appropriateness of objectives given host country problems and priorities and USAID country development strategies, (2) adequacy of program design to meet program objectives, and (3) measured and/or estimated developmental impacts. ABS and CDSS guidance reinforce these points.

Both USAID and CRS have already taken some tentative steps. At the headquarters level, the Fall 1981 AID-CRS workshop generated the preparation by CRS of a "concept" paper on linkages between food aid and food production in Africa. At this writing, AID/W has yet to react to the CRS paper, which included a preliminary request for a sizeable, Africa-wide generic grant. At the local level, USAID and CRS have had several joint workshops to improve our mutual understanding of programs, and to discuss opportunities for greater collaboration. Nevertheless, we have the impression the key point of relating volag programs to CDSS priorities as envisioned in the references cited in previous paragraph has not yet been squarely addressed by CRS.

With the above framework in mind, there follows a brief discussion by feeding category of the CRS FY 1984 proposal (per the operational plan) and USAID's recommendations.

- school feeding: the CRS proposal reflects their commitment to service the population of all qualified schools. This has meant about a seven percent increase per year: 215,000 recipients in FY 1982, 230,000 in FY 1983 (AER), and 245,000 in FY 1984 (operational plan). In consideration of the CDSS's ranking of health as a lower priority, we propose a maximum school feeding level of 230,000 recipients in FY 1984. USAID does not necessarily identify with CRS's commitment to operate in all qualified schools; also CRS might wish to consider "graduating" those schools where nutrition levels are higher. If USAID and CRS can develop stronger linkages between this program and the CDSS, higher levels might be in order in future years.
- MCH: The FY 1984 operational plan proposes 130,000 recipients, an increase of 15,000 from FY 1983. In consideration of the significant health and nutrition benefits afforded by assistance to this age group, we propose a straightlined

level of 115,000; USAID will support increases if the program can develop demonstrable links to CDSS priority activities, e.g. food production/processing activities or, perhaps the program can be directly supportive of planned major investments (possibly identified with the help of a projected AID-financed health planning unit) in the rural health sector. Food aid impact is unquestionably higher on the MCH population than on those of school age. We view with concern therefore the relative sizes of these two CRS programs and suggest CRS redouble its efforts to reach the MCH eligible target group, even if at the expense of school feeding recipients.

- Food for Work: This program covers 22,000 CFJA recipients for a five-month period. This level is almost total coverage of the CFJA population. We support this program by reason of its relationship to our CDSS strategy.
- Institutional Feeding: We support continuation of this modest program of 8,000 recipients on humanitarian grounds.

These above recommendations have been discussed with CRS, who is in agreement with our assessment a moderate difference in CDSS-CRS priority setting exists. To the extent this is a serious issue, resolution will depend in part upon AID/W's reaction to this section of the ABS.

We do believe however, an increased dialogue over the next year must take place between CRS, USAID and the GOUV on greater integration of programs. Also, CRS should evaluate what we perceive as an imbalance between its own priorities and recipient levels.

(c) Other Business:

1. Multi-year planning: CRS does not have an approved multi-year plan for Upper Volta. One was drafted last year, and returned to CRS in May 1981 for consideration of USAID comments and redrafting. Neither does the CRS Operational Plan for FY 1984 indicate forward program levels, although USAID's proposals in (b) above, if accepted, provide an initial direction for out-year planning. As to a true multi-year plan, CRS would prefer to await the AID/W reaction to the CRS "concept" paper. Also, the CRS Upper Volta staff is in the midst of a turnover, and, given CRS staff ceilings, they will need help in producing a sound multi-year planning document. AID should be prepared to offer assistance in this regard if asked.

2. Audit and CRS Management: The most recent IG audit was in early 1979. There were only two minor recommendations, and these were promptly cleared. A self-audit begun in late 1981 has already resulted in improved submission of CSR's and RSR's. USAID expects to receive a copy of the audit later this year.

We give high marks to CRS management, especially in terms of commodity control, accountability and end-use verification. Backstopping from CRS/New York appears to be good.

3. Evaluation: The CRS program was evaluated by an outside team in early 1981 (refer PES 686-82-03). Although CRS has questioned the evaluation on conceptual grounds, the CRS local office has implemented many of the evaluation's recommendations. In general, the evaluation found the CRS program well-managed and consistent with the major thrust of GOUV policy.

4. Bellmon amendment considerations: We support and endorse this part of the CRS operational plan: specifically, we do not believe the CRS food aid is a disincentive to production. Also, adequate storage facilities exist to properly safeguard Title II food.

5. USAID Monitoring: CRS activities are monitored on a day-to-day basis by a locally hired food "monitor" supervised by a USDH. The USDH spends part of his time on FFP business, dealing with CRS on substantive program matters. Finally, we need and do receive, backstopping from the RFFPO in Abidjan. The services of this office have been first rate.

6. Supporting Projects: "Outreach" at present is the only FAA-funded activity related to the CRS Title II program. CRS presently views Outreach phasing out around 1985. CRS is also negotiating increased contributions from recipients and the GOUV.

Past FAA-funded activities have included a Sahel-funded "generic grant". This will end in FY 1982, but the idea has been revived as part of the CRS "concept paper" discussed above.

Finally, in the context of the local level USAID-CRS workshops and discussions, USAID has mentioned to CRS on several occasions the availability of OPG and AIP funds. We stand ready to favorably review and endorse any sound project proposals consistent with CDSS objectives.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII (Based on USAID Review)

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Upper Volta

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. Maternal and Child HealthTotal Recipients 115

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>115</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>2,760</u>	<u>303.6</u>
<u>115</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>2,760</u>	<u>687.2</u>
<u>115</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>1,138.5</u>
Total MCH	Total		<u>2,129.3</u>

B. School FeedingTotal Recipients 230

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>230</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>227.7</u>
<u>230</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>6,210</u>	<u>1,544.3</u>
<u>230</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>1,035 (B)</u>	<u>723.5</u>
<u>230</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>573.4</u>
Total School Feeding	Total		<u>3,070.9</u>

C. Other Child FeedingTotal Recipients NONE

D. Food for Work - CFJATotal Recipients 22

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>22</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>12.1</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>109.6</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>55 (B)</u>	<u>38.4</u>
Total Food for Work	Total	<u>605</u>	<u>160.1</u>

E. Other (Specify) Institutional.....Total Recipients 8

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>8</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>10.6</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>95.6</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>33.5</u>
Total Other	Total	<u>528</u>	<u>139.7</u>

TOTAL 5,500.0

ADDENDUM : AID FUNDED NON-BILATERAL ACTIVITIES

<u>PROJECT TITLE & NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIO- RITY 1/</u>	<u>START DATE</u>	<u>END DATE</u>	<u>AID OFFICE</u>	<u>In-COUNTRY LOP COST (\$000)</u>
1. CILSS Staffing and Support (625-0911)	H	76	85	AFR/SWA	5,332
2. Integrated Pest Management Research (625-0928)	H	77	83	USAID/UV	25,280 2/
3. AIPs					
a) Rural Artisan Training	M	80	82	USAID/UV	257
b) Forestry	M	80	82	"	50
c) Fisheries	M	80	82	"	39
d) Agro-forestry (Yatenga)	M	81	83	"	56
4. SAFGRAD (686-0393)	H	77	83	AFR/RA	13,900 2/
5. Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (698-0398)	H	77	82	AFR/RA	500
6. Oncho-Control (698-0399)	H	74	85	AFR/RA	unknown
7. Rural Regional Development Training PAID (698-0405)	M	78	82	AFR/RA	unknown
8. Regional Remote Sensing West Africa (698-0420)	M	78	83	AFR/RA	2,590
9. Env. Training & Management (698-0427)	M	80	84	AFR/RA	unknown
10. Entente Food Production (626-0203)	L	78	83	REDSO/WA	unknown
11. Entente Livestock (626-0204)	L	78	82	REDSO/WA	unknown
12. Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (698-0421)	M	79	86	AFR/RA	unknown

1/ H = High, M = Medium, L = Low

2/ Amount for all countries

ADDENDUM : AID FUNDED NON-BILATERAL ACTIVITIES

<u>PROJECT TITLE & NUMBER</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>START DATE</u>	<u>END DATE</u>	<u>AID OFFICE</u>	<u>In-COUNTRY LOP COST (\$000)</u>
13. Demographic Data Collection and Analysis (625-0917)	L	78	85	USAID/Mali	unknown
14. Sahel Water Data Network and Management II (625-0940)	L	82	86	USAID/Niger	unknown
15. Niger River Basin Development (625-0944)	L	82	86	USAID/Niger	unknown
16. Regional Financial Management (625-0950)	H	82	86	AFR/SWA	unknown
17. Project Outreach (904-0006)	M	79	83	FVA/FFP	900 (est)
18. Local Revenue Administration (931-5303)	H	81	82	S&T/MSD	300 (est)
19. Save The Children Federation Matching Grant (unknown)	L	82	83	FVA/PVC	37
20. World Relief Corporation (unknown)	L	80	unk.	FVA/PVC	unknown

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

696 - UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG G DATE	-TOTAL COST- L INIT FIN AUTH PLAN	OBLIG FY 81	FY 81 PIPF LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY 84 FUNDED THRU	FY 85 OBLIG	FY 86 OBLIG	FY 87 OBLIG	ITEM NO
					1982 OBLIG- ATTIONS	1983 EXPEND- ITURES					
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION											
6960203		VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT									
	G 76	78 1813 1813	1798	60		60					8052
6960212		ONCHD FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT									
	G 78	78 500 500	500	141		141					8056
6960215		EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS									
	G 77	80 2323 2323	2323	219		219					8058
											50

APPROPRIATION TOTAL	4636	4636	4621	420		420					
GRANT	4636	4636	4621	420		420					
LOAN											

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

6960211		STRENGTHENING WOMENS ROLES IN DEV									
	G 77	79 667 667	667	190		120					8054
6960226		NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL									
	G 78	79 1700 1700	1700	1230		245		420			8066

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA
BUREAU FOR AFRICA

486 - UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT NUMBER	AND TITLE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY 84 FUNDED THRU	FY 84 APL	FY 85 OBLIG	FY 86 OBLIG	FY 87 OBLIG	ITEM NO
		FY 1982	FY 1983						
G DATE	-TOTAL COST- L INIT FIN AUTH PLAN	OBLIG- THRU FY 81 PIPE- LINE	EXPEND- ITURES	OBLIG- ITURES	EXPEND- ITURES	OBLIG- ITURES	EXPEND- ITURES	OBLIG- ITURES	
6860212	ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT								
G 78 P1	1673 712 692	292 414	150 277						8057
6860215	EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS								
G 77 P0	200 200 155								8050
6860221	AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT								
G 78 P2	9457 6000 3319 6000 SUBST	0- 1000	1025 1800	463 1500					8064 52
6860228	RURAL WATER SUPPLY								
G 79 P2	12280 12280 8277 4845	2335 1445	3,000 2400						80671
6860231	SEGENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)								
G 78 P2	4956 4956 3356 764	1326 836	1601 1177						8069
6860235	FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT								
G 79 P1	5958 5958 5581	1700 1150	2,210 1470						8070
6860243	GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT								
G 80 P1	2381 2381 2080	600 537	731 530						8071
6860244	EASTERN REGION FOOD PRODUCTION								
G 81 P4	2000 3000 2000 2000	30 550	845 1110	500					8072
6860245	FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION								
G 81 P1	1600 1600 1581	476 531	563 482						8073
6860247	RURAL ROADS II								
G 82 P5	6297 4000	6297 3500	600 1400						8074
6860249	SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)								
G 81 P3	1650 2300 1650 1650	650	0- 490	635					8075
6860250	STRENGTHENING VOLUNTARY SECTOR DEV								
G 82 P4	2200	0- 2200	0- 2200	1255 500					8076

