

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1984

Senegal



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USAID / SENEGAL

FY 1984

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

May 28, 1982

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May 31, 1982

ABS NARRATIVE

USAID/Senegal submitted its CDSS for review in March, 1981. The CDSS presented a strategy for achieving food self-sufficiency in Senegal by 2000, by increased per capita agricultural production and improved marketing and storage practices. A year later, the USAID presented a CDSS Supplement, which set forth details of the strategy in the areas of health, training, and evaluation. Following the review of this Supplement in April, 1982, AID/Washington approved the Senegal CDSS, but with a major recommendation: that the USAID should present at the time of the review of the FY 1984 Annual Budget Submission a fresh justification for its project and non-project assistance in view of Senegal's severe economic difficulties.

This recommendation was prompted by an analysis of Senegal's economy after the effects of the disastrous 1980/81 peanut harvest were fully known. The analysis, prepared for the USAID under contract with Louis Berger, Inc., and submitted together with the CDSS Supplement, underlined the gravity of the situation and proposed various USAID responses ("Macro-Economic Issues and AID Assistance", Firouz Vakil, December, 1981).

The present narrative will respond to the concern that the urgency of Senegal's requirements may invalidate the FY 1983 CDSS Strategy. In answering this and other more general points of guidance, the narrative will proceed in three parts: (1) a summary of Senegal's economic position following the most recent harvest, to place Dr. Vakil's report in perspective; (2) a comment on the continued appropriateness of the CDSS strategy; and (3) a note on the CDSS strategy as it embodies the new emphases of the current Administration.

1. Economic crisis and reform: an up-date

The CDSS, prepared in January 1981, took as its starting point Senegal's "worst economic and financial crisis since Independence in 1960." The causes of this crisis were several. First, drought severely affected three out of four harvests in the years 1977/78 to 1980/81, combined with comparatively poor world market prices for peanuts and phosphates, then Senegal's leading exports. Second, despite the sharp fall in production and in national revenues, the Government attempted to preserve the purchasing power of the population. Farmers debts were forgiven in 1978; the public wage bill was raised by 36 percent in 1979; price increases in key imports such as rice and sugar were absorbed by government subsidies.

Thus, while real GDP per capita fell by 18 percent between 1977 and 1981, real consumption was permitted to continue at approximately the same levels, with the results that Senegal's current account deficit rose from 3.6 percent of GDP in 1977 to 21 percent of GDP in 1981. Although the Government continued large external borrowings, which began during the 1974 commodity boom, Senegal's balance of payments deficit increased from half of one percent of GDP in 1977 to 8 percent of GDP in 1981. Meanwhile, Senegal's outstanding external debt made a spectacular rise over the decade, from less than 11 percent of GDP at the end of 1972 to 61 percent of GDP by the end of 1981.

Finally, poor management in the public sector, including the parastatals, further contributed to Senegal's economic and fiscal crisis. ONCAD, which held the monopoly on the provision of inputs to farmers, accumulated a debt of more than \$220 million (CFAF 65 billion) (CFAF 300 = \$1.00, current rates) before it was finally abolished in August, 1980. The Stabilization Fund (CPSP) and the central administration also accumulated important deficits. By June, 1981 the total internal arrears of the Central Government and parastatals (including ONCAD) amounted to \$500 million (CFAF 150 billion) or \$67 million (CFAF 20 billion) more than total government revenues in the preceding year.

Government's introduction in December, 1979 of a comprehensive economic Reform Plan, the so-called "Plan de Redressement", signalled the beginning of the attempt, over time, to reverse the policies and malpractices at the heart of the difficulty. Developed in close consultation with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, Senegal's Reform Plan was conceived in two phases. The first, originally scheduled for two years (1980-1981), aimed to stabilize the economy, with primary emphasis on reducing the gap in balance of payments. The second phase, projected to cover a three year period (1982-1985), was intended to stimulate economic growth at 4 percent of GDP annually, principally by increasing agricultural production.

While the time required for stabilization was underestimated and has subsequently been lengthened (1981-1984), the Government has retained the character of the reform measures themselves. The Government faces Presidential and legislative elections in March, 1983. Nevertheless, its resolve to overhaul the economic system has been stiffened by the Stand-By Agreement signed with the IMF in September, 1981 and reinforced by the general tenor of conditionality maintained by major donors, including USAID, France and the World Bank. Thus, the Government of President Abdou Diouf has proceeded to implement these reforms probably as rapidly as limited management capacity and political tolerance will permit.

Senegal's efforts at reform, albeit mixed, combined with a favorable harvest in 1981/82 and with continuing donor support, have achieved the beginnings of an improved economic situation in 1982. Peanut production doubled between 1980 and 1981. Despite a 40 percent decline in the export price of peanut oil, export earnings this year are expected to increase five-fold. As a partial result, Senegal's overall balance of payments deficit is expected to decline dramatically, from \$193 million in 1981 to \$88 million in CY 1982. New external borrowings have been drastically limited, so that together with increased exports, Senegal's debt service ratio has declined from 28.4 percent of export earnings in 1981 to 22 percent in 1982. Senegal's indebtedness to the West African Monetary Union will be cut in half by June, 1982.

A series of reform measures have had their effect on internal imbalances, not always favorably. Agriculture producer prices were raised cross the board in April, 1981; most notable was the rise in the price of peanuts from CFAF 50/kg to CFAF 70/kg. With the doubling of production in 1981/82, this price increase has meant a welcome boost in income for the Senegalese farmer. But with the 40 percent decline noted above, the world price for peanut oil in March, 1982 was 20 percent below Senegal's combined production and marketing costs.

To reduce the public finance deficit imposed by the fall in peanut oil prices, the Government agreed in February, 1982 under the Stand-By with the IMF to eliminate the high (80 percent) fertilizer subsidies in the 1982 crop season. In April, however, the Government judged this decision to be politically untenable and reversed its position, which will bring about a conflict with the IMF but probably not a break-off of the Stand-By, given Senegal's overall adherence to the IMF conditions.

In other areas of the Reform, the Government has acted with considerable consistency and resolve to contain the deficit of the 1981/82 government budget to \$67 million (CFAF 20 billion) and of the Stabilization Fund (CPSP) to \$45 million (CFAF 13.5 billion), as agreed to with the IMF. The Government has raised consumer prices for all major items. Most significantly, in January, 1982, rice prices were increased 30 percent, from CFAF 80/kg to CFAF 105/kg. In another major area, Government agreed to hold its monthly wage bill at December, 1981 levels until the end of the Fiscal Year (June 30) by freezing wages and benefits and by halting recruitment. Government also achieved a saving of \$22 million (CFAF 6.5 billion) below original estimates for the 1981/82 fiscal year by winning the consent of foreign governments in October, 1981, at the Paris Donors Conference, to support the domestic components ("counterpart costs") of capital programs. In January, 1982, Government reached agreement with the IMF on performance criteria for the reduction of large arrears in the public sector, a major obstacle to the recovery and growth of private enterprise in Senegal.

The stabilization phase of the Reform Plan, as revised, is now set to cover the three Senegalese fiscal years, 1981/82 to 1983/84. An IMF Team arrived in Dakar in late May, 1982 to forge further agreements with the Government on performance criteria for the control of the public wage bill, for the solvency of the Stabilization Fund (including measures to increase the participation of the private sector in peanut production and marketing), and for the consolidation of public sector accounts. Each IMF Review, spaced at four month intervals, had by May become a major economic event in Senegal, generally painful but usually productive of concrete steps towards economic stability, conditioned always in part upon the annual potency of the rains.

2. The CDSS Strategy Revisited

What has distinguished Senegal from most other oil-importing African countries in the past two years has not been the fact of severe economic difficulty. The same grim picture of declining per capita productivity, balance of payments and fiscal crises has been graphically drawn for Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole (IBRD, An Agenda for Action, 1981).

Rather, Senegal's particular interest, shared with a few other African states, has lain in the existence of a comprehensive economic Reform Plan, drawn up with the World Bank and IMF, supported by the entire donor community, and implemented steadily, if unevenly, despite the effects of two successive drought years. The additional fact that the Government is bound in March, 1983 to defend these policies in free Presidential and legislative elections makes Senegal's case perhaps unique in Tropical Africa. The stakes of eventual success or failure are correspondingly high.

The question for U.S. economic assistance in such circumstances becomes: to what degree does the A.I.D. program succeed in supporting the goals of the Government's Reform? Specifically, for Senegal, is the strategy presented in the FY 1983 CDSS Supplement best suited to ensuring the implementation of the Plan de Redressement, as modified by economic circumstances? Additionally, for present purposes: how does the USAID Program take account of Dr. Vakil's recommendations? The following assumes a certain familiarity with the CDSS and Supplement, and does not make space for a point by point recapitulation.

We have seen that Senegal's Reform Plan has two broad objectives, to stabilize the economy (with particular emphasis on the balance of payments) and to stimulate economic growth, principally in the agriculture sector. The FY 1983 CDSS, designed in the year following the launching of the Plan in December, 1979, was deliberately constructed to support these two objectives.

The CDSS recommended the use of both project and non-project means, through both private and governmental institutions, as most appropriate to achieve particular ends of the Reform.

Immediately after announcement and passage of the reform, the Government and the USAID carried out a six month Joint Assessment of the AID program and its macro-economic context. The Joint Assessment, recommended three principal modifications to the USAID program as it then stood. Solidly embedded in the new CDSS strategy, drafted at the end of 1980, these new departures were as follows.

a. First, the USAID should lay a greater emphasis upon non-project assistance, to serve a number of purposes. The Joint Assessment had been quite clear as to the onset of economic crisis in Senegal, vividly depicted by the macro-economist on the USAID side, Professor Elliot Berg. Non-project assistance would help to ease Senegal's balance of payments difficulties. It would at the same time provide local currencies to compensate for internal budget stringencies and the consequent lack of counterpart funds for productive undertakings. Finally, a sufficient magnitude of non-project assistance in support of sectoral and national programs would serve the USAID as a means of engaging the Government in policy dialogue, both on its own and in conjunction with other donors. Accordingly, if the budget requested for FY 1983 and FY 1984, as set forth in this ABS, is approved, including Title III, the Economic Support Fund and the Agriculture Sector Grant, over 60 percent of the bilateral program in those years will be delivered in the form of non-project assistance. We are recommending that ESF funds be made available in FY 1985, as well. This proportion directly coincides with Dr. Vakil's recommendation in favor of increased non-project aid.

b. Second, partially by use of these local currency generations, the USAID should open a second line of assistance directly to rural producer associations, while continuing efforts to pare back the Government's Regional Development Agencies (RDA's) and to make them effective as extension services. This second track should be opened in the context of improving terms of trade for the rural sector and the increasing privatization of marketing and services. Accordingly, if the FY 1983 and FY 1984 budgets presented in this document materialize, the USAID will undertake two new initiatives, with rural entrepreneurs and with PVO's, to reach directly community organizations in the three regions of AID emphasis and with highest production potential: the Fleuve, Sine Saloum, and Casamance. Meanwhile, USAID production programs involving the three RDA's responsible for these regions -- SAED, SODEVA, and SOMIVAC, respectively -- will continue with the purpose of achieving the goals of the contract-plans as signed with the Government, a further innovation of the Reform program. The "second track" to producers provides support for the Reform in several ways, notably in

encouraging farmers to accept greater responsibility through true cooperative organizations and in encouraging private initiative, particularly in the marketing field.

c. Third, the CDSS maintained, the USAID should participate in establishing a consultative group, chaired by the Government, to mobilize maximum donor support and to concentrate this support upon achievement of the goals of stabilization and production set forth in the Plan de Redressement. The steps taken to establish Government-chaired coordinating groups at national, sector, and project levels have been recounted in the recent CDSS Supplement. In addition, the USAID plans to engage the services of three full-time economists, beginning in August, 1982, to address macro-economic Reform issues, micro-economic evaluation issues, and overall AID program questions. This in-house expertise, together with the Michigan State, Princeton, and USDA policy research programs underway in April, 1982, will greatly strengthen the Mission's ability to join in substantive dialogue with both multilateral and other bilateral donors, as well as with Government, in support of the Reform Plan. The USAID economists will combine with the U.S. Embassy economic/commercial unit into a joint office located at USAID which will be responsible, among other things, for monitoring Senegal's economic health and the progress of the Reform. This innovation corresponds with a major recommendation of the Vakil Report.

In summary, the USAID believes that the CDSS strategy is well conceived to further Senegal's Reform Plan, both in balance of payments support and in the increase of agriculture production through the restructuring of the rural sector. In the programs outlined in the CDSS, as well as through developments sketched above and detailed in the CDSS Supplement, the Mission is incorporating Dr. Vakil's analysis and acting in accord with his four recommendations: for greater non-project assistance, for improved macro-economic monitoring, for a coordinated donor strategy, and for a regular dialogue with the Government to encourage structural reforms. We return to the importance of this dialogue in the section immediately following.

3. The USAID welcomes the Administration's new emphases because, as entirely appropriate to the Senegal situation, they come in support of the Reform Plan and, hence, of important elements of the CDSS.

The first, emphasizing the importance of the reform of the economic policy framework, is obviously in direct accord with the objectives of the Plan de Redressement. This Plan, as we have seen, underscores the need for stabilization and economic

growth. The Reform Plan seeks to reduce the role of the Government and parastatals in production and marketing, with a more systematic reliance on market mechanisms and economic incentives to encourage private investment and guide national production. As the foregoing discussion has shown, Government under the Plan is reducing or eliminating subsidies on major consumer items and is raising prices to rural producers across the board. Thus over the past 18 months, Senegal's urban consumer, favored in the past over the rural producer, has suffered a 20 percent decline in purchasing power. At the same time, between June 1980 and March 1982, Senegal's Reform policies have allowed the overvalued exchange rate to depreciate by 14 percent, discouraging imports and tending to alleviate the trade imbalance. Also, as discussed above, the Government in close consultation with the IMF and World Bank, as well as with France, is seeking to contain budget deficits and reduce payment arrears by introducing policy changes in the areas of price and tax measures, control of public expenditure, capital investment, and money and credit.

The USAID is actively encouraging this economic policy reform in dialogue and in practice. In dialogue, at the top levels of government, the Mission Director and his Deputy meet regularly with the Minister of Plan, the Minister of Rural Development, and the Prime Minister's office to discuss Government policy and the AID program. In practical terms, the USAID is conditioning the approval of all U.S. non-project support, expected to reach \$24 million in FY 1984, upon the satisfactory continuation of relations with the IMF, either under a Stand-By Agreement or an Extended Fund Facility. Similarly, at a sector level, the Mission intends to initiate the \$25 million Agriculture Sector Grant program in FY 1982 to provide local currency support for the Government's reform of rural institutions, including cooperatives and credit. The annual commitment of funds will depend upon the Government's pronouncement of specific reforms which are required if the funds are to be used for the purposes intended.

Regarding the second new emphasis, the private sector, the CDSS takes as its first essential condition for Senegal's attainment of food self-sufficiency by 2000, the relaxation of central government control over the factors of rural production in favor of a freer, more efficient system. Under the Reform Plan, the Government is seeking to encourage small-, medium-, and large-scale enterprises, to stimulate both production and employment. As we have seen, the Diouf Administration has taken steps to reduce large public arrears which have discouraged private activity. With World Bank assistance, the Government has founded SONEPI to provide technical assistance and a guaranteed fund for small enterprise. The Government

has also inaugurated a program to help small businesses through regional Chambres des Métiers, through small industrial parks, and by awarding contracts of less than \$20,000 to local firms. Of greater fundamental importance, the Government under the Reform has declared its intent to reconstruct the cooperative system by forming village sections and granting them powers to receive bank credit. Government institutions are to withdraw from the supply of farmer inputs and the marketing of production. Suppliers and oil factories are already assuming these functions.

The USAID is under no illusion that Senegal's inefficient and ineffective socialist apparatus will give way overnight to an open market system. Nevertheless, the CDSS has prepared the Mission to offer tangible support in this direction. The PVO Sector Grant and Rural Small Enterprises projects, recommended as part of this ABS submission, will concentrate specifically on the stimulation of local producer groups and businesses. The Agriculture Sector Grant, under PP design, will support agriculture credit and training for village cooperatives. The Mission's ongoing projects with Senegal's RDA's will help them to carry out their purpose under the Reform to turn over various of their functions to the private sector. Meanwhile, the joint AID/Embassy Economic-Commercial Unit, when established in August, 1982, will be continuing to work with interested U.S. private sector sources to avail themselves of the opportunities available under Senegal's newly revised investment code.

The third new emphasis, development of human resources and institutional capacity, is directly addressed at considerable length in the recent CDSS Supplement which was reviewed in April (see CDSS Supplement, "Human Resources Development", pp. 34-57, January, 1982). We will not attempt to restate this sub-strategy here. The USAID will place greatest emphasis upon the building of institutions, such as village groups, which can be directly productive. Secondarily, the Mission will support institutions which themselves, either as training bodies or as extension services, are required for the optimal performance of producer groups. Specifically, the Mission supports actions to improve the three major RDA's as extension agencies. The USAID in 1982 will enter into a multi-year project with the National School for Applied Economics (ENEA) to train rural Senegalese at middle and lower levels in project design, implementation, and evaluation. In the present submission, the Mission considers support in the Budget Year to Senegal's new university level Institute for Rural Development (INDR). But given the urgent economic stringencies Senegal faces, the Mission will continue to abide by the CDSS criteria for project selection. These criteria emphasize, first and foremost, the stimulation of productive forces and limit investments to those institutions whose social value clearly equals or exceeds the amount required to maintain them.

The fourth and final emphasis of the new administration -- technology, transfer, and extension -- are, like institutional development, an integral part of the USAID program. In a real sense, every current and proposed USAID activity in some way contributes to both. Towards the general end of better agriculture planning and production, however, three programs are particularly dedicated to technology transfer.

The Low Cost Energy project will seek not only to develop prototype solar, wind, and bio-gas systems to provide for Senegal's rural energy needs. It will also strengthen Senegal's institutional base (the Ministry for Scientific and Technical Research - SERST) to continue to find, test, and adapt appropriate energy technology after the project ends. The National Plan for Land Use project, already ongoing, will both prepare a Land Use Plan based upon satellite technology, and will also ensure the capability of Senegalese institutions to use satellite systems to improve the national land use plan and keep it current. Finally, USAID's assistance to agricultural research is funded under a half-dozen activities including Title III, Casamance Integrated Development, Cereals II Production, and OMVS Agriculture Research II. Taken together, these efforts will make a major contribution to the fundamental reorganization of Senegal's structure of research, as well as to the very manner in which agriculture research is conducted. Leading in this regard, Michigan State University has recently begun a significant farm systems research program (Agriculture Research and Planning, Title XII) with Senegal's Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA). This project will run in its first phase through FY 1985, and will provide the central thrust for new directions in agriculture research in Senegal in the 1980's.

Conclusion

Senegal's economic crisis is severe. The structural causes of the crisis within the policies and institutions of the State are profound. Taken together with an ever present vulnerability to recurrent drought and the susceptibility of peanut oil exports to world market competition, Senegal's economic prospects for the short and medium term are not bright.

Yet there are signs that the longer term may be different. Under the Government's soundly conceived structural Reform Plan, the move towards economic stabilization has begun. The Government is taking first steps towards decentralization and making new openings towards the private sector. These moves, in turn, will permit better applied research, more effective exploitation of irrigation potential, and the production and marketing of greater varieties of goods. The Reform Plan

has won the general support of the donor community, both bilateral and multilateral. The Plan thus remains a live set of targets and purposes, at the heart of the policy dialogue.

The FY 1983 CDSS is designed to give maximum support to Senegal's Reform program. The CDSS solidly incorporates each of the Administration's new emphases. By the close of FY 1983, all major elements required to implement the Mission strategy over the Planning Period will be in place. In sum, the CDSS program represents the Agency's best considered approach to assist Senegal to overcome its current economic difficulties and to achieve a more productive future.

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

Country/Office Senegal

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD		
				1985	1986	1987
Sahel Development Programs	16,500	16,900	20,000	22,500	25,000	27,000
Contraceptive Requir.	--	(1,218)	(1,029)	--	--	--
Regional Funds	(2,625)	(4,378)	(4,104)	(5,323)	(6,351)	(6,443)
Total DA	16,500	16,900	20,000	22,500	25,000	27,000
<u>Economic Support Fund</u>						
Grants	--	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total ESF	--	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--
Total DA and ESF	16,500	26,900	30,000	32,500	25,000	27,000

PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III)	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Title II	5,700	6,600	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,500

<u>Total Personnel</u>						
USDH (Work Years)		25	25	25	25	25
IDI " "		--	2	--	--	--
FNDH " "		19	19	19	19	19

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

Country/Office Senegal

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1982	FY 1983	FISCAL YEAR 1984
<u>SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</u>			
0202 Bakel Range & Livestock	1,600	--	--
0205 Casamance Regional Dev.	3,000	4,000	3,900
0217 Family Health I	500	--	--
0218 SAED Training	1,100	--	--
0219 Fuelwood Production I	600	--	--
0222 Youth Job Development	750	500	--
0223 Ag. Research & Planning	950	1,000	1,000
0224 SODESP livestock	--	--	970
0233 National Plan for Land Use	1,000	--	--
0235 Cereals Production II	2,500	2,000	790
0242 Rural Health Services II	--	1,000	1,940
0246 Low Cost Energy	--	1,000	750
0248 Family Health Services II	--	--	1,000
0249 Agriculture Sector Grant	4,000	5,000	5,000
0252 Rural Small Enterprise	--	900	900
0256 Rural Management (ENEA)	500	500	750
0260 PVO Sector Grant	--	1,000	1,000
0261 Ag. Sector Training (INDR)	--	--	1,000
0263 Peanut Basin Plan. & Prod.	--	--	1,000
0264 Food Industry Development	--	--	--
0265 Casamance Reg. Dev. II	--	--	--
0267 Ag. Research & Plan. II	--	--	--
0268 National Plan for Land Use II	--	--	--
0269 Ag. Sector Grant II	--	--	--
Sub-Total	16,500	16,900	20,000

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

Country/Office Senegal

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1984</u>
<u>REGIONAL FUNDS</u>			
625-0251 Land Resource Regeneration (OPG)	(500)	--	--
625-0957 OMVS Agricultural Research	(352)	(81)* (2,700)	(87)* (2,900)
625-0958 OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	(25)	(225)* (900)	(25)* (1,000)
625-0621 OMVS Integrated Development	--	(2,200)* (7,600)	(2,200)* (7,600)
625-0928.1 Food Crop Protection	(429) (2,430) <u>1/</u>	(300)* (1,550) <u>1/</u>	(250)* (1,039) <u>1/</u>
625-0929 Plan, Management & Research (excludes OMVS/RBDO)	(937)	(580)	(550)
625-0936.7 Sahel Manpower Development	(240)	(850)	(850)
625-0980.1 Human Rights	(17)	(17)	(17)
625-9901 Special Self-Help	(125)	(125)	(125)
Sub-Total	(2,625)	(4,378)	(4,104)
TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	16,500	16,900	20,000
<u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</u>			
685-0262 Economic Support Fund	--	10,000	10,000
TOTAL DA, REGIONAL AND ESF	16,500	26,900	30,000

* Senegal component

1/ excludes IPM

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Country/Office
SENEGAL

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)	FY 1982		FY 1983		1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS			ITEM #					
	G/L	TITLE			INITIAL	FINAL	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	OBL		EXP	OBL	EXP		FUND TO MO/YR	1985	1986	1987	FUTURE YEAR
685-0202	G	Bakel Range & Livestock	1975	1982	0	5	2	1	183	1,600	1,500	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0205	G	Casamance Regional Development	1978	1984*	23.7	23.7	8	.56	8,56	3,000	6,600	4,000	---	---	---	---		
685-0208	G	Small Irrigated Perimeters	1977	1981	2.4	2.4	1	.872	1,872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0210	G	Rural Health Services	1977	1982*	1.8	1.8	1	.085	1,085	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0217	G	Family Health I (OPG PVO IR)	1979	1982	1.4	1.9	1	.379	1,379	500	340	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0218	G	SAED Training (PVO UR)	1978	1982	4.5	4.5	2	.502	2,502	1,100	2,227	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0219	G	Fuelwood Production I	1979	1982*	3.1	3.4	1	.309	1,309	600	1,040	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0222	G	Youth Job Development (OPG UR)	1979	1983*	1.8	3.0	8	.663	750	750	1,463	500	---	---	---	---		
685-0223	G	Ag. Research & Planning	1981	1985	5.0	5.0	1	.500	1,865	950	1,865	1,000	---	---	---	---		
685-0224	G	SODESP Livestock	1979	1983	8.0	8.0	4	.669	4,669	---	2,342	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0233	G	National Plan for Land Use	1981	1982	2.0	2.0	9	.977	1,000	2,500	2,200	2,000	---	---	---	---		
685-0235	G	Cereals Production II	1980	1984	7.7	7.7	1	.513	1,513	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0239	G	CARITAS Village Groups AIP	1979	1982	0.2	0.2	1	.121	121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0240	G	Lowland Fisheries	1979	1979	0.2	0.2	5	.50	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0242	G	Rural Health Services II	1983	1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0243	G	Africare Reforestation (PVO UR)	1980	1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0246	G	Low Cost Energy	1983	1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0247	G	Africare - Village Woodlots (PVO UR & PC)	1980	1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0248	G	Family Health Services II (OPG PVO IR)	1984	1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0249	G	Agricultural Sector Grant	1982	1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0250	G	Millet Transformation	1981	1981	0.5	0.5	5	.500	500	4,000	1,000	5,000	---	---	---	---		
685-0252	G	Rural Small Enterprise	1983	1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0254	G	Fisheries Resource Assessment	1981	1981	0.2	0.2	1	.120	120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0255	G	Management of Research	1981	1981	0.1	0.1	6	.66	66	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0256	G	Rural Management (ENEAE)	1982	1985	3.0	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0260	G	PVO Sector Grant (OPG UR & IR)	1983	1987*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0261	G	Ag. Sector Training (INDR)	1984	1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0263	G	Peanut Basin Planning & Prod.	1984	1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
685-0264	G	Food Industry Development	1986	1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

* Indicate final obligation date differs from FY 83 CP

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST (000)	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/84	FY 1982		FY 1983		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				ITEM #
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AAPL	FUNDED TO MO/YR	1985	1986	
685-0265	Casamance Regional Dev. II	G	1985	1989	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	4,000	5,000	--
685-0267	Ag. Research & Planning II	G	1986	1990	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,200	1,000	2,800
685-0268	National Plan for Land Use II	G	1985	1987	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	--	1,500	--
685-0269	Ag. Sector Grant II	G	1987	1991	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,100	19,900
	TOTAL DA				56.195.0	27,473	16,500	26,200	16,900	23,887	20,000	22,500	25,000	27,000	27,300
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND														
685-0262	Economic Support Fund (ESF)	G	1983	1985	30.0	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	10,000	--	--	--
	TOTAL ESF				30.0						10,000	10,000			
	REGIONAL FUNDS														
625-0251	Land Resource Regeneration (OPG)	G	1982	1982	0.5	--	(500)	(100)	--	(400)	--	--	--	--	--
625-0270	Regional Business Mgt. (ESGE)	G	1985	1990	0.7	--	(429)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
625-0928	Food Crop Protection	G	1979	1984	8.3	(1,820)	(2,430)	(100)	(300)	(250)	(250)	3/85	(1,000)	(1,000)	(4,000)
625-0957	DMVS Agricultural Research	G	1982	1987	13.0	--	(352)	(81)	(300)	(300)	(1,039)	3/85	(6)	(9)	(51)
625-0958	DMVS Groundwater Monitoring	G	1982	1985	4.0	--	(1,174)	(270)	(225)	(250)	(2,900)	3/85	(12,000)	(3,000)	(1,700)
625-0621	DMVS Integrated Development	G	1983	1989	62.0	--	(1,000)	(900)	(2,200)	(280)	(2,200)	3/85	(1,100)	--	--
625-0929	Planning Mgt. & Research (excludes OMVS/RBDO)	G	- Annual	-	NA	--	(937)	(937)	(580)	(450)	(550)	--	(650)	(750)	800
625-0936.7	Sahel Manpower Development	G	- Annual	-	NA	--	(240)	(240)	(850)	(700)	(850)	N/A	850	(850)	850
625-0980.1	Human Rights	G	- Annual	-	NA	--	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	(17)	N/A	(17)	(17)	(17)
625-9901	Special Self-Help	G	- Annual	-	NA	--	(125)	(120)	(125)	(130)	(125)	N/A	(125)	(125)	(125)
	TOTAL REGIONAL				8.3	(1,820)	(2,625)	(1,514)	(4,378)	(2,777)	(4,104)		5,323	(6,351)	(6,443)
	TOTAL DA, ESF and REGIONAL				56.4	27,473	16,500	26,900	23,887	23,887	20,000	22,500	25,000	27,000	27,300
	Senegal Component														
	1 Excludes IPM														

* Senegal Component
AUG 1983 (4-81)

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUR PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #		
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP	1984 AACL	1984 FUNDED TO MO/YR	1985	1986		1987	FUTURE YEAR
			AUTH PLAN				ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)										
685-0201	DROUGHT RELIEF Cereals Production I	G	1978	1979	3.8 3.8	77	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
685-0202	Range & Livestock Development Approp. Total (All Grant)	G	1975	1982	2.6 2.6 6.4 6.4	130 207	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
685-0208	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOP., NUTRITION																
685-0209	Small Irrigated Perimeters Grain Storage Approp. Total (All Grant)	G	1977	1981	4.2 4.2	1,229	--	1,229	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		G	1977	1982	4.9 4.9 9.1 9.1	1,058 2,287	--	1,058 2,287	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
685-0210	HEALTH Rural Health Services I Approp. Total (All Grant)	G	1977	1978	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	146 146	--	146 146	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
685-0226	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES Patte d'Oie Improvement Approp. Total (All Grant)	G	1979	1982	1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	137 137	--	137 137	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TOTAL				18.3 18.3	2777		2777									

Project Title: Rural Health Services - Phase II
Project No.: 685-0242
Appropriation: Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1983: \$1,000,000
FY 1984: \$1,940,000
LOP : \$8,000,000

Purpose: To deliver health services at the level of the rural community and the village which fulfill the following criteria:

1. The services provided respond to the felt needs of the population;
2. The recurrent costs of the services can be paid by a combination of direct financing by the state and local participation by the concerned population: and
3. The technologies required can be mastered by health post nurses and village health workers, and, if properly applied, will reduce mortality and morbidity among the target population and will also lead to easing of fertility rates in the Sine Saloum region.

Background: This project is an extension of the Senegal Rural Health Project (685-0210), which was conceived in 1977 to establish a basic health service delivery system for the rural population of the Sine Saloum Region of Senegal. This system involves a network of self-sustaining and self-managed village health huts that are supported and supervised by government health personnel.

In April 1980 a USAID impact evaluation found that despite project inputs the project was in serious trouble: (1) village health huts were not financially viable; (2) the Government was not delivering adequate support and supervision; and (3) the medicine resupply system was not adequate.

In July 1980 a joint USAID-Government of Senegal project redesign team addressed the issues raised by the evaluation. The team decided to postpone expansion of project activities into the Department of Kaffrine until the existing health huts and administrative systems were functioning correctly.

The Project: Based on the foundation laid during the first phase of this project and the lessons learned, USAID expects to improve on the existing model for a rural health care delivery system by a series of actions. They include:

1. Upgrading of the practical skills of the health post nurse through in-service training and the development of simple materials.
2. Introduction of village level nutrition surveillance and education elements to the program.

3. Introduction of limited vaccination activities at the village level.
4. Refinement of the ongoing malaria and diarrheal disease control efforts.
5. Assurance, in relationship with the Senegal Family Health Project (685-0217), that family planning services are available in all departmental capitals of the Sine Saloum Region.
6. Extension of the present model into the Kaffrine and Fatick Departments.
7. Support of the Ministry of Health in Dakar with technical assistance so that lessons learned from the Sine Saloum experience may be extended to other regions.

Because the ultimate success of this project depends on the villages paying a large share of its recurrent cost, the project corresponds directly to AID's emphasis on the importance of the non-governmental sector in African development. Given the villagers keen interest in improving their low level of health, this activity provides a particular stimulus to community responsibility and private financing.

Significant improvements in the health of the target group can be realized using relatively simple technologies and approaches such as oral rehydration, immunization with heat stable vaccines, and community-based distribution of contraceptives. The United States has considerably more experience in applying these technologies in the developing world than any other industrialized country. The project thus represents an example of how the transfer of American science and technology, in collaboration with the clinical services offered by the Ministry of Health personnel and the animating activities of the Promotion Humaine, can motivate private individuals and community groups to assume responsibility for their own development.

Project Design Issues: Two important design issues will be: 1) to assess the capability of the local community to pay its share of recurrent costs of projected health services, and 2) how and in what form preventive activities such as vaccinations and anti-malaria campaigns will be organized and reinforced.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of Phase II of this project will be the 550,000 people living in the rural areas of the Kaffrine Department of the Sine Saloum, not served by the first phase. The remainder of the population of Sine Saloum Region will continue to benefit from the project. Groups who will benefit most from this program include approximately 116,000 children five years old and under, and approximately 29,999 pregnant and/or nursing mothers.

Project Title : Low Cost Energy
Project No. : 685-0246
Appropriation : Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1983: \$1,000,000
FY 1984: \$ 750,000
LOP : \$5,000,000

Purpose: To strengthen Senegal's capacity to manage its energy resources; and to provide support for the development, field-testing and dissemination of those technologies holding most promise for meeting Senegal's energy needs.

Background: The energy supply in Senegal is a limited and costly resource both in terms of the foreign exchange cost of imported fuels and of the land and water resource degradation resulting from present practices in harvesting trees and forest lands. The critical constraint of energy supply is expected to become more severe unless alternative energy sources and more efficient utilization can be developed.

A high priority of the Government of Senegal is the rational management of its energy resources, both renewable and conventional. The Government has already undertaken a comprehensive assessment of Senegal's conventional energy resources and has drafted a plan of action for their exploitation. Beginning in June 1982, the Government will develop a similar assessment and action plan for Senegal's renewable energy resources. These studies will provide a basis for the design of this and other energy projects.

Under Renewable Energy I, USAID/Senegal has already entered the field of alternative resources development through pilot projects with tree plantations, earthen stoves, solar fish dryers and improved charcoal production. Early experience has confirmed the promise of these particular technologies. Their perfection and wide-scale diffusion will help to meet a portion of Senegal's energy needs, particularly for domestic cooking fuel. There remains an important requirement, however, for the development and dissemination of energy technologies for agricultural production, food processing, water pumping and industries.

Numerous low cost energy technologies in use around the world appear to have potential for Senegal. Most, if not all, of them require careful adaptation to the social and physical conditions of rural Senegal. There is, therefore, a need for the systematic selection, adaptation, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy techniques, if they are to make a significant contribution to meeting Senegal's energy requirements.

The Project: This project will support the development and diffusion of a selected number of promising technologies, including those identified under USAID financed pilot projects, from the laboratory to the market place. The development cycle will consist of an initial performance trial of one or more prototypes

to verify performance claims. If design changes and major adaptations are required, the technology may stay at this initial stage for a year or more. Once a local application has been verified by a prototype unit, the technology will be advanced to a program of field use depending upon the cost of the technology and testing program. Private enterprise will be involved in the design and field-testing stages to ensure their maximum potential acceptability, and the results of the field trials will be widely distributed in order to facilitate commercialization of the most successful technologies.

The Government, acting through the SERST (Secretary for Scientific and Technical Research), will coordinate and manage the project. Research and development, under the aegis of SERST, will be undertaken by agencies which specialize in the technologies under trial. Small enterprises, non-governmental organizations, and Senegal's Regional Development Agencies will be responsible for wide-scale diffusion. They will be assisted in this phase by prototype development grants and contracts.

Issues for Project Design: A major task will be the identification of technical, social, economical, and institutional criteria for the selection of the technologies to be supported by this project. What sort of operational performance will be required? And what degree of redesign and adaptation will be provided for under the project? The selection of technologies is related to their potential, to the needs of Senegal, and to the institutional capacities for their development.

The project design team must develop a process for advancing a technology from the prototype to the field trial stage and ultimately to the market place. This process may vary with technologies and applications. The design team, however, must develop basic policies and principles to facilitate project management and to assure the systematic diffusion of the widest possible range of technologies.

An evaluation of AID-financed activities under Renewable Energy I will be conducted prior to the design of this project, as the experiences gained here will provide valuable insights and guidance on the process of energy development and diffusion in Senegal.

Beneficiaries: These include farmers and households whose tasks will be lightened by the introduction of cheaper, more efficient energy devices; small enterprises which will manufacture and market the technologies; and Senegalese institutions responsible for identifying and adapting energy technologies and developing them to the prototype stage.

Project Title : Family Health - Phase II
Project No. : 685-0248
Appropriation : Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1984: \$1,000,000
LOP : \$7,000,000

Purpose: To provide medically sound and culturally acceptable child spacing services; to offer low cost contraceptive technology outside the normal health services; to provide widespread education about reproduction and family health; and to educate Senegalese decision makers as to the nature of the demographic situation in Senegal.

Background: This project is an extension of the Family Health Phase I project. The implementation of Phase I encountered delays due to the lack of clear implementation responsibilities between the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Secretariat of Promotion Humaine (SEPH). This now has been clarified and the implementation of Phase I will be completed in FY 1983.

The Secretariat of State for Promotion Humaine and the Ministry of Health will continue to be the principal implementing agencies under this phase II project.

The Project: During this second phase of the program, USAID will continue to support family health/family planning activities throughout the country. The program will be extended to include the Fleuve Region. The program will introduce the non-clinical distribution of contraceptives, and will make available support for surgical methods of family planning as the Ministry of Health deems desirable.

At the same time that the MOH and the SEPH are expanding services through the official government structures, the Association Sénégalaise pour le Bien Etre Familial (ASBEF) will continue to play an important role in promoting family planning through the private sector. USAID support to ASBEF will be approximately \$300,000 per year throughout the life of the project. Increased levels of ASBEF activities should be financed by other donors.

During this phase of the project, USAID will fund research by national, parastatal, private, and/or regional organizations based in Senegal. Results of this research, once disseminated, will provide information to the private citizen, as well as to government policy makers, leading to a clearer understanding of Senegal's demographic problems.

This project responds directly to initiatives taken by the Senegalese government to address the problem of increased population growth : for example, the repeal in November 1980 of the French law prohibiting contraception.

Project Design Issues: (1) Reiterate and reinforce implementation responsibilities of MOH and SEPH. (2) Conceptualize a more concrete and lower-keyed approach for villagers acceptance of child-spacing.

Other Donors: The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will continue to be an important donor. UNFPA's and USAID's assistance will not be limited to specific regions during this planning period. UNFPA is already funding a number of research projects in the field of demography and family planning. USAID will be careful to assure that its funded research activities will be complementary to those of UNFPA. USAID will stress research which may lead to a better definition of the relationship between family planning and maternal and child health, an area of research not currently supported by the UNFPA.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this program will be Senegalese women of reproductive age, particularly those living in the regions of Cap-Vert, Casamance, Sine Saloum, Thiès, and the Fleuve. In 1981 these five regions contained more than eighty percent of Senegal's 5.7 million population.

Project Title: Rural Small Enterprise
Project No.: 685-0252
Appropriation: Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1983: \$ 900,000
FY 1984: \$ 900,000
LOP : \$5,000,000 *

Purpose: To develop, test and place in operation over a five year period the institutional mechanisms for delivery of credit and technical assistance to small and medium scale private productive enterprises in rural Senegal, both purely indigenous and mixed U.S./local, in a modified Government policy atmosphere, and to provide a near term boost to private enterprise through a partial redirecting to the private sector of certain activities under ongoing AID projects.

Background: In the more than two decades since Independence, neither Senegal's generally large scale public and para-public sector enterprises nor its predominantly small scale private sector businesses have furnished the country with an overall rate of economic growth sufficient to meet the needs of its rapidly expanding population. In view of the massive governmental resources expended on the public sector and the major restrictions placed on the private sector, this failure to perform must be laid largely at the doorstep of Senegal's up-till-now socialistically inclined government.

The government's promotion of inefficient public sector institutions has had severe repercussions for the private sector. The low level of agricultural development has limited demand for other goods and services. Government control of the marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs and of processing industries has further limited private sector activities. The general lack of demand, coupled with escalating numbers of small firms crowding into the limited market, has resulted in the growth of a large informal sector at a quasi-subsistence level. Even when a potential market exists, these enterprises are generally unable to amass the capital necessary to expand their activities. They are also unable to obtain investment of working capital, since even development banks are unwilling to assume the administrative costs of providing small loans and do not lend without airtight guarantees. Nor have small enterprises been able to obtain appropriate technical assistance to improve production, management, and marketing skills.

With the advent of the new government of Abdou Diouf, Senegal has set out on the path of economic reform described in the FY 1983 CDSS. A critical aspect of this reform is a package of policy and financial incentives to the private sector as set forth in the Reform Plan and as amplified in the Sixth Development Plan. It is upon these aspects of the overall reform plan that the USAID seeks to develop this project.

* This project will also utilize \$30 million in Agriculture Sector Grant funds.

The Project: The most immediate aspect of this project will be the near term strengthening of existing private sector enterprises through a shifting of certain activities encompassed in ongoing AID development projects from direct performance by Government agencies, such as the Regional Development Agencies, to private businesses. Examples include the shifting of the supply of project materials from governmental to private suppliers, and the shifting of the performance of construction contracts from force account to private contractors. This action will aid private business financially, through retained profits, and will generate an improved business climate.

The long term aspect of the project would be provision to the Government of high level expertise in the shaping of economic, legal and social policies. The objective of these policies will be to promote the optimum combination of economic growth and social activity through the appropriate utilization of the private sector to perform key economic tasks in both production and distribution more efficiently than public enterprises.

The largest component of the project, however, will comprise the development of an appropriate institution or institutions for the delivery of necessary credit, management and technical assistance, to a wide range of rural private enterprises. The development of this institution or institutions will be followed by an evaluation of their efficacy and viability, and will conclude with a level of institutional operations approaching a reasonable degree of self sufficiency.

Issues for Project Design: The first design issue will be to find a method of shifting some of the ongoing AID project activities from the public to the private sector without disrupting either the relations between AID and host country counterpart agencies or the actual operations of these projects themselves.

The second issue will be the degree to which and the ways in which it will be appropriate to counsel the Government of Senegal in ways of improving the climate for rural enterprise, especially that which will support greater agricultural production.

The major concentration of the project design will be on the issue of how to develop a reasonably self-sufficient institution to provide credit and technical assistance to enterprises which will often be small, due to the limited scope of the Senegalese market, and often in need of considerable management and technical advice, due to the present generally underdeveloped state of the private sector. One method may be to build up small loan and technical assistance "windows" in existing Senegalese institutions. Much further study of the question will be needed during project design.

Beneficiaries: While the immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the institutions created and the enterprises supported, the long term designated beneficiaries are the overall economy and the general population of Senegal. The country has failed to attain the level of modest prosperity of which it is capable. Perhaps the major cause for such failure has been the building up of costly and inefficient state institutions to the detriment of private producers and entrepreneurs, coupled with the inability of the private sector itself to attain even those levels the Government would have permitted.

Project Title : PVO Sector Grant
Project No. : 685-0260
Appropriation : Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligations: FY 1983: \$1,000,000
FY 1984: \$1,000,000
LOP : \$7,000,000 *

Purpose: To increase rural production and incomes and improve rural quality of life by (1) increasing the capacity of community-level organizations and groupings thereof to manage their own development, and (2) through assisting the GOS to develop effective and responsive policies toward community-level organizations.

Background: One of the principal objectives of the Government Reform Plan is to strengthen rural institutions to increase rural production, raise rural incomes, and improve the quality of rural life. USAID/Senegal's human resources strategy aims at assisting rural producers "both through improved extension services ... as well as to encourage them more directly through local producer institutions...". Existing projects are already seeking to improve the effectiveness of the Regional Development Agencies as extension services.

The grouping of local producers' organizations should enable more widespread replication of their activities, leading to follow-on projects by AID or other donors. The refinement of GOS policies toward grassroots organizations should make possible a more productive relationship between such organizations and GOS agencies active in rural areas. A general increase in the ability of grassroots organizations to carry out development activities can result in increased production and incomes, regeneration of land resources and greater local capacities for self-improvement. This combined impact can be greater than the sum of the benefits of each separate type of assistance.

USAID/Senegal believes that PVO's represent the most suitable vehicle for carrying out small-scale, individually-tailored activities. PVO flexibility is required to enable communities to define their individual approaches to their land and water resources. Peace Corps volunteers working with PVO's at the village level will also increase the capacity of village level organizations.

The Project: The project will utilize a number of foreign and Senegalese PVO's to assist such local organizations as the following:

- farmers' groups and village sections;
- informal village organizations including women's, men's, and youth groups;
- rural councils and cooperatives

* The project would also utilize \$2 million in Agricultural Sector Grant funds.

The Government is drafting legislation under the Reform Plan to rebuild the cooperative system from the ground up. The new legislation will establish the farmer group, or village section, as a unit with legal status and thereby enabled to operate in its own interests. Under the new law, the farmer group will be able to arrange for credit, undertake projects, and manage new village enterprises. The present project will support this fundamental reform in making a major part of project resources available to the farmer groups. Other types of village organizations will also benefit. Under the project, local organizations would establish their needs, request grant assistance, receive and account for funds, and record progress. To improve their capabilities, the project will provide members with training in basic literacy, numeracy, and organizational skills. By the end of the project, a system will have been tested and established for coordinated technical and financial assistance to the village level. Of greater importance will be the enhanced capability of local communities to articulate and manage their own development.

The project will assist village organizations in the three regions of USAID concentration in Senegal -- the regions of the Fleuve, the Casamance, and the Sine Saloum. PVO's funded under the project will provide the literacy, numeracy, and management training necessary. They will also support specific development activities which the villages undertake, such as energy conservation and production, water supply, and health services.

Peace Corps Volunteers will work with PVO's to facilitate the project's working linkages, particularly at local levels. As in the AFRICARE Village Woodlot Project (685-0247) or the Lowland Fisheries Project (685-0240), Peace Corps Volunteers will help to identify village needs, to carry out activities, and to report on the effectiveness of training and development activities. The volunteers will thus play a major supporting role in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the village training activities and technical interventions.

The project would also work with the GOS in establishing policies and mechanisms to strengthen local organizations.

Design Issues: Major design issues to be treated by the PID and PP teams include the following:

- how to identify the most effective PVO's to reach the target group;
- how to increase the capacity and effectiveness of the PVO's selected;
- how to establish a sustainable and replicable system for assisting community-based organizations;
- how to structure the administrative and management system to evaluate at a reasonable cost the effectiveness and impact of a wide variety of village training and development activities, as well as to judge the effectiveness of the PVO's involved;
- how to establish feasible quantitative targets over the project's life for numbers of villages to be assisted;

- how to help village organizations combine together to increase effectiveness and permit low cost replicability.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the foreign and Senegalese PVO's which will receive funding to assist village organizations. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the small farmers, artisans, and landless laborers of the local communities who will receive assistance from the PVO's in building their own organizations and in carrying out development and environmental rehabilitation activities.

Project Title: Agriculture Sector Training (INDR)
Project No.: 685-0261
Appropriation: Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1984: \$1,000,000 LOP: \$7,000,000

Purpose: To establish a national institution for the training of middle-level administrative and management personnel required for government agencies and private business in the agricultural sector.

Background: The rural economy of Senegal has faltered badly during the last several years. While inadequate rainfall is a major contributing factor to this record, the effectiveness of public and private sector institutions is also an important factor. This is due in large part to weaknesses at the upper middle-level positions in the ministries, cooperatives, rural development agencies, and private sector enterprises.

While a number of structural problems will be addressed in the implementation of the Government's Reform Plan, many senior administrators are concerned that the under-supply of trained individuals for middle-level positions is a critical limitation on their ability to achieve planned targets. At this time there is no institution in Senegal which trains agricultural specialists for the middle and upper levels. All must be educated abroad. Administrators report some success in attracting a few well qualified individuals to return to Senegal, but generally this is only successful for the most senior positions.

With World Bank assistance, the Government has begun construction, due to be completed by September, 1982, of a university level agriculture training institution, the Institut National de Développement Rural (INDR), located near Thiès. The World Bank project also provides for limited technical assistance. The French and Belgian governments have both indicated interest in furnishing additional staff and faculty. However, available resources still appear inadequate for the task. More important, however, the USAID believes that the impact of the INDR on Senegal's development would be significantly enhanced with a modest input of U.S. resources.

The Project: USAID commissioned an expert review of the need and plans for the INDR. This study confirmed the need for the Institute. The review also revealed an intense interest on the part of the Senegalese government to incorporate elements of the U.S. land grant institutional philosophy into the INDR, especially the linkages between teaching, research and extension. The Government also indicated, and the study team agreed, that in certain disciplines such as arid lands resource management, the U.S. has a clear superiority over other donors. It is clear from the discussions that the Government strongly anticipates in the potential benefits which U.S. support could bring to the Institute.

The USAID frankly recognizes several open questions associated with this project. There are only one or two examples where the U.S. approach in college level agricultural education has been successfully adapted to the college level of a predominantly French-oriented institution. Secondly, the institutional infrastructure of Senegal does not provide for a direct linkage of teaching-research-extension in the style of the U.S. land grant university. Additionally, U.S. universities have not shown a strong interest in francophone Africa. Finally, the recurrent cost associated with an institution of this sort may be difficult for the Government to assume, given the government's severe economic difficulties.

These obstacles do not appear to be insurmountable. The potential of the Institute appears to justify a serious consideration of what AID's contribution could be to its development. The project will be designed in such a way as to provide periodic confirmation of the potential success of AID's participation in INDR.

Project Design Issues: The first major issue is to define ways in which a selected U.S. agricultural educational institution may effectively contribute to the INDR, which will develop in an essentially French educational environment. A number of persons involved in this project, including French technical advisors to the Government for this undertaking, have strongly endorsed U.S. participation in the project. However, the uneven track record of U.S. agricultural education development in francophone Africa suggests that AID must approach this activity with caution and thoroughness.

The next major issue is that of long-term incentives for high quality students to enter an agriculture career in Senegal, beginning by attending this agricultural institution whose standing may not be strictly that of a university faculty (a point which at present is ambiguous).

A further critical issue is whether the GOS has the financial and managerial capacity to support INDR, in view of its inability or failure to support adequately the lower level agricultural school ENCR at Bambey.

The design of this project also will require negotiation with the World Bank, French and Belgian assistance in order to optimize the mix of assistance resources. The recent history of our collaboration with these organizations in Senegal has been very good.

Host Government Institutions Involved: This project will directly support the Institut National de Développement Rural which comes under the Ministry of Higher Education. Through the Board of Directors of the Institute, the project will have working linkages with the Ministry of Rural Development, the rural development agencies, and other potential employers of Institute graduates.

Beneficiaries: By better preparation for effective employment, the direct beneficiaries, the graduates of the Institute, are expected to have a direct impact on the agricultural sector. The employment of these graduates at the middle levels of management will place them in the regional and district offices of the various organizations in direct contact with the farming operations of Senegal.

Project Title: Peanut Basin Planning and Production
Project No.: 685-0263
Appropriation: Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation: FY 1984: \$1,000,000 LOP: \$12,000,000

Purpose: To increase the productivity of Senegal's Peanut Basin by the application of improved production and environmental practices combined with continued institutional decentralization.

Background: This project is central to the CDSS strategy - to increase food production through rural reform - because it undergirds reform in the Peanut Basin and promotes USAID's program shift from the Thiès Diourbel area in the dry northern zone of the Basin to the Sine Saloum, in the better-watered south. The Peanut Basin is the major food producing zone in Senegal, in addition to commercial peanuts; and the contribution of this region is fundamental to the growth of the national economy. It is estimated that a 20% increase in production of the Peanut Basin will contribute to a nearly 10% increase in Senegal's GNP.

The rate of increase in millet production has been on average 1 1/2 percent per year over the last twenty years. Analysis of soil rainfall and research data indicate that the good year per hectare yields of the Sine Saloum could be raised from 650 kg per hectare of cereal grain to 850-900 kg per hectare by improved millet, sorghum and/or maize production. The necessary package of high yielding technology will require coordinated development of farm, service and infrastructure enterprises as well as the careful management of the fragile resources of the region. Experience gained in the last few years with village woodlots, village gardening and livestock provide evidence that profitable farming enterprises can be established which successfully maintain the long term productivity of the region.

USAID through the Cereals I (685-0201) and II (685-0235) projects, along with other donors, have assisted the Government of Senegal in the introduction of improved farming techniques in the Peanut Basin. USAID has assisted primarily in food crop production and farm diversification. French aid has contributed to improved peanut production. The World Bank and other donors have contributed to sub-regional and special projects with various objectives for the improvement of productivity and economic benefits.

Research information and farm data suggest that the overall development approach in the Peanut Basin should be carefully planned in order to protect the fragile environment, and that major interventions should be closely coordinated to ensure optimal use of available resources. The Government has therefore asked the Regional Development Agency (SODEVA) for a detailed long term plan for raising the production of the region, taking account of environmental constraints. SODEVA, in turn, has requested USAID assistance in the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive development plan for the Basin as a whole.

The Project: The first task under this project will be, with the various state agencies and other donors involved, to identify policy issues which are essential to increased productivity and to achieve their successful resolution. At the same time, the project will launch a planning process to inventory the resources of the Basin, to evaluate various production technologies which might be utilized, to study infrastructure and other requirements for a more efficient and productive development of the area, and finally to produce a master plan for the investment and development of the area. Among other things, the master plan will better define the role private voluntary agencies can plan in achieving development objectives. In defining this role the planners will have the benefit of extensive experience with private voluntary organizations assisted by USAID under present projects and under the PVO Sector Grant Project (0260) implemented in FY 1983.

During the planning process, a modest level of development assistance will continue in certain existing project areas. Although new development initiatives will be held up pending completion of the master plan and the redefined development guidelines to be followed for the region, the project will include adequate resources for undertaking the major high priority investments in the Sine Saloum as indicated in the master plan.

The project will also address both environmental and energy concerns. The environmental component will promote and include soil conservation practices, village woodlots, farming systems, improved land classification, and use of nitrogen fixing plants as well as other practices to be developed during the project design. Among the energy aspects to be considered are increased use of animal traction, increased wood production, and changes in transport systems.

The Government is preparing a reform of cooperatives to enable village sections to receive credit. Participation with the Government of Senegal in this project provides an opportunity to assist in formulating the role of the private sector as part of a coordinated program focused upon well developed targets of economic and social development.

Issues for Project Design: The initial task in project design will be to make a thorough review of available project experience and technical data to use in verifying the production goals of the project. This study must include a full review of the environmental implications of the farming systems, infrastructure and services available in the Basin.

An important issue will be the adequacy of the Government's policy and administrative reform to provide the enabling structure for the kinds of infrastructure enterprises and services which will be required to raise production substantially. Appraisal of this point must include consideration of the facilities available to private enterprise, the basis for cooperative reorganization, the role of community groups and the adequacy of the development agency and other official services in implementing the new government policy. Achievement of the development objectives of the project will require the establishment of effective working linkages among a number of private and

public agencies. A second major task of the design team will be to carefully identify the required linkages and prescribe any necessary project components to ensure an adequately coordinated network in the context of the Government's decentralization program. The design team should also evaluate private cooperative, community, parastatal and public sector resources towards the end of ensuring balanced development.

The final design task will be to establish appropriate progress indicators for project management and evaluation. Since the change process may not be fully anticipated in the design, a feedback loop is essential to ensure effective use of project resources in the out years of the project. For this reason, the information collection, analysis and dissemination system must be carefully developed to meet the needs of the various participants in this project.

Host Government Institution: The participation of the Government of Senegal in this project will be delegated to SODEVA. SODEVA has the responsibility for coordination of all government technical and service agencies engaged in development within the Peanut Basin. The project design team may identify other agencies, however, which will play an important role in the development and implementation of the master plan.

These agencies will probably include the Ministry of Water and Forests in the soil conservation elements, the Directorate of Cooperatives in the establishment of effective community-managed services, the banking and private sectors in services and marketing, and the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) in the continued expansion of necessary technology.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries for this project are the public and private sector agencies which serve the farmers of the Peanut Basin. The ultimate beneficiaries, of course, are the residents of the Sine Saloum region who will benefit from increased production and higher incomes.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

		TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING				Country/Office		SENEGAL
RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY		ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		
	DESCRIPTION					INCR	CUM	
	<u>NEW AND CONTINUING PROJECTS</u>							
1	685-0249	Agricultural Sector Grant	0	G	SH	5,000	5,000	
2	PL 480	Title III				(9,000)	5,000	
3	685-0262	Economic Support Fund				(10,000)	5,000	
4	685-0223	Ag. Research & Planning	0	G	SH	1,000	6,000	
5	685-0248	Family Health Services II	N	G	SH	1,000	7,000	
6	685-0205	Casamance Regional Development	0	G	SH	3,900	10,900	
7	685-0235	Cereals Production II	0	G	SH	790	11,690	
8	625-0957	OMVS Agricultural Research				(87)	11,690	
9	625-0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitoring				(275)	11,690	
10	625-0621	OMVS Integrated Development				(2,200)	11,690	
11	685-0260	PVO Sector Grant	0	G	SH	1,000	12,690	
12	685-0224	SODESP Livestock	0	G	SH	970	13,660	
13	625-0928	Food Crop Protection				(4,039)	13,660	
14	625-0928.1	Food Crop Protection				(250)	13,660	
15	685-0252	Rural Small Enterprise	0	G	SH	900	14,560	
16	685-0242	Rural Health II	0	G	SH	1,940	16,500	
17	625-0936	Sahel Manpower Development				(850)	16,500	
18	685-0256	Rural Management (ENEA)	0	G	SH	750	17,250	
19	685-0246	Low Cost Energy	0	G	SH	750	18,000	
20	625-0929	Planning, Management & Research				(550)	18,000	
21	685-0263	Peanut Basin Plan. & Production	N	G	SH	1,000	19,000	
22	685-0261	Ag. Sector Training (INDR)	N	G	SH	1,000	20,000	

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY		ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		Country/Office
	DESCRIPTION					INCR	CUM	
23	PL 480	Title II						
	-	CRS MCH				(4,196)	20,000	
	-	CRS FFW				(411)	20,000	
	-	CRS Adult Health				(230)	20,000	
24	625-9901	Special Self-Help				(125)	20,000	
25	625-9801	Human Rights				(17)	20,000	

(L/C projects, excluding PL 480 funded: No. of projects - 2; \$ value 15,000)

A GUIDE TO PROJECT RANKING

The chief purpose of the USAID program in Senegal is to achieve food self-sufficiency -- through production, storage, and trade -- by the end of the century. To accomplish this goal, the CDSS indicates four complementary program paths: intensified food production, extended cultivation on new and irrigated lands, better commercialization, and the regeneration of soils and energy resources.

The CDSS calls for the concentration of these programs in three geographic zones with good water potential, namely, the Senegal River Basin, the Sine-Saloum Region, and the Casamance. To increase the productivity of farmers in the Sine Saloum zone to begin with, the Mission strategy calls for simple but effective health interventions at the village level, including nutrition surveillance. This program is to be coupled with a family health program with the aim of bringing Senegal's high fertility rate eventually into line with the national food production capacity.

In view of Senegal's current economic difficulties, detailed in the lead narrative of this Submission, the CDSS recommended an important increase in non-project assistance, both to ease the country's balance of payments crisis and to provide local currencies for production, commercialization, and regeneration projects in the three geographic emphasis zones. Accordingly, the Mission ranks these local currency activities as top priority: Agriculture Sector Grant, to support the Government's rural reform program; the Title III program, for policy studies, rural operations and training; and the Economic Support Fund, to assist the Government's food security and price stabilization program.

Next in priority is the Mission's effort in farm production systems research, Agriculture Research and Planning, a Title XII effort with Michigan State to ensure the coming together of Senegal's applied research and agriculture production efforts. Given the potential of population growth in Senegal to overwhelm production, the USAID ranks Family Health Services II next in priority. Returning immediately to food production, however, the Mission groups its chief hard currency extension projects next in order: in the Casamance (Casamance Regional Development), the Peanut Basin (Cereals Production II), and in the Senegal River area (OMVS activities).

A major recommendation of the CDSS was more direct support for rural producers, through PVO's and private enterprise, training and renewable energy programs. Private sector activities are

discussed in the lead narrative in greater detail. Consequently, these are grouped next in order being newer and more experimental: PVO Sector Grant to support rural producer groups and community organizations; Rural Small Enterprise to support farm production and marketing; Rural Management (ENEA), to train rural cadres in the design and management of rural activities; and Low Cost Energy to develop promising village level technologies. Two bilateral programs interspersed in this ranking are SODESP Live-stock, which will receive final year funding (future livestock actions will be in the form of mixed farming in the three geographic emphasis zones), and Rural Health Services II, continuing the village-based health care essential to greater per capita productivity and rural family health practices.

The final two bilateral projects ranked in Table V are of great potential importance. The first, Peanut Basin Planning and Production, would fund the drafting of a Master Plan for the development of Senegal's Peanut Basin, while also beginning AID funding for the work of SODEVA in the Sine Saloum Region. The second project, Agriculture Sector Training, looks to funding a portion of Senegal's university-level agricultural training facility in order to introduce U.S. land-grant college concepts.

If the projects listed receive funding under the bilateral AAPL, as shown, the USAID will final-fund three activities and provide initial funding to three. Only two new starts are projected for FY 1985, compared with two terminations.

COMMENTARY ON OPERATING EXPENSES
AND WORKFORCE

The operating expense budget presentation contains amounts budgeted for USAID/Senegal and the Regional River Basin Development Office (RBDO).

The personnel planning levels used to develop the U.S. Direct Hire portion of the operating expense budget for FY 1983 and FY 1984 include two temporary over-ceiling positions. The inclusion of these two positions is based on discussions between the Director USAID/Senegal and the Director AFR/PMR.

USAID/Senegal serves as a regional office. The USAID/Senegal Mission Director is responsible for both the Bilateral Mission and the River Basin Development Office (RBDO). The AID/RBDO operates in six countries and the Regional Crop Protection Project has operations in seven countries. The Food for Peace Officer serves three countries and the Dakar Controller's Office services four countries. As a result of the regional nature of USAID/Senegal, certain costs such as international travel, domestic travel and expenditures related to vehicles (purchase of vehicles, repairs and gasoline) are abnormally high. The Project Support Office facilitates clearances and transshipments of goods for five countries.

In converting local currency costs to dollars, a rate of 295 CFA to \$1.00 was used. This was approximately the prevailing rate at the time these budget requests were prepared. For Budgetary purposes it was assumed that there would be no variance in the rate of exchange between the CFA and U.S. dollar. The exchange rate has been favorable to the U.S. dollar during the past year and has remained rather steady. Approximately 80% of the OE budget allowance request is composed of dollar funded local currency costs. Any material drop in the exchange rate will increase Mission operating costs.

A brief discussion of changes in each cost category follows:

- (A) USDH unit costs should increase only slightly between FY 82 and FY 83. The small increase in unit cost is due to full year costs in FY 83 for certain positions that were only partially filled during FY 82. Larger

USDH Unit Costs will be experienced in FY 84 because of substantial changes in USDH staff.

- (B) FNDH cost increases from one year to the next reflect only anticipated inflationary salary increases.
- (C) Contract personnel cost increases between FY 82 and FY 83 are due to increased contract personnel needed to support the staff increases between those years as well as anticipated inflationary increases in present contracts. Contract personnel cost increases between FY 83 and FY 84 are due to anticipated inflationary increases.
- (D) Housing expense increases from one year to the next reflect additional USDH employees assigned to post and expected inflationary increases. Costs for one OE funded PASA employee are included in these totals.
- (E) Office operations costs reflect additional staff with associated costs and inflationary increases between FY 82 and FY 83. Increases in the following year reflect only expected inflationary increases. Projected obligations for WP systems are included in these budget requests as detailed in Table VIII(b) and the accompanying narrative. USAID/Senegal, RBDO is currently paying approximately \$320,000 annually for its office space. The mission plans to enter into a lease/purchase agreement for office space in 1984 if such an arrangement proves feasible.

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	1,473.6	-	1,112.5	24	1,789.1	-	1,459.0	27
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	171.0	-	-	18	187.9	-	-	19
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	675.4	-	-	XXXXX	910.3	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	586.8	-	-	26	785.1	-	-	28
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,539.8	-	354.1	XXXXX	1,810.4	-	354.1	XXXXX
TOTAL	4,446.6	XXXXX	1,466.6	XXXXX	5,482.8	- 0 -	1,813.1	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,466.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1,813.1	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	2,980.0	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3,669.7 *	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

* As requested by STATE 132818 dated 17 May 1982, Mission Allowance Budgeted Request for FY 1983 includes total of \$2,904.3 for dollar-funded local currency costs based on an exchange rate of \$1 equal to 295 CFAF.

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	1,848.1	-	1,378.2	25	1,995.9	-	1,488.5	27
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	195.9	-	-	18	206.8	-	-	19
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	743.0	-	-	XXXXX	934.1	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	811.0	-	-	26	873.4	-	-	28
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,648.7	-	354.1	XXXXX	1,829.3	-	354.1	XXXXX
TOTAL	5,246.7	-	1,732.3	XXXXX	5,839.5	- 0 -	1,842.6	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,732.3	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	1,842.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	3,514.4	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX	3,996.9	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

FY 1984 PROPOSED				
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	1,995.9	-	1,488.5	27
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	206.8	-	-	19
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	934.1	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	873.4	-	-	28
OFFICE OPERATIONS	1,829.3	-	354.1	XXXXX
TOTAL	5,839.5	- 0 -	1,842.6	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	1,842.6	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	3,996.9	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

TABLE VIII(b)
OBLIGATIONS FOR WP SYSTEMS
(\$000)

	Fiscal Year		
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
A. Capital Investments in W/P Equipment		100.0	25.0
B. W/P Equipment Rental and Supplies		30.0	45.0
C. Other W/P Costs		-0-	-0-
Total	-0-	130.0	70.0

In the fall of 1981, USAID/Senegal contracted with the Academy for Educational Development, Inc., for a Computer Needs Assessment of the mission. Mr. Kurt D. Moses, the AED Representative, spent 11 days in Dakar Senegal gathering background data for this Computer Needs Assessment. The AED Report on the Computer Needs Assessment of the mission was submitted in January, 1982. It should be noted here that a Representative from AID/W Data Management, Mr. William Schaufler, participated in the Computer Needs Assessment and that a copy of the AED Report has been provided the office of Data Management.

The recommendations in the report are based on a consideration of immediate needs within the mission, cost of implementation, and timeliness of assistance. They also consider the current technical capability of the mission staff.

In recent years, the mission has made substantial efforts to systematize project planning and management. Among these have been adherence to the CDSS, the USAID Operational Manual, the use of Quarterly Project Reviews, and the establishment of a master USAID mission schedule for two fiscal years.

Based on recommendations contained in the above cited report and scheduled mission development activities, it has been determined that there is an overall need for word-processing support within the mission. This need has been confirmed consistently through observation and discussion of

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paper workload and flow. Based on the determined need for word-processing capability in the mission, procurement projected for FY 83 is the Wang OIS-130A Computer. The initial installation would include a Production Center and three work stations. Projected for future installation would be four additional work stations.

Mission anticipates that word-processing OIS-130A Computer should be operational in the second quarter of FY. 83.

The AED Report also recommended the procurement of three micro-computers--preferably the Wangwriter. The procurement would fulfill the computer needs in financial accounting and analytical requirements of both project managers and project officers. While the mission does not plan to proceed with the procurement of micro-computers at this time, future consideration will be given to the possibility of upgrading mission data management capability through the procurement of micro-computers.

FY 84

SENEGAL - PL-480 NARRATIVE

I. INTRODUCTION

"The long range goal (2000 AD) of U.S. assistance to Senegal is food self-sufficiency, defined in the broadest sense as: Senegal's achievement of the capacity to feed its people, by domestic production and storage and by trade, even in drought years."
(FY 1983 CDSS, page 20).

The pursuit of food self-sufficiency in its broadest sense requires USAID/Senegal to follow two complementary program paths, as set forth in the CDSS:

- (a) Increase and diversify agricultural production and trade;
- (b) Improve nutrition and access to family health facilities to maximize the benefits of increased agricultural production.

The objective of the \$ 9 million Title I/III Program proposed for FY 1984 is exclusively increased production and trade; the objective of the ongoing Title II Program is principally improved nutrition, and with it the increased confidence required if birth rates are to be reduced. The specific relationship of each program to the CDSS is delineated in the following pages.

The Title III program has completed its first full program year. We are confident that Title III is proceeding on a sound basis. Efforts to improve the nutritional impact of Title II and to integrate Title II with the total country development thrust are reported hereafter. The evaluation design of the Title II program is now completed.

TITLE I/III

II. PROGRAM COST

Senegal's first Title III Program was initiated in May 1980 and provided for the annual sale of \$ 7 million worth of rice over FY 80, 81 & 82 for a total of \$ 21 million. We proposed to extend this program for the three years FY 83, 84, and 85 at the rate of \$ 8, \$ 9, and \$ 10 million per year respectively. Rice is a staple foodgrain of Senegal's urban population, and the amount to be imported under Title III is negligible compared to total rice imports.

III. HOW TITLE III RESOURCES ARE INTEGRATED WITH THE CDSS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

See FY 83 ABS Page 45/46.

IV. THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS TITLE III ADDRESS

The GOS financial crisis, the Plan de Redressement, and the joint USAID/GOS Program Evaluation contributed to the following selection of Title III supported projects in FY 83, 84 and 85 (see also Table A).

1. Agricultural Policy Studies

To create a policy unit within the Ministry of Plan for the purpose of implementing the Agricultural Policy Studies carried out under Title III Phase I.

2. Cooperative Operations Support & Seed Storage

To assist the National Cooperative Organization to improve its supervision of local and regional cooperatives; to construct 600 small on-farm seed storage sheds as a complementary project to the local cooperative warehouses for seed and agricultural inputs. This project will put seed distribution into the hands of the coops and eliminate the 25% charge for seed to the farmer.

3. Rural Technical Schools & Training

To train mid-level agricultural technicians at ENCR and ENEA (who will staff the Regional Agricultural Development Agencies per FY 82 ABS page 44) in response to cooperative reforms required by the Plan de Redressement.

4. Resource Protection & Development

To clear and plant 4000 hectares of intensively managed forest plantations, and to harvest and replant on a rotational basis 6500 hectares of forests developed by the GOS.

To plant a second band of windbreak and dune stabilization trees to protect the vegetable production land between Kayar and M'Bour.

To propagate the growth of Acacia Albida trees in the Millet Peanut Basin (described FY 83 ABS page 47 Ecosystem Regeneration).

5. Development Fund For Rural Agricultural Activities

To engage villagers directly in project planning and implementation, funds will be used to extend this project started under Phase I of Title III.

6. Agricultural Statistics

To provide a uniform system at national level to collect and disseminate agricultural statistics; to analyze and disseminate statistics now available.

7. Rural Information Services Radio & Technical Materials

To disseminate agricultural information to all rural areas of Senegal and to create and publish agricultural materials in the local languages. This project will follow from the results of a USAID study on radio information service.

V. FOOD AVAILABILITY PROSPECTS

See FY 83 ABS page 48 which is unchanged except that updated Table C projections indicate that commercial rice imports will rise 130,000 MT, from 285,000 MT in 1980 to 415,000 MT in 1985. Because of Senegal's dual rice economy, where the urban population consumes exclusively imported rice, Table B substitutes for the Traditional Rice Supply and Demand Analysis (Table XII).

VI. STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION, & MARKETING CONSTRAINTS

See FY 83 ABS page 49 which is unchanged except that FY 83, 84 and 85 Title III transactions will account for an estimated 6% of total rice imports.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

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

COMMODITIES	FY 1982		FY 1983		Estimated FY 1983		Projected FY 1984		Carry into FY 1985 \$ MT
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1984 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	
Title I	7 25	7 25	- -	8 18.2	8 18.2	- -	9 22.8	9 22.8	- -
<u>Total</u>	7 25	7 25	- -	8 18.2	8 18.2	- -	9 22.8	9 22.8	- -
Of which Title III									
<u>Total</u>									

COMMENT: FY 82 at \$ 280/MT
 *FY 83 at \$ 440/MT
 *FY 84 at \$ 394/MT
 **STATE 128269

TITLE II

I. PROGRAM COMPONENTS & OBJECTIVES

The FY 84 \$4.8 million Title II program will be administered by the Catholic Relief Service (CRS). The program will continue to operate exclusively in rural Senegal, and almost exclusively through GOS health and development facilities. The great majority of these centers (83%) are located within the Peanut Basin, the Casamance, and the Fleuve-USAID/Senegal's three geographic areas of concentration.

A. MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH (MCH)

MCH is the first priority recipient category in Title II. In FY 84 MCH comprises 216,000 mothers and infants or 87% of total program recipients at a cost of \$ 4,196,000.

The MCH program objectives are: (1) to provide critical nutrients to the age group under six years and to mothers of child-bearing age; (2) to provide mothers with education to combat malnutrition and infection; and (3) to reduce infant morbidity and mortality, lessen the rural family's expectation of infant death, and thus support USAID/GOS family planning efforts.

B. FOOD FOR WORK (FFW)

FFW is the second priority recipient category in Title II policy. The CRS FFW program operates exclusively in the Wassadou (OFADEC) Agricultural Development and Production Project, located South of Tambacounda in the Gambia River Basin. In FY 84, this program will help to support 25,000 workers and dependents, or 10% of total program recipients, at a cost of \$ 411,000. The Wassadou program objective is to increase food production and gross income of the Wassadou Cooperative members, and thus slow the rate of rural exodus. The PL-480 Title III Rural Development Fund is providing \$ 250,000 local currency annually for three years to support this project.

C. ADULT HEALTH

Adult Health constitutes 3% of the Title II recipients; its objective is to provide food relief to lepers, the aged and infirm who otherwise are unable to secure sufficient food. The cost of the program in FY 84 is \$ 230,000.

II. RELATION TO CDSS

A. MCH - The CDSS (page 21) describes and justifies the pursuit of two parallel program paths - increased food production and improved health and nutrition - to achieve food self-sufficiency, broadly conceived. The effectiveness of the Title II MCH program in support of that goal will be enhanced by the following actions:

(1) Integration of the (modified) CRS MCH program, including Title II food imports, as the nutrition component of the Sine-Saloum Rural Health Project (685-0210) provides a resource realignment long overdue and fully in accord with improving the population's access to Primary Health Care (CDSS page 50).

(2) Selection of the contractor and a September 1982 start of the Millet Transformation Project (685-250) advances the development of a millet based weaning food which ultimately will replace Title II imports. Through its stimulation of millet production, diversification of sales outlets, creation of rural employment, involvement of cooperatives in the supply of millet and possible manufacture of weaning food for consumption in rural health centers, this one project responds to many strategy components of the CDSS (CDSS page 13, 16, 27).

(3) Improved understanding by mothers of the synergistic relationship between her health, her nutrition, and the spacing of her children will inevitably link currently imported Title II foods, and thereafter those manufactured in Senegal, to the improved nutrition of mothers and infants. These are essential concomittant actions with the introduction of family planning programs (CDSS page 53).

(4) The CRS Title II MCH program evaluation already designed and expected to be completed in May 1983, will complete the process of joint USAID/GOS evaluation of the entire USAID/Senegal development program. The evaluation will help us to understand the nutritional effectiveness of the nearly \$ 6 million Title II food (and transport) investment and how it could be more effective.

Answers to those questions are extremely important to us as we make plans to integrate the CRS Title II MCH program into the Sine-Saloum, and later, Casamance Health projects; work with CRS to help implement the nutrition component of the Sine-Saloum and Casamance Health projects; encourage CRS to enhance its village outreach and field cadre in this specialized development area; and to use indigenous millet in lieu of Title II cereals.

This action program responds directly to the September 1981 AID/CRS Washington workshop on integration of food with other development resources and enhanced volag involvement in development.

B. FFW - The Title II Food For Work component (with PL-480 Title III Local Currency) continues to be directed exclusively to the Wassadou Agricultural Development and Production Project. The objectives of that Project fully support the CDSS because it promotes resettlement in rural areas; increases the land area under cultivation; promotes new technologies to increase food production, diversifies agriculture by producing rice, millet, corn, manioc, bananas, citrus and other fruits and vegetables; raises farmer per capita income; strengthens public participation in cooperatives; and exports food to urban Senegal.

III. PRODUCTION DISINCENTIVES AND STORAGE

The blended and fortified foods provided under Title II are not produced locally. The rural majority, to which the MCH program is directed, generally are not accustomed to purchasing imported baby foods. Consequently, the special Title II supplemental foods are not displacing market sales of indigenous foods and do not, therefore, constitute a disincentive to local production. The Food-For-Work program supports the Wassadou Agricultural development production project which is designed to increase indigenous food production.

Warehousing at the Port of Dakar and in the interior is adequate.

IV. RECIPIENTS

The development of the CRS Title II program in Senegal over recent years reflects controlled growth, improved program quality, and conformity to Title II priorities. The following table compares the number of recipients by category for the three years.

CATEGORY	FY 82 AUTHORIZED		FY 83 AER REQUEST		FY 84 ABS		\$ MILLION
	RECIPIENTS	%	RECIPIENTS	%	RECIPIENTS	%	
MCH	200,500	87	212,000	87	216,000	87	
FFW	25,000	11	25,000	10	25,000	10	
Adult Health	6,000	2	7,000	3	7,000	3	
TOTAL	231,500	100	244,000	100	248,000	100	

V. COMMODITIES AND RATIONS

Changes in commodities and rations are proposed for FY 84 as follows:

RECIPIENT CATEGORY	COMMODITY	PRIOR YEAR	FY 84	
		RATIONS/MO	COMMODITIES	RATIONS
MCH	CSM	3.75	NFDM	2.00
	CORNMEAL	3.75	SFCRITS	3.75
	SFCRITS	3.75	CORNMEAL	3.75
	VEGOIL	0.50	VEGOIL	0.50
FFW	(No Change)		CORNMEAL	11.00
ADULT HEALTH	(No Change)		CORNMEAL	11.00

In FY 83 and FY 84 cornmeal and sorghum grits are used alternately. The substantial reduction in estimated program costs, in spite of small annual increases in recipients, and the addition of vegetable oil, is due to (a) the reduction in ration from 3.75 kg/MO (CSM) to 2 Kg/MO (NFDM) and (b) the reduction in cost from \$336 (CSM) to \$110 (NFDM).

VI. MULTI YEAR PROGRAMMING

The MCH component of this program will continue with only modest (3 to 5%) annual increases in recipients through approximately FY 85 when in the Sine-Saloum and Casamance USAID intensive project areas;

- (a) it will have been integrated with the USAID health projects,
- (b) indigenous millet will begin to replace Title II imports for the cereal base of the weaning food, and
- (c) the developmental role of CRS will have achieved increased significance.

VII. CRS OPERATIONAL PLAN

An amended CRS Operational Plan is attached.

TABLE A
SUMMARY BUDGET
SENEGAL FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (\$000)

<u>PROJECTS</u>	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
1. Agricultural Policy Studies	500	500	500
2. Coop Operations Support/Seed Storage	1,000	1,500	1,500
3. Rural Technical Schools/Training	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. Resource Protection & Development	2,900	2,900	3,900
5. Development Fund For Rural/Agricultural Activities	1,500	1,500	1,500
6. Agriculture Statistics	500	500	500
7. Rural Information Service Radio & Technical Materials	500	1,000	1,000
Sub-Totals	<u>7,900</u>	<u>8,900</u>	<u>9,900</u>
Program Management	100	100	100
Grand Totals	<u>8,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

TABLE B
ANNUAL CEREAL SUPPLY & REQUIREMENTS
(000's MT)

Year	Net Production	Imports Rice, Wheat	Donated Cereals	Total Supply	Requirement at 180kg/yr	Difference
73/74	467	294	132	893	864	+ 29
74/75	731	204	42	977	887	+ 90
75/76	606	355	59	1,020	910	+ 110
76/77	544	324	50	918	933	- 15
77/78	335	370	140	845	958	- 113
78/79	866	366	-	1,234	982	+ 252
79/80	496	354	61	911	1,008	- 97
80/81	517	430	100	1,047	1,035	+ 12
81/82	706	462	57	1,225	1,062	+ 163

TABLE C
URBAN SUPPLY & DEMAND FOR RICE

	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1. Urban Demand: a. Dakar	184	210	231	270	286	303	321	340	360	
b. Other Urban	46	53	58	67	70	73	76	79	82	
c. Total (6+7)	230	263	289	337	356	376	397	419	442	
2. Domestic Production										
- Millet at 65%	41	91	79	44	66	71	77	83	90	
- Paddy	(63)	(140)	(122)	(68)	(101)	(109)	(118)	(128)	(138)	
3. Seed & Waste 10%	4	9	8	4	7	7	8	8	9	
4. Domestic Production Availability for Consumption	37	82	71	40	59	64	69	75	81	
5. - Rural Demand 95% available	35	78	67	38	56	61	66	71	77	
6. - Urban (residual) 5% available	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	
7. Import Requirements (1c-6)	228	259	285	335	353	373	394	415	438	
8. Of which Title III contribute	-	-	(18.5)	(13)	(25)	(18)	(23)	(25)	(25)	

1. Urban Demand: - Dakar: - Increases at estimated 6.1% annually
 - Actual for 80/81; otherwise projected
 - Other: - Increases at 4.2% annually
 - Actual for 80/81; otherwise projected
 - Total: - Actual for 80/81 and before
 - Projected by sum of Dakar + Other
 - Prorated between Dakar and Other at 80/81 actual

2. Domestic Production: - Actual through 1981/82
 - Increases at 8.2% from 1981/82 actual of 101

3. Rural Demand: - 80% is auto-consumed
 - 15% goes to local market
 - 5% only reaches urban markets

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
216 12X2	NFDM	5184	571
108 12X3.75	SFGRITS	4860	1,346
108 12X3.75	CORNMEAL	4860	1,210
216 12X1.5 12X0.5	VEGOIL	1296	1,069
Total MCH		16200	4,196
B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____			

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total School Feeding		_____	_____

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Other Child Feeding		_____	_____

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
25 6X11	CORNMEAL	1650	411
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Food for Work		_____	_____

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
7 12X11	CORNMEAL	924	230
_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Other		_____	_____

II. Sponsor's Name	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	NFDM	5184	571
		SFGRITS	4860	1,346
		CORNMEAL	7434	1,851
		VEGOIL	1296	1,069
		TOTAL	18774	4,837

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC

SENEGAL PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1984 - PL 480 - TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL PLAN

The following are the amendments to be made to the Fiscal Year 1982 Operational Plan.

I. - ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS :

2. Agency Supervisory Staff :

1. Mr. Norbert Clément, CRS-USCC Program Director, devoting full time to Title II Food Program activities.
2. Mr. Tahirou Diao, CRS Program Assistant
3. Mr. Raymond Jones, CRS, Program Assistant
4. Mrs. Françoise Diao, CRS, Food and Nutrition Supervisor
5. Mr. Niokhor M'Bengue, GOS, male nurse seconded full time to the CRS Food and Nutrition Program.
6. Miss Mouloussel Ba, CRS, Administrative Assistant to the Food and Nutrition Program Division.
7. Mr. Boucar Diouf, CRS, Master Charts clerk
8. Mr. Abdoulaye Diouf, CRS, Master Charts clerk
9. Mr. Pierre Faye, CRS, Shipping Manager
10. Mr. Etienne Cisse, CRS, Senior End-Use Checker
11. Mr. Mathias Waly Sarr, CRS, End-Use Checker
12. Mr. Léopold Dior, CRS, End-Use Checker
13. Mr. Matar Diop, CRS, End-Use Checker.

FIELD SUPERVISORS :

Cap Vert Region :

14. Mr. Babacar Sarr, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program

Thies Region :

15. Mr. Madior Diop, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program.

Diourbel Region :

16. Mr. Samba Sali N'Diaye, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program
17. Mr. Souleymane Wele, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Diourbel
18. Mr. Karamo Cissé, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program,
Département de M'Baché.

Louga Region :

19. Mr. Adama Sy, GOS, Regional Food and Nutrition Program
20. Mr. Amadou M'Baye, GOS, District Food and Nutrition Program, Département
de Linguère

Fleuve Region :

21. Mr. Mamadou Yamar Thicub, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition
Program
22. Mr. Diagne, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
23. Mr. Mama Diallo, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program,
Département de Dagana
24. Mr. Ibrahima Kébé, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program,
Département de Podor
25. Mr. Issa Guèye, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program,
Département de Matam

Sine Saloum Region :

26. Mr. Yankhoba Sow, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program,
27. Mrs. Yandé Fall, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program,
Département de Kaolack
28. Mr. Youssouf Diallo, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Fatick
29. Mr. Niokhor Ngom, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Foundiougne
30. Mr. Bassirou Sarr, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Gossas
31. Mr. Mactar Baila Ndiaye, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Nioro du Rip
32. Mr. Pierre Faye, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
Département de Kaffrine

Sénégal Oriental Region :

- 33. Mr. Bouré Doucouré, GOS, Regional Supervisor
- 34. Mr. Hamady Fofana, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program, Département de Bakel

Casamance Region

- 35. Mr. Abdoulaye Sangharé, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
- 36. Mr. Emile Mikaou, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program Département de Bignona
- 37. Mr. Saliou Ndiaye, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program Département de Oussouye
- 38. Mr. Robert Faye, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program Département de Kolda
- 39. Mr. Mustapha Sow, GOS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program Département de Sédhiou
- 40. Sister Thérèse, CRS, District Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program, Département de Vélingara.

FINANCING :

Financial contributions, in addition to P.L. 480 Title II commodities can be summarized as follows :

<u>Resources</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Estimated Amount</u> (US \$)	<u>%</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
1) Staff at MCH Centers	GOS	1,165,320	36,75	Implementation of F & N Program
2) Supervisory staff for Regional and District Supervision	GOS	88,400	2.80	Supervision of Food & Nutrition Program
3) Storage in Dakar and Inland transport	GOS	1,205,263	38	Warehousing in Dakar & Inland Transport
4) Mothers' contributions	Mothers	415,672	13.10	Charts, scales, small equipment, car repairs fuel
5) Medicines	Mothers	66,413	2.09	Antimalaria
6) Administration	CRS	180,000	5.68	Program Management
7) Vehicles and Mopeds	CRS	50,192	1.50	Supervision of Program
		<u>3,171,260</u>	<u>100%</u>	
		=====		

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computations of Food Requirements

1. Non Fat Dry Milk is programmed for the high priority MCH Feedings.
2. S.F. Sorghum grits is programmed for the same category.
3. Cornmeal is programmed for the Food-For-Work recipients and for Adult Health Cases.
4. Vegetable oil is being requested for the MCH categories because it has the highest concentration of calories per gram and help combat vitamin A and D deficiencies.

The above commodities are acceptable to the Senegalese targeted groups.

Adult Health Cases and general relief include lepers and sick individuals in hospitals. An operative reserve is required, in order to offset delayed arrivals of food, affected by shipping and commodity availability, as well as to meet unanticipated emergency needs.

II. - PLANS OF OPERATION FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROJECTS

A. Maternal Child Health-Mothers :

The Fifth Development Plan of Senegal (1977-1981) sets as one of its objectives, the improvement of the food and nutrition status of the so-called vulnerable groups, within the framework of a general effort to ensure a better position of women within the economic and social development of the country. MCH comprises 96,000 mothers of child bearing age that will be assisted through existing MCH centers. They will receive Non Fat Dry Milk, Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits, or Soy Fortified Cornmeal and vegetable oil.

B. Maternal Child Health-Children

The Fourth Development Plan of Senegal indicated that : "Malnutrition, combined with infectious child diseases, is one of the most important factors influencing mortality at young age and its incidence on the later development of children, is heavy with consequences. It is linked with a poor education of mothers and manifests itself at weaning time particularly in the suburban zones".

The Fifth Plan indicates under the heading : Nutritional Status and Health of the Population : "Infant mortality of the under five children is very high in the rural milieu (20% for the age group 0 to 1 year : 35% for the 1 to 4 years group) ; it is lower in the urban milieu. This is confirmed by the frequency of marasmus and retarded growth cases seen in the age group of 0 to 3 years in the rural milieu. Above five years children are less affected by mortality but still by retarded growth."

"Food consumption in the rural milieu is particularly affected by the great seasonal variations : the hungry season being the hardest".

The Catholic Relief Services USCC-program is particularly geared towards the priority need of tackling malnutrition : 87% of its beneficiaries are pre-school age children, assisted through various health centers and this program is expected to reach during FY'84 about 14% of the total population of children of this age group.

The CRS/Senegal Food and Nutrition Program consists in advising, promoting, sponsoring and carrying out viable measures and activities, aimed at maintaining adequate growth of the pre-school age children.

Such activities are intended to be complementary to other current medical and socio-economic programs, operated at the level of the family and of the community, by governmental or other agencies. The program aims at orienting existing programs and activities of Child Health, towards the priority need of the pre-school child, that is, the need of adequate nutrition.

The CRS-USCC provides a strong and welcomed program complement to existing GOS child care programs with :

- i) education of the mother and child care (health and nutrition)
- ii) periodical assessment of the child's nutritional progress (physical growth, through the use of a weight chart)
- iii) provision of supplementary food.

To qualify for food assistance, CRS requires the following conditions to be fulfilled in each center :

- a) a minimum physical examination of the child consisting of :
 - i) accurate body weight
 - ii) proper body weight recording on the special Growth Chart owned by the child's family.
 - iii) interpretation of the weight curve.
- b) informing the child's mother of the conclusion of the examination, discussing with her the nutritional and general health progress of the child, instructing her on pertinent problems of child nutrition and health.
- c) Complementing individual instruction with group lessons, discussions and food demonstrations emphasizing the use of locally grown food. Major importance is placed upon education and advice to the mothers to improve their nutritional environment.

The Maternal-Child Health and Nutrition Program is carried out at the present time, in 415 government centers of which 23 are private centers. It is coordinated by the CRS MCH Supervisor ; she is assisted by 29 Regional and District Coordinators as specified in page 1, para. 2 of the present Plan.

The Growth Surveillance System consists of two sets of graphic representation of the growth of children. The first set, the Master Chart, gives a graphic representation of the weight against age of whole groups of children. The same group of children is assessed at regular intervals, through the Master Chart. Thus a series of longitudinal follow-up of whole groups is built.

The second set of graphic representation of the growth of children is made up of Growth Surveillance Charts. While the Master Charts are a graphic representation of a whole group, the Growth Surveillance Chart is the graphic representation of individual children. These individualized records differ from conventional growth (or weight) charts, in that they figure the progress of the child in terms of percentage of a Standard..

The Growth Surveillance System has now been adopted in the whole of Senegal.

Some centers are providing intensive care for children suffering from advanced malnutrition. The children are kept at the center, with their mothers, properly fed and released after about two weeks, at which time their follow-up is ensured at the regular MCH clinic.

In each center the mothers provide a small cash contribution which is added to the cash received from containers sales and is used for the purchase of items needed at the local center level and program administration, not for Title II Food.

A postal Account is operated by CRS/Senegal, where those contributions are being deposited ; they are then reinvested in the program in meeting expenses such as medicines, or a portion of the expenses of the supervision.

The GOS seconded to CRS a qualified male government nurse, who assists in the direction of the program in government and private centers. The Bureau de l'Alimentation et de la Nutrition Appliquée au Sénégal, (BANAS) of the Ministry of Health, will continue as technical advisor to this program.

"The goal of the developmental food aid program sponsored by CRS is one that makes available food supplies and other forms of aid, to assist families to improve the food consumption primarily of the most vulnerable household members, against a commitment that, in return for the economic aid received, the households become engaged in an income generating activity or will offer productive labor to the public sector.

The nutrition component of the program refers to those activities which aim to improve the food consumption of the household, primarily that of the household's youngest members. Improvement of the food consumption of the shousehold implies an increased demand, for the right quantity and quality foods, and the demand, in the presence of necessary factors of production, could lead to an increased productivity".
(concept paper - Dr. Capone, page 20 and 23).

A commission composed of Food and Nutrition Coordinators, the Ministry of Health and CRS personnel, travelled throughout the country to test adequacy and understandability of a series of 100 figurines and posters to be used as visual aids. The selection process involved the participation of 6 groups of 10 mothers from both rural and urban centers in three of Senegal's eight administrative regions : Fleuve, Sine Saloum and Casamance) ; only visual aids which received at least 90% approval for their content and clarity were selected.

To free the Heads of the centers from non technical activities and thus allow them to devote more time to the educational component of the program, CRS/Senegal has advised the MCH centers to hire helpers selected from within the community in which the centers are operating. These helpers will be paid partially with funds derived from the mothers' contributions, according to the following scale :

- from 0 to 18 children per session				100 CFA francs
- from 20 to 29	"	"	"	200 " "
- from 30 to 39	"	"	"	300 " "
- from 40 to 49	"	"	"	400 " "
- above 50	"	"	"	500 " "

In addition to this, they will receive food rations under the Food-For-Work activities of 50 pounds per month for themselves and members of their families.

C. Food-For-Work (5,000 workers and 20,000 dependents) :

The Food-For-Work activity that will be carried out will be implemented by the Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération (OFADEC) ; it is a land reclamation/ food production project extending over more than 1,000 hectares in Sankagne I, Sankhagne II, Koulary and Faraba, south of Tambacounda along the north bank of the Gambia River in the eastern province of Senegal.

The objectives of the project are :

- To settle permanently and improve substantially the living standards of farm families, now living at the poverty level by helping them to :

a) increase the quantity, quality and variety of food production through irrigation and use of improved variety of millet, rice and maize and the introduction of vegetable gardening.

b) enter the cash economy by the production of a cash crop, namely bananas, which are in great demand in Senegal.

This Food-For-Work activity is an extension of the Wassadou project which received food aid inputs in the previous years' programs. This project has now 1,213 hectares under cultivation, that is 943 for cereals, 235 for bananas, and 35 for vegetable gardening.

There are 16 pumping stations, 16 wells, 1,141 new traditional dwellings, 15 classrooms, 9 health posts, 9 sports fields, 2 chicken coops and 96 kilometers of feeder roads have been built.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (E)

Commodities Rates (Kilog.)

Categories	Mos. of Opr.	Milk	SFS Grits	Cornmeal	Veg. Oil	Total
MCH	12	2	3.750	3.750	0.5	6.25
F.F.W.	6	-	-	11		11
General Relief	12	-	-	11		11

CRS/Senegal
 Food Requirements
 FY '84

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (B)

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS AND CCC VALUE

Categories	Number of Recipients	% of Total	No Mos. OPR.	\$ 110/MT NFD Milk	\$ 277/MT SFS Grits	\$249/MT Cornmeal	\$ 825/MT Veg. Oil	Total MT
MCH	216,000	87	12	5,184	4,860	4,860	1,296	16,200
FFW	25,000	10	6			1,650		1,650
G.R.	7,000	3	12	-		924		
	248,000			5,184	4,860	7,434	1,296	18,774
US \$ Value				570,240	1,346,220	1,851,066	1,069,200	4,836,720

CRS/Senegal
Distribution Centers
FY' 84

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (C)

FY 84 PROGRAM PLAN

Number of Centers/Distribution Points by Geographical Location

REGIONS OF SENEGAL

PROGRAM CATEGORY	THIES	CAP VERT	DIOURBEL	LOUGA	FLEUVE	S. SALOUM	S. ORIENTAL	CASAMANCE	TOTAL
MCH	51	39	24	27	96	69	30	79	415

Food-For Work: One project in Senegal Oriental

APPENDUM Table

USAID/Senegal Non-Bilateral Activities

(\$ 000)

Project No. and Title	Starting Date	Terminal Date	Responsible Office	LOP*	Priority
625-0957 - OMVS Agricultural Research	FY 1982	FY 1987	OMVS	586	High
625-0958 - OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	FY 1982	FY 1985	OMVS	550	Medium
625-0621 - OMVS Integrated Development	FY 1983	FY 1989	OMVS	17,400	High
625-0928 - Regional Food Crop Protection	FY 1979	FY 1986	RFCP	2,400	High
625-0929 - Planning, Manpower & Research	Annual		Program Office	N/A	High
625-0936.7 - Sahel Manpower & Development II	FY 1983	FY 1987	Training Office	In design	High
625-9801 - Human Rights	Annual		American Embassy	N/A	Medium
625-9901 - Special Self-Help	Annual		American Embassy	N/A	Low

T O T A L 20,936

* Senegal Component