

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 83

UPPER VOLTA

BEST AVAILABLE

JUNE 1981

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523**

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 TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ Thousands)

Country/Office UPPER VOLTA (686)

	FY 1981		FY 1982		FY 1983 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD				
	EST		EST		MIN	CURR	AVL	1984	1985	1986	1987	
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE												
Functional Accounts												
Other DA Accounts:												
Sahel Development	14,122		18,260		8,260	18,200	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	
Total DA Accounts	14,122		18,260		8,260	18,200	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	
Security Supporting Assistance												
Total DA and SSA	14,122		18,260		8,260	18,200	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	
PL 480 (non-add) Title I (of which Title III)												
Title II			9,123		4,084	9,473	9,473	10,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	
Total Personnel												
USDH (workyears)	23		26 1/		27 1/	28,8 1/	28,8 1/	28	25	22	19	
FNDH	17		24 2/		24 2/	27 2/	27 2/	28	28	28	29	

1/ Personnel requirements exceed planning levels; includes IDI, but excludes regional and non-mission specific personnel.

2/ Personnel requirements exceed planning levels.

TABLE I - LONG RANGE NARRATIVE

USAID/Upper Volta's mortgage on prior to FY 1983 starts will be virtually eliminated at the AAPL. The only exception will be \$3.5 million of the \$10 million Management and Technical Skills project for which final funding is planned in FY 1984. Initial obligations for our large Agricultural and Environmental Sector programs are planned for FY 1983. These starts will create a manageable mortgage for the period FY 1984 - FY 1986, given the planning levels. Any follow-on activities to our on-going projects in these sectors will be included in the sector programs. As we have noted in the CDSS, we anticipate recurrent costs will be an increasingly serious problem over the next ten to twenty years. In the short term, the sector approach may partially alleviate the problem in those two sectors. Some OPG requests may be considered, but we do not anticipate any additional major project starts in these sectors in FY 1984 or FY 1985. Assuming success of the Rural Health Planning project, the beginning of expanded assistance for rural health delivery system/family planning is envisioned for FY 1984 or FY 1985. The CDSS notes rural education as a priority area for future USAID activity. GOUV education policy is still undergoing reformulation and we currently believe it improbable that USAID/Upper Volta will obligate any education interventions prior to FY 1985 or FY 1986. At that point our mortgage will have been greatly reduced again.

Slower than planned project implementation coupled with guidance to forward-fund to the maximum has resulted in a sizeable pipeline. USAID/Upper Volta anticipates an acceleration in project implementation activities drawing down the pipeline more rapidly than during the immediate past. USAID/Upper Volta is applying the forward-funding guidelines to the maximum extent possible, which increases our pipeline, while at the same time we push for an improved rate of implementation.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1981 TO FY 1983
 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office UPPER VOLTA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1981	FY 1982	FISCAL YEAR 1983	
			MONTH	CURRENT APL
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (All Grants)				
686-0212 Oncho Freeed Areas Village Dev.	300	---	---	---
686-0221 Agricultural Human Resources Dev.	---	3,457	---	---
686-0228 Rural Water Supply	2,277	4,003	---	---
686-0231 Seguenega IRD (ORG)	1,356	1,600	---	---
686-0235 Forestry Education & Development	3,458	---	---	---
686-0243 Grain Marketing Development	1,481	---	---	---
686-0244 Eastern Region Food Production	2,000	1,000	---	---
686-0245 Foundation Seed Production	1,600	---	---	---
686-0247 Rural Roads II	---	3,500	2,450	2,450
686-0249 Small Economic Activities Dev. (ORG)	1,650	---	---	500
686-0250 Strengthening Vol. Sector	---	1,000	1,000	1,300
686-0251 Rural Health Planning	---	1,700	1,800	1,800
686-0253 Management & Technical Skills	---	2,000	3,000	4,500
686-0255 Ag. Sector	---	---	---	5,000
686-0256 Environment Sector	---	---	---	3,450
TOTAL	14,122	18,260	8,250	18,200
				20,000

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Country : UPPER VOLTA

TABLE III A - PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH (625-0929.04)

PROJECT/PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	\$ 000's	
		FY 82	FY 83
686-0250	Voluntary Sector Dev.	30	
686-0251	Rural Health	50	
686-0253	Management and Technical Skills	75	
686-0255	Agricultural Sector Program	175	
686-0256	Environmental Sector Program	75	
Post-FY 83	Planning and Design		325
	Project Development	405	325

N.B. No AIP's are planned.

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Country/Program: UPPPR VOLTA

TABLE III - B

FY 1982 - PROJECT DESIGN SCHEDULE
(For Projects with no PID in AID/W)

PROJECT	PID COMPLETION	FP PREPARATION	CONTRACTING NEEDS
Strengthening Voluntary Sector Devel. (686-0250)	July, 1981	Jan - Feb, 1982	FP : Social Analyst (3 weeks) Genl. Environmentalist (3 weeks) Finl. Adm. Analyst (3 weeks)
Rural Health Planning and Management (686-0251)	July, 1981	Oct - Nov, 1981	FP : Health Economist (4 weeks) Health Planner/Team Leader (6 weeks) Social Analyst (4 weeks)
Management and Technical Skills (686-0253)	Sept, 1981	Apr - May, 1982	PID : Manpower Survey ; Manpower Planner (4 weeks) Univ. Dev. Specialist (4 weeks) FP : Manpower Planner (4 weeks) Univ. Dev. Specialist (4 weeks) Social Analyst (4 weeks)

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TABLE IV

PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTRY OFFICE
11/28/82 WWT/PA

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT	Auth Plan	Cum as of 9/30/80	FY OBLIGATIONS									
						FY 1981	FY 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987			
686- SAREP, DEV. PROGRAM															
0201	Eastern ORD Integrr. Rur. Dev.	G 78	80	1,200	1,200	789	789								
0203	Villages Livestock Dev.	G 76	79	181	181	13	13								
0211	Strengthening Wom. Roles In Dev.	G 77	79	389	389	389	389								
0212	Orcho Freed Area Vill. Dev.	G 78	81*	1,673	712	395	300	39							
0215	Eastern ORD Rural Roads	G 77	80	200	200	200									
0219	Rural Enterpr. Dev. (OPG)	G 78	80	642	642	100									
0221	Agrr. Human Resources Dev.	G 78	82	9,457	9,457	2,825	1,400	3,457	1,800						
0228	Rural Water Supply	G 79	83*	12,280	12,280	5,575	2,277	3,150	4,003	1,685					
0231	Sequemeysa IRD (OPG)	G 78	82	4,956	4,956	746	1,356	1,260	1,600	836					
0235	Forestry Educ. and Dev.	G 79	81*	5,958	5,958	2,500	3,458	475	1,150	957					
0243	Grain Marketing Dev.	G 80	81	2,381	2,381	855	1,481	225	1,150						
0244	Eastern Region Food Prod.	G 81	82		3,000		2,000	40	1,000	550					
0245	Foundation Seed Production	G 81	81	1,600	1,600		1,600	100	551						
0247	Rural Roads II	G 82	83*		5,950				3,500	450					
0249	Small Economic Activ. Dev. (OPG)	G 81	83		2,150		1,650	100	928	500					
0250	Strengthening Vol. Sector	G 82	83		2,300				1,000	83					
0251	Rural Health Planning	G 82	83*		3,500				1,700	75					
0253	Management & Technical Skills	G 82	84*		10,000				2,000	50					
0255	Agricultural Sector	G 83	87		60,000										
0256	Environmental Sector	G 83	87		25,000										
APPROPRIATION TOTAL															
				40,917	151,856	14,387	14,122	7,891	18,260	9,819	20,000	19,500	22,000	23,050	14,500
GRANT															
				40,917	151,856	14,387	14,122	7,891	18,260	9,819	20,000	19,500	22,000	23,050	14,500
COUNTRY TOTAL															
				53,188	164,127	17,692	14,122	9,934	18,260	10,520	20,000	19,500	22,000	23,050	14,500
GRANT															
				53,188	164,127	17,692	14,122	9,934	18,260	10,520	20,000	19,500	22,000	23,050	14,500

1/Assuming project PACD extended
* Changed date of final obligation; dates reflected apply to each individual account, not overall project funding

benefit 5,000 families (approximately 20,000 people).

AID Outputs and Inputs: AID will fund 20% of the total \$2.1 million life of project costs in FY 82 with its LOP contribution of \$400,000. AID funds will be used to finance technical assistance, commodities and local training. Outputs, over the LOP will include 20 trained village health agents, nutrition education for 20 villages, 12 water resource points repaired or constructed, 20 cereal banks stocked, 14 grain stores constructed, 18 vegetable gardens equipped, 200 villagers received cotton spinning, weaving, and sewing training, 18 village committees trained in revolving credit fund management, 90 fuel efficient wood stoves introduced.

tree nurseries and 66 village mini-nurseries, 66 individuals trained and equipped to maintain village mini-nurseries, re-survey of two forest reserves and establishment of windbreaks around them, a village oriented forest management plan for two forest reserves, development of a resource conservation education center, development of conservation/land management curricula, AID is providing its LOP contribution of \$1,025 million, of a total LOP cost of \$1,359 million, in FY 1982. AID-financed inputs include technical assistance costs, commodities, construction, training and operating expense.

USAID is currently in the process of beginning a full sector assessment in order to refine and further detail the appropriate components of such a sector package, and of building up technical expertise in agriculture within the USAID. Full definition of the sector program will progress in tandem with these efforts over the coming year and a half.

Nevertheless, the following major areas of constraints which must be addressed by the analysis and program have been identified.

- 1) Policy: Appropriate GOUV policies in the agricultural sector are key to successful development. Pricing, marketing and resource allocation policies are of particular import.
- 2) Institutional: Without institutional capacity for data gathering, policy making and planning, and program implementation even the best policies will have limited success. The GOUV is currently seriously deficient in all these regards. Institutional development, with particular emphasis on the Ministry of Rural Development, the Regional Development Organizations (ORDS), and certain parastatals such as the National Cereals Office, must be an important component of the sector program.
- 3) Technical: Given an appropriate policy and institutional framework, agricultural research, basic and applied, with the objective of further developing technical packages adapted to the various crops and soil/climatic regions of Upper Volta, can make a significant contribution to increased agricultural production.
- 4) Physical: The poor farm-to-market road network, soil and rangeland degradation, and lack of grain storage facilities are among the important physical constraints to increased production which may usefully be addressed.
- 5) Inputs: Insufficient availability of appropriate and affordable agricultural implements, production inputs (fertilizer and pesticides), and improved seeds, and sufficient credit for them, are potential bottlenecks deserving of attention.

Underlying all of the above are two pervasive constraints: financial and human resources. The grant will provide substantial financial resources to supplement those of the GOUV and other donors in order to allow the GOUV to more adequately address the constraints outlined above. With regard to human resources, training will be an integral and important part of all phases of the program.

Beneficiaries: Program beneficiaries will be the rural population whose possibilities for increased food production and income will be enhanced. Immediate beneficiaries will also be those in the Ministry of Rural Development and related GOUV agencies who will be provided the technical, financial and physical means to better perform their duties and fulfill their development objectives.

Major Outputs and Inputs: These will need to be determined as further project design takes place.

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Program: UPPER VOLTA

Funding: LOP: \$25,000,000

Grant: SDP Funding

LOP: FY 83-88

FY 83: \$3,450,000

Project Title: Environmental Sector Program (686-0256)

Purpose: The purpose of the environmental sector program is to develop the capability in Upper Volta to protect and rehabilitate the environment, and to undertake specific activities to effect the same. The objectives are to increase the area and density of vegetative cover (including both trees and grasslands) in rural areas, to control soil erosion and declining soil fertility, and to expand sustained yield management of the country's national forests.

Background and Project Description: The environmental challenge facing Upper Volta is manifest and immense. While Upper Volta is confronted with a wide variety of environmental difficulties, three-related problems stand out as requiring rapid and effective intervention. These are deforestation, deterioration of rangeland and declining soil fertility. Wood consumption (which supplies 94% of Upper Volta's energy needs) now exceeds annual production of forest resources. Given current rates of overuse, forest resources will disappear within 20 years. Deforestation from land clearing, fuelwood harvesting and overgrazing is already visibly apparent in many areas and is leading to significant erosion and a decline in soil fertility. In heavily populated regions up to one quarter of previously arable land has already been lost to crop and livestock production. Without implementation of a major and comprehensive land and forest management program in the very near future, environmental degradation will irrevocably preclude fulfillment of Upper Volta's food and energy needs. The environmental sector program proposed to deal with these problems has grown out of a considerable USAID experience over the last several years in forestry education, village woodlot development, experimentation with woodstoves to conserve fuel, village livestock development, and a variety of agricultural production efforts. Upper Volta has also been the site of a number of environmentally related workshops, seminars and studies. Major USAID-funded activities in the environmental sector include the Forestry Education and Development Project (686-0235) which is training lower and middle level forestry agents and managing a forest reserve at Dinderesso, the Agriculture Human Resources Development Project (686-0221) which, inter alia, provides higher level forestry training at the National Polytechnic Institute, and three AIPs being implemented jointly by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Peace Corps. In addition, the Village Livestock Development Project (686-0202) studied means of expanding livestock production while maintaining the integrity of rangelands. Based on the experience gained in these and other efforts, and after a review of other donor initiatives, USAID has identified a preliminary environmental sector program which will, when combined with on-going and planned

efforts of the GOUV and other donors, provide a comprehensive strategy for dealing with the massive environmental problems facing Upper Volta. This program will be considerably refined through consultation with the GOUV and completion of an environmental sector assessment. The assessment will evaluate experiences to date, consolidate information on the current situation and future needs within a sound analytical framework, and refine the details concerning the most appropriate AID response to these needs.

Given the structure in the GOUV agencies responsible for environmental affairs, the AID effort will be divided between two ministries - the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) and the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). For matters relating to development of an overall environmental strategy and implementation of a program for forestry-related programs, assistance will be provided to the MET under the environmental sector program. Since the MRD has responsibility for soil fertility and rangeland affairs, environmental assistance for these concerns, while programmed by the environmental sector assessment, will be provided under the Agricultural Sector Program scheduled to begin concurrently with the Environmental Sector Program.

The major elements of the environmental sector program to be implemented by MET are four: 1) research and development; 2) pilot activities; 3) institutional development, and 4) implementation of interventions which were successful on a pilot basis. As currently planned the research and development activities would concentrate on selection, production and dissemination of superior, local species, alternative energy production and utilization technologies, and further study of recognized environmental problems which have yet to be effectively addressed, (e.g. uncontrolled bush-fires, migration and unregulated land-clearing, overgrazing, soil exhaustion and overfarming). Pilot activities would consist of small-scale, closely monitored interventions suggested by the research and development effort.

Institutional development will increase the capacity of the MET not only to plan and implement its own environmental conservation programs, but also to play a leadership role vis-a-vis other ministries and at the village level in calling attention to environmental problems and, through the research and pilot activities described above, suggesting solutions. Institutional development would first and foremost concentrate on further developing the human resource base in the environmental sector. This would be accomplished through support (at the end of current projects) to the forestry training center at Dinderesso and to the forestry department of the National Polytechnic Institute. Training would also be provided in management and in the principles of popular participation in the environmental protection effort. Such training would include in-service and re-training as well as long-term training. A final element of the institutional development package would be support to the soon to be organized Unité d'Aménagement Forestier (Forest Management Working Group) which would provide a focal point in the Ministry of Environment

and Tourism (MET) for forest management activities in the same way that the highly successful Unité de Reboisement Villageois (Village Reforestation Working Group) has centralized village woodlot activities.

Implementation activities would emphasize two areas in which USAID already has considerable and positive experience. The first of these is management of forest reserves. The Forestry Education and Development Project (686-0235) is managing such a reserve at Dinderesso with promising results. The environmental sector program would build on this effort by extending similar techniques to other, currently neglected reserves throughout the country. The second area of emphasis would be replication of agro-forestry and erosion control techniques currently being promoted in the Yatenga agro-forestry AIP and elsewhere. These techniques combine soil conservation concerns with those of increased food and wood production, thus integrating forestry and agriculture at the village level. With appropriate in-service training as well as logistic and material support for forestry agents, the agro-forestry approach could be disseminated to areas at present largely neglected by the forest service.

The program described above will require a major investment over a sustained period to bear fruit. However, the magnitude of the environmental problems facing Upper Volta merits such an investment.

Beneficiaries: Program beneficiaries will be the rural population currently suffering from declining crop yields, shortages of water and fuel, and desertification. Also benefitting will be the urban population now paying ever-rising prices for firewood and charcoal. Immediate beneficiaries will be the forest service and extension forestry agents who will be given the technical and physical means to better do their jobs.

Major Outputs (LOP):

Forest reserves brought under improved management	25,000 ha.
Environmental conservation in Rural areas	9,000 ha.
Additional Wood production capacity	150,000 m ³ /year
Pilot projects	30
Special studies	12
Improved forest management capacity of Met	X
Tree selection research program	X
MET personnel trained	80

<u>Inputs: FY 83:</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Technical Assistance (LT 120 PM)	1,500
(ST 12 PM)	180
Commodities (Vehicles, fencing, hand tools, nursery equipment, fertilizer)	300
Construction (housing for forestry agents, wells, access roads)	520
Training (in-service, public education)	200
Other Costs (POL, office supplies, pilot activities, salaries)	<u>750</u>
T O T A L	3,450

LOP:

Technical Assistance: LT (720 PM)	9,000
ST (72 PM)	1,000
Commodities (see above)	2,800
Construction (see above)	3,500
Training(see above)	1,200
Other Costs (see above)	<u>7,500</u>
T O T A L	25,000

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Country/Office UPPER VOLTA

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT Number	TITLE	G/L	Initial	Final	Auth	Life of Project Cost Plan	GDM Pipeline as of 9/30/80	Estimated U.S. Dollar Cost (\$000)				FY OBLIGATIONS				
								FY 1981 OHL	FY 1981 EXP	FY 1982 OHL	FY 1982 EXP	1983 APPL	1984	1985	1986	Future Year

SAHEL REGIONAL
(NON-ADD)

625-0911	AID Cooperation & Planning (CILSS Secretariat)	C	78	83	2,565	3,381	902	200	650	816					
625-0928	Integrated Pest Management	C	78	85*	25,280	25,280	8,514	1,000	1,175	3,400	6,500	1,650			

1/ Workforce implications of non-add projects (requested by State 130789):
One mission specific USDH is assigned to IPM project. CILSS Secretariat liaison and other regional project activities also require 2.5 workyears of USDH time. One FNDR spends 0.8 workyears managing SMDP and other training.

SAHEL REGIONAL, CENTRALLY
FUNDED (NON-ADD)
SAHEL OPG 2/

686-0248	Dort IRD II (SCR)		82	82		400			400	65					
686-0254	Revegetation & Environment Mgmt (AFRICARE)		82	82		1,025			1,025	175					
	SMDP 1/					330			375	75					
	PM&R (See Table III-A)								405	325					
	Special Self-Help								144	200	225				
	TOTAL						474		2,405	240	625				

2/ As per guidance in State 130789, planned OPG's are shown in Sahel Reg., not country specific ABS Table IV.
* Date of final obligation changed.

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RANK	TABLE V FY 1983 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING			Country/Office	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	UPPER VOLTA WORKFORCE (Number of workmonths)			
	DECISION PACKAGES/ PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT				APPROP. ACT.	INCR	CDM

Decision Package Minimum

Pipeline Projects

686-0226	TWTS	P	G	EHR	561	561							
686-0231	Seguenege IRD (OPG)	P	G	SDP	1,606	2,167							
686-0235	Forestry Educ. & Dev.	P	G	SDP	4,333	6,500							
686-0243	Grain Marketing Dev.	P	G	SDP	1,154	7,654							
686-0244	Eastern Region Food Production	P	G	SDP	2,410	10,064							
686-0245	Foundation Seed Production	P	G	SDP	949	11,013							
686-0248	Dori IRD (OPG)	P	G	SDP	335	11,348							
686-0254	Revegetation & Environment Mgmt (OPG)	P	G	SDP	850	12,198							
<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>													
1	686-0247	Rural Roads II	O	G	SDP	2,450	2,450						
2	686-0251	Rural Health Planning	O	G	SDP	1,800	4,250						
3	686-0253	Management & Technical Skills	O	G	SDP	3,000	7,250						
4	686-0250	Strengthening Voluntary Sector	O	G	SDP	1,000	8,250						
5	PL 480	Title II	O	G	SDP	(4,084)	8,250						
Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce							8,250	324	324	288	288 a)		

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FUND	DIVISION	PROGRAM/ACTIVITY	ORGANIZATION	STATUS	CLASSIFICATION	APPROPRIATION	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	INCR	CUM	OTHER DATA		
										WAGES	INCR	CUM

Decision Package Current

6	686-0249	Small Economic Activities										
		Dev. (OPG)					500		9,750		312	288
7	686-0253	Management & Technical Skills					1,000		9,750		324	312
8	686-0255	Agricultural Sector					5,000		14,750		324	312
7	686-0256	Environment Sector					3,450		18,200		334	324
10	PL 480	Title II					(5,380)		18,200		346	324
11		Basic Workforce							18,200		346	324
		Total Current Package & Related Workforce							18,200		346	324

Decision Package AAPL

12	686-0250	Strengthening Voluntary Sector					300		18,500		346	324
13	686-0255	Ag Sector					1,000		19,500		346	324
14	686-0253	Management & Technical Skills					500		20,000		346	324
		Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce							20,000		346	324

a) Personnel planning level is 492

Table V - Proposed Program Ranking Narrative

As noted in the CDSS, USAID's strategy in assisting Upper Volta centers on four priority areas of development. The first two of these are increased food production and preservation and enhancement of the productive capacity of the natural resource base. The third priority is population and health-related activities. Additionally, the CDSS points out the fact that there are serious constraints in tackling a development effort in Upper Volta. One of the most serious is the lack of trained personnel at most levels of government within the country. The program ranking at the various Decision Package levels reflects these priority areas and an effort to redress the trained personnel constraints.

The \$8.250 million Minimum Decision Package provides the resources for a basic continuing contribution in these highest priority areas.

Rural Roads II project, ranked first, is located in the Eastern ORD, the area of our most important regional concentration. It will greatly improve farm to market accessibility and facilitate increased GOUV extension services to the rural population in the area. FY 1983 obligation of \$2.450 million will complete planned funding for the project.

The second ranked Rural Health Planning project, which is assisting the Ministry of Health in formulation of health planning strategies for Upper Volta, will receive its final planned tranche of funding. The project will lay the groundwork for a possible FY 1984 or FY 1985 rural health delivery services project.

The Management and Technical Skills project, ranked third, represents a major USAID/Upper Volta response to the GOUV's expressed need to improve the trained personnel constraint. Training is being emphasized in the priority sectors in which USAID is involved: food production, environment/energy, and population and health, providing critically needed managerial and technical personnel to work in priority programs.

The fourth ranked at the Decision Package Minimum Level is the Strengthening Voluntary Sector project. This project makes resources available to local voluntary development groups, including the Peace Corps, for small scale efforts to benefit the rural population. Activities cover all of USAID's priority areas identified in the CDSS strategy.

The minimum PL 480 package includes \$4.084 of Title II commodities for the CRS program, representing the minimum amount required to continue their various programs. These programs are an important element in meeting nutritional needs of vulnerable

groups in Upper Volta and addresses the USAID/UV CDSS priority area of health.

The Decision Package Current Level will complete planned funding for one on-going project, provide forward funding for Management and Technical Skills project, and adds two new sector-oriented projects in agriculture and environment/energy. Small Economic Activities project, ranked seventh, an OPG, with Partnership for Productivity, will be fully funded at this level. Project activities continue to benefit rural entrepreneurs and farmers in the Eastern ORD. Total increment of the Current Level Package is \$9.950 million.

The first of the new projects is the Agricultural Sector Program which has grown out of past USAID experiences in projects directed toward initial credit activities, agricultural human resources development, livestock, fisheries, grain marketing, research, and seed multiplication, among others. The GOV perceives improved agricultural means as the single most important element in its development effort. Food production is identified in the CDSS as USAID/Upper Volta's top priority. Previous USAID interventions have focused on individual components, thus not achieving the maximum impact possible. Linkages between the various components must be dealt with in a comprehensive manner to move the entire sector forward. This project will address the linkages in a coherent program including the strengthening of institutional planning, agronomic research, rural credit, human resources development, livestock and cereals production and marketing as well as other related areas such as agricultural techniques and conservation practices. This program represents a major intervention in addressing the problem areas of top priority for Upper Volta. An initial \$5 million obligation is planned for FY 1983 of a LOP total of \$60 million.

The second new project, which addresses the second priority in our CDSS, is the Environmental Sector Program which has developed from USAID's experience over the past several years in forestry education, village woodlot development and other related interventions. The CDSS sites the potentially disastrous effects of present trends leading to an accelerating pace of environmental degradation, especially deforestation, and its relation to food production activities. Soil and energy management and conservation efforts are needed. This project will comprehensively address these problems. The four primary components of this \$25 million, six-year effort are: research and development, pilot activities, institutional development and implementation of proven interventions. Additional detail is noted in the "new project narrative" section of this ABS.

At the Decision Package Current Level, an additional \$5.389 million of commodities is added to that of the Decision Package Minimum Level. The Catholic Relief Services PL 480 Title II program will continue to make a significant contribution to the overall AID Program in Upper Volta. A recent evaluation has made several recommendations which, while reducing recipient levels slightly, will enhance the overall quality and manageability of the CRS program.

The AAPL Decision Package provides additional increments for strengthening Voluntary Sector (fully funding the project), and for the Agricultural Sector Program and Management and Technical Skills. The primary effect of these increments will be to provide forward funding.

ABS guidance stressed the importance of "paying off the mortgage". At the Decision Package Minimum Level, two on-going projects will have become fully funded. One more is added to the fully funded category at each of the current and AAPL FY 83 levels. This will leave only one prior year start, Management and Technical Skills, requiring future year funding. That "mortgage" will be paid off in FY 1984.

As noted in the Long Range Plan narrative, our strategy calls for an emphasis on the sector approach. The first steps in this direction are the Agricultural and Environmental Sector Programs which will receive their initial obligations this fiscal year. Bringing these large projects on line while our other project portfolio remains sizeable and diverse will necessitate a temporary increase in our workforce level. It is our plan to initiate sector activities prior to the completion of our on-going projects in the agricultural and environment sectors in order to provide continuity for our overall program and position with the GOUV.

Design and implementation requirements will require an increase in the approved workforce level for FY 1982, FY 1983, and FY 1984.

In FY 82, and at the Decision Package Minimum Level for FY 83, USAID/Upper Volta workyear requirements exceed the planning levels. Our Management and Technical Skills project will have started up in late FY 1982 requiring 0.5 workyears of a Human Resource Officer's services. Ideally this position would be occupied prior to final PP design enabling design input by the individual who will assume managerial responsibility for the project. The Environmental Sector program will require specialized USAID expertise for design and implementation. USAID/Upper Volta resequenced the position of Deputy Program Officer to that of Senior Capital Projects Development Officer in FY 1981, but will need an environmental specialist for 0.5 workyears to provide technical design

assistance in FY 1982 and assume project management responsibilities as the project comes on line in FY 1983. Recent auditors reports have emphasized the need for in-depth financial analysis and planning in USAID project design and follow-through during implementation. Present USAID Office of Financial Management staff is overburdened given the complex and varied finance-related problems encountered in project implementation in Upper Volta. Therefore a second full-time Financial Analyst position is necessary for FY 1982.

Given the design and implementation requirements at the Decision Package Minimum Level, 27 USDH Mission specific workyears will be needed if USAID/Upper Volta is to adequately manage its portfolio. Two Assistant General Development Officers are added at the Decision Package Current Level to augment implementation efforts for the Agricultural and Environmental Sector Project. The magnitude of these projects when added to the on-going projects necessitates this increase.

As our prior-year start projects reach completion in FY 84 and FY 85, our workforce requirements will be reduced. It should also be noted that a considerable amount of workforce time identified as mission specific must in actuality be devoted to broader regional activities. At the present two of USAID/Upper Volta's Mission specific personnel, the CILSS Liaison and IPM Project Manager, devote one hundred percent of their worktime to regional projects and activities. The Public Health Advisor utilizes more than fifty percent of his time on CILSS-related activities. Additional Mission staff time must be spent managing and monitoring other non-bilateral activities.

USAID/Upper Volta will require augmentation of its approved workforce level in order to achieve the goals set out in the CDSS.

TABLE VIII
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982			
	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	Related Workyear	Unit Cost		
<u>COST SUMMARIES</u>								
US Direct Hire	1330.6	70.0	1612.8	23.0	70.1	2140.4	26 ^{1/}	82.3
FN Direct Hire	131.5	8.8	214.0	17.0	12.6	247.2	24 ^{2/}	10.3
US Contract Pers.	37.0	37.0	130.0	9.0	14.4	100.0	6.0	16.7
FN Contract Pers.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Housing Expense	505.0	22.0	468.8	27.0	17.4	628.6	28	22.5
Office Operations	1760.6	xx	1915.6	xx	xx	2194.3	xx	xx
Total Budget	3764.7	xxx	4341.2	xx	xx	5310.5	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1602.6	xxx	1871.0	xx	xx	2626.4	xx	xx
FAAS	1194.2	xxx	1357.2	xx	xx	1400.0	xx	xx
Trust Fund	--	xxx	--	xx	xx	--	xx	xx

FOOTNOTES:

1/ Budget includes 3 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.

2/ Budget includes 4 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.

TABLE VIII

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1983 MINIMUM		FY 1983 CURRENT		FY 1983 APL		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	(000's)	Related Workyear	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
IIS Direct Hire	2257.2	27.0 <u>1/</u>	2427.8	28.8 <u>2/</u>	2427.8	28.8 <u>2/</u>	84.3
FN Direct Hire	252.0	24.0 <u>3/</u>	288.9	27.0 <u>4/</u>	288.9	27.0 <u>4/</u>	10.7
IIS Contract Pers.	150.0	8.0	150.0	8.0	150.0	8.0	18.8
FN Contract Pers.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Housing Expense	597.4	29.0	629.3	31.0	629.3	31.0	20.3
Office Operations	2147.5	XX	2279.5	XX	2279.5	XX	XX
Total Budget	5504.1	XX	5775.5	XX	5775.5	XX	XX
Mission Allotment	2588.7	XX	2724.3	XX	2724.3	XX	XX
FAAS	1500.0	XX	1600.0	XX	1600.0	XX	XX
Trust Fund	--	XX	--	XX	--	XX	XX

Footnotes:

- 1/ Budget includes 4 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.
2/ Budget includes 6 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.
3/ Budget includes 4 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.
4/ Budget includes 7 workyears in excess of personnel planning levels.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

BUREAU: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

TABLE IX

DECISION UNIT: UPPER VOLTA

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNC TION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	PERS LEVEL	CAT	WORK S/C	FY 81	FY 82	AT MIN	AT CURP	AT AAPL	ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
392	U	10	011	61005 DIRECTOR	S	-	20	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
401	U	10	013	61010 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	S	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
409	U	10	050	61016 SECRETARY	E	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
425	U	20	021	65020 PROGRAM ECONOMIST	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
419	U	20	023	65005 PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
433	U	20	023	65015 ASSISTANT PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1076	U	20	023	65010 DEPUTY PROGRAM OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1887	F	20	020	PROGRAM SPECIALIST TRAINING OFFICER	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1888	F	20	400	LIBRARIAN/RESEARCHER (JUNIOR)	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
1886	F	20	990	TECHNICIAN SPECIALIST/RESEARCH	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
476	U	34	091	67005 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
497	U	34	091	64005 GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
518	U	34	092	66026 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER PROJECT MANAGER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
522	U	34	092	66021 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST PROJECT MANAGER	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
524	U	34	100	64015 PLANT PEST CONTROL ADV	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
460	U	34	103	67015 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ADV PROJECT MANAGER-AG	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
472	U	34	251	66015 GENERAL ENGINEERING ADVISOR	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
458	U	34	502	67030 PUBLIC HEALTH ADV	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
455	U	34	600	65005 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OFF EDUCATION-ADV-AG	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12
	U	40	232	67020 HUMAN RESOURCES ADV.	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	*	12	12
	U	40	102	ENVIRONMENTAL ADV.	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	*	12	12
	U	40	102	ASST GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OFF	H	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	*	12	12

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OVERSEAS WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS
IN WORKMONTHS

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BUREAU: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

04/15/81

TABLE IX

DECISION UNIT: UPPER VOLTA

ITEM	US/ FN	FUNCTION	SKILL	POSITION NUMBER AND TITLE	LEVEL	PERS CAT	WORK SHC	FY 81	FY 82	FY 1983				ABOVE PLAN LEVEL	FY 84	FY 85
										AT MIN	AT CURR	AT APPL	AT PLAN			
1901	F	40	100	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	F	40	024	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	*	12	12	
1900	F	40	100	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (JUNIOR)	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
	F	40	071	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (JUNIOR)	N	-	40	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	12	
				TOTAL FOR DECUNIT				492	492	492	492	492		492	492	
	F	40	232	PROGRAM ASSISTANT	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	*	12	12	
	F	60	100	ADMINISTRATIVE ASST. (JUNIOR)	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	*	12	12	
	F	40	100	TECHNICAL SPECIALIST	P	-	40	-	12	12	12	12	*	12	12	
	F	40	710	PROGRAM SPECIALIST	P	-	40	-	-	12	12	12	*	12	12	

PL 480 NARRATIVEA. Introduction

The PL 480 program in Upper Volta is carried out through collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) as well as through a government-to-government program directly with the National Cereals Office (OFNACER) of the Government of Upper Volta under the Grain Marketing Development Project (686-0243). Both programs are under the Title II program. The Grain Marketing Development project provides OFNACER with the means to increase the effectiveness of its intervention in the cereals market by influencing fluctuations in producer and consumer prices, generating funds for construction of grain storage warehouses, personnel training, and the purchase of locally-grown cereals. It also complements OFNACER's efforts to build up a national security grain reserve as insurance against future drought years.

Title II foods distributed by CRS are an important element in meeting the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups in Upper Volta. The established CRS distribution system is the most efficient channel for direct impact on the nutritional needs of 0-14 year olds and pregnant or lactating mothers.

A PL 480 Title II Evaluation of the CRS program was recently carried out in Upper Volta, and, based on the draft recommendations, USAID will be continuing a high level of support for some elements of the program and may well be phasing out Title II support for others. The draft evaluation report recommends that:

- 1) The School Feeding program should continue, to the extent possible, to service all qualified schools;
- 2) Take-home rations be eliminated from the School Feeding program;
- 3) The MCH program not be expanded until a more effective education program can be implemented in all centers;
- 4) The Food for Work program should be more closely examined and possibly discontinued.

The Mission concurs with these recommendations and has begun implementing the following changes beginning in FY 82:

- 1) Continued support for increases in the number of primary school feeding recipients;
- 2) Barring the presentation of solid justification by CRS that the school feeding summer take-home ration has a nutritional

impact on its recipients, this element of the program is being eliminated. If and when solid justification is provided, a supplemental AER will be used to reinstate the rations;

3) Expansion of the MCH program will be kept to a maximum of 5%;

4) Title II support for the Food for Work program is being cut back almost 50% from FY 81 levels, with the aim towards further reductions or possibly total elimination by FY 83.

In addition to the above, the Mission will be eliminating Title II support for the School Feeding program currently operating in Young Farmer Training Schools (CJFA's). One of the primary activities in these schools is teaching agricultural techniques and every year each school grows a variety of cash and food crops as well as garden produce at those schools which have access to water. A portion of the food crops grown at these schools is destined for consumption by the students as a noon meal at the school. The Mission, therefore, believes that Title II support for this program is redundant and may even act as a disincentive to greater agricultural production in these CFJA's. Additionally, the authorized age range for CFJA students is 15-18 years, putting them beyond the normal ages specified for school feeding. Title II support for this program will end in February of 1982, which corresponds to the end of the school year in these schools.

B. Outreach

As a result of the Title II Outreach Grant, CRS has been able to expand its programs to more remote areas of the country that were previously unserved by CRS centers due to the prohibitive and ever-increasing costs of transportation. CRS has also used Outreach funds to rent a 9,000 MT-capacity warehouse, enabling them to more effectively handle large quantities of food. The Outreach Grant has also allowed CRS to increase the size of its staff in order to better control and monitor its programs.

C. Self-Sufficiency

Through the early 1960's, Upper Volta was basically self-sufficient in grains and oil. Imports of foodstuffs were limited to wheat flour and small quantities of luxury foods. Wheat imports have steadily increased to a level of 20-30,000 tons annually. Upper Volta requires about 1,200,000 tons of cereals to meet the annual requirements of its population and has the capacity to be self-sufficient in years of normal rainfall. However, in every year except one since 1970, the harvest was not sufficient to meet annual requirements due to prolonged dry spells during the growing season. Consequently, per capita

food production has not yet reached its pre-drought levels and the World Food Program characterizes Upper Volta as having a chronic annual shortage of 40-60,000 tons of cereals.

Nutritional indicators show that the people of Upper Volta, children in particular, are chronically malnourished. It is estimated that only 40% of the preschool-age children have acceptable body weight for age. Rates of infant mortality and child mortality (1-4 years) are among the highest in the world at 182 and 248 per thousand respectively.

However, a high fertility rate more than offsets a high mortality rate, and the population continues to increase. To feed itself, the population moves onto more and more marginal agricultural land and shortens restorative fallow periods. Because of this and the lack of chemical fertilizers, the soils of Upper Volta are becoming depleted.

D. Government Policy

Upper Volta's first development priority is the achievement of food self-sufficiency and, eventually, production of an exportable surplus. To accomplish this, the GOUV has placed more emphasis on small farmer production, in an attempt to increase food grain production through price incentives and reform of the public marketing and storage policies. Official grain prices as well as prices to farmers have been raised to encourage production, and free movement of cereals in any amount is permitted throughout Upper Volta. Last year OFNACER extended the time frame for its buying campaign from five months to year round in order to increase its competitiveness in grain buying in relation to private merchants who have heretofore had much more flexibility than OFNACER in this area. This will strengthen OFNACER's efforts to establish a floor price for grain to ensure that farmers receive a fair price. OFNACER storage and market intervention problems are being addressed in part through the sale of PL 480 Title II commodities to generate local currency for the financing of warehouse construction and the purchase of locally-grown cereals. In addition to this, the GOUV is promoting the adoption of better farming techniques through its decentralized system of eleven Regional Development Organizations. The number of extension agents is being increased (through AID and other donor assistance) to improve coverage of the rural areas. Investment in rural development amounts to a third of planned government investment. The long-term goal of these actions is to reduce or eliminate entirely Upper Volta's reliance on imported food aid.

FY 1983 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II
(all thousands)

Decision Package: Current

I. Country: Upper Volta

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients: 120

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
120	NFDM	2,880	1,207
120	Cornmeal	2,880	922
120	Oil	1,440	1,457
Total MCH		7,200	3,586

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients: 224

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
224	NFDM	2,016	845
224	Cornmeal	6,048	1,935
224	Oil	2,016	2,039
224	SFSG	2,016	687
Total School Feeding		12,096	5,506

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients: None

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients: None

E. Other: (Humanitarian).....Total Recipients: 10

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
10	NFDM	240	101
10	Cornmeal	240	77
10	Oil	120	121
10	SFSG	240	82
Total Other		840	381
GRAND TOTAL		20,136	9,473

Narrative Mission Review of
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
Operational Plan FY 83

Introduction: The CRS Upper Volta program is the largest PL 480 Title II program in all of Africa. The program areas include Maternal Child Health (MCH), a Food and Nutrition Program for children in primary schools (School Feeding), a program of Young Farmer Training Schools (CFJA), as well as Food for Work and Welfare Assistance. The CRS Operational Plan for FY 83 follows this USAID commentary and describes the program in detail.

Commentary:

A. Recipient Categories and Levels

Recipient Categories	FY 82 (Per AER)	FY 83 Minimum	FY 83 AAPL
Maternal Child Health	115,000	75,000	120,000
School Feeding	215,000	75,000	224,000
Young Farmer Trng. Schools	25,000	0	0
Food for Work	13,000	0	0
Welfare Assistance	10,000	0	10,000
TOTAL	378,000	150,000	354,000

The PL 480 FY 83 Minimum Decision Package reflects the minimum level below which, in the USAID's judgment, CRS would have very little, if any, impact on the nutritional state of Upper Volta population falling within the target groups of the CRS programs. The AAPL level represents the USAID target level for FY 83. (A Table XIII is attached for each level. This table reflects USAID's best estimate of appropriate program levels.) USAID intends to continue support for most of CRS's regular program at levels for which CRS can provide justification. Due to the lack of justification for the necessity of food aid in the Young Farmer Training School Feeding program and the Food for Work program, Title II support for these projects may well be eliminated or drastically reduced by FY 83.

CRS is currently preparing a multi-year plan covering the period FY 82-86. However, that plan was not completed in time for this submission. The multi-year plan will be the basis for the FY 1984 ABS presentation.

B. Summary of CRS Programs

The Maternal Child Health Program has as its goals the maintenance of an adequate rate of growth for the children registered in the

program and the improvement of the child feeding habits of attending mothers.

The Food and Nutrition Program for school-aged children is very similar to the MCH program except that the educational target group includes children 6-14 years of age, parents as well as teachers. The Growth Surveillance System uses a weight-for-height standard, and children are charted every three months.

The Young Farmer Training Schools are of 3 years' duration and are for rural children who did not attend primary school. These schools focus on teaching agricultural techniques, gardening and small livestock raising. The Growth Surveillance System is in operation in these schools as well. The age group is generally 15-18.

The Food for Work Program is intended to provide economic assistance for projects which are thought to have significant socio-economic impact on the recipient population, and which may have an improved chance of success because of food input. Because of the inherent managerial and political problems relative to the size of this program in relation to the overall CRS/Upper Volta program and the absence of substantial proof that food aid is a necessary catalyst for these projects, the Mission will be phasing down Title II support for this program in FY 82 and proposes to totally eliminate it from the FY 83 program unless CRS can provide adequate justification for its continuation.

The Welfare Program is directed towards those people who are unable to be self-supportive -- the elderly, lepers, polio victims, etc. This program provides humanitarian assistance and generates much local goodwill. All of the above programs operate nationwide.

C. CRS Managerial Capabilities

As CRS notes in the following Operational Plan, a Title II Outreach Grant currently provides CRS with the necessary financial support to expand and improve the Food and Nutrition Program, or 90% of all CRS/Upper Volta programs. The grant covers vehicle procurement and maintenance, warehouse rental funds, and personnel costs for additional end-use checkers, warehousemen, etc. CRS has submitted a proposal for a 2-year extension of the Outreach Grant to cover the period FY 82-83. A major concern of USAID is how CRS will fill the financial void when Outreach funds finally do end.

The Director, who arrived in September 1980, is currently evaluating his own program with a view towards possible efficiencies and some modifications. USAID is collaborating closely with CRS in this effort.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC
UPPER VOLTA PROGRAM
TITLE II PL 480
FY 1983 FOOD PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL PLAN COVERAGE OUTLINE

I. Elements of Operation

A. Identification

1. Cooperating Sponsor : Catholic Relief Services-USCC
Country : Upper Volta (West Africa)
Date Submitted : April 28, 1981.
Counterparts : The Upper Volta Government Ministries of :
Health, Social Affairs, Rural Development,
National Education and Finance.
The Catholic Church of Upper Volta
The Protestant Churches of Upper Volta
Many local Private Voluntary Agencies
and Community Groups.

2. Peter P. STRZOK, Director
B.P. 469 Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
Devotes 80% of time to Title II activities
Other Title II Supervisor Staff :
Paula Bertolin (American) Food and Nutrition Program Supervisor
Albert Postle (American) Program Assistant
Ahmed Chafik (Moroccan) Program Assistant
Lisa Gaylord (American) Program Assistant
Béatrice Kam (Voltaic) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Françoise Pilon (Canadian) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Helène Baron (French) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Françoise Crelerot (French) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Esther Zongo (Voltaic) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Barbara Fegley (American) Assistant Food and Nutrition
Program Supervisor
Philippe Biyen (Voltaic) Food and Transport Supervisor
Yembi Ouedraogo (Voltaic) Bobo-Dioulasso Office Representative
Alassane KONATE (Voltaic) Food for Work Projects Manager.

B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations

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

The objectives of the program are two : the maintenance of an adequate rate of growth of the child and a permanent improvement in the child-feeding habits of the parents. A comprehensive Growth Surveillance System permits the objective evaluation of the program by child, center, sous-prefecture, prefecture and country, and by season and year. Since "the maintenance of an adequate rate of growth" implies improvement (most Voltaic children do not maintain an adequate of growth), progress is measured by two benchmarks : an increase in the average percentage of nutritional standard (Harvard weight-for-age) and an increase in the percentage of children of acceptable weight for age.

Although precise qualitative definition is required for several program inputs such as the baby scale and the educational weight chart, the entire program (economic, nutritional, educational) is based on one central input assumption : that the ration provided correspond to the economic need of the family as it applies to child feeding, and that it correspond to the nutritional deficit of the child. A less than adequate ration means that the program cannot hope to reach its targeted nutritional objectives since the economic, nutritional and education assistance plan cannot be implemented. Hence, the major food donor for the program, USAID, must allow for ration modification in times of nutritional emergency. Recipients for this program in FY 1983 will consist of 115,000 children and 10,000 mothers.

School Feeding (Food and Nutrition Program for School-Age children) attempts to address the same problem as the Preschool Program for children from the age of 6 to 14. The operational theory and pedagogy for the "school lunch program" is the same, except that the educational target group includes teachers and older children, as well as parents. The Growth Surveillance System uses a weight-for height standard, and children are charted every three months instead of every month, corresponding to their reduced rate of growth. All other input assumptions are the same. This program will reach 230,000 students in the Primary schools during FY 1983.

Food for Work/Welfare Assistance, Food for Work is a program which gives needed foods to needy households in return for a better nourished household and productive activity. This productive activity is carried out through socio-economic development projects which have independent objectives. Food for Work projects, however, should not be equated with a wage, and engagement in the public work cannot be considered employment. Instead food aid is provided on a temporary basis in order to help recipients and their households meet their basic needs, become more productive, and find regular and even permanent employment. CRS/Upper Volta is very selective in providing Food for Work assistance, accepting only those projects requests which are likely to have a significant economic impact on the recipient population, albeit short term, and which are likely to have an improved chance of success because of food input. Hence, the value of this type of food assistance can only be evaluated in terms of the efficacy of the project for which it is one of the inputs.

Welfare assistance is also provided on a small scale for recipients who are unable, either temporarily or permanently, to be self supportive. This food aid is often distributed by the agencies involved in a framework of Food for Work. Recipients for these two programs will number 23,000 during FY 1983.

3. All food programs are country-wide.

4. Distribution to all centers - (over 2,000) is made from central CRS warehouses in Ouagadougou or Bobo-Dioulasso. A complete system of receipting and reporting insures that shipments reach their destination in their entirety. Partial transport is paid for by the recipients in both the preschool and school feeding programs, by the Upper Volta Government or local church organizations and village groups in the Food for Work

and Welfare Assistance Program. Outreach grant (USAID) provides for partial transport costs for the Preschool and primary school recipients.

5. Upper Volta Government participation in the CRS food program is extensive. It includes the paying of custom charges, transportation costs within Ouagadougou and/or Bobo-Dioulasso from the point of discharge to the warehouses, some warehousing costs, and the salaries of government program personnel. Food misuse on the part of public employees is sanctioned ~~severely~~ by the Government, and it is willing to repay CRS food misuse claims by cutting salaries, if necessary. Collaboration in this area has increased greatly over the past years. UV Government real expenses for the Title II program are estimated to be \$ 280,000 in 1983.

C. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures and Audits.

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

D. Port Facilities-Practices

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

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

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

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

E. In Country Storage, Transportation and Production Disincentive

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

2. There are no significant **inland** transportation problems. Transportation is provided by the individual centers and schools in conjunction with an assistance from CRS/Upper Volta through the USAID Outreach Project. This system is presently working very effectively.

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

4. Production disincentive resulting from food aid is a function of the ratio of importation and local production, the ratio of consumption needs and local production and the pattern of distribution. Upper Volta has been consistently unable to meet its population's food needs and, in those areas where CRS provides the greatest amount of food assistance, there has been chronic famine. The tonnages provided by Title II in Upper Volta represent a very small percentage of Voltaic consumption

and, especially because most tonnages are for the nutrition programs, dispersion is very great. Since the growth represented in the 1983 AER results from new participants and not from ration increase, the ratio of food and recipient population remains largely the same. It is likely that food assistance for nutrition programming has a positive production incentive in that it improves the health of the growing population and increases their future consumption expectations.

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Packaging

Not applicable.

G. Financing

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

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

H. Acceptability

1. Not applicable.

2. The four types of food that will be used in the CRS 1983 program are NFD milk, cornmeal, soy-fortified sorghum grits and vegetable oil. Cornmeal, milk and oil are very well accepted by the children and their parents. The milk is generally used in preparation of porridges for babies, and for school children, it is used as an additive to the cornmeal. We anticipate that soy-fortified sorghum grits will be well received for the dietary variety and nutrition these commodities offer.

I. Program Publicity

1. The preschool program has a strong educational component to insure that the food is used as a dietary complement for the child, not as a replacement of his normal diet. The program requirements of growth surveillance, education, and demonstrations are assured by regular supervisory visits of the nutrition staff. The origin of the food is well understood by the recipient both from explanations of the health workers and from the packaging of the food. The school lunch program also has a growth surveillance component and an evolving nutrition education program. CRS is presently implementing a pilot Primary School Agricultural Training and Nutrition Education Project in order to establish a linkage between health, growth and food and to bring nutrition education into the schools by a more integrated development scheme.

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

II. Contribution toward the functioning of the CRS/Upper Volta
Title II Food Programs, FY 1983.

DONOR	REQUESTED CONFIRMED	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL VALUE IN DOLLARS	PERCENTAGE FO TOTAL
Private Local (Individual contributions by mothers for the preschool program, Parent Associations for the schools, religious groups village groups).	Confirmed	Warehousing, salaries and operational costs of program on site, transport of food for preschool, school, feeding and FFW programs, sale of empty containers.	1,015,000	38 %
Upper Volta Government (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development)	Confirmed	School program transport and storage of food, administrative salaries, ongoing administrative costs, food importation clearance processing	880,000	33 %
Title II Outreach II	Requested	New warehouses construction, excess Transportation costs, food use control.	432,000	16 %
CRS Project Fund	Requested	Administrative cost of the Food & Nutrition Supervision, program vehicles, salaries	196,000	7 %
CRS Operating Fund	Confirmed	Salaries of general CRS staff, administrative warehousing, repackaging, operating costs of food monitoring.	175,000	6 %
		TOTAL	2,698,000	100 %

GOUV POLICIES AND PERFORMANCE

At the time we submitted our FY 83 CDSS update, the present GOUV had been in power for less than 6 weeks. We noted that it was too early to address the issue of GOUV commitment to development, or to analyze the government's development policies and priorities. As promised in the CDSS update, we have been monitoring GOUV performance in view of gaining a clearer picture of its policies, priorities and overall commitment to development. The analysis presented below is based upon a review of policy statements and actions taken by the new government; a review of the government's 10-year action program; and upon a detailed analysis of their CY 1981 budget.

The civilian PDV-RDA government was overthrown in a bloodless coup d'état on November 25, 1980. Control of the country was assumed by a 31-member military committee calling itself the Military Committee for the Reform of National Progress (CMRPN). The President of the CMRPN is Colonel Saye Zerbo, a graduate of the French Military Academy and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs. On December 7, 1980, the CMRPN formed a 17-member government with Colonel Zerbo as Chief of State. Eight of the 17 members of the government are military men. The Ministries of Defense, Internal Security and Foreign Affairs are in military hands, while the "technical" ministries are evenly split between the military and civilians.

Popular Reaction

Public response to the CMRPN has been generally favorable. There was widespread belief that many members of the former government were corrupt and were using the state apparatus to grant favors to relatives and members of the majority party while undermining the careers of those civil servants belonging to the major opposition parties. There was also public suspicion that certain members of the PDV-RDA government were using their positions to build personal fortunes.

While there have been some expressions of dissatisfaction with certain policy measures taken by the government, most notably the imposition of a curfew and the closing of bars during working hours, the overall popular reaction to the CMRPN has been one of passive support.

Economic Policies

In several speeches, President Zerbo has made reference to a "planned and controlled economy". However, there have been no major economic changes to date. The references appear to refer to a desire to orient the country's development policies toward clearly defined long-range goals. According

to a 10-year action program prepared for presentation at the UN Conference on LDCs, the emphasis of Upper Volta's development planning is to be upon achieving certain sectoral goals within the context of an overall program, rather than upon a project-specific planning approach.

The Minister of Plan has assured us that the CMRPN has no intention of making major changes in the orientation of Upper Volta's economic system. With respect to foreign investment, the government has indicated that the existing Investment Code, which grants a five-year grace period for taxes on new investments, will not be modified, but will be more strictly enforced.

Development Policies and Priorities

In general, the development policies and priorities of the CMRPN government are no different from those of the old government. This is probably due, in large part, to the fact that given the country's economic structure, resource base, and dependence upon foreign donor support, there are not many development alternatives.

Achieving food self-sufficiency remains the highest GOUV priority. The CMRPN Minister of Rural Development has stated that the GOUV identifies fully with the CILSS goals of achieving food self-sufficiency for all the Sahelian countries through national food production and food security programs. The CMRPN has also singled out education and health as high priority sectors. The overall goal in both of these sectors is expansion of coverage. Water resource development continues to be stressed as a major priority, and the need for reforestation has received increased recognition. Development of the agro-industrial sector is also accorded high priority by the CMRPN.

The CMRPN has indicated that its development efforts in the rural sector will continue to be oriented toward assisting small farmers, and emphasis will be placed on village-level projects which respond to the needs of this target group. Another high priority in the rural sector is the construction of farm-to-market roads in view of opening up areas of high agricultural potential.

In the field of education, the CMRPN has indicated that it plans to continue efforts toward reform of the national education system. This reform will involve revision of the primary school curriculum, instruction in major national languages as well as in French, and introduction of income earning activities into the school program in order to reduce costs and to permit increased coverage. The major goal of the reform is to make the educational system more relevant to the needs of the vast majority of students who will not go beyond the level of primary school. In terms of primary

school coverage, the CMRPN has stated that its goal is to increase enrollment from the current level of 13% of the 6-14 age group to 25% by 1985 and 50% by 1990.

In the field of health, the goal is to improve the quality of rural health care and to expand coverage. The CMRPN has endorsed the Country Health Plan adopted for 1980-1990, which was developed with the assistance of WHO. The major emphasis of the plan is the expansion of rural primary health care delivery systems. The GOUV has set a goal of 100% vaccination against eight childhood diseases by 1990 through participation in the UNICEF-sponsored Expanded Program for Immunization. In order to improve the quality of health planning at the national level, the government has set up a National Health Planning Unit and a Public Health Planning Unit within the Ministry of Health.

In terms of the development of water resources, the CMRPN has set as its goal the provision of at least ten liters of potable water per rural inhabitant by 1985, 15 liters by 1990, and 20 liters by the year 2000.

In the field of natural resources management, there have been a number of public statements acknowledging the severity of the deforestation problem. The fight against increasing desertification is the fourth priority of the ten-year action program. Beginning this year, July of every year will be declared National Tree Month. The goal is for every Voltaic man, woman and child to plant and maintain a tree every July. In addition, the CMRPN has announced that regulations prohibiting burning fields after harvest will be strictly enforced. In January, the CMRPN announced a ban on hunting throughout Upper Volta. While this step was taken, in large part, as a security measure, it is also aimed at protecting Upper Volta's animal resources.

In the industrial sector, the CMRPN has indicated that it will favor the development of small and medium scale industries which require a minimum of imported raw materials. Particular emphasis is to be placed upon the development of value added agro-industries. In addition the CMRPN has elected to push ahead with plans to form a consortium for the exploitation of manganese reserves at Tambao.

Commitment to Development

There are two major aspects of CMRPN policies and actions to date which give evidence of their commitment to development. The first is a major effort aimed at improving administrative efficiency, reducing wasteful public spending, and improving accountability for public funds. Included among the measures taken in this effect are:

- establishment of an investigative committee to determine fraud or misuse of funds under the previous government;
- requirement that all civil servants without assignment report for assignment;
- unprecedented requirement that officials of the new government disclose their financial situations prior to taking office;
- enforcement of rules limiting the role of public employees in the management of private enterprises;
- strict enforcement of regulations prohibiting the use of government vehicles for personal use;
- creation of a Commission of Public Finance Statistics to improve financial data collecting and reporting;
- reduction by almost 60% of government subsidies to public and parastatal enterprises, which amounted to over 1.6 billion CFA in 1980.

Another indication of the CMRPN commitment to development is the sectoral distribution of its 1981 budget allocations. This will be examined in some detail below.

Budget

The budget proposed by the CMRPN for CY 1981 is 40.5 billion CFA (\$170 million). This represents a slight absolute increase over the 1980 budget of 40.1 billion, but is smaller in real terms. The old government had proposed a 1981 budget of 46 billion CFA and would certainly have had to borrow to cover its expenditures. Table I presents a sectoral breakdown of GOUV budget allocations for 1979, 1980 and 1981.

The 1981 budget highlights the importance attached to high priority development sectors by the CMRPN. While the 1981 budget has decreased in real terms, as compared to the 1980 budget, the percentage of total allocations slated for rural development, education and health have all risen. In addition, a significant portion of all ministry operating budgets is directed toward the rural sector. The new government has taken steps in view of improving the role of women in the development of Upper Volta. In addition to the post of Minister of Social and Women's Affairs, which has traditionally been held by a woman, the CMRPN has appointed women to the important posts of Director of the National Social Security Commission and Secretary General of the Presidency. The 1981 budget allocation to the Ministry of Social and Women's Affairs has increased almost 175% over the 1980 allocation.

TABLE I:

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GOUV BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, 1979-81

(000,000's CFA) (%)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Rural Development	1,544 (4.3)	2,122 (5.3)	2,491 (6.2)
Education	6,396 (17.9)	7,101 (17.7)	7,375 (18.2)
Health	1,839 (5.2)	2,079 (5.2)	2,823 (7.0)
Environment & Tourism	289 (.8)	332 (.8)	343 (.8)
Defense	6,871 (19.2)	7,907 (19.7)	8,254 (20.4)
Infrastructure	1,199 (3.4)	1,247 (3.1)	2,596 (6.4)
General Administration	9,159 (25.7)	10,118 (25.2)	9,120 (22.5)
Other	6,178 (17.3)	6,236 (15.6)	3,499 (8.6)
Public Debt	<u>2,228</u> (6.2)	<u>2,981</u> (7.4)	<u>3,999</u> (9.9)
TOTAL	<u>35,703</u>	<u>40,123</u>	<u>40,500</u>

TABLE II

GOUV BUDGET SUMMARIES, 1979-1981 (000,000's CFA) (%)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>			
Public Debt	2,228 (6.2)	2,981 (7.4)	3,999 (9.9)
<u>Government Operations</u>			
Personnel	19,696 (55.2)	20,692 (51.6)	22,945 (56.7)
Operational Costs	5,300 (14.8)	6,690 (16.7)	6,265 (15.5)
<u>Public Expenditures</u>			
(Scholarships, Contributions to International Organizations, etc.)	4,849 (13.6)	5,443 (13.6)	3,441 (8.5)
<u>Investments</u>			
(Infrastructure, GOUV Contribution to Donor Financed Development Projects)	<u>3,630</u> (10.2)	<u>4,317</u> (10.8)	<u>3,850</u> (9.5)
TOTAL	<u>35,703</u>	<u>40,123</u>	<u>40,500</u>

The largest cuts in the budget are in subsidies to public and parastatal enterprises, and contributions to international and regional organizations, both of which have been cut by about 60%. Personnel costs continue to account for the largest share of the budget (56%). Allocations to the National Defense (mostly personnel costs) have increased slightly, and currently total about \$34 million.

While the budget does not include foreign assistance, an examination of the 10-year action program indicates GOUV plans to channel foreign assistance into those sectors to which it accords high development priority. The action program calls for \$3.3 billion in investments over a 10-year period. Financing of this investment is to be provided by foreign donors, primarily in the form of project assistance. Thirty-three percent of the investment is slated for the rural sector, where the primary objectives are food self-sufficiency and increased income to farmers and herders. Twenty-five and one half percent of the investments are to be in economic infrastructure, the largest share slated toward the construction of farm-to-market roads. Seventeen percent of the investment will be in the social service sector, primarily health and education. Fifteen percent of the investment will be in the industrial sector, the largest share going toward augmenting water reserves for the provisionment of urban centers.

Human Rights

To date the CMRPN has given no indication of how long they intend to remain in power. They have stated that they assumed control of the country as a result of the precarious social, political and economic situation which existed in Upper Volta; a situation which they maintain, threatened individual liberties and national security.

The National Assembly has been disbanded; all political parties have been suspended; and political activities have been declared illegal. The CMRPN has stressed the fact that they are apolitical, their sole goal being the restoration of national progress and development. The CMRPN has stressed that individual liberties, other than political rights will be guaranteed. When they announced the institution of a curfew, they were quick to point out that it was a security measure which should in no way be viewed as an attempt to place restrictions on individual liberties. As of May 25, 1981, the CMRPN has lifted the curfew.

In its first communique, the CMRPN announced that freedom of the press would be guaranteed. To date, press coverage of the CMRPN's policies by the independent L'Observateur has been positive. Therefore, it is difficult to speculate

as to whether the military leadership would allow coverage of a critical nature. There is, however, some indication that they would resist such coverage. In a published interview, President Zerbo stated that while the CMRPN is committed to freedom of the press, they would not allow coverage of an inaccurate and biased nature to sabotage their efforts toward national progress.

Soon after assuming power the CMRPN announced that union liberties would be respected. The major unions have, to date, avoided a direct clash with the military government. The most powerful confederation has made it clear that it accepts the CMRPN but does not necessarily support its programs. In January, President Zerbo met with the leadership of Upper Volta's major unions and in a very frank speech he detailed the country's economic problems. His implicit message seems to have been that the unions should not bother to push for any major wage increases in the near future, because the country cannot afford it.

While members of the former government and directors of several public and parastatal organizations have been detained, there have been no other cases of arbitrary arrest. The CMRPN has formed a special commission charged with investigating alleged illegal activities of the former regime and its members. President Zerbo has stressed that if the findings of the commission indicate any breach of the law, the members of the former government will receive a fair and unbiased judgment according to existing statutes. The CMRPN's approach in this matter has widespread public support and is not viewed as a case of arbitrary detention of political opponents.

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1983
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

686 - UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	OBLIG DATE	L INIT FIN	LOPCOST AUTH PLAN	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FUT YR	ITEM	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		
															PIPE- LINF	ATONS	
6860201	EASTERN ORD INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT	77	639	639	96	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	615
6860203	VILLAGE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	76	1813	1813	254	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	614
6860212	ONCHO FREED AREA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	78	500	500	376	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	608
6860215	EASTERN ORD RURAL ROADS	77	2323	2323	525	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	609
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION															---	---	---
APPROPRIATION TOTAL															---	---	---
GRANT															---	---	---
LOAN															---	---	---

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1983
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA
BUREAU FOR AFRICA

686 - UPPER VOLTA

04/15/81

PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	OBLIG DATE	L INIT FIN	LOPCOST AUTH PLAN	FY 80 PIPE- LINE	FY 1981 ORLIG- EXPEND- ITURES	FY 1982 ORLIG- EXPEND- ITURES	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)					FUT YR OBLS	ITEM NO
								FY 83 AAPL	FY 84 OBLS	FY 85 OBLS	FY 86 ORLS	FY 87 OBLS		
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES														
6860211	STRENGTHENING WOMENS ROLES IN DEV			667	276	276								607
6860226	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL			1700	1419	341 390	517 1069							710
	APPROPRIATION	TOTAL	2367	2367	2367	2367	1695	617	517	1069	1469	517		
	GRANT		2367	2367	2367	1695	626	617	517	1069	1469	517		
	LOAN													
DISASTER RELIEF														
6860201	EASTERN ORD RURD DEV				50	50								
6860203	SEED MULTIPLICATION				309	309								
	APPROPRIATION TOTAL		4629	4629	4629	359	359							
	GRANT		4629	4629	4629	359	359							

