

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

## **FY 82**

### **AFRICA REGIONAL**

**BEST AVAILABLE**

**JUNE 1980**

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

**FY 1982**

**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**AFRICA REGIONAL  
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS  
SPECIAL SELF-HELP  
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT & REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION  
THE ENTENTE FUND**

**June, 1980**

FY 1982 Annual Budget Submission  
Africa Regional Programs

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- II. Programs managed by the Office of Regional Affairs (AFR/RA)
- III. Private Voluntary Organizations
- IV. Special Self-Help
- V. Program Development and Support and Regional Transportation
- VI. The Entente Fund

SUMMARY OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS  
FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit			Africa Regional			
			FY 1982 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AARL	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>AFR/RA</u>									
ARDN (Grants)	6,880	9,595	8,010	9,155	9,800	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000
POP (Grants)	800	1,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Health (Grants)	12,000	14,850	13,100	14,155	16,050	18,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
E & H (Grants)	10,325	11,005	10,740	12,140	13,500	14,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
SDA (Grants)	4,269	8,100	7,150	8,050	8,650	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
Sub-Total - RA	34,274	45,050	40,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	65,000	70,000
<u>AFR/DR (Other Regional)</u>									
ARDN (Grants)	3,200	3,380	3,200	3,800	4,420	4,600	5,300	6,000	6,900
POP (Grants)	150	500	300	500	600	700	800	900	1,000
Health (Grants)	1,080	1,200	1,080	1,200	1,350	1,550	1,780	2,000	2,300
Education (Grants)	700	1,180	750	1,180	1,380	1,500	1,725	1,980	2,270
SDA (Grants)	6,500	6,730	1,500	2,480	2,950	2,240	2,570	2,950	3,400
Sub-Total - Other	11,630	12,990	6,830	8,740	10,700 <sup>a</sup>	10,590	12,175	13,830	15,870
<u>PVO</u>									
ARDN (Grants)	3,018	3,686	3,018	3,700	4,700	6,800	9,750	9,900	9,850
Health (Grants)	2,061	2,030	2,061	2,100	3,800	4,900	6,850	6,950	6,900
E & H (Grants)	1,289	1,500	1,289	1,250	2,400	3,000	4,850	4,900	5,000
SDA (Grants)	631	1,500	631	1,850	1,900	1,300	3,250	2,500	2,300
Sub-Total - PVO	6,999	8,716	6,999	8,900	12,800	16,000	22,700	24,250	24,050
<u>Entente Fund Program</u>									
ARDN (Grants)	-	-	4,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,000	5,000
ARDN (Loans)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
POP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDA	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total - Entente (G)	200	-	4,000	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,000	5,000
Entente (I)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
<u>Special Self-Help b/</u>									
SDA (Grants)	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Sub-Total - SSH	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Total DA	54,603	68,556	59,629	64,740	80,000	88,090	104,375	110,580	117,420
<u>Functional Totals</u>									
ARDN	13,098	16,661	18,228	16,235	22,500	25,400	32,050	34,900	37,750
POP	950	2,000	1,300	2,000	2,600	3,700	3,800	4,900	5,000
Health	15,141	18,080	16,241	17,455	21,200	24,450	26,630	28,950	31,200
E & H	12,314	13,685	12,779	14,570	17,175	18,500	21,575	21,880	21,270
SDA	13,100	18,130	10,581	13,730	15,000 <sup>a</sup>	16,040	20,320	19,950	22,200
Totals	54,603	68,556	59,629	64,740	80,000 <sup>a</sup>	88,090	104,375	110,580	117,420

a/ Additional transport projects to be added at a level of \$20 million.

b/ Only DA funding reflected in this table. ESF and Sahel Dev. funds also support SSH activities.

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Africa Regional  
(Projects Managed by Office of Regional Affairs)

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982 Request			Planning Period			
	Est.		Est.		Min	Curr	AAPL	1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	6,880	9,595	8,010	9,155	9,800	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000		
Population	800	1,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000		
Health	12,000	14,850	13,100	14,155	16,050	18,000	18,000	20,000	22,000		
Education and Human Resources Development	10,325	11,005	10,740	12,140	13,500	14,000	15,000	15,000	14,000		
Selected Development Activities	4,269	8,100	7,150	8,050	8,650	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,000		

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
(\$ thousands)

Decision Unit Africa Regional

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>					
698-0382 -Rice Rsch & Production	1,000	-	-	-	-
698-0393 - Semi-arid Food Grain Research and Development	1,910	3,580	2,150	-	-
698-0407 - Improved Rural Technology	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,200	1,500
698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	1,225	1,000	1,000	-	-
698-0414 - Regional Remote Sensing (EA)	540	650	660	750	830
698-0416 - Regional Onchocerciasis Free Area Planning	685	-	-	-	-
698-0419 - Regional Water Resources (CIEH)	-	965	800	1,000	1,265
698-0420 - Regional Remote Sensing (WA)	520	1,000	800	1,000	-
698-0429 - West Africa Rice Development	-	1,300	1,600	2,055	-
<u>Population</u>					
698-0662 - Family Health Initiatives	800	1,500	1,000	1500	2,000
<u>Health</u>					
698-0398 - Strengthening Health Delivery Systems II	3,300	3,500	3,000	-	-
698-0399 - Onchocerciasis Control	2,050	2,250	2,000	2,200	2,450
698-0408 - Health Constraints to Rural Production	2,000	1,800	2,000	-	-
698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	2,000	800	500	750	1,000
698-0412 - Health Institutions Improvement 122(d)	-	1,000	600	-	-
698-0421 - Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases	2,650	5,000	5,000	5,605	7,000
698-0428 - Onchocerciasis Control (Senegal/Gambia River Basins)	-	500	-	-	-
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>					
698-0363 - African Labor Development	3,000	3,000	3,200	-	-

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
 FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
 (\$ thousands)

Decision Unit Africa Regional

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>					
<u>Development cont</u>					
698-0384 - African Manpower Development Project	4,620	4,700	4,000	4,800	6,000
698-0388 - African Women in Development	500	450	400	500	600
698-0390 - African Science Education	225	-	-	-	-
698-0397 - Project Management Training	180	230	240	-	-
698-0405 - Regional Rural Development Training	1,000	1,100	750	1,000	-
698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	-	300	250	500	-
698-0418 - Development Training for Portuguese-Speaking Africa	800	1,225	1,300	-	-
698-0430 - Training for Planning and Evaluation of Human Resources Development	-	-	600	-	660
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>					
698-0127 - African Development Bank	1,100	1,200	1,400	-	-
698-0340 - Economic Commission for Africa	400	400	300	400	-
698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	400	500	250	-	-
698-0413 - Support to Regional Organizations	1,000	1,500	1,200	-	-
698-0424 - Energy Initiatives	900	3,000	2,000	2,400	3,000
698-0427 - Environmental Training for Management	400	1,500	2,000	2,400	-
698-0395 - Economic Analysis for Francophone Africa	69	-	-	-	-

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED WORKING MEETING EVAL.	CYM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982 VAPL OBLI.	FY 1982 VAPL OBLI. (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS		
		INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	GENL PIPELINE	UNBLI.				EXPEND.	CYM PIPELINE
		75	80			1,000	1,000	1,249	1,249				1,000	1,000
608 0437	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND RETENTION													
608 0494	Rice Research and Production Work-Ated Fund Grain Research and Development	77	82	9/80	5,111	1,910	2,851	3,280	1,000	1,000	7/81	1,500		
608 0607	Improved Rural Technology	78	83	7/81	750	1,000	1,250	1,000	1,000	1,000	9/83	1,500		
608 0610	Accelerated Impact Program	77	81	7/81	200	1,225	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	12/83	1,500		
608 0614	Regional Impact (East Africa)	77	84	6/82	320	540	750	800	800	800	12/83	1,500		
608 0616	Regional One-Workshop-Per-Area Planning	78	81	12/82	1,472	685	1,000	882	700	1,265	7/83	1,800		
608 0619	Regional Water Resources (CEED)	81	86	6/81	1,139	520	750	1,000	1,000	1,000	12/83	1,500		
608 0620	Regional Remote Sensing (West Africa)	81	85	-	-	-	-	1,300	800	2,055	9/83	4,500		
608 0629	West Africa Rice Development	80	84	9/83	-	800	200	1,500	200	2,000	9/84	4,000		
608 0632	POPULATION Family Health Initiatives													
608 0396	HEALTH Community Health Delivery Systems II	77	83	7/82	1,606	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	9/83	1,500		
608 0399	Community Health Delivery	76	85	7/82	-	2,000	2,000	2,250	2,250	2,500	9/83	8,500		
608 0608	Health Community Co-Rural Program	80	86	6/82	-	2,000	200	1,800	1,500	2,000	12/83	7,200		
608 0610	Accelerated Impact Program	77	81	7/81	-	2,000	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	9/83	1,500		
608 0612	Health Initiatives Improvement (Zambia)	78	82	9/81	2,065	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9/83	1,500		
608 0621	Community Healthboard Community Health Delivery	79	85	1/83	425	2,600	1,000	3,000	4,000	7,000	6/84	28,875		
608 0628	Community Healthboard (Gambia/River West)	81	81	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-		

APPENDIX (4-80)

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NUM. ROUTINE EVAL.	CYM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)						REGION UNIT		FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
					FY 1980		FY 1981		CYM PIPELINE	FY 1982 APPL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	Africa Regional	
					OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CYM PIPELINE	OBLIG.					
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>													
698-0363	African Labor Development	C 71	1/82	2,394	3,000	2,894	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,500	3,200	1/83	C
698-0384	African Manpower Development	C 76	6/80	6,365	4,620	5,250	5,735	4,700	6,500	3,935	6,000	9/83	15,814
698-0388	African Women in Development	C 76	85	1,434	500	982	952	450	1,100	302	600	3/83	1,008
698-0390	African Science Education	C 76	80	46	225	112	154	-	159	-	-	-	-
698-0397	Project Management Training	C 78	82	317	180	250	247	230	300	177	240	3/83	-
698-0405	Regional Rural Development Training	C 78	82	-	1,000	900	100	1,200	1,000	200	1,000	2/82	-
698-0410	Accelerated Impact Program	C 77	7/81	-	-	-	-	300	200	100	500	9/83	C
698-0418	Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	C 77	84	2,357	800	1,610	1,547	1,255	1,400	1,402	1,300	9/83	2,357
698-0430	Human Resources Planning and Education Training	C 82	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660	3/84	2,940
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>													
698-0127	African Development Bank	C 68	83	2,592	1,100	954	2,738	1,200	2,024	1,914	1,400	9/83	1,400
698-0340	Economic Commission for Africa	C 69	84	647	400	350	697	400	450	647	400	9/83	800
698-0395	Economic Analysis of Franco-Phone Africa	C 77	80	-	69	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
698-0411	Accelerated Impact Program	C 77	80	4,195	660	1,700	1,005	900	900	2,605	250	9/83	C
698-0413	Support to Regional Organizations	C 79	80	815	1,000	900	1,015	1,000	1,100	1,415	1,200	21-83	C
698-0424	Energy Initiatives for Africa	C 80	84	-	900	100	800	3,000	2,000	1,800	3,000	7/83	9,100
698-0427	Environmental Management and Training for Africa	C 80	84	-	400	285	115	1,500	1,165	450	2,400	2/83	4,200

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Project Title: Human Resources Planning and  
Education Training Development

Project No.: 698-0430

Funding FY 1982: 660,000

Life of Project: \$3,600,000  
--Five year project

Appropriation Account: Education and Human Resources  
Development

Purpose: To assist African countries in establishing a regional capacity for training mid-career officers in planning, research and evaluation in the area of education and human resources development.

Description: This project responds to an expressed need for training personnel in government Ministries and national institutions in EHRD planning, research and evaluation. It builds on the experience of the more narrowly conceived Francophone West African Education Research Training Program (FWAERTP) at Laval and Stanford Universities. Rather than concentrating solely upon educational research, the proposed program will provide interdisciplinary training in the social sciences related to EHRD on a cross-sectoral basis. It will be located in Africa (probably Yaounde) thus providing institutional support to African development. It will also provide credentials (degree of doctorat de 3<sup>eme</sup> cycle) after a two or three-year program, enabling graduates to secure positions commensurate with their qualifications.

Upper Volta, Mali, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Cameroon have expressed interest in participating. There are a number of major issues which will have to be resolved including: (1) the desirability of filling at least one of the project--funded positions from the outset with an African; (2) broadening the program to include all African countries; and (3) a decision as to whether the program could be "fully functioning" at the end of five years.

There are other problems which will have to be addressed during project development: (1) Composition of a policy-making and review board to consider questions in relation to program evaluation and follow-up; (2) Process for selection of candidates; (3) Mechanism for assuring coordination between Cameroonian institutions involved; and (4) Structure of the academic program.

Beneficiaries: The 150 students to be trained during a five-year period will contribute significantly to increased efficiency of their respective Ministries and institutions with respect to planning, designing and evaluation of EHRD activities. An indigenous institution will have an established program for training personnel in EHRD planning, research and evaluation, after completion of this project.

PROGRAMS MANAGED BY THE OFFICE OF AFRICA REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

MINIMUM PACKAGE

The Africa Regional Program follows the Regional Strategy in the FY 1981 Annual Budget Submission dated June 1979. With the exception of one new Education and Human Resources activity for training in planning and evaluation, the activities involve only implementation of on-going projects, with some funding well below planned requirements.

The narrative is presented by functional category on the basis of the highest percent of sector funding.

HEALTH AND POPULATION (36% of funding)

Highest priority is given to onchocerciasis control and strengthening health delivery systems in this functional account. The first project is a very successful disease control activity to stop transmission of river blindness in the Volta Valley River Basin where over ten million people reside. The program opens up fertile river valleys to habitation by farmers without threat of blindness and plays a role in making more land available for food production. The second activity continues support to regional health training centers (used by twenty Central and West African countries) which provide training in health planning and management, training of trainers of primary health care workers, and demonstration immunization and disease surveillance programs. Both activities are operated cooperatively with the World Health Organization.

A major initiative stimulated by Congress has begun in combating childhood communicable diseases in cooperation with the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. Primary activities will focus on training for control of yaws, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis and diarrheal diseases. This program will be on full stream in FY 82 and will involve a majority of sub-Saharan African countries who wish to participate--and it is given highest priority by most African officials. We also assign high priority to building up a capability in four U.S. minority health institutions to implement programs in Africa.

Schistosomiasis represents one of the key health constraints to rural Africans as it is a water borne disease and water contact in Africa is frequent. Fishermen, paddy rice farmers, water gatherers, children swimming, and all farmers involved in irrigation activities can contract this debilitating disease which causes death in severe cases. Major research activities are being supported in Cameroon and Sudan to develop strategies to control the various forms of the disease as they occur in different ecological situations. Over the long run this research could have a major effect on farmer health and, thus, increased farm productivity.

Finally, we provide support to family planning/child spacing and demographic research, surveys and training in African countries. The family health initiatives project enables the Bureau to undertake small, pilot and experimental

activities in the population field and thus acts as a catalyst to get new population programs underway. Over time, improved health of farmers is a means of getting at greater productivity. Most persons who have studied the increasing population pressures in Africa have concluded that a reduction in the birth rate will only take place when there is a significant reduction in infant/child mortality as a result of improved maternal and child health, nutrition and better sanitary conditions.

The project activities in health and population described above relate directly to the Regional Strategy Statement contained in the FY 1981 Annual Budget Submission and to the guidelines for regional approaches contained in a study by Ms. Marjorie Belcher.<sup>a/</sup> The Statement identifies needs in the areas of common tropical disease problems, regional health training, and research on common problems which know no boundaries.

The absence of a program in malaria control, perhaps the major health problem in Africa, was noted by Ms. Belcher. A specific malaria control activity is not planned for 1982 but some treatment may be added to the combating childhood communicable diseases program. Potable water and sanitation are addressed in the regional training centers but specific project activities are planned only on a bilateral basis.

#### EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (27% of funding)

Africa's human resource base is far behind other continents and major attention to training continues to be required to fill numerous manpower gaps which are a constraint on development.

The two priority projects in this functional account are to support training to help meet Africa's development needs. The African Manpower Development Project supports U.S. and African graduate education and pre-project and sector training in development fields to complement direct project related training. A second project finances training for persons from Portuguese-speaking Africa. This activity began in 1975 prior to independence of these countries with funds earmarked that year by Congress. There are no new-starts under this project but funds are needed to continue those persons already enrolled in the U.S., Africa, Brazil and Portugal.

Another high priority is to continue a general support grant to the Pan-African Institute of Development for rural development training. This is the last of a five year pledge to support up to 25% of this organization's activities in four regional centers in Africa. These centers carry out training, research and technical assistance programs for the improvement of national developmental institutions.

A somewhat lower priority involves two special groups: women and labor. The Women in Development project enables the Bureau to undertake activities related directly to women and helps in carrying out the "Percy Amendment" through flexibility in mounting regional and national women's programs. The labor project finances 95% of the African-American Labor Center's activities and pays for the Washington staff and its support. This is the minimum considered acceptable for a labor presence and support for labor education, cooperatives and regional labor institutes in many sub-Saharan Africa countries.

<sup>a/</sup> Guidelines for A.I.D.'s Regional Activities in Africa, Marjorie S. Belcher  
15 February 1980.

Somewhat lower priority, but still important, is a new activity for training in planning and evaluation of human resources in Africa. An outgrowth of a successful Ford Foundation activity, it would provide specialized training to enable African educationists to learn the skills needed to efficiently and effectively evaluate educational activities in their countries. A very high percentage (up to one-third) of recurrent budgets of African countries are going into education--not always in the most cost-effective manner. This training will help Africans to understand the factors upon which sound educational funding judgments should be made.

The lowest priorities are an Accelerated Impact Program which provides African countries and Missions with the capability to undertake pilot and experimental activities, to try out some new educational ideas, and to start some innovative activities. Finally, there is an African organization, CAFRAD, which has done fine training in administrative management. The organization has had internal administrative and financial problems but, with efficient management and other donor support, deserves our assistance as it's management training activity addresses a key African problem.

The previous comments address many of the EHR Strategy considerations. This functional component of the Regional Program contributes to resolution of one of the greatest development constraint through provision of training at academic and technical levels--including extremely vital in-country and in-service training as a complement to bilateral activities. A major portion of this training relates directly to objectives in the areas of food, nutrition, health and population. The EHR strategy also enables the Bureau to carry out "special interest" activities such as women, labor and management which, in Africa, usually take the form of human resources activities. (Sometimes this human resources constraint is met through training financed through other sector activities but there is still a major need for direct EHR activities.)

In fact, of the nine principal types of activity suggested by a recent study, five related directly to EHR. Ms. Belcher pointed out that the regional program neglected educational planning and research and distance learning. This FY 82 program starts a new project to meet educational planning and research needs.

#### AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION (20% of funding)

The highest priority activities in this account is given to ongoing projects to promote food production. The first activity, in cooperation with the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the Organization for African Unity, develops improved varieties and farming practices for the semi-arid food grains of sorghum, millet, maize, cowpeas and groundnuts which comprise the vast majority of rural diets in 24 African semi-arid countries. A regional network of trials extends the results of research. Regional research and extension of research results through trials and development of rice production "packages" is supported through assistance to the West African Rice Development Administration which benefits 15 member countries. Together these two regional research and production networks should bring major production increases in these key African food crops.

We give medium priority to continuing an activity to encourage the development and use of low cost technological innovation to improve standards of living in rural areas. This improved rural technology activity is implemented largely through Peace Corps and private voluntary organizations. We are also assisting with other donors in operating two regional remote sensing training schools so African resource planners and project designers can utilize this available technology for, inter alia, land use planning, resource inventory, rangeland and ecological monitoring.

The Accelerated Impact Program provides a means of getting up to \$500,000 (over two years) activities underway to try out approaches and work out problems preliminary to designing large scale, long term projects.

Finally, we wish, in cooperation with other donors, to assist the Inter-African Center for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH) to help 16 member countries acquire and have access to surface and groundwater resource data.

These activities relate to the Regional Strategy Statement because of emphasis on increased production of food crops and the need for more research which can, at this stage of African institutional development, be handled most effectively by providing a critical mass of research talent at regional research centers in different ecological zones. Remote sensing technology supports opening up new lands for production and provides a means of planning and assessing resources in the large tractless, unstudied areas of many African countries.

A study recommends use of regional projects for cooperative research on problems common to and important in the development of a number of African countries. The activities in semi-arid food grains and rice epitomize that approach. Other areas such as pest control and cattle disease reduction should be assisted but we are not yet recommending activities for U.S. support since they appear to be lower priority.

#### SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES (17% of funding)

A new, high-priority, activity in the area of energy initiatives has emerged in Africa over the last year. This thrust has been expressed partly in the projects being requested under the Improved Rural Technology and Accelerated Impact projects. The need to work in this area is reflected in the major foreign exchange impact that the costs of traditional energy sources are having on the financial resource of all non-petroleum producing African countries. This proposed project will enable the Bureau to assess country requirements, help with planning and training in alternate energy techniques, and undertake pilot and experimental activities in the multi-farious energy area. One primary aspect--important for Africa especially, is tree nurseries and village woodlots. While still in the development stage at this time, we expect this activity to be fully operational by FY 1982. Africa has been somewhat behind other continents in its ability to respond to the adverse impact of high oil prices but we expect more rapid progress as infrastructure and training occurs. By 1982 this project, slow in starting, will emerge as a major need.

The African Development Bank has been receiving assistance since 1968; it has grown slowly as an all-African institution. Now its policy is changing and the

Bank will admit non-African members. (The U.S. and other important donors may become members in 1981). These funds are needed to improve its management system, to build up a portfolio of designed projects for financing and to provide technical assistance for training African staff.

The Bureau, in a cooperative arrangement with a consortium of U.S. universities, has begun a major training program in managing resources in an environmentally sound manner. The activity provides U.S. assistance to add environmental training to African institutions and to handle critical environmental problems, such as early drought warning.

Another very high priority activity is Support to Regional Organizations. Since Africa is made up of many small countries with historical boundaries which do not match economic problems or cultural groups, African leaders have created a number of regional organizations to work toward greater economic and social integration. Since many development problems can be remedied only through cooperation with others on access, markets and trade, the U.S. believes that assisting in such cooperative endeavors can assist in meeting development objectives. This "umbrella" project provides a vehicle for such assistance. The Economic Commission for Africa has been assisted over time in carrying out important activities and we propose to continue to help them do specific activities. Limited funds are also available for an experimental or pilot Accelerated Impact Program in this functional area.

Ms. Belcher, notes that regional activities in energy and environment will be largely training and experimental approaches and that exchange of experience among experiments is particularly important. The activities for which funds are requested in energy and environmental training establish the framework and catalytic activities within which this can be accomplished.

The 1981 ABS Strategy proposes that assistance to regional organizations should be on regional projects and anticipates that support will necessarily involve agro-industrial, transportation and communication development. If this approach continues to be accepted then aid to regional organizations will expand to assist regional activities related to the marketing and distribution of agricultural projects.

#### WORKFORCE REQUIREMENT - MINIMUM PACKAGE

We have projected a Washington-based workforce level of 17 direct-hire including 15 in program planning and project management (of which one is part-time) and two persons in executive direction. This (together with two planned PASA persons) is the minimum workforce necessary to perform project design, implementation and management functions for the 28 projects ranked at the minimum level. It is two direct-hire persons less than the number in the FY 1981 ABS (due to the substitution of PASA personnel). The program level at the minimum level is the same as last year's ABS (\$40 million).

Some of the projects are composed of a number of discrete sub-projects (WID, 122(d), AIP, AMDP, IRT, Energy, Family Health Initiatives) so the project

workload, in fact is over fifty. A major emphasis has been placed on delegating to A.I.D. Missions/REDSOs maximum management of regional projects. There are two project managers and one project liaison officer overseas who are assigned full time on AFR/RA projects and numerous other officers in the REDSOs and Missions assist in implementing various projects. We see no further possible delegation and MODE ceilings prevent assignment of additional direct-hire personnel. Any level of personnel less than the existing number would result in a serious deterioration of office capacity to handle projects and we would be forced to cut back project activities.

#### CURRENT PACKAGE

The Regional Program at the current level expands funding for on-going projects to include planned components not provided for at the minimum level. The expansion follows the same order of project priority as the minimum level and are as follows:

1. African Manpower Development Project - The minimum level provides for on-going training and a limited number of new starts. The additional \$800,000 at the current level would provide for 20 fully-funded new starts.
2. Onchocerciasis Control - The additional increment beyond the \$2 million minimum level will allow A.I.D. to increase the percentage of its contribution and be more responsive to Congressional interest in this program.
3. Regional Rural Development Training - This \$250,000 increment would permit full assistance to PAID in implementing the Eastern and Southern Africa training center.
4. Energy Initiatives - If funds are available, we anticipate the need for an additional \$400,000 to undertake additional pilot activities.
5. West Africa Rice Development - An additional \$455,000 is top priority in the Food and Nutrition category for incremental funding. A new project has been designed and the funds are needed for an extension type activity.
6. Environmental Training for Africans - The additional \$400,000 will provide for additional African training courses.
7. Other - Although lower priority, other projects listed would all provide funds for planned increments. For instance, the remote sensing funds are needed for equipment, construction and local costs; the childhood diseases project will fund two small country immunization programs.

#### AAPL PACKAGE

The Regional Program at the AAPL level expands funding for additional components of several on-going projects.

The Manpower Development Project would provide training for 30 new participants. The onchocerciasis control program could be extended southwards with our support.

Two additional bilateral energy pilot activities might be begun. Six additional improved rural technology subprojects could be approved. Additional equipment would be provided for the East African remote sensing training center. Three additional bilateral immunization activities can be started at the AAPL level. One additional small womens activity could be started and a new activity might be started in population. Full funding of the new EHR Planning and Evaluation Training would be possible. Additional technical assistance could be provided in the water resources project.

WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS - CURRENT AND AAPL PACKAGES

The addition of these "add-ons" to on-going projects will require additional workload increments.

The Office is managed in a way in which these increments can be absorbed by parceling out work for each project officer. From our experience we know that certain "minimum" projects do not begin or require less time than anticipated (although some require more) and we are able to juggle project responsibility accordingly. Often the Director and Deputy Director of the Office take on project responsibilities to get the job done. Sometimes we use more outside design and evaluation assistance than planned to relieve the pressure. Finally, additional workload increments are absorbed by a project officer through overtime or by performing some monitoring activities less thoroughly.

In the event AFR/RA does have a \$50 million program to manage in FY 1982, the staff would be taxed to the limit. No additional projects could be considered.

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)					
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM		
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM</u>											
	<u>Pipeline Projects</u>											
	None											
	<u>New and Continuing Projects</u>											
1	698-0399 - Onchocerciasis Control	0	G	HE	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	698-0384 - African Manpower Development Project	0	G	EH	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	698-0418 - Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	0	G	EH	1,300	7,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	698-0393 - Semi-arid Food Grain Research and Development	0	G	FN	2,150	9,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	698-0398 - Strengthening Health Delivery Systems II	0	G	HE	3,000	12,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	698-0405 - Regional Rural Development Training	0	G	EH	750	13,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	698-0412 - Health Institutions Improvement 122(d)	0	G	HE	600	13,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	698-0429 - West Africa Rice Development	0	G	FN	1,600	15,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	698-0424 - Energy Initiatives	0	G	SD	2,000	17,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	698-0127 - African Development Bank	0	G	SD	1,400	18,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	698-0662 - Family Health Initiatives	0	G	PO	1,000	19,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	698-0427 - Environmental Training for Africans	0	G	SD	2,000	21,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	698-0407 - Improved Rural Technology	0	G	FN	1,000	22,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	698-0420 - Regional Remote Sensing (WA)	0	G	FN	800	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	698-0414 - Regional Remote Sensing (EA)	0	G	FN	660	24,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	698-0421 - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	0	G	HE	5,000	29,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	698-0388 - African Women in Development	0	G	EH	400	29,660	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	698-0363 - African Labor Development	0	G	EH	3,200	32,860	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (9000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)			
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
19	698-0408 - Health Constraints to Rural Production	0	G	HE	2,000	34,860	-	-	-	-
20	698-0413 - Support to Regional Organizations	0	G	SD	1,200	36,060	-	-	-	-
21	698-0430 - Human Resources Planning and Evaluation Training	N	G	EH	600	36,660	-	-	-	-
22	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	FN	1,000	37,660	-	-	-	-
23	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	EH	250	37,910	-	-	-	-
24	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	HE	500	38,410	-	-	-	-
25	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	SD	250	38,660	-	-	-	-
26	698-0340 - Economic Commission for Africa	0	G	SD	300	38,960	-	-	-	-
27	698-0419 - Regional Water Resources	0	G	FN	800	39,760	-	-	-	-
28	698-0397 - Project Management Training	0	G	EH	240	40,000	-	-	-	-
30	Basic Workforce				-	40,000	15	15	15	15
31	Workforce Increment for Office Management				-	40,000	2	17	17	17
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				40,000	-	17	-	-	-
<u>DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT</u>										
32	698-0384 - African Manpower Development Project	0	G	EH	800	40,800	-	-	-	-
33	698-0399 - Onchocerciasis Control	0	G	HE	200	41,000	-	-	-	-
34	698-0405 - Regional Rural Development Training	0	G	HE	250	41,250	-	-	-	-
35	698-0424 - Energy Initiatives	0	G	SD	400	41,650	-	-	-	-
36	698-0429 - West African Rice Development	0	G	FN	455	42,105	-	-	-	-
37	698-0427 - Environmental Training for Africans	0	G	SD	400	42,505	-	-	-	-
38	698-0407 - Improved Rural Technology	0	G	FN	200	42,705	-	-	-	-

a/ Does not include 2 DH Project Managers stationed in Liberia and Upper Volta, and 1 REISO/MA health who should appear against Field OEBs.  
 b/ Includes one part-time; excludes two PASA employees.

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

DECISION UNIT

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ PROG/INC/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)		
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
39	698-0420 - Regional Remote Sensing (WA)	0	G	FN	200	42,905	-	-	
40	698-0414 - Regional Remote Sensing (EA)	0	G	FN	90	42,995	-	-	
41	698-0421 - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	0	G	HE	605	43,600	-	-	
42	698-0388 - African Women in Development	0	G	EH	100	43,700	-	-	
43	698-0662 - Family Health Initiatives	0	G	PO	500	44,200	-	-	
44	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	EH	250	44,450	-	-	
45	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	HE	250	44,700	-	-	
46	698-0340 - Economic Commission for Africa	0	G	SD	100	44,800	-	-	
47	698-0419 - Regional Water Resources	0	G	FN	200	45,000	-	-	
<u>DECISION PACKAGE AAPL</u>									
48	698-0384 - African Manpower Development Project	0	G	EH	1,200	46,200	-	-	
49	698-0399 - Onchocerciasis Control	0	G	HE	250	46,450	-	-	
50	698-0424 - Energy Initiatives	0	G	SD	600	47,050	-	-	
51	698-0407 - Improved Rural Technology	0	G	FN	300	47,350	-	-	
52	698-0414 - Regional Remote Sensing (EA)	0	G	FN	80	47,430	-	-	
53	698-0421 - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	0	G	HE	1,395	48,825	-	-	
54	698-0388 - African Women in Development	0	G	EH	100	48,925	-	-	
55	698-0662 - Family Health Initiatives	0	G	PO	500	49,425	-	-	
56	698-0430 - Human Resources Planning and Evaluation Training	N	G	EH	60	49,485	-	-	
57	698-0410 - Accelerated Impact Program	0	G	HE	250	49,735	-	-	
58	698-0419 - Regional Water Resources	0	G	FN	265	50,000	-	-	
59	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				5,000	50,000	-	17	

**TABLE VI  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS**

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	22	24	28	27	27	27
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	5	4	2	1	1	1
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....	4	2	1	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>

IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....  
 MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....  
 DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....  
**SUBTOTAL.....**  
 NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....  
**TOTAL.....**

**NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE**

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....	5	1	2	1	1	1
\$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....	3	3	1	0	0	0
\$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....	1	1	0	0	0	0

**AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST**

LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....  
 \$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....  
 \$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....  
 \$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....  
 MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....

**TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982  
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)**

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	DECISION UNIT											
	Africa Regional											
	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982			AAFL		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTION</u>												
Director's Office												
Director	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Executive Direction	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND PLANNING</u>												
Program Division												
Deputy Director	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Program Analyst	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Program Division	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Division												
Human Resources Development Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Health Development Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Technical Division	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Projects Division I												
Senior Project Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Project Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Project Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Project Officer	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Projects Division I	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 19 80- 1982**  
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												DECISION UNIT			
	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982			Current			AAPL		Africa Regional	
	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982			Current			AAPL			
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH		
Projects Division II	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior Project Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Officer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other (Non-Professional)	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Projects Division II	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Increment	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Total	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
	a/		a/					a/					a/			
	b/		b/					b/					b/			

**AID 1390-18 (4-80)**

a/ Includes one part-time professional in Projects Division I Division.

b/ Does not include one Agricultural Officer and one Medical Officer who are planned under PASA

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980363 AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 3000 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
FY 1981 - \$ 3000 FY 1981 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 3,200 CURRENT: \$ 3,200 APPL: 3,200

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP SUB- 1980 BUDGET 1981 BUDGET 1982 BUDGET IN ABS  
ITEM CONCERN CODE IN CP IN ABS IN CP IN ABS MINIMUM: CURRENT: APPL:  
1559 PVUW \$ 3000 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 3000 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ 3,200 3,200 3,200

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980380 AFRICAN WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID) APPROPRIATION: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 600 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 500  
FY 1981 - \$ 600 FY 1981 - \$ 450  
FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 400 CURRENT: \$ 500 APPL: 600

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP SUB- 1980 BUDGET 1981 BUDGET 1982 BUDGET IN ABS  
ITEM CONCERN CODE IN CP IN ABS IN CP IN ABS MINIMUM: CURRENT: APPL:  
1560 WID \$ 600 \$ 500 \$ 600 \$ 450 400 500 600

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980599 UNCHUCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 2700 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1981 - \$ 2250 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 2,000 CURRENT: \$ 2,200 AACL: \$ 2,450

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB- CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 RUDGET IN CP	1981 RUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	AACL:
1422	ENVR	\$ 2700	\$ _____	\$ 2250	\$ _____	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,450

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6960410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 1000 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 1,225  
 FY 1981 - \$ 1000 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 1,000 CURRENT: \$ 1,000 AACL: \$ 1,000

P. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB- CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	AACL:
167	ENER	\$ 1000	\$ 1,225	\$ 1000	\$ _____	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

FY 1962 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1960 - \$ 400 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1960 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1961 - \$ 500  
 FY 1962 - MINIMUM: \$ 250 CURRENT: \$ 250 APPL: \$ 250

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP	ITEM	SUB-	CONCERN CODE	1960 BUDGET IN CP	1960 BUDGET IN ABS	1961 BUDGET IN CP	1961 BUDGET IN ABS	1962 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1962 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	APPL:
100	ENEM			\$ 400	\$ _____	\$ 500	\$ _____	\$ <u>250</u>	\$ <u>250</u>	\$ <u>250</u>

25

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980-14 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING (EASTERN AFRICA) APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1960 - \$ 500 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1960 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1961 - \$ 650  
 FY 1962 - MINIMUM: \$ 660 CURRENT: \$ 750 APPL: \$ 750

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP	ITEM	SUB-	CONCERN CODE	1960 BUDGET IN CP	1960 BUDGET IN ABS	1961 BUDGET IN CP	1961 BUDGET IN ABS	1962 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1962 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	APPL:
100	ENVA			\$ 500	\$ _____	\$ 650	\$ _____	\$ <u>660</u>	\$ <u>750</u>	\$ <u>750</u>

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 0980419 REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES(CIEM)

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 1040 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 0  
 FY 1981 - \$ 1205  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 800 CURRENT: \$ 1,000 APPL: \$ 1,265

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	SUB-	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT	APPL:
1471	ENVR	4	\$ 1040	\$ 0	\$ 1265	\$ 965	\$ 800	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,265

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 0980420 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA) APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 520 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 0  
 FY 1981 - \$ 1000  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 800 CURRENT: \$ 1,000 APPL: \$ 1,000

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN CODE	SUB-	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT	APPL:
1529	ENVR	4	\$ 520	\$ 0	\$ 1000	\$ 0	\$ 800	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET CONCERNS  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

APPROPRIATIONS: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

EMPLOY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980421 EMPLOY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA  
 A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 400 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 3,000  
 FY 1981 - \$ 7400 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ 3,000  
 FY 1982 - \$ 3700 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1982 - \$ 3,000  
 MINIMUMS: \$ 2,000 CURRENTS: \$ 4,400 APPL: \$ 3,000

OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

TOP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS	MINIMUMS	CURRENTS	APPL
1370	ENVK	\$ 460	\$ 460	\$ 7400	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,000
2009	ENVK	\$ 420	\$ 420	\$ 3700	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500

APPROPRIATIONS: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6980421 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS  
 A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 300 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ 400  
 FY 1981 - \$ 1500 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1981 - \$ 2,000  
 FY 1982 - \$ 1500 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1982 - \$ 2,000  
 MINIMUMS: \$ 2,000 CURRENTS: \$ 2,000 APPL: \$ 2,000

OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

TOP ITEM	SUB-CONCERN CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS	MINIMUMS	CURRENTS	APPL
200	ENVK	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 1500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS  
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS  
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 698042R UNCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL (SENEGAL-GAMBIA) APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1981 - \$ 500  
 FY 1981 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 0 CURRENT: \$ 0 APL: \$ 0

H. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP	SUB-	1980 BUDGET	1981 BUDGET	1982 BUDGET
ITEM	CONCERN	IN CP	IN ABS	IN ABS
355	ENVR	0	500	0
		\$	\$	\$
				MINIMUM: CURRENT: APL:

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6989801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 300 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1981 - \$ 100  
 FY 1981 - \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ CURRENT: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ APL: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

H. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP	SUB-	1980 BUDGET	1981 BUDGET	1982 BUDGET
ITEM	CONCERN	IN CP	IN ABS	IN ABS
165	HRTS	300	100	0
		\$	\$	\$
				MINIMUM: CURRENT: APL:

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FY 1982  
AFRICA REGIONAL  
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit			Private Voluntary Organizations Operational Program Grants (OPG)				
			FY 1982 REQUEST			PLANNING PERIOD				
			MIN	CURR	ANAL	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition										
Grants	3,018	3,686	3,018	3,700	4,700	6,800	9,750	9,900	9,850	
Health										
Grants	2,061	2,030	2,061	2,100	3,800	4,900	6,850	6,950	6,900	
Education										
Grants	1,289	1,500	1,289	1,250	2,400	3,000	4,850	4,900	5,000	
Selected Dev. Activities										
Grants	631	1,500	631	1,850	1,900	1,300	3,250	2,500	2,300	
Total DA Accounts										
Grants	6,999	8,716	6,999	8,950	12,800	16,000	24,700	24,250	24,050	
495F Refugees	14,250	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

\* In 1981 and subsequent years funds for refugee assistance will be appropriated directly to State; however, a revised section 495F which would authorize \$15 million to A.I.D. for longer-term development assistance for refugees is in the House version of the 1981 bill.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
 FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
 (\$ thousands)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982			Decision Unit Private
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAFL	Voluntary Organizations Operational Program Grants (OPG)
698-0386	6,999	8,716	6,999	8,600	11,900	/2
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition Grants	3,018	3,686	3,018	3,700	4,700	
Health Grants	2,061	2,030	2,061	2,100	3,800	
Education & Human Resources Development Grants	1,289	1,500	1,289	1,300	2,400	
Selected Development Activities Grants	631	1,500	631	1,850	1,900	
African Refugee Assistance 495F Refugees	14,250	*	*	*	*	

/2 PVO activities not identified in country programs.

\* In 1981 and subsequent years funds for refugee assistance will be appropriated directly to State; however, a revised section 495F which would authorize \$15 million to A.I.D. for longer-term development assistance for refugees is in the House version of the 1981 bill.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED REVIEW	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982 APPL. OBLIC.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (NO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
			INITIAL	FINAL			ESTIM. AS OF 9/30/79	OBLIC.	EXPEND.	TOTAL PER/ANR	OBLIC.	EXPEND.				TOTAL PER/ANR
698-0386	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	G	1975	Cont.	N/A											
698-0386	Health	G	1975	Cont.	N/A											
698-0386	Education and Human Resources Development	G	1975	Cont.	N/A											
698-0386	Selected Development Activities	G	1975	Cont.	N/A											
N/A	Section 495F Assistance to African Refugees	G	1979	Cont.	N/A											
							<p>* In FY 81 and following refugee assistance funds will be appropriated by state; however, a revised section 495F which would authorize \$15 million to A.I.D. for longer term development assistance for refugees is in the House version of the 1981 bill.</p>									
							<p>12,800</p>			<p>1,500</p>			<p>1,900</p>			
							<p>88,950</p>			<p>9,300</p>			<p>17,750</p>			
							<p>4,700</p>			<p>3,800</p>			<p>25,600</p>			
							<p>3,018</p>			<p>2,030</p>			<p>36,300</p>			
							<p>2,061</p>			<p>2,030</p>			<p>25,600</p>			
							<p>1,289</p>			<p>1,500</p>			<p>17,750</p>			
							<p>6,999</p>			<p>8,716</p>			<p>9,300</p>			
							<p>14,250</p>			<p>14,250</p>			<p>88,950</p>			
							<p>12,800</p>			<p>1,900</p>			<p>17,750</p>			
							<p>12,800</p>			<p>1,900</p>			<p>17,750</p>			

**TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING**

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ PENDING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)			WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)			
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>										
	<u>FY 1982 Decision Package (Minimum)</u> <b>New</b>										
1.	Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	N/A	G		3,018	3,018					
2.	Health	N/A	G		2,061	5,079					
3.	Education and Human Resources Development	N/A	G		1,289	6,368					
4.	Selected Development	N/A	G		631	6,999			2		2
	<b>Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce</b>				<u>6,999</u>				2		2
	<u>FY 1982 Decision Package (Current)</u> <b>New</b>										
5.	Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	N/A	G		682	7,681					
6.	Health	N/A	G		39	7,720					
7.	Education and Human Resources Development	N/A	G		11	7,731					
8.	Selected Development	N/A	G		1,219	8,950			2		2
	<b>Total Current Package and Related Workforce</b>				<u>1,951</u>				2		2
	<u>FY 1982 Decision Package (AAPL)</u> <b>New</b>										
9.	Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition	N/A	G		1,000	9,950					
10.	Health	N/A	G		1,700	11,650					
11.	Education and Human Resources Development	N/A	G		1,100	12,750					
12.	Selected Development	N/A	G		50	12,800			2		2
	<b>Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce</b>				<u>3,850</u>				2		2

Decision Unit: Private Voluntary Organizations  
Operational Program Grants (OPG)

Decision Package: FY 1982 Minimum

Narrative

The majority of the projects continue to be in the area of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition. Extension training and development, as well as attention to rural development are typical activities reflecting the interest of the rural people. Health activities are often added to basic agricultural proposals in the area of rural development. PVO activities not only supplement many bilateral activities, but are often complementary in areas to which the bilateral program could not extend. FY 1981 Program and 1982 Minimum Decision Package indicates a maintaining of established PVO activities, but with a restricted budget. As PVO project proposals are approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to the appropriate country or regional program with the reflected budget restriction recognized.

Decision Unit: Private Voluntary Organizations  
Operational Program Grants (OPG)

Decision Package: FY 1982 Current

Narrative

The majority of the projects continue to be in the area of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition. Extension training and development, as well as attention to rural development, are typical activities reflecting the interest of the rural people. Health activities are often added to basic agricultural proposals in the area of rural development. PVO activities not only supplement many bilateral activities, but are often complementary in areas to which the bilateral program could not extend. FY 1981 program's allocation of funds is higher as compared with FY 81 Current Decision Package but allows for the maintenance of established PVO activities with the introduction of limited PVO approved project proposals as allocated by A.I.D. to appropriate country or regional programs.

Decision Unit: Private Voluntary Organizations  
Operational Program Grants (OPG)

Decision Package: FY 1982 AAPL

Narrative

The majority of the projects continue to be in the area of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition. Extension training and development, as well as attention to rural development, are typical activities reflecting the interest of the rural people. Health activities are often added to basic agricultural proposals in the area of rural development. PVO activities not only supplement many bilateral activities, but are often complementary in areas to which the bilateral program could not extend. The introduction of additional PVO activities with maintenance of established PVO activities, is allowable as allocated by A.I.D. to appropriate country or regional programs.

The Africa Bureau continues to find the interventions of Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) a highly successful means of reaching directly a large percentage of the poor majority in the less developed countries.

DECISION UNIT Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)  
Operational Program Grants (OPG)

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982  
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982			AAPI		
	Minimum			Current			AAPI			AAPI		
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>Executive Direction</u>												
<u>Coordinator's Office</u>												
Coordinator for African Refugees & Humanitarian Affairs	1		1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Coordinator	1		1		1		1		1		1	
TOTAL	2		2		2		2		2		2	

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DECISION UNIT: Private

Voluntary Organizations  
(PVOs)

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS  
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP	CONCERN CODE		FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERN (\$000)				
		PRIME	SUB I/	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982		
						MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPI
698-0386 - Private Voluntary Organizations - Operation Program Grants (OPG)		PVOU	N/A					
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition Grants		PVOU		3,018	3,686	3,018	3,700	4,700
Health Grants		PVOU		2,061	2,030	2,061	2,100	3,800
Education, Human Resources Development Grants		PVOU		1,289	1,500	1,289	1,250	2,350
Selected Development Activities Grants		PVOU		631	1,500	631	1,850	1,900
<b>Total DA Accounts Grants</b>		PVOU		<b>6,999</b>	<b>8,716</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>8,950</b>	<b>12,800</b>

FY 1982 Annual Budget Submission  
Special Self-Help Program

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

<u>Development Assistance</u>	<u>FY 1980 EST.</u>	<u>FY 1981 EST.</u>	<u>Decision Unit</u>							
			<u>FY 1982 REQUEST</u>			<u>PLANNING PERIOD</u>				
			<u>MIN</u>	<u>CURR</u>	<u>AARL</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	
Selected Development Activities										
Grants	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Subtotal										
Functional Accounts	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Sahel Development Program	500	600	600	700	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total DA Accounts	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,800	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Economic Support Fund	300	400	400	500	600	600	600	600	600	600
Total DA and ESF	2,300	2,800	2,800	3,300	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
(\$ thousands)

Decision Unit 698 Self Help

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1982</u>		
			<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>AAPL</u>
Development Assistance Special Self Help Program	1,500	1,800	1,800	2,100	2,500
Sahel Development Program Special Self Help Program	500	600	600	700	800

TABLE V . FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Bureau Code: 06 Decision Code: Self-Help

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LEAD/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)					
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM		
											USDH	FNDH
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</u>											
	Special Self-Help Program - DA		G	SD	1,800	1,800						
	Special Self-Help Program - SDA		G	SH	600	2,400						
	Special Self-Help Program - ESF		G	ESF	400	2,800						
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MARK</u>											
	Special Self-Help Program - DA		G	SD	300	3,100						
	Special Self-Help Program - SDA		G	SH	100	3,200						
	Special Self-Help Program - ESF		G	ESF	100	3,300						
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - AAPL</u>											
	Special Self-Help Program - DA		G	SD	400	3,700						
	Special Self-Help Program - SDA		G	SH	100	3,800						
	Special Self-Help Program - ESF		G	ESF	100	3,900						

Decision Package \_\_\_\_\_

Decision Unit: Self-Help

Decision Package Narrative

Purpose: To demonstrate U.S. interest in and concern about the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Individual activities funded by Self-Help are designed to improve basic economic or social conditions at the local level.

Background: The program was initiated in FY 1965 and currently operates in 38 countries. Funding covers a great variety of projects from construction of schools and dispensaries to well-drilling and agricultural marketing. The host country's contribution ranges from a minimum of 25 percent to over 50 percent of each project's costs, usually in the form of labor or locally produced materials. Project size generally runs from \$100 to \$10,000. Projects over \$25,000 must be referred to Washington for approval. Project screening and selection, monitoring, and other administrative work are done by Embassy rather than AID officers. Obligation of funds is accomplished through individual activity agreements. PID's and PP's are not required.

Current Year Program: In FY 1980 a total of \$2.3 million in Special Self-Help funds is being provided to finance projects in 38 countries. Of that total \$1.5 million is going to 27 recipients of development assistance (DA), while \$.5 million goes to the 8 Sahel countries under the Sahel Development Program and \$.3 million in ESF goes to three countries in one Southern Africa program. In FY 81 the program is expected to be funded at \$2.8 million for 38 countries.

Budget Year Program: AAPL \$3,900,000

This level would permit funding of the program in 39 countries at a level which is fully responsive to the needs projected by all US Embassies participating in the program. Individual country levels would range between \$10,000 and \$200,000. The capacity of our African missions to identify sound self-help proposals has expanded greatly during the past few years. We are particularly anxious to provide more adequate funding for those missions where the program is largely administered by Peace Corps volunteers and perennially short of money. A large number of our missions now regularly commit their entire allotment of funds several months before the end of the fiscal year and request substantial additional allocations. This phenomenon provides strong justification for a substantial expansion in the program. Even at the proposed level, however, the Self-Help program would constitute less than 1 percent of total development assistance to Africa.

EXPANDED - \$3,300,000

This level would permit funding of the program in 39 countries at levels ranging from \$10,000 to \$150,000. Increases in individual country programs from current year levels would be highly selective, limited largely to high priority countries and to some expansion of small, recently-initiated programs which have been highly successful.

MINIMUM - \$2,800,000

This level would permit the continuation of the program in 38 countries at the FY 81 level. There would be some adjustment in individual country levels from previous years depending on need. This level would not respond to requests for increased funds by a large number of missions.

Major Outputs: Outputs vary for each SSH activity and are identified in the individual activity agreements.

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FY 1982 Annual Budget Submission  
Program Development and Support

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit FY 1982 REQUEST			AFR/DR PLANNING PERIOD			
			MIN	CURR	AARL	1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition									
Grants	3,200	3,380	3,200	3,800	4,420	4,600	5,300	6,000	6,900
Loans	-								
Population									
Grants	150	500	300	500	600	700	800	900	1,000
Loans	-								
Health									
Grants	1,080	1,200	1,080	1,200	1,350	1,550	1,780	2,000	2,300
Loans	-								
Education									
Grants	700	1,180	750	1,180	1,380	1,500	1,725	1,980	2,270
Loans	-								
Selected Development Activities									
Grants	6,500	6,730	1,500	2,480	2,950	2,240	2,570	2,950	3,400
Loans	-								
Subtotal Functional Accounts									
Grants	11,630	12,990	6,830	8,740	10,700	10,590	12,175	13,830	15,870
Other DA Accounts									
Grants	-								
Loans	-								
Total DA Accounts									
Grants	11,630	12,990	6,830	8,740	10,700	10,590	12,175	13,830	15,870
Total DA and ESF	11,630	12,990	6,830	8,740	10,700	10,590	12,175	13,830	15,870

**TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
(\$ thousands)**

Decision Unit: AFR/DR

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1982</u>		
			<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>AAFL</u>
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition 698-0135 - Program Development and Support	3,200	3,380	3,200	3,800	4,420
Population 698-0135 - Program Development and Support	150	500	300	500	600
Health 698-0135 - Program Development and Support	1,080	1,200	1,080	1,200	1,350
Education 698-0135 - Program Development and Support	700	1,180	750	1,180	1,380
Selected Development Activities 698-0135 - Program Development and Support	1,000	1,730	1,000	1,730	1,950
698-0423 - Transport Development Studies	500	-	500	750	1,000
698-0426 - Tanzania/Rwanda/ Burundi Transport Links	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,630</b>	<b>12,990</b>	<b>6,830</b>	<b>8,740</b>	<b>10,700</b>

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)											DECISION UNIT		
		OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED REVIEW EVAL.	UM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982 APL OBLG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
		INITIAL	FINAL			OBLG.	EXPEND.	UM. PIPELINE	OBLG.	EXPEND.	UM. PIPELINE				
698-0135	<u>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT &amp; NUTRITION</u> Program Development and Support	G	75	Cont.	N.A.	859	3,158	4,017	732	3,380	3,265	847	4,420	Annual	22,800
698-0135	<u>POPULATION</u> Program Development and Support	G	75	Cont.	N.A.	-	150	60	90	500	360	230	600	Annual	3,400
698-0135	<u>HEALTH</u> Program Development and Support	G	75	Cont.	N.A.	447	997	1,018	426	1,200	1,060	566	1,350	Annual	7,630
698-0135	<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES</u> Program Development and Support	G	75	Cont.	N.A.	548	700	730	518	1,180	1,000	698	1,380	Annual	7,475
698-0135	<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u> Program Development and Support	G	75	Cont.	N.A.	501	1,000	943	558	1,730	1,712	576	1,950	Annual	11,160
698-0423	Transport Dev. Studies	G					500						1,000		
698-0426	Tanzania/Rwanda/Burundi Transport Links	G	80	81	N.A.	-	5,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	3,000	N.A.	8/83	-

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TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
<b>DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM</b>								
	<u>Pipeline Project</u>							
	698-0426 Tanzania/Rwanda/Burundi Road Subtotal (Non-Add)	P	G	SD	(1,000)	(1,000)	1	1
1	New and Continuing Projects							
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	ARDN	3,200	3,200		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	PN	300	3,500		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	HE	1,080	4,580		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	EH	750	5,330		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	SD	1,500	6,830		
2	Basic Workforce							
	Workforce Increment for Project Design							4
	Total Minimum Package & Related Workforce					6,830	3	4
<b>DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT</b>								
3	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	ARDN	600	7,430		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	PN	200	7,630		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	HE	120	7,750		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	EH	430	8,180		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	SD	980	9,160		
4	Workforce Increment Current Package							5
	Total Current Package & Related Workforce					9,160	1	1
<b>DECISION PACKAGE AAPL</b>								
5	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	ARDN	620	9,780		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	PN	100	9,880		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	HE	150	10,030		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	EH	200	10,175		
	698-0135 Program Development and Support	O	G	SD	470	10,700		
6	Program Office Workforce Increment							5
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce					1,540	0	0

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ABS NARRATIVE

Decision Unit: AFR/DR

Background

The Office of Development Resources utilizes the Program Development and Support (PDS) funds for project design and other designated activities. Residual efforts on transportation development are also shown in the budget figures.

In terms of total Africa Bureau efforts, the Program Development and Support (PDS) Project, 698-0135, plays a central role in providing funds for technical expertise and ancillary goods and services needed to undertake mainly program development and project design. By using resources from the PDS project, qualified technical professionals are made available to provide the inputs for project identification and design. Other short and mid-term functions are accomplished through the PDS project. These include country sector and/or sub-sector analysis, assessments of environmental and social impacts, feasibility studies and analyses, selected workshops and studies related to specific problems affecting development efforts.

A special development activity in the field of Transportation is handled as a regional project. It involves the construction of an international road link to provide improved access to the land-locked countries of Rwanda and Burundi. In addition to its regional nature, financing will be multilateral.

Decision Package-Minimum

At the minimum funding level, the project in the transportation area is continued with the funds provided in FY 81.

Other efforts all fall in the PDS project which provides funds in each of the five functional categories. These funds are essential in project development where new projects are created to build on past efforts and stimulate new areas of development. The minimum level for the PDS project will provide the Africa Bureau with services needed during FY 1982 to undertake designing new project activity in FY 1982, but at a level below that projected for FY 1981.

Decision Package - Current

At the current level of funding, activities under the PDS project, indicated at the minimum level, will be continued. Modest increases will be made to start pre-project feasibility studies for planning future year projects.

Decision Package - AAPL

At this level of funding under the PDS project, greater emphasis can be placed on sector and sub-sector analysis to guide in the direction of longer term development efforts. Also steps for utilization of past studies can be taken to plan the application of favorable results into new or expanded projects.

Africa Regional/DR - FY 1981

At present, Africa Regional/DR is staffed with five direct-hire on board as of May 1, 1980. We believe that this level will be adequate to manage and supervise these projects into FY 1981 and FY 1982. If the program expands beyond current projections, there may be a need for additional personnel.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**  
**AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE, WEST AFRICA**

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**FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**  
**ENTENTE FUND PROGRAM**

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\* = included on contingency basis, subject to availability of additional funds

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit		PLANNING PERIOD				
			FY 1982 REQUEST		1983	1984	1985	1986	
			MIN	CURE	AAAL				
Agriculture Rural Dev. & Nutrition			4,000		4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants			4,000		4,000	4,000	-	5,000	5,000
Loans					-	-	5,000	-	-
Population									
Grants									
Loans									
Health									
Grants									
Loans									
Education									
Grants									
Loans									
Selected Dev. Activities									
Grants	200								
Loans									
<b>SUBTOTAL FUNC ACCOUNTS</b>			4,000		4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants			4,000		4,000	4,000	-	5,000	5,000
Loans			-		-	-	5,000	-	-
Other DA ACCTS (Specify)									
Grants PD&S		50							
Loans									
<b>TOTAL DA ACCTS</b>			4,000		4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grants			4,000		4,000	4,000	-	5,000	5,000
Loans			-		-	-	5,000	-	-
<u>Economic Support Fund</u>									
Grants									
Loans									
<b>TOTAL DA AND ESF</b>	200	50	4,000		4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>PL 480 (non-add)</b>									
Title I									
(of which Title III)									
Title II									
<b>Housing Guaranties (non-add)</b>									
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL (non-add; see REDSO ABS)</b>									
MIN	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2
FROM	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1

TABLE I NARRATIVE

LONG-RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

Fifteen years ago AID was faced with a Congressional mandate to reduce the number of bilateral assistance programs worldwide to forty. Despite the fact that only ten African countries were among the forty chosen for emphasis, AID was nonetheless motivated to maintain aid program contact with the maximum possible number of the newly emerged African countries as well. Thus it was that 1966 saw AID's adoption of the Korry Report's recommendation for a regional approach to U.S. aid to Africa. And thus it was also that the fledgling Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund of the Council of the Entente--the Entente Fund--created in June 1966 was looked to as a mechanism for the provision of assistance to five countries (Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) at the price of one program.

Since that time, more than \$63 million of AID assistance has been channelled through the Entente mechanism and the Fund has matured and proven itself to be a highly successful intermediary for the efficient and cost-effective delivery of AID assistance resources, especially in the spheres of rural development and private enterprise promotion. In recent years, however, with AID's forty-country limit long since removed and full-fledged USAIDs established in several of the Entente countries, the Entente has been viewed in some quarters with much less enthusiasm, especially by those parochial interests who feel that it is in competition for funds which might otherwise be available for use by bilateral aid missions in four of the five Entente countries. This view prevailed to such an extent that no additional AID resources were provided to the Entente Fund in either FY79 or FY80 and it looked for a time as though there would be no further AID program taking advantage of the Entente Fund's established capabilities.

A concerted effort to make AID/W decision-makers aware of the Entente Fund's many important contributions to development in the sub-region has averted such ill-advised program termination, but the miniscule AAPL just received from AID/W is hardly encouraging and suggests that the understanding and appreciation of the Entente contribution is still less than complete. REDSO's recommended level for FY82 was \$20 million with \$12 million indicated as the minimum required for full utilization of the Entente Fund's existing capacity for implementation of AID assistance. The \$4 million AAPL will permit us to undertake nothing more than a partial program in the rural development sector (\$ millions):

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>REDSO REQUEST</u>	<u>REDSO MINIMUM</u>	<u>AID/W AAPL</u>
1. Rural Development	8	6	4
2. African Enterprises	10	5	-
3. Alternative Energy	1	1	-
4. Rural Road Maintenance	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
FY82 TOTALS	20	12	4

Since the average Entente rural development sub-project requires almost \$2 million, the AAPL will suffice for only two sub-projects to be shared among the five Entente countries, hardly consonant with the ABS guidance encouragement to fully fund new projects with FY82 money.

For the five-year period FY82 thru FY86, REDSO recommended a total program level of \$47 million whereas the AAPL provides only \$23 million, less than half the level requested. Again the result will be a failure to utilize the Entente Fund's established capability (\$ millions):

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>FY82-86 REDSO REQUEST</u>	<u>FY82-96 AID/W AAPL</u>
1	Rural Development	24	23
2	African Enterprises	15	-
3	Alternative Energy	6	-
4	Rural Road Maintenance	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	FIVE-YEAR TOTAL	47	23

Thus, this ABS is being prepared against what we view to be unrealistic funding constraints, constraints which are especially curious in the light of the content of the 10/11/79 Bennet-to-Ehrlich memo on "Implementation of AID Program Efficiencies" and the similar stress on specific efficiency measures on page 8 of the 4/17/80 ABS Guidance memo. More, rather than less, intensive utilization of the Entente Fund would be indicated if AID were really committed to these "efficiency" measures. The Entente mechanism is, in fact, extremely responsive to the first four of the efficiency measures specified, i.e., (1) a higher program level would result in enhanced (rather than curtailed, as will be the case with the above AAPL) use of this proven intermediary, (2) use of the Entente mechanism reduces project proliferation via projects of larger size (the presently terminating Food Production and Livestock projects together encompass fifteen separate activities and the African Enterprises II project implements separate but similar programs through six national development banks), (3) the Entente Fund replicates successful projects using local management to the maximum, and (4) the Entente Fund not only concentrates programs by sector but it assures intra-regional interchange of experience and problem-solving techniques between and among like activities throughout the Entente region. In many instances the Entente Fund has also been successful in obtaining other donors inputs which have significantly enhanced the AID inputs to individual projects or activities. In ToGo, for instance, thanks to Entente Fund efforts, the AID-funded Small Ruminants Production sub-project (\$1,650,000 AID loan funds and \$700,000 GOT funds) is being supplemented by an \$800,000 FAC grant to construct, equip and stock a National Sheep and Goat Research Center which will also serve as headquarters for the AID-funded activity. In the Ivory Coast's impoverished Northeast Savannah area, the Entente Fund is implementing AID (\$3.7 million) and FAC (\$1.4 million) inputs to a \$21 million multi-donor project. The Entente Fund has secured technical services from French and Dutch

aid sources to assist on a number of other projects that the Fund is implementing on our behalf as well.

The burgeoning food deficit in West Africa is recognized by the Entente Council--just as it is by us--as the single most critical challenge facing this region today. The Council has formally designated agricultural development aimed at food self-sufficiency as its unequivocal first priority. The Council has tasked the Entente Secretariat and the Fund to focus upon direct, short-run food production increases. Given the enormity of the task, and the fact that we are now even further from this goal than we were ten years ago (i.e., AID and the countries of West Africa have been losing ground steadily despite our proliferation of bilateral programs during this period), it would seem appropriate to underwrite the proven Entente engine of development to the full extent of its implementation capacity. A few examples of that capacity are obviously in order:

(1) In Niger, the Entente Fund is implementing a Functional Literacy and Farmer Training sub-project which fosters better farm management techniques by introducing farmer-teachers in 16 irrigated rice areas totalling 3,237 hectares and involving 7,833 farm families. As of the mid-point of this three-year experimental project, 196 farmer-teachers are in place in thirteen of the sixteen target areas. Seven agriculture demonstration fields and ten animal traction units in eight separate locations have been established. Ten literacy training centers have been opened and an agriculture-oriented functional training course has been developed and is being taught. The cost to AID: \$335,000.

(2) In Upper Volta, the Animal Traction sub-project has just completed its second year. The project made 1,177 animal traction loans to small farmers during its first year of operation and 3,647 during the second year, consistent with established project targets. All eleven regions (ORDs) participated in the program and farmers purchased 3,584 oxen, 2,730 plows, 230 donkeys and 602 carts with the funds provided. Training sessions have already reached more than 200 of a targetted 400 village extension agents and some 2,500 farmers. The recently completed mid-point evaluation of this pilot project indicates that this project's introduction of animal traction has as much as doubled areas under cultivation by participating farmers and has resulted in increasing yields by up to fifty percent. A major institution-building contribution of the project has been to assist in the creation of an agricultural credit bank, an initiative which is now moving toward full fruition via other donor assistance. The cost to AID: \$2,000,000.

(3) In Togo, the Notse-Dayes Rural Development sub-project is assisting in clearing 2,400 hectares of abandoned coffee and cocoa plantation lands on behalf of 1,500 farm families who receive aid in the form of agricultural credit, extension assistance (demonstration, farmer training, new seed varieties, introduction of double cropping and density innovation, etc.),

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and distribution of facilities to increase food-crop production in the area. With this Phase I sub-project just now approaching the mid-point of its allotted three-year span, a total of 580 of the 2,400 hectares have been cleared (all manually and principally by students during their summer vacations since the two bulldozers ordered when the project began still have not arrived due to a series of delays, including an 80-day factory strike). The Togolese project manager and the Dayes and Notse zone chiefs are confident that they will be able to meet the 2,400-hectare target. The two project activities with area groups which are furthest along at this point are with two women's cooperatives, one rice and one peanut-oriented in the Dayes Plateau area. The majority of the farmers involved in food-crop production in this area are women and this project will benefit them significantly. The mid-point evaluation has just been completed and the evaluation team leader views the project as a success based on micro-level activities but stressed the need for project follow-on to permit wider replication of its good results. The cost to AID: \$2,400,000 of loan funds.

(4) In Benin, the Maize and Sorghum Production sub-project has only been underway for a year but actual field work on two seed multiplication farms is well along. The project is concentrating on the introduction of selected hybrids to significantly increase production beyond levels possible with existing open-pollinated local varieties. Comparisons involving both synthetic and local varieties of both corn and sorghum are in progress on the 105 hectares cleared thus far at the Atacora farm and the 32 hectares cleared at Oueme. Fertilizer response trials are being conducted on three fields and improved agricultural techniques (e.g., animal traction, fertilizer application and improved seed varieties) are being demonstrated to small-holders by project extension agents at 28 regional sites. During the 1979-80 agricultural cycle, a total of eight training sessions were held, reaching 308 agents and 162 farmers. In the remaining two years of this first phase project there will be added emphasis on the provision of credit to purchase inputs for the technological package now being developed, on seed production, and on applied research and training. By the end of the three-year project period, the seed farms should be producing 100 MT of maize and 50 MT of sorghum seed, with adequate provision for future expansion to fully meet the needs of Benin's small farmers. The cost to AID: \$2,600,000 of loan funds and \$900,000 grant.

(5) In the Ivory Coast, the Northeast Savannah Rural Development sub-project--the most ambitious of all the sub-projects that comprise the Entente Fund's present AID-funded rural development portfolio--is just now getting underway. This \$21 million multi-donor project will bring an integrated rural development effort to an estimated 240,000 impoverished Lobi tribespeople (estimated per capita income: \$65) who practice a precarious shifting agriculture in an area of fragile ecology which is even now threatened with disaster due to increasing population pressures. During the first three years of this five-year Phase I project, AID assistance provided via the Entente Fund will concentrate on rehabilitation and expansion of an irrigated rice perimeter, construction and

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equipping of two demonstration farms and three research stations, provision of feeder road construction and village water program equipment and supplies, training of agricultural extension agents and village cooperative officials, and selected project support services (e.g., local costs of the research program). The cost to AID: \$3,700,000 of loan funds.

These are but five examples from among the fifteen AID-funded rural development sub-projects presently under implementation by the Entente Fund. The total direct project resources involved is \$22.5 million. The five-year cost to AID for technical assistance provided through the Entente Fund is an additional \$3.1 million. (AID pays only salaries and allowances of the Entente Fund's expatriate rural development experts; all housing, utilities, and local support costs, as well as travel and per diem, are covered by the Entente Secretariat from its own administrative budget. In addition, the AID-funded program also benefits from technical advice and assistance provided at no cost to us by three FAC-funded experts in Rural Development, Transportation and Energy, and Administration who serve at the senior counsellor level within the Entente Secretariat). The cost of this program in terms of AID personnel has been, is, and will continue to be, only two (2) U.S. direct-hire positions. In addition to this broad gamut of rural development initiatives, these two AID officers also monitor and administer the equally large African Enterprises program, a number of residual AID/Entente activities, and the new AID/ECOWAS program.

Whereas the AID bilateral style, with emphasis on operating missions, involves the full gamut of in-house administrative, professional and technical personnel to implement comparatively small sums of money, the Entente Fund already represents a high degree of responsiveness to the "more-with-less" dictum that is being stressed increasingly by AID/Washington. Yet not only are we failing to promote expanded utilization of the Entente Fund's proven capacity but the meagre assistance levels proposed even fail to take full advantage of the implementation capacity which already exists.

In October 1980 the Entente Fund plans to host a week-long Entente Agricultural Policy Conference which will bring together Ministers of Rural Development and other key policy-makers from the five Entente states. With the Entente Fund's June 1979 study, Agriculture Policies in the Entente Council Countries, as a core document, the Conference will debate national and regional agricultural policies and will develop recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Entente Council and the respective Entente governments.

There are striking similarities among the Entente countries and their strategies, and it is these similarities of approach, plus commonality of problems, which especially reinforce the value of the Entente mechanism as a go-between uniquely suited to assist in applying lessons learned in one member country to problems which arise in another. Increasing basic

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food production is a high priority objective in each of the five Entente countries, as are equity concerns and the reduction of regional disparities. Each of the five countries suffers from low levels of productivity of both land and labor in their traditional production systems. Each has the same basic organizational structure consisting of a Ministry of agriculture or rural development, which makes policy and coordinates the action entities which consist of provincial structures and sub-structures. Each is moving increasingly in the direction of greater decentralization of planning and operational responsibilities. Each is beset by a considerable number of similar problems: traditional agriculture is stagnating; productivity is barely increasing and farmer incomes and living standards are improving little, if at all; savings are minimal; national production increases are being obtained almost exclusively by expansion of the area under production; basic and applied research in food-crop production remains weak and inadequate despite increasing realization of its importance; subsidization of production inputs (especially fertilizer) is an important policy element which represents a constant drain on national budgets; and degradation of the national resource base is accelerating. The frequent seminars, conferences and training sessions hosted by the Entente Fund, and the exchange visits of personnel working on similar sub-projects in different countries which the Entente Fund underwrites on a continuing basis, comprise a valuable forum for exchange of information, at both policy and implementing levels, on common problems and how best to address them. Most of the Entente sub-projects are of an experimental or pilot nature and these opportunities for exchange of experience are extremely important and valuable, especially since so many of the problems of crops, cattle, soils, land use, pest control, etc. have a common ecological base. The encouragement and strengthening of inter-country cooperation which results is a significant side effect of the Entente Fund's method of operation which is lost when purely bilateral mechanisms for the provision of development assistance are utilized.

But increased reliance on the Entente Fund for implementation of selected projects need not mean reduced reliance on bilateral USAIDs in the Entente countries. The development problems are enormous and there is room, and need, for all the effort and resources we can muster, especially in terms of activities with a direct, short-run impact on increased food production.

OAR/Lome has indicated preference for Entente Fund to mount follow-on to present rural development projects in the Notse-Dayes and Atchangbade-Sirka (LaKara) areas of Togo, as well as to initiate new pilot projects in both Togo and Benin. OAR/Lome already has a full platter which does not permit consideration of such additional bilateral activities despite high priority for more rural development assistance. REDSO understands that Togo and Benin ABSs will include such proposals, including requests for funding which could be administered through the existing REDSO/EF mechanism. USAID/Niamey Rural Development personnel indicated last year that their hands are already so full focussing on the high priority range management sub-sector that they would be unable to consider follow-on

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to Entente Fund activities such as the Firgoun Irrigated Rice Perimeter and Veterinary Pharmacy sub-projects, no matter how worthwhile. In the past, USAID/Ouaga personnel involved with rural development programs have expressed appreciation for the Entente Fund mounting Animal Traction and Helminthoses Control sub-projects in Upper Volta in realization that with their own limited USAID personnel resources they themselves could not begin to implement projects to address all of the important bottlenecks to rural development extant in Upper Volta today. Since all fifteen rural development sub-projects are three-year pilot efforts, it is logical and makes sound developmental sense to support the Entente Fund to develop and implement follow-on activities, thereby realizing their full potential to make a direct impact on the intended beneficiaries.

Another priority rated very high in African aspirations is an evolving industrialization of their countries which they consider essential to their economic well-being and political and economic independence. Thus, it is not surprising that the Entente Council has established this as the second priority to be addressed by the Entente Fund. In supporting this concept under the African Enterprises I and II projects (\$19.2 million), AID has focussed its assistance on the promotion of development of a small-and medium-sized African entrepreneurial class. More than 500 loans have already been made under this program and approximately 200 more will be possible before the present pipeline is expended in early FY82. Under African Enterprises I more than 20% of these loans went to women and under AEII more than 30%. Small enterprises launched to date with these loans include 30 artisan shops, 7 lumbering concessions, 6 chicken farms, 6 schools, 4 fish stores, 4 pharmacies, 4 cold storage operations, and a great many market women, especially in Benin and Togo. African Enterprises III was intended to focus to an even greater degree on promotion of agro-industry and on assistance to other small entrepreneurs in market towns and rural areas. Unfortunately, the present niggardly AAPL, if it prevails, will preclude any consideration of continuation of this highly successful and innovative program. A particular element to be examined at the PID preparation stage will be the potential for increased involvement via ORGs of such private voluntary organizations as the Booker T. Washington Foundation and Partners for Productivity. Among the perceived agro-industry possibilities in service to local farm production are grinding, drying, decortication, canning and dehydration, storage and cold storage, production of farm implements, fumigation, and farm-to-market transport. African Enterprises III would also emphasize promotion of the manufacture of water pumping equipment and development of village water equipment servicing capability in support of extensive village water development efforts, including the Entente Fund's major other-donor-financed village water programs, and commercial replication of economically viable small-scale pyrolytic conversion units, improved stoves, and related energy-saving methods to be developed under the Alternative Energy project (also unfunded) described below.

This sub-regional approach to promotion of the development of African entrepreneurship through the Entente Fund and its four-person African Enterprises Division (two U.S., one French and one UNIDO) has proven

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particularly cost-effective since five separate technical assistance groups of similar size undoubtedly would have been required if five separate bilateral activities had been established to launch separate programs in each of the Entente states. Not only does the regional approach permit optimum economical use of technical expertise but the experts are readily able to apply lessons learned in one country to activities in another. Finally, the interchange among the management officials of the five countries' development banks and promotion centers at frequent Entente-Fund-sponsored seminars and training programs provides substantial mutual benefits which would not accrue to bilateral programs in the same sphere. In the hope that AID/W will belatedly recognize the importance of this program and therefore provide additional funds, a contingent activity data sheet has been included as an attachment to Table IV of this submission.

In the Energy sphere, the countries of the Entente region face an increasingly critical problem in meeting their energy needs, especially the domestic fuel needs of the rural poor. Both the increased costs of fossil fuel and the destruction of fuelwood supplies contribute to this problem. At the same time, there are considerable agricultural and logging wastes that could be converted through energy-using technology that presently exists. One outstanding example of this technology is, of course, the pyrolysis process of energy production from vegetable waste products such as wood chips and sawdust, coffee and coconut shells, and rice husks. The Entente Fund countries are ideal for long-range development and promotion of the pyrolysis process. The Ivory Coast, Togo and Benin are sub-tropical countries with considerable rainfall and considerable agricultural wastes. Upper Volta and Niger are Sahelian countries where current reforestation efforts would benefit from pyrolytic production, the products of which are more cheaply and efficiently transported than either fuelwood or traditionally produced charcoal. It might well be possible that a desirable south-to-north trade pattern could be developed, i.e., the Sahelian countries are large consumers of charcoal which could presumably be produced from materials now considered wastes in the sub-tropical areas. Another known energy production/conservation technique not presently utilized but proposed for consideration and possible experimental introduction is bio-gas generation from animal wastes. In areas where livestock concentrate in relatively large numbers, bio-gas generation (e.g., Methane) could be used for instance in lieu of imported diesel fuel to power water pumps. This method could be especially appropriate in conjunction with watering and grazing stations along the cattle trails which support movement of cattle from inland livestock producing states to coastal meat markets, an area in which the Entente Fund already has extensive experience.

The proposed involvement of the Entente Fund in the energy area reflects the regional nature of the energy problem and takes advantage of the experience and acceptance of this sub-regional institution as a medium through which to address developmental problems common to the member states. In the case of pyrolytic and bio-gas demonstration activities, and perhaps other similar experimental initiatives, the Entente

area offers an excellent forum for coordinated implementation and monitoring, and feedback and interchange for redesign and adjustment, in a number of distinctly different yet inter-related geographic areas and situations. Given IDCA's, AID's and the Congress' strong commitments to alternative energy development, we would hope that central energy funds might be made available to fund this important initiative in the event that Africa regional funds are inadequate to meet this need. Accordingly, we have included a contingent activity data sheet on Alternative Energy as an attachment to Table IV of this submission.

A PD&S-funded evaluation of the Entente's regional Rural Road Maintenance Training Center in Lomé, Togo, is just now being completed and initial indications are that the consultant's report will strongly recommend limited new assistance to this important training facility which was assisted until FY1976 but then prematurely abandoned. In order to permit AID/W to consider the possibility of providing additional funds for this purpose, a contingency activity data sheet has been included as an attachment to Table IV.

Decisions on AID resource allocation obviously need to be made at a high enough level within the AID/W hierarchy to assure (1) that narrow, parochial interests are not being served to the detriment of the intended beneficiary populations, (2) that increased food-crop production is accorded highest priority and that adequate funds are earmarked to take advantage of all existing and potential capacity to respond to this top priority, (3) that appropriate priority is accorded to aid-delivery mechanisms which conform to prescribed efficiency measures, and (4) that U.S. policy interests in West Africa are being served through enhancement of friendly and cooperative relationships with the governments of this region, including due regard to achieving and promoting stability by supporting their preferred organizations and approaches. We strongly feel that objective, high-level consideration of these key factors would result in a significantly higher level of assistance accorded to and through the Entente Fund.

The day will no doubt come when the Entente Fund has outlived its usefulness, perhaps to be absorbed by a then strong and viable ECOWAS. But the development of West Africa will clearly be a long-term proposition, and, for the present, the Entente Fund represents an important medium for the effective delivery of development assistance throughout the Entente sub-region. It is therefore in our own best interest to accord it our full and continued support.

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT  
 FY 1980 TO FY 1982  
 (\$ thousands)

Decision Unit: ENTENTE FUND

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition * List projects by number and title. Indicate grant (G) of loan (L).					
626-0205 Rural Development (G)	-	-	4,000	-	4,000
" " (PD&S)	-	50	-	-	-
Population *					
Health *					
Education *					
Selected Development Activities *					
625-0506 Support of Reg'l Orgs.	200	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS					
Other Programs (Specify) *					
TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	200	50	4,000	-	4,000
Economic Support Fund *					
TOTAL ESF					
TOTAL DA AND ESF	200	50	4,000	-	4,000

DELEGATION UNIT  
ENTENTE FUND

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	OBLIGATION DATE	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED ROUTINE EVAL.	ITEM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980			ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)			FY 1982 VBL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
						OBLIG.	EXPEND.	PIPELINE	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	PIPELINE				
625-0161	ARDN Grain Stabilization	71	75	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0717	African Enterprises II	72	77	9/80	1,100	600	500	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
626-0203	Food Production	76	79	3/81	2,700	1,400	1,300	1,400	-	1,000	-	-	3/82	-	-
626-0203	Food Production	76	78	3/81	7,900	6,100	1,800	6,100	-	2,500	-	-	9/83	-	-
626-0204	Livestock II	76	79	3/81	1,600	1,100	500	1,100	-	600	-	-	3/82	-	-
626-0204	Livestock II	76	78	3/81	2,600	2,000	600	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	9/83	-	-
626-0205	Rural Development	82	86	-	-	-	-	-	50 PD&S	50	-	4,000	10/82	-	19,000
	TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,100	11,200	4,900	11,200	50 PD&S	5,750	-	4,000	-	-	19,000
	LOANS				11,600	8,700	2,900	8,700	-	4,100	-	-	-	-	5,000
	GRANTS				4,500	2,500	2,000	2,500	50 PD&S	1,650	-	4,000	-	-	14,000
SD															
625-0980	BRWTC Support to Reg'l Orgns.	70	75	5/80	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0506	African Enterprises II	68	80	-	30	150	80	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
625-0717	African Enterprises II	72	77	9/80	350	230	120	230	-	150	-	-	3/82	-	-
625-0717	African Enterprises II	72	76	9/80	2,900	1,900	1,000	1,900	-	1,200	-	-	3/82	-	-
	TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,410	2,280	1,250	2,280	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
	LOANS				2,900	1,900	1,000	1,900	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
	GRANTS				510	380	200	380	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL				19,510	13,480	6,230	13,480	50 PD&S	7,250	-	4,000	-	-	19,000
	LOANS				14,500	10,600	3,900	10,600	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	5,000
	GRANTS				5,010	2,880	2,330	2,880	50 PD&S	1,950	-	4,000	-	-	14,000

Project Title: Entente Rural Development

Project Number: 626-0205

Proposed Funding: FY81 0; FY82 \$4.0 million; LOP \$23.0 million

Loan: \$5.0 million; Grant: \$18.0 million

Approp. Account: ARDN

Project Purpose: To assist the small farmers and livestock producers in the five Entente Member States (Togo, Benin, Niger, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast) to increase their per capita production of staple food crops and livestock, and to increase the availability of reasonably-priced animal and vegetable protein for domestic consumption.

This project primarily funds follow-on activities to the fifteen on-going rural development sub-projects funded by AID through the Entente Fund. These sub-projects are limited to three-year implementation periods, and are experimental, pilot or phase I in nature. They have concentrated on: establishment of services support to cooperatives; expansion of animal traction; applied research to develop new crop packages and improved seed varieties; increased production of small ruminants; improved health of cattle and small ruminants; introduction of land settlement to nomadic herders; strengthening of extension services; and establishment of credit services. This rural development follow-on project will begin where the pilot efforts leave off after their termination in FYs 1981/82.

Development Problems to be Addressed: Follow-on activities under this project are vital to the amelioration of the worsening food crisis faced by many of the nations of West Africa during the 1970s and continuing into the decade of the 1980s. Growing population and urbanization will considerably increase demand for cereals by year 2000, yet per capita food production in West Africa has been declining steadily during the past 20 years, with food imports predicted to increase 6 to 7 times by 1990. Adjusting supply to demand by importing more foodstuffs discourages production, while changing dietary habits threaten the goal of food self-sufficiency. The Entente Heads of State continue to accord first priority to rural development. The Entente Fund will continue to address rural development, and especially food production, problems. This Entente priority coincides precisely with U.S. Govt's analysis of what constitutes the most critical area of AID's foreign assistance programs during the 1980s.

Response to the Problem: Mid-point evaluations of 10 of the 15 Entente pilot projects now underway clearly demonstrate their effective implementation. Timely and adequate follow-on support will be required if they are to achieve their full potential to make direct, significant and sustained impact on the small farmers and their food-crop and livestock production. This follow-on rural development project will immediately enter into implementation as the pilot projects terminate in FYs 81/82. Principal elements during FY82 and FY83 will include:

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- 1) provision of technical assistance and some support for recurring costs of the animal traction project in Upper Volta;
- 2) expansion of the functional literacy and farmer training program in Niger within and beyond the two areas under the present sub-project;
- 3) increased animal traction efforts in Niger to provide greater numbers of animals and animal traction equipment, additional credit, and expanded extension services;
- 4) completion of construction of the 220-hectare Firgoun irrigation system in northern Niger affecting approximately 500 small rice farmers;
- 5) introduction of additional technical assistance in areas such as animal traction, expansion of applied research in lands already under cultivation, and clearing of additional crop land in the Notse-Dayes and LaKara regions of Togo;
- 6) provision of additional technical assistance for the Upper Volta Helminthoses project, and expansion of the audio-visual element of the program;
- 7) expansion of the Vetophar project in Niger by increasing veterinary services and pharmaceuticals availability to small livestock herders in villages of western and central Niger; and
- 8) provision of funds to the Entente Fund's Rural Development Cell for surveys, seminars, short-term consultants, evaluations, and training which are necessary to adequately coordinate and follow-up on food and livestock production projects and to develop measures to improve the utilization of research and past experience.

Activities during FY84 thru FY86 will include possible follow-on to present sub-projects which will terminate at later dates than the above (e.g., Ivory Coast Northeast Savannah Integrated Rural Development; Togo and Benin Small Ruminants Production) and/or new targets of opportunity which will impact swiftly and directly upon food-crop production.

Host Country and Other Donor Entities:

The host countries will continue to implement the food and livestock production sub-projects through their pertinent national ministries, which in turn will rely on their regional/district offices for area-specific projects. Either all or part of salaries and support costs of full-time government personnel will be paid by the host governments. The Entente Fund will continue to pay the local support and per diem costs for its management team. Other donor governments and institutions will continue to supplement inputs, often in the form of technical assistance. FAC, FED, FAO, Germany and the IBRD are other donors who have either contributed directly to Entente programs or whose projects have impacted in various degrees upon them.

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The Entente Fund will continue to stimulate regional cooperation and coordination among the five member states and donor entities by facilitating exchanges of information and applying acquired knowledge and experience to other projects to the extent compatible with development priorities and available resources.

Beneficiaries:

The per capita income for the five Entente States varies from \$160 (Upper Volta) to \$840 for the Ivory Coast. Excluding the Ivory Coast, it averages \$232. In the rural areas, where most of the projects will be implemented, it averages only about \$100, and is even less among the target population--small farmers and herders. (In the area of the Ivory Coast's Northeast Savannah Project it is only \$65). Approximately 85% of the 24.1 million population depend on subsistence farming for their economic livelihood. This project will impact directly on some of the poorest of them. Since much of the food-crop (as opposed to cash-crop) production is carried out by women (especially in Togo and in northern Niger), women will continue to be the principal beneficiaries of a number of the project-supported initiatives.

Project Title: African Enterprises III

Project Number: 626-0206

Proposed Funding: FY81: -0- ; FY82: \$5,000,000; LOP: \$15,000,000

Loan: \$15,000,000

Approp. Account: SD

Project Purpose: African Enterprises III is proposed as follow-on to the highly successful African Enterprises I and II projects. In furthering the goal of the development of a modern African entrepreneurial class, African Enterprises III will place greater emphasis on reaching smaller entrepreneurs beyond the few major population centers and promote agro-industrial development in rural areas and market towns.

Development Problems to be Addressed: African Enterprises I and II have responded to the need for assistance in the development of the African entrepreneurial sector, to strengthen the participating development banks of the Entente states, promotion centers and guarantee funds, and to encourage commercial banks to lend to small- and mid-size African-owned businesses. Through African Enterprises I and II there have been attempts to encourage financial institutions to sustain local programs of assistance to African entrepreneurs in preparing private sector projects, to expand sources of capital available to this group of businessmen and provide credit and technical assistance.

Response to the Problem: AID assistance to the two previous undertakings under African Enterprises I and II projects totalled \$17.5 million in loans and \$1.7 million in technical assistance. The Entente Fund, as the borrower, lends the loan proceeds to development banks in each of the member-states, and these banks re-lend to African entrepreneurs. The TA side of the program finances the expatriate management team which assists the development banks and promotion centers to identify, analyze and evaluate viable projects and follows up once the projects have been financed. A total of 302 loans were made by the development banks under African Enterprises I, primarily to small merchants. The average loan size under both African Enterprises I and II is \$21,995, and more loans have been made for small assembly, manufacturing and light industry, and to women (from 23% under AE I to over 30% under AE II). Some 200 loans have been made under AE II thus far and an additional 200 are anticipated before the completion of AE II. AE III will place more emphasis on agro-industry (i.e. farm-to-market transport, canning, storage, production of farm implements, fumigation, etc.) and smaller entrepreneurs in rural areas. The agriculture development banks may become another focus for AEIII funds in order to attract borrowers in the agricultural sector. Efforts will be made to generate entrepreneurial interest in the manufacture of water pumping equipment and development of village water equipment servicing capability in support of U.S. and other-donor-funded village water programs throughout the Entente sub-region.

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Host Country and other Donors:

The Entente Fund will fund the expatriate management team which will continue to provide technical services to the development banks and promotion centers within the Entente member states. UNIDO will provide advisors to some of these facilities. The World Bank has a complementary small industry loan program in several of the Entente countries. The six development banks and, in addition, the agricultural development banks, will be the actual implementors of the project.

Beneficiaries:

Primary direct beneficiaries will be the African entrepreneurs who should number around 500, depending on the size and number of bankable enterprises. The far more significant beneficiaries, however, will be all those members of the community who will benefit from increased availability of products and services at lower prices. In addition, a fairly large number of Africans will find jobs created as a result of the new or expanded enterprises.

Issue:

AAPL provides no funds for this project despite the fact that FY82 funding is essential to avoid a hiatus in the program. The PID preparation team has been selected and is tentatively scheduled to come to Abidjan from Washington in the next few months so the question of funding needs to be resolved post-haste.

Project Title: Entente Fund Alternative Energy

Project Number: 626-0207

Proposed Funding: FY81: -0-; FY82: \$1,000,000; LOP: \$6,000,000

Loan: -0-; Grant: \$6,000,000

Approp. Account: SD

Project Purpose: The Entente Fund will be the body to coordinate, implement, monitor and collate feedback from demonstration renewable alternative energy projects to be developed in the Entente region. Through such a coordinating body linkages may be developed between the northern Sahelian and southern Coastal states in the trade of energy resources, i.e., the Sahelian countries, large consumers of charcoal, can obtain energy produced from materials now considered wastes (agricultural and forestry) in the sub-tropical countries. The Entente Fund is an ideal "laboratory" in which to study and field test a wide variety of Alternative Energy innovations and provide training for future environment and energy managers.

Development Problems to be Addressed:

A major influence on development is the availability of energy and its cost. In this era of increasingly expensive fossil fuels, encroaching deserts and deminishing fuelwood supplies, a critical need exists for alternative renewable energy sources and the improved utilization of current fuels. Technologies exist for 1) improving the efficiency of rural cooking stoves (70 to 80 percent of rural energy needs are for domestic cooking), 2) improving the efficiency and yield of present charcoal production methods, 3) developing renewable energy sources such as solar energy, and 4) converting logging, agricultural and animal wastes to useable energy (charcoal, oil).

The five Entente states long ago recognized an interdependence in promoting development and created the Entente Fund as a structure for regional cooperation. Through the Entente Fund the energy problem can be approached regionally, building upon the geographic features and development of its member-states (e.g. climate varies in the Entente area from tropical humid to desert), and employing the Entente Fund's ability to deliver assistance and act as a coordinating body.

Response to the Problem: Phase I of the program will begin with a thorough assessment of the energy needs and resources of each Entente state. The economies of production, transport and marketing of fuels will also be considered. These are to be interpreted in terms of immediate, intermediate and long-range effects on development. These surveys will also include descriptions of other energy-related programs in the region and analyze possible linkages with organizations such as CILSS in Niger and Upper Volta.

The sites and technologies selected for pilot projects will respond to the needs of each state; however, there will be a particular interest

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in projects which may promote a sharing of energy resources between the Entente states. Initial training programs in energy and environmental management and planning will begin at this time and field management teams and Entente counterparts will be selected. Upon completion of the project the counterparts will move into management positions in the Entente country governments or in other regional or sub-regional organizations or into the commercial sector.

The field of promising technologies will be narrowed after the initial assessment; however, pilot projects may include the following:

- 1) the introduction of a limited number of improved stoves;
- 2) new technologies of charcoal production;
- 3) solar cells for direct conversion of solar energy at sites in the Sahelian countries or other solar-related experiments such as solar salt ponds and photovoltaic electric power;
- 4) experimental tree plantations and village woodlots;
- 5) energy plantations for the fermentation of sugar cane or pineapple to alcohol in the coastal countries; and
- 6) pyrolytic and bio-gas converters for animal and vegetable wastes.

The specific goals of the pilot projects will be to reduce the pressure on firewood availability in the Sahelian states, make use of abundant logging and agricultural wastes in the coastal states and animal wastes in the livestock-producing regions, and to promote alternative low-cost energy sources throughout the region.

Beneficiaries:

Rural and urban households and small and medium-sized entrepreneurs within the Entente region whose energy needs can be satisfied at a reduced cost as a result of improved fuel use and production technologies. Since several of the alternative technologies are labor-intensive, jobs will be created in the region. The total number of beneficiaries and cost per family benefited cannot be established until the design work is completed.

Issue:

No funds for this purpose were included in the AAPL provided by AID/W. If regional funds available to the Africa Bureau are inadequate to fund this project, it is recommended that central AID energy funds be provided.

Project Title: Entente Fund Road Maintenance Training for Development  
(RRMTC II)

Project Number: 626-0208

Proposed Funding: FY81: -0-; FY82: \$1,000,000; LOP: \$2,000,000

Loan: -0-; Grant: \$2,000,000

Approp. Account: SD

Development Problems to be Addressed: The availability of well-maintained national, local and rural feeder roads systems influences the extent and pace of national and regional development by facilitating commercial activity, linking rural agriculture to urban markets, expanding access to employment opportunities, and opening up under-developed areas to social, educational, health and technological advancement. Effective and efficient maintenance of these systems serves ever-increasing demands for population mobility, increases likelihood of satisfactory return on major initial investments, and fulfills basic population needs for which the road systems were originally intended.

As early as 1970, the five Entente states (Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) recognized the vital relationship of training qualified personnel to maintaining road systems then in being and planned for the future. Through the Entente Fund as a structure for regional cooperation, the Entente states transformed an existing facility in Lomé, Togo, into a Regional Road Maintenance Training Center offering training in all the skill requirements of road maintenance fields. AID participated in this program along with other donors until 1976; since that time other donors have continued support at declining levels.

After one year of intensive planning in October, 1979, RRMTC introduced a completely revised curriculum, supplementing standard practical training and on-the-job experience with a greater amount of theory, thereby providing graduates with a broader spectrum of skills and knowledge. Graduates will now be afforded greater mobility in their respective civil service systems and be better prepared to contribute to the overall mission of national public works departments. This ambitious program necessitates a thorough revamping of equipment, training aids, teaching materials and reference materials along with an up-grading in the quality of African faculty.

Response to the Problem:

Through the Entente Fund mechanism, a number of priority RRMTC requirements can be fulfilled:

- 1) Replace all outdated equipment, manuals, handbooks and training aids in the various RRMTC shop facilities with current models and associated tools.
- 2) Plan and stock an effective reference library complete with modern classroom aids to complement course material in nine skill fields taught

at the Center. Train a librarian to manage and maintain this library.

- 3) Update and replace, where advisable, existing motor pool rolling stock with current models, including associated repair and maintenance manuals, tools and spare parts catalogues.
- 4) Assign two full-time instructors--skills areas to be agreed with RRMTIC--to join the Center faculty until African instructors can be trained.
- 5) Provide participant training for up to five Africans--one from each Entente country--in skills designated by the Center to prepare them to return and occupy full-time faculty positions.
- 6) Provide short-term advisory services as follows:
  - (a) On an annual basis for up to three years to the Director-General and Chief of Training for general review of Center operations, curriculum development and effectiveness of course conduct and management.
  - (b) On an as-needed basis for development of a formal evaluation, follow-up and feed-back system among RRMTIC graduates.

Beneficiaries:

In the first instance, a planned 135 civil servants will graduate from RRMTIC annually and return to participate in rural road maintenance operations in their home countries. The general population of Entente countries, especially in non-urban areas, will benefit from better planned, more serviceable and safer road systems which will measurably enhance the economic and social development prospects of their areas. The resumption of training of non-Entente civil servants should expand the benefitting populations measurably. The total impact of RRMTIC graduates must await the development of an effective, operating evaluation and follow-up system.

Issues:

No funds for this purpose were included in the AAPL provided by AID/W.

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

ENTENTE FUND

DECISION PACKAGE # / PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PIPELINE/ INCLOSING/ REV	Loan/ Grant	Approp. Acct	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE* (Number of Positions)		
				Incr	Cum	USDI Incr	Cum	FN/II Incr Cum
<u>DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM/AAPL</u>								
<u>PIPELINE PROJECTS</u>								
626-0203 Food Production	P	G	FN	( 400 )	( 400 )			
626-0203 Food Production	P	L	FN	( 3,600 )	( 3,600 )			
626-0204 Livestock II	P	G	FN	( 500 )	( 3,500 )			
626-0204 Livestock II	P	L	FN	( 1,000 )	( 1,000 )			
625-0717 African Enterprises II	P	G	SD	( 80 )	( 80 )			
625-0717 African Enterprises II	P	L	SD	( 700 )	( 700 )			
Subtotal (Non-Add)				( 6,280 )	( 6,280 )	( 2 )	( 2 )	( 1 ) ( 1 )
<u>NEW PROJECTS</u>								
626-0205 Rural Development	N	G	FN	4,000	4,000			
Total Minimum/AAPL Package and Related Workforce				4,000	4,000	( 2 )	( 2 )	( 1 ) ( 1 )

\* - non-add; all positions included in REDSO/WA ABS

DECISION UNIT ENTENTE FUND

DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM/AAPL

As indicated in the long-range planning narrative accompanying Table I, the AAPL of \$4 million is grossly inadequate. It does not even permit taking full advantage of existing implementation capacity in the Entente Fund's Rural Development Division, it precludes follow-on support to the Entente Fund's highly successful program to promote small and medium-sized African entrepreneurship, it closes out the possibility of important new initiatives in the Alternative Energy sphere, and it denies assistance to revitalize the regional Rural Road Maintenance Training Center so that it could play a more significant facilitative role in support of rural development efforts throughout the Entente region.

Given the fact that this \$4 million AAPL represents only half of our recommended level of support for rural development, the top priority of both the Entente Fund and REDSO, we have treated this \$4 million AAPL level as our minimum level as well. As noted in the Table I supporting narrative, \$4 million is only enough to fully fund two average sub-projects, which is hardly a reasonable level of activity for a five-country regional organization which has 15 such sub-projects under implementation at present, more than two-thirds of which will have terminated by the time FY82 funds become available. Even then, the fact that future funds are to be provided in small annual increments over the full five-year LOP period will most likely mean that, in order to take maximum possible advantage of the EF RD Division's implementation capacity, sub-projects will have to be funded incrementally, e.g., with \$4 million each in FY82 and FY83, it will be more appropriate to launch, say, four sub-projects in FY82 and incrementally fund them from FY82 and FY83 funds than to launch only two fully funded sub-projects in FY82 and then have to wait until FY83 before being able to launch another two. This approach is, of course, administratively much more burdensome and inefficient and, although imposed by the AID/W-levied incremental AAPL, runs contrary to AID/W's own recommendation that new projects be fully funded at the outset.

Since at this reduced funding level there is only one project--which addresses the critical food deficit problem of this West-African sub-region--there are no ranking considerations involved. Nor are there any workforce options to be presented. One of the particular strengths of the Entente mechanism is its responsiveness to the constraints that AID has imposed on direct-hire workforce levels. While the \$4 million AAPL for FY82 will require the attention of only 2 USDH personnel, even if AID/W had provided the full \$20 million requested for FY82 the full-time USDH personnel requirement would still have been only two positions, or, put another way, optimal utilization of the Entente mechanism would implement another \$16 million of AID assistance targeted to priority developmental concerns at no additional cost in terms of full-time, direct-hire manpower requirements.

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At the level of assistance to be provided, activity under the new Rural Development Project will be limited to critical add-on and follow-on undertakings to capitalize upon the most successful of the fifteen Phase I sub-projects now underway under the Entente Food Production and Livestock II Projects, at least during the first three years, FY82 thru FY84. Deferred to FY85-86 consideration will be possible new initiatives such as, for example, a Regional Rural Development Administration Training Center to address the manpower constraints to rural development, particularly the generalized lack of mid-and higher-level technicians and managers throughout the Entente states. Considerable increases in trained manpower at these levels is fundamental to success of baseline data gathering and processing, basic and applied research in direct support of food production project activities, extension, and the whole gamut of support services (agricultural credit, cooperatives, marketing, storage, etc.).

ENTERTAINMENT FUND

TABLE VI  
PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	5	5	3	3		3
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....				1 (+2)		1 (+3)
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....			1 (+3)			
SUBTOTAL.....	5	5	4 (+3)	4 (+2)		4 (+3)
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....						
TOTAL.....	5	5	4 (+3)	4 (+2)		4 (+3)

IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....  
 MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....  
 DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....  
 SUBTOTAL.....  
 NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....  
 TOTAL.....

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....						
\$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....						(1)
\$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....				(2)		(2)
\$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....				1		1
MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....						

LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....  
 \$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....  
 \$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....  
 \$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....  
 MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....

NOTE: Figures in parentheses represent REDSO-recommended projects which cannot be funded under the AAPL provided. Descriptions of these contingent projects are attached to Table IV.

TABLE IX

SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982

(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION Organizational Unit/Position Title/ Professional Speciality	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982		Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FMDH	USDH	FMDH	USDH	FMDH	USDH	FMDH	USDH	FMDH	USDH	FMDH
<u>PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION</u>												
Entente Fund/ECOWAS Program Mgt Staff												
Regional Development Advisor (b)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Program Operations Officer	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
All Other (Non-Professional)	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)	
(a) All Entente Fund direct hire positions are included in the REDSO/WA ABS and thus are non-add												
(b) SPAR submitted 5/12/80 to establish this position in lieu of Program Planning Officer position now reflected in Staffing Pattern												