

UNCLASSIFIED

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 82

BURUNDI

BEST AVAILABLE

JULY 1980

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

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR BURUNDI

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The Annual Budget Submission is an AID document. In discussing staffing, AAO/Burundi is recommending increases in staff under the FY 1982 current and AAPL decision packages to permit planning and implementation of projects. These levels do not, in any way, reflect Embassy approvals of increased mode ceilings. Any approvals of mode ceiling changes will be obtained through standard mode clearance procedures.

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	CURR	AARL				
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>									
Grants	3,296	2,200	2,739	3,065	6,360	7,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population:</u>									
Grants				342	342	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health:</u>									
Grants				342	342	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education:</u>									
Grants							1,000	2,000	3,000
Loans							-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities:</u>									
Grants	1,124	1,700	1,881	2,056	2,056	2,800	3,000	3,000	4,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>									
<u>SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCTS</u>									
Grants	4,420	3,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OTHER DA ACCTS</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>									
<u>TOTAL DA ACCTS</u>									
Grants	4,420	3,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA and ESF</u>	4,420	3,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
<hr/>									
PL 480 (non add)									
Title II*	(2,392)	(2,228)	(1,500)	(2,580)	(3,000)	(2,811)	(3,048)	(3,280)	(3,518)
Housing Guaranties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>									
<u>Total Personnel:</u>									
USDH	6	6	6	7	9	9	10	10	11
FNDH	6	6	6	7	9	9	10	10	11

* Commodities only

LOWER LEVEL (Using FY 1980 Continuing Resolution - \$3,420,000)

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	CURR	AARL				
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition</u>									
Grants	2,370	3,126	2,739	3,065	6,360	7,000	11,000	12,000	13,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population:</u>									
Grants				342	342	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health:</u>									
Grants				342	342	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education:</u>									
Grants							1,000	2,000	3,000
Loans							-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities:</u>									
Grants	1,050	1,774	1,881	2,056	2,056	2,800	3,000	3,000	4,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>SUBTOTAL FUNC ACCTS</u>									
Grants	3,420	4,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>OTHER DA ACCTS</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA ACCTS</u>									
Grants	3,420	4,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA and ESF</u>	3,420	4,900	4,620	5,805	9,100	12,800	20,000	23,000	27,000
PL 480 (Non add)									
Title II*	(2,392)	(2,228)	(1,500)	(2,580)	(3,000)	(2,814)	(3,049)	(3,280)	(3,518)
Housing Guaranties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Commodities only									
<u>TOTAL PERSONNEL</u>									
USDH	6	6	6	7	9	9	10	10	11
FNDH	6	6	6	7	9	9	10	10	11

TABLE ONE NARRATIVE

Part I:

The AID program in Burundi is new. The first bilateral project was signed in FY 1980 and two more are planned for the current fiscal year. Three new bilateral projects are scheduled for FY 81 for which PIDs have been submitted to AID/W (two have been approved and the third is pending.) The bilateral program will expand from \$3.4 million under FY 1980 Continuing Resolution OYB level to \$9.1 million in FY 1982 AAPL level. In addition, AAO has two active and one proposed regional projects in FY 1980 as well as PL 480 Title II programs, which impose additional workload on existing staff. AID's program in Burundi concentrates on basic human needs. Implementing such projects in one of the world's least developed countries which has severe shortages of trained manpower requires a somewhat higher ratio of US staff per million dollars of assistance than in the relatively better off countries, such as Kenya or India. Despite these changes in the program, AID/W established FY 1982 personnel ceilings at the same levels as FY 1980 despite a 267 percent increase in bilateral program size. AAO proposes a 50 percent increase in staff to handle program increase.

In a continuing effort to "do more with less" the AAO staff is just managing to keep up with the design and implementation of current programs. With the advent of FY 82 programs in the agricultural and public health/family planning areas, it will become increasingly difficult and, eventually, impossible without additional USDH and Foreign National Staff, to continue to "just manage" and expect current and projected programs to succeed to the extent desired. With our presently assigned level of six USDH and six Foreign National Personnel, it will not be possible to carry out the proposed programs as presented in the CDSS. One of the major impacts of a severely restricted FY 80 operating budget on FY 81 programs is the prohibition on hiring of additional staff. This is especially true in the area of Public Health/Family Planning where a particular expertise, non-existent among the present staff, is an absolute necessity for successful program implementation. FY 82 programs, in addition to on-going activities, will necessitate a further distributing and sharing of duties and responsibilities among the existing staff with a subsequent diminishing of time, effort and attention to the individual programs necessary in achieving overall project goals.

In FY 1982, it is proposed that three (3) American Direct Hire positions will be added to the AID staff. One DH will be necessary for the implementation of the Mission's Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care Project. The DH employee will be responsible for the design and implementation components of this project. One additional DH will also be needed in the design and implementation of the Food Storage and Marketing Project, along with the Agricultural Extension Project also proposed in FY 82. Finally, one additional DH secretary is proposed for the Program Office in FY 82 to manage the quantitative increase in typing requirements that will be generated by the new proposed projects in the agriculture and health/family planning sectors and other requirements for on-going projects.

The Embassy remains willing to support AID to the extent possible, but even with the assignment of a DH GSO, it is felt that the Embassy capability, in the area of support functions, will be somewhat over-extended because of the limited staff available to perform them. This will result, in some instances, in contracting certain needs, such as electrical and plumbing, to contractors on the local economy. It is believed such contracting will become increasingly necessary with the addition of three USDH and, as programs become operational, the subsequent increase in contract and TDY personnel will continue to put an increasing strain on the Embassy support functions.

There is little industry in Bujumbura and, as a result, the majority of supplies and material must be imported from Europe and neighboring countries of Kenya and Tanzania. An inflation rate of 20 to 30 percent coupled with an ever increasing rise in gasoline and transportation costs make the purchase of such imports very expensive.

A 20 percent inflation factor has also been applied to rents because of a continuing shortage and a resultant high demand for housing. This is in addition to all maintenance and repair costs needed for each house. Due to increasing water shortages being experienced, ranging from periods of several hours to several days at a time, the inability of the municipal utility to cope with the situation, Lines 34 and 39 for FY 81 include \$12,000 for installation of a reserve water tank system to alliviate what must be considered a health hazard and an undue hardship. Because of the expertise required, this will require contracting on the local economy. At least one four wheel vehicle will need to be purchased as increased travel to the interior becomes necessary as programs are implemented. Because of the increase in office staff, purchases of office desks, equipment and related supplies must be anticipated. Finally, while operational travel has not been increased from that of FY 80, our estimate for FY 81 and FY 82 includes world wide increases in per diem and air transport.

With the exception of those items listed above, there are no substantial increases in operating expenses foreseen.

Part II:

- a. Voluntary Agencies: When and where possible, AID projects will work with voluntary organizations. Because church, state, politics and government are very closely interrelated in Burundi, AID will examine each project carefully before deciding to proceed with a voluntary agency as an intermediary. Catholic Relief Service (CRS) will help implement the food-for-work component of FY 80 Rural Road (Route 84) and CRS has the contract for the Peat I project.
- b. Peace Corps: The Peace Corps has no program in Burundi and it is unlikely that a program would begin in the near future.
- c. Absorbitive Capacity and Host Country Project Implementation: Burundi's own ability to implement development programs and projects is severely limited by severe shortage of trained manpower. Burundi cannot utilize promptly what resources are available and has a relatively low absorbitive capacity. Managerial

and technical skills are notably absent. The GRB has difficulty in providing trained counterparts for implementation of projects financed by the donor community. (See Burundi CDSS).

d. Multi Sector Involvement: AAO/Burundi programs concentrate on agriculture (particularly food production), rural development and alternative energy. AAO proposes a rural health project with a maternal child health component for FY 82. The CDSS review and subsequent guidance urged increased involvement in this third sector.

e. Use of Regional and Central Personnel: AAO uses regional and central personnel as much as possible to support its activities, particularly in project design and engineering, legal and procurement aspects of implementation. However, the regional personnel are stretched thinly over many countries, and AAO cannot rely on staff always being available when needed. In addition, relatively few regional and central staff have the necessary language skills to carry out their work without substantial support of AAO staff members.

f. Sector Support: AAO thinks that Burundi is not yet ready for the classic sector support programs because the country does not yet have the human resources and institutional capability to make the best of sector support projects. The most successful of the traditional sector support programs are those where the implementing ministry has a strong planning unit experienced in allocation of resources and/or where agricultural credit/input requirements are large. Such projects may be feasible in Burundi in the late 1980s.

g. Other Donors: It is AAO's policy to explore every opportunity to collaborate with other donors in project design and implementation. In the Basic Food Crops project, the European Development Fund will provide assistance to the extension component of the project. The Irish Government will contribute \$1,000,000 towards phase two of our peat project, and we will operate closely with UNICEF and the World Health Organization in implementing our Expanded Program for Immunization.

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

Decision Unit 695 Burundi

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982		
			MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition:</u>					
FN 0101: Basic Food Crops G	2,370	700	1,419	1,419	1,419
FN 0105: Bururi Forest G	-	620	420	746	746
FN 0106: Small Farming Systems Research G	-	880	900	900	900
FN 0108: Rural Road (Route 84) G	926	-	-	-	-
FN 0110: Food Storage and Marketing G	-	-	-	-	1,395
FN 0111: Agricultural Extension G	-	-	-	-	1,900
<u>Population:</u>					
HE 0109: Rural Public Health/ Maternal and Child Care G	-	-	-	342	342
<u>Health:</u>					
HE 0109: Rural Public Health/ Maternal and Child Care G	-	-	-	342	342
<u>Selected Development Activities:</u>					
SD 0103: Alternative Energy: Peat II G	1,124	900	1,106	1,106	1,106
SD 0104: Land Use and Resource Analysis G	-	800	775	950	950
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCTS	4,420	3,900	4,620	5,805	9,100
TOTAL DA AND ESF	4,420	3,900	4,620	5,805	9,100

LOWER LEVEL: (Using FY 1980 Continuing Resolution - \$3,420,000)

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

Decision Unit 695 Burundi

<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>
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition:</u>						
FN 0101: Basic Food Crops	G	2,000	1,070	1,419	1,419	1,419
FN 0105: Bururi Forest	G	-	620	420	746	746
FN 0106: Small Farming Systems Research	G	-	880	900	900	900
FN 0108: Rural Road (Route 84)	G	370	556	-	-	-
FN 0110: Food Storage and Marketing	G	-	-	-	-	1,395
FN 0111: Agricultural Extension	G	-	-	-	-	1,900
<u>Population:</u>						
HE 0109: Rural Public Health/ Maternal and Child Care	G	-	-	-	342	342
<u>Health:</u>						
HE 0109: Rural Public Health/ Maternal and Child Care	G	-	-	-	342	342
<u>Selected Development Activities:</u>						
SD 0103: Alternative Energy: Peat II	G	1,050	974	1,106	1,106	1,106
SD 0104: Land Use and Resource Analysis	G	-	800	775	950	950
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS:		3,420	4,900	4,620	5,805	9,100
TOTAL DA AND ESF		3,420	4,900	4,620	5,805	9,100

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OPL	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED WORK ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				FY 1982 APL OBLG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS		
			INITIAL	FINAL			FY 1980		FY 1981						
							OBLG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	EXPEND.				CUM. PIPELINE	
FN 0101	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition:	G	4/80	9/83	11/81	-	2,370	1,100	1,270	700	1,132	838	1,419	7/85	969
FN 0105	Basic Food Crops	G	2/81	2/82*	12/82	-	-	-	-	620	550	70	746	5/83	0
FN 0106	Bururi Forest	G	2/81	2/85	10/83	-	-	-	-	880	800	80	900	11/86	3,102
FN 0108	Small Farming Systems Research	G	7/80	7/81	8/82	-	926	251	675	0	429	246	0	-	0
FN 0110	Rural Road (Route 84)	G	3/82	3/85	3/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,395	3/85	4,485
FN 0111	Food Storage and Marketing	G	5/82	5/85	5/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	5/85	4,640
FN 0111	Agricultural Extension	G													
HE 0109	Population: Rural Public Health/ Maternal and Child Care	G	1/82	1/84	1/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	1/84	1,225
HE 0109	Health: Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care	G	1/82	1/84	1/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	1/84	1,225
SD 0103	Selected Development Activities	G	9/80	6/84*	3/82	-	1,124	50	1,974	900	510	1,464	1,106	9/85	2,170
SD 0104	Alternative Energy: Peat II	G	3/81	9/83*	1/83	-	-	-	-	800	470	330	950	7/85	650
	Land Use and Resource Analysis	G													
	SUBTOTAL DA PROGRAM FUNDING						4,420	1,401	3,019	3,900	3,891	3,028	9,100		18,466
	Other: PD & S Activities	G	-	-	-	4	201	119	86	148	148	86	250		
	TOTAL DA PROGRAM FUNDING						(2,392)			(2,228)			(3,000)		
	PL 480, TITLE II (non-add)**														

* Changed Final Obligation
** Commodities only

LOWER LEVEL (Using FY 1980 Continuing Resolution - \$3,470,000)
 TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DIVISION UNIT
 695 Burundi

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	GA	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED WORK ROUTINE SYAL.	LTM FIPALINE AS IN 9/30/79	FY 1980			FY 1981			FY 1982 APL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MONTH)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CRIM. FIPALINE	OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CRIM. FIPALINE			
			ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)												
FN 0101	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition:	G	4/80	9/83	11/81	-	2,000	1,100	900	1,070	1,132	838	1,419	7/85	969
FN 0105	Basic Food Crops	G	2/81	2/82*	12/82	-	-	-	-	620	550	70	746	5/83	0
FN 0106	Rural Forest	G	2/81	2/85	10/83	-	-	-	-	880	800	80	900	11/86	3,102
FN 0108	Small Farming Systems Research	G	7/80	7/81	8/82	-	370	251	119	556	429	246	0	-	0
FN 0110	Rural Road (Route 84)	G	3/82	3/85	3/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,395	3/85	4,485
FN 0111	Food Storage and Marketing	G	5/82	5/85	5/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	5/85	4,640
HE 0109	Population: Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care	G	1/82	1/84	1/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	1/84	1,225
HE 0109	Health: Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care	G	1/82	1/84	1/83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	1/84	1,225
SD 0103	Selected Development Activities: Alternative Energy: Part II	G	9/80	6/84*	3/82	-	1,050	50	1,000	974	510	1,464	1,106	9/85	2,170
SD 0104	Land Use and Resource Analysis	G	3/81	9/83*	1/83	-	-	-	-	800	470	330	950	7/85	650
	SUBTOTAL DA PROGRAM FUNDING						3,420	1,401	2,019	4,900	3,891	3,028	9,100		18,466
	Other: FD & S Activities	G	-	-	-	4	201	119	86	148	148	86	250	-	-
	TOTAL DA PROGRAM FUNDING	G					(2,392)			(2,228)			(3,000)		

* Changed final obligation
 ** Commodities only

TABLE IV (a)

AFRICA BUREAU REGIONAL PROJECTS

<u>Project Title/Number</u>	<u>Actual FY 1980</u>	<u>Estimated FY 1981</u>	<u>Funding FY 1982</u>	<u>Required FY 1983</u>
Combating Childhood Communicable Diseases: Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) (698-0421)	381	-	-	-
African Manpower Development (AMDP) (698-0384)	150	200	225	250

Summary of Workforce Impact Spent on Regional Activities:

AMDP impacts by far the heaviest workload of all regional projects. It takes up as much as 40 percent of worktime by the training officer; i.e., 5 work months or 0.4 work years. A local hire person assisting the training officer uses 70 percent of her time working on AMDP. Estimated combined staff workforce time spent in AMDP is 13 work months or 1.1 work years.

Both American and local direct hire workforce used for the EPI activity were 2.4 work months and 0.2 work years each. Thus, estimated combined staff workforce time spent on EPI is five work months and 0.4 work years.

For new FY 1982 projects, new FY 1981 projects not included in the Congressional Presentation and FY 1981 projects changed substantially from Congressional Presentation description, see Annex B.

Bureau Code: **DECISION UNIT 695 Burundi**

Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING									
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORK FORCE (Number of Positions)		FUNDH CUM
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	
<u>DECISION PACKAGE/MINIMUM:</u>									
	Pipeline Projects:								
	695-0108 Rural Road (Route 84)	P	G	FN	(246)	(246)			
	Subtotal (Non-add)								
	New and Continuing Projects:								
1	695-0101 Basic Food Crops	O	G	FN	1,419	1,419			
2	695-0103 Alternative Energy: Peat II	O	G	SD	1,106	2,525			
3	695-0106 Small Farming Systems Research	O	G	FN	900	3,425			
4	695-0105 Bururi Forest	O	G	FN	420	3,845			
5	695-0104 Land Use and Resource Analysis	O	G	SD	775	4,620			
6	PL 480 Title II*				(1,500)	4,620			
7	Basic Workforce				-	4,620	6	6	6
8	Workforce Increment for Project Design:				-	4,620	-	6	6
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				4,620	-	6	-	-
<u>DECISION PACKAGE/CURRENT:</u>									
9	695-0105 Bururi Forest	O	G	FN	326	4,946			
10	695-0104 Land Use and Resource Analysis.	O	G	SD	175	5,121			
11	695-0109 Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care	N	G	HE	684	5,805			
12	PL 480 Title II*				(2,580)	5,805			
13	Workforce Increment Current Package				-	5,805	1	7	7
14	Total Current Package and Related Workforce				1,185	-	-	7	-
<u>DECISION PACKAGE/AAPL</u>									
15	695-0110 Food Storage and Marketing	N	G	FN	1,395	7,200			
16	695-0111 Agricultural Extension	N	G	FN	1,900	9,100			
17	PL 480, Title II*				(3,000)	9,100			
18	Program Office Workforce Increment				-	9,100			
19	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				3,295	-	1	9	-

* Commodities only

PART V

Decision Unit: Burundi

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVEINTRODUCTION:

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita gross domestic product of about \$130 per year. It has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with a national average of 354 people per square mile. It reaches a density of 775 people per square mile in parts of its Central Plateau. The country consists mainly of steep hills and swampy valleys. While rainfall is abundant and soils remain relatively fertile, the increasingly intense pressure on cultivatable land by an expanding population is resulting in an ever diminishing farm size which mitigates the climatic advantages and reduces fallow practices. Food production has not kept up with population, soils are deteriorating, erosion is increasing, the land cannot adequately support the current cattle population and firewood is becoming scarce. The quantity and quality of food available to rural families has dropped over the past few decades with major consequences for health. In addition, Burundi is beset by a number of other general problems which limit her development capacity: a serious incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases, a low level of literacy, a high level of urban unemployment, lack of a functioning market and distribution system, difficulties in national integration owing to inadequate transport infrastructure and ethnic diversity.

AID's development strategy in Burundi is designed to help the growing numbers of the rural poor cope with a declining food production system, a deteriorating environment and weak health systems. Programs are directed toward helping to solve the Malthusian dilemma faced by the rural population with a small resource base. The programs aim at eventually improving the earning and production capacity of the rural poor, especially women who are not engaged in cash crop production. AID projects are also directed at strengthening supportive systems.

The AID program seeks to avoid creating entirely new GRB rural institutions, over burdening the limited manpower availabilities and heavily mortgaging the GRB operating budget.

Integrated agricultural production, soil conservation and nutrition/rural health programs are "horizontal" programs designed to help the rural population solve the land/man dilemma. Before these "horizontal" programs can be implemented successfully, the "vertical" components of research extension and health staff needed to operate agricultural/rural health/nutrition and alternative energy (to reduce depletion of forests and loss of land to soil erosion) must be put into place before the "horizontal" programs for specific geographical areas can operate effectively. To contribute to the strategy, projects are needed for road access into rural areas and providing trained personnel to operate "horizontal" programs. This must first be done by strengthening the "verticals" of institutions, systems linkages and analyses of the prevailing conditions of the rural poor.

The important role which women play in agriculture is recognized by the analysis of the CDSS. Women food crop farmers and women head-of-households are among the poorest of the poor and a target group for AID assistance.

However, this view is not necessarily shared by all decision makers here and projects for and with women exclusively might be difficult to orchestrate. Thus, we have chosen to undertake specific research and development activities within the framework of development project objectives to include participation of women in the development process. This has been done in the context of PID and PP design and substantial information has already been gathered on the role of women during the past year. All of our projects are examined carefully regarding the participation of women and most contain components aimed at enhancing the role of women in development, specifically food crop production, alternative sources of energy and maternal and child health.

Burundi receives substantial amounts of development assistance from a number of donors. The Belgians are the largest donors and they provide close to half of external official assistance as well as advisors and technicians in all sectors. France is the second and West Germany is the third largest bilateral donor. UNDP, the World Bank and European Development Fund are all important donors. However, many of these donors are just beginning to tackle the knottier development problems. Some donors concentrate almost entirely on transport and export crop development.

AID is a relative newcomer as a participant in Burundi's economic development program and remains a minor donor. Nevertheless, AID development assistance, channelled correctly, has the potential for leadership in several areas and can serve as a valuable complement to donor funding in other sectors. AAO will play a major role in supporting and encouraging GRB policy and programs in the areas of basic food crop production, agronomic research on varieties and cropping systems, energy and health education. Over the long run, with continued support in these areas, AID will be able to influence development efforts to meeting basic human needs, such as providing increased resources to a basic rural health delivery system and improving the country's agricultural production capabilities particularly for food crops.

In Phase One, the target areas selected include improving the GRB's capabilities to plan rural development programs by increasing the production of basic food crops and improving nutrition; applying agronomic research on varieties and cropping systems; increasing the ability to use alternative energy sources; and implementing soil conservation, land use and resource analysis programs. Other programs include land protection and reforestation. A pilot labor-intensive rural road with substantial community participation will provide farmers with access to agricultural inputs and markets.

In Phase Two, the AID program will expand to include strengthening the abilities of the line organizations in the agricultural sector to implement programs: improving the country's national extension capabilities as well as its food storage and marketing system. A family planning program will begin which focuses on maternal/child health activities as a component of integrated rural health program.

In Phase Three, the program will concentrate on geographic area development with a concentration on agricultural production, public health/family planning and non-formal adult educational programs.

AAO has not yet been advised of its FY 80 funding level. Therefore, we have prepared two different tables for Table I, III and IV; a lower level reflecting FY 1980 Continuing Resolution OYB of \$3,420,000 and a higher level using the FY 1980 level from FY 1981 CP of \$4,420,000. The tables have been marked accordingly. The postponement of Basic Food Crops from FY 79 to FY 80 and the low FY 81 CP level have caused a severe strain for project implementation in FY 81 - 82.

Several sections in this report have been determined as classified material. We have included these sections in the introductory narrative transmitted to AID/W by cable. We request AID/W remove these pages from the final ABS.

DECISION UNIT: Burundi

DECISION PACKAGE: MINIMUM

AID's program goals financed under the minimum level decision package of \$4,620,000 concentrate on the Phase I objectives. In the agricultural sector, AID's efforts concentrate on technical support to small farmers, resource planning, soils protection and farm-to-market roads. Direct support to small farmers will include multiplication of improved varieties of seed for food crops and a program of applied agronomic research on varieties and cropping systems. Other programs include land protection and reforestation and increasing the ability to use alternative energy sources and implementing soil conservation. Resource planning activities will develop aerial photography, remote sensing and other techniques for planning the optimal usage of land and resources.

The minimum package provides funds for the continuation of projects which began in FY 80 and 81, plus the PL 480 Title II Program. The rural poor are the direct beneficiaries of these programs, as explained in the introductory section.

1. On-going projects with start-ups in FY 1980:

a. Basic Food Crops: AAO assigns its highest priority to Basic Food Crops. The sector goal to which this project contributes is increased food production and a consequent improvement in nutrition. The project helps the Government make available improved varieties of basic food crops and production techniques to subsistence farmers. \$1,419,000 is requested for FY 82. The final obligation of \$969,000 for this project will be made in FY 83. (For further information, please see Annex B which provides descriptions of all active and proposed bilateral projects.)

b. Alternative Energy: Peat II: The second phase of AID's alternative energy program will expand the production and use of peat in Burundi. Increased use of peat will help reduce the rate of depletion of Burundi's forest resources as well as provide a relatively inexpensive energy resource. Peat I, the first phase (1978-80) which was financed by AID's regional funds, established the acceptability of peat as a viable form of alternative fuel source. Peat II is ranked second in priority and we request minimum funding of \$1,106,000 for FY 82.

c. Rural Road (Route 84): This pilot project for a labor intensive rural road construction program provides access to agricultural market facilities, health and education services. Final obligation for this project will occur in FY 81 if the FY 80 Continuing Resolution OYB remains unchanged. Using the higher FY 80 OYB level proposed in the FY 81 Congressional Presentation, funding for the life of the project will be completed in FY 80. No funds are required in either case for FY 82.

2. On-going Projects begun in FY 81:

a. Small Farms Systems Research: AAO has given third place to this new FY 81 project to strengthen institutional linkages within the Ministry of Agriculture between agricultural research and extension in implementing applied agricultural research on cropping systems, improving knowledge of agricultural production practices and constraints at the farm level, and upgrading GRB's institutional capabilities in the areas of agricultural research and extension. \$900,000 of the minimum package has been set aside for this project in order to finance long and short term consultants, training, a micro-computer, a library, audio-visual and mimeograph equipment and research grants.

b. Bururi Forest: Ranked fourth among AID's projects is a project to preserve one of the last two remaining natural high altitude tropical forests in Burundi, and to develop new sources of firewood and construction timber in the Bururi forest. Only about five percent of Burundi's total area remains in forest. Unless strong corrective action is taken now, the remaining woodlands will disappear within the next decade. We request \$420,000 as the absolute minimum to continue this project. Funds will be used mainly to finance forestry consultants and tree planting programs.

c. Land Use and Resource Analysis: This project which was originally scheduled to start in FY 80, has been delayed until FY 1981 due to lack of funding. We attach great importance to this project which will help the GRB develop a capability to survey, analyze and monitor resources by producing a land use and resource data base for Burundi. The project will place special emphasis on identification of problems which inhibit optimum utilization of land and resources. The sectoral objective is to improve land usage and planning by determining the country-wide resource base of arable lands. A minimum of \$775,000 is requested for this project to finance long and short term consultants, training, photo-lab and remote sensing equipment and other miscellaneous costs.

3. PL 480 Title II:

We have included \$1,500,000 (commodities only) for the PL 480 Title II program in the minimum package because of its goal of helping meet the nutritional requirements of two of Burundi's most vulnerable groups: preschool children and their mothers, as well as other humanitarian and development needs of the rural population. The minimum package includes sufficient commodities to reach 80,000 recipients.

4. Workforce Implications: The minimum package and the pipeline from previous years requires a continuing basic workforce of six US direct hire employees for effective monitoring and execution of all on-going projects. The staff is already fully extended in design and implementation of the six bilateral projects plus the regional programs. These positions are: AID Affairs Officer, Program Officer, General Development Officer, Agricultural Development Officer, Assistant Program Officer and Secretary. A Management Officer has been hired on a part-time temporary basis. The number of local hire position ceiling to support the minimum package is set at six FNDH. However, due to the difficulties in finding adequately trained bilingual manpower, AAO is at present operating with five full-time FNDH. These positions are:

a Budget and Fiscal Specialist, two Area Specialist IIIs, and a Secretary II. An Administrative Assistant/Translator is working part time. Reducing staff and funding below the minimum ceiling level would prevent AAO from achieving objectives set forth in the FY 1980 and FY 1981 bilateral projects.

Decision Unit: Burundi

DECISION PACKAGE: CURRENT

In the decision package for the current level, AAO's resources are programmed to support a development strategy designed to overcome the dilemma of declining food systems, a deteriorating environment and weak health systems. Depending on the outcome of the 1980 Health Sector Reconnaissance, AAO will begin a modest maternal/child health project within the context of rural basic health care to provide family planning services, health information and education to the rural poor. Total current decision package request is \$5,805,000.

1. Continuing Programs: The current package funding levels include sufficient financing to continue with the implementation of all on-going projects. There will be no increase in funding from the minimum to the current levels for Basic Food Crops, Small Farms Systems Research, and Alternative Energy: Peat II, and only a slight increase of \$185,000 for Land Use and Resource Analysis. Current funding of \$746,000 for Bururi Forest will complete funding for the life of the project.

2. New Project: Included in the current funding package is a family planning activity as a component of integrated rural health programs with focus on maternal/child health.

a. Health Sector Reconnaissance/Assessment: From past experience in Burundi, AAO believes that thorough knowledge of a sector is necessary for planning successful projects relevant to the local situation. Since AAO has no staff with an appropriate public health background, AAO intended to use the Health Sector Reconnaissance/Assessment originally scheduled for the summer of 1980 as the means of developing a health sector program with a population component. AAO submitted a draft PIO/T and a Scope-of-Work for a two-man study in February. However, we have been unofficially informed that the PD&S funds needed to conduct the study would not be available for FY 80. Since the study should begin in FY 80 to lay the groundwork for the PIDs and PPs for FY 82 programs, AAO will not be able to develop the projects with the GRB as promptly as hoped. (FYI: This activity was not included in last year's ABS or FY 81 CP, thus despite AAO's request, AID/W did not reserve design funds in this area.) However, among the alternatives now under consideration are the use of the centrally funded American Public Health Association (APHA) consultants and a centrally funded RSSA with the Office of International Health.

b. Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care: To a large extent the size of the population and the population growth rate relative to the ability to increase food production dominate the Burundi scene. Population pressures have a detrimental effect on nutritional levels which in turn reduces the ability to combat infectious diseases. Life expectancy is 44 years and the GRB has estimated infant mortality at 130 per 1,000 live births. The leading causes of death are largely preventable; i.e., measles, malaria, infectious and parasitic diseases augmented by malnutrition. The high infant mortality rate is a direct consequence of a lack of an effective MCH program which should include more nutrition, basic sanitation and disease prevention education. This pilot project will provide assistance to GRB to help develop a low cost basic family health delivery system with special emphasis on maternal and child care and with a built-in family planning component.

c. See Septel, section No. 1.

3. PL 480 Title II: \$2,580,000 (commodities only) for the Catholic Relief Service's PL 480 program is included in the Current Package. PL 480 food is distributed through all five components of the CRS program: maternal and child health (estimated to reach some 55,000 participants in FY 82); school funding (5,000 participants); other child feeding (5,000 participants); food-for-work (40,000 participants) and welfare (5,000 participants). This will help meet the nutritional requirements for the 110,000 participants originally planned for in CRS' Long Range Operational Plan for FY 82.

4. Workforce Recommendations: Implementation of the current level decision package will require an additional workforce increment of one public health/family planning officer. We have no staff with health sector background. He/she will provide support to long and short term consultants and regional personnel engaged in project design. One additional local hire position will be required for program development support in the health sector. The cumulative workforce level will then total seven US direct hire employees and seven local hire employees.

It should be noted that it will not be possible to implement the proposed Rural Health/Family Planning program with the AID proposed personnel ceilings of six US and six local hire employees. AAO's present employee staff will be stretched to support FY 80 and 81 projects in FY 82. None of the existing positions could be reclassified and filled by a health/population officer without seriously compromising AAO's ability to implement the six bilateral projects scheduled to begin in FY 80-81, and included in the minimum decision package.

Decision Unit: Burundi

DECISION PACKAGE: AAPL

The AAPL Decision Package also concentrates on the interlinked man/land/food/fuel problem that threatens rural Burundi with an ecological and socio-economic disaster in the not so far distant future.

Two AAPL levels have been assigned to our program for FY 82. For a further description of these levels, see Septel, Section No. 2.

1. Higher AAPL Level: Under the higher AAPL level of \$9.1 million, AAO will continue all on-going and proposed projects and add two additional projects which will contribute to increased food production as well as to the Phase II objectives of strengthening the capability of the line organizations in the agricultural sector to implement their programs. Please see Annex B for an amplified discussion of these projects.

a. Food Storage and Marketing: Based on an Assessment/Reconnaissance Survey of the need for improved methods of food storage and marketing in Burundi, AAO will begin a Food Storage and Marketing project designed to facilitate food crop marketing and storage in both the public and the private sectors. SOBECOV, the GRB food marketing organization, will be strengthened to an effective operational level and a viable nationwide food storage and marketing system will be established. The obligation of \$1,395,000 in the first year of the project will finance the construction and equipment of three warehouses complete with attached office facilities, pest control and fumigation equipment; vehicles; and long and short term advisors.

b. Agricultural Extension Project: The proposed Agricultural Extension Project will help expand and strengthen the existing extension capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture to assure delivery of appropriate technology to farmers, thus facilitating implementation of food production programs. It takes up the tested results of the Small Farms Systems Research project and ensures delivery of the improved "packages" to farmers. While a rudimentary general government extension service exists in Burundi, it has insufficient logistic support and trained manpower to provide adequate assistance to the small farmers at the colline level. The project will support the government's extension system to cash crop farmers by providing intensive in-service training to all levels of extension agents within the Ministry of Agriculture. It will further build up the Ministry of Agriculture's logistic capabilities by constructing a vehicle maintenance facility in Bujumbura and five other regional maintenance workshops in Burundi fully equipped with tools, spare parts and supplies to serve a fleet of 50 vehicles and two tow-trucks. A trained staff will be capable of first, second and third echelon maintenance work. Initial funding of \$1,900,000 will make possible contracts for technical services, ordering of equipment, construction of facilities and identification of the first trainees and organization of their courses. The project will pay particular attention to reaching women food crop producers. The Small Farms Systems Research Project will develop the applied research at farm levels which will be transferred and used by GRB's upgraded extension service.

2. Lower Level AAPL: See Septel, section No. 3.

3. PL 480 Title II: The PL 480 Title II program will receive an increment of \$420,000 (commodities only) to help meet the nutritional requirements of an additional 15,000 recipients for a total of 115,000.

4. Workforce Recommendations: Implementation of the \$9.1 million AAPL level decision package will require an additional workforce increment of one project manager to work on design and implementation of the new '82 agricultural projects, and one American secretary to help with the additional workload of the three new start-ups in FY 82. Two additional local hire positions will be required, one of which will provide support to the new agricultural development projects in the field, and the other to project planning and design. Under the higher AAPL level, the cumulative total for US direct hire employees is nine and it will reach nine for local employees.

**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.....		0	3	5	5	5
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....		3	3	0	1	2
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....		3	1	1	1	1
SUBTOTAL.....		6	7	6	7	8
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT and Regional Activities.....	2	3	2	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	2	9	9	7	8	9

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				
\$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....			3		1	
\$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....		2				2
\$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....						
MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....						

**TABLE VII
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL
YEAR END POSITIONS**

FUNCTIONS	FY 79			FY 80			FY 81					
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	2				2				2			
Program Planning	2	3			2	3			2	3		
Project Design												
Project Implementation	2				2				2			
Financial Management		1				1				1		
Mission Support		2			1*	2			1**	2		
Non Mission Specific												
TOTAL.....	6	6			7	6			7	6		
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)												
LESS: JAO Details												
MODE Required	6				6				7			

*Temporary non full time employee
** USDH - NON-FTEPP resident hire

TABLE VII

FUNCTIONS	FY 82 MINIMUM			FY 82 CURRENT			FY 82 AAAPL					
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	2				2				2			
Program Planning	2	3			2	3			3	3		
Project Design									1			
Project Implementation	2	1			3	1			3	1		
Financial Management		1				1				1		
Mission Support	1	1			1	2			1	4		
Non Mission Specific												
TOTAL.....	7	6			8	7			10	9		
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)												
LESS: JAO Details		IDIs				IDIs				IDIs		
MODE Required	7				8				10			

TABLE VIII**OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY**

	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981			
	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
COST SUMMARIES								
US Direct Hire	4.3	59.5	288.1	6.5	42.9	349.6	7.0	49.9
FN Direct Hire	3.0	8.1	49.7	4.8	10.3	62.5	6.0	10.4
US Contract Pers.								
FN Contract Pers.								
Housing Expense	8.0	29.2	90.6	9.0	10.0	141.3	9.0	15.7
Office Operations	xx	xx	117.2	xx	xx	132.2	xx	xx
Total Budget	xxx	xxx	545.6	xx	xx	685.6	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	xxx	xxx	300.0	xx	xx	417.4	xx	xx
FAAS	xxx	xxx	4.3	xx	xx	4.8	xx	xx
Trust Fund	xxx	xxx		xx	xx		xx	xx

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982 MINIMUM		FY 1982 CURRENT		FY 1982 AAPL		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	(000's)	Related Workyear	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
COST SUMMARIES							
US Direct Hire	348.9	7.0	392.2	7.7	453.5	9.2	49.2
FN Direct Hire	67.7	6.0	74.2	6.7	85.1	8.2	10.3
US Contract Pers.							
FN Contract Pers.							
Housing Expense	131.6	9.0	177.7	10.0	229.3	12.0	19.1
Office Operations	136.8	XX	138.9	XX	146.8	XX	XX
Total Budget	685.0	XX	783.0	XX	914.7	XX	XX
Mission Allotment	409.0	XX	482.0	XX	579.1	XX	XX
FAAS	5.7	XX	5.7	XX	5.7	XX	XX
Trust Fund		XX		XX		XX	XX

TABLE X

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

DECISION UNIT: 695 BURUNDI

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6950101 BASIC FOOD CROPS

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A.	BUDGET IN CP:	FY 1980 - \$ 2370	BUDGET IN ABS:	FY 1980 - \$ 2,000	High	2,370	Low
				FY 1981 - \$ 1,070	High	700	Low
				FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 1,419			
				CURRENTS: \$ 1,419			
				APPL: \$ 1,419			

B. 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 MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET CURRENT:	APPL:
557	WID	\$ 1105	\$ 1,185	\$ 735	\$ 70	\$ 284	\$ 284	\$ 284

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6950103 ALTERNATE ENERGY AND PEAT II

APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A.	BUDGET IN CP:	FY 1980 - \$ 1050	BUDGET IN ABS:	FY 1980 - \$ 1,050	High	1,124	Low
				FY 1981 - \$ 700	High	900	Low
				FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 1,106			
				CURRENT: \$ 1,106			
				APPL: \$ 1,106			

B. 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 MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET CURRENT:	APPL:
1373	ENER	\$ 1050	\$ 1050	\$ 700	\$ 900	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,106
2666	ENVH	\$ 403	\$ 26	\$ 175	\$ 90	\$ 110	\$ 110	\$ 110

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

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6950104 LAND USE AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 1200 FY 1981 - \$ 800
 FY 1982 - \$ _____ FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 775 CURRENT: \$ 950 APL: \$ 950

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	SUB- CONCERN CODE	1960 BUDGET IN CP	1960 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	CURRENT:	APPL:
1374	ENVR 1	\$ 0	\$ _____	\$ 720	\$ 320	\$ 388	\$ 570	\$ 570

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6950105 ~~AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION~~
 RURAL FOREST

APPROPRIATION: AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - \$ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - \$ _____
 FY 1981 - \$ 950 FY 1981 - \$ 620
 FY 1982 - \$ _____ FY 1982 - MINIMUM: \$ 420 CURRENT: \$ 746 APL: \$ 746

B. 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:	CURRENT:	APPL:
1539	ENVR 4	\$ 0	\$ _____	\$ 760	\$ 310	\$ 378	\$ 672	\$ 672

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

DECISION UNIT: 695 BURUNDI

Project Number and Title: 695-0106 Small Farm Systems Research

A. Budget in CP: FY 1982: \$4,882 Budget in ABS: FY 1982 - Minimum: \$ 900 Current: \$ 900 AAFL: \$ 900

B. Obligations to meet special concerns:

ADP Item	Concern Subcode
557	WID

Minimum:	1982 Budget in ABS Current:	AAFL:
225	225	225

TABLE X (continued)

Appropriation: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

Project Number and Title: 695-0109 Rural Public Health/Maternal and Child Care

A. Budget in CP: FY 1982: \$3,134 Budget in ABS: FY 1982 - Minimum: -0- Current: \$684 AAFL: \$684

B. Obligations to meet special concerns:

ADP Item	Concern Subcode
557	WID

Minimum:	1982 Budget in ABS Current:	AAFL:
-0-	684	684

Appropriation: Population and Health

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

TABLE X (continued)

DECISION UNIT: 695 BURUNDI

Project Number and Title: 695-0110 Food Storage and Marketing Appropriation: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
A. Budget in CP: FY 1982: \$5,880 Budget in ABS: FY 1982 - Minimum: -0- Current: -0- AAFL: \$1,395

B. Obligations to meet special concerns:

ADP Item	Concern Subcode	Minimum:	1982 Budget in ABS Current:	AAFL:
557	WID	-	-	419

Project Number and Title: 695-0111 Agricultural Extension

Appropriation: Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition
A. Budget in CP: FY 1982: \$6,540 Budget in ABS: FY 1982 - Minimum: -0- Current: -0- AAFL: \$1,900

B. Obligations to meet special concerns:

ADP Item	Concern Subcode	Minimum:	1982 Budget in ABS Current:	AAFL:
557	WID	-	-	950

The PL 480 Title II component will be
sent by cable to be included in the
FY ABS.

ANNEX A

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Annex A-Regional Projects

COMBATTING CHILDHOOD DISEASES - EXPANDING PROGRAM OF IMMUNIZATION 698-0421

1. Purpose: To reduce infant and child mortality by assisting the Government of Burundi to set up a permanent program of immunization that will prevent communicable and infectious diseases.
2. Progress to Date/Background: REDSO/EA senior economist, Dr. Anita Mackie, and AAO have completed an expanded PID for this regional project and will soon submit the document to AFR/RA for approval and funding.

The high population density in Burundi, the third highest in Africa, makes the balance between food production and population a precarious one. The marginal nutritional status in terms of both quantity and quality of the diet makes infants and children particularly susceptible to childhood diseases. The infectious diseases causing the greatest mortality among adults are pulmonary tuberculosis, epidemic typhus, malaria and infectious hepatitis complicated by malnutrition. Children succumb to measles, tetanus, whooping cough and malaria each augmented by malnutrition. The prevalence of enteric diseases reflects the low level of environmental sanitation and lack of access to clean water supplies.

While admitting past emphasis on curative techniques and recognizing the need for more effective preventive health care, GRB has established a program of immunization conducted at the primary level to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. The Government plan proposes to provide vaccine coverage to 50 percent of all children between 0 and 24 months of age by 1985. The immunization program will concentrate upon measles, tetanus, diphtheria, polio, pertussis and tuberculosis.

Initially, the program will be tested in one medical sector (district) in Burundi, but the target group will expand with each year of the program's operation to reach remote areas which will otherwise not have easy access to health facilities.

The project will assist the Government of Burundi set up and operate a permanent immunization program in Burundi by providing the missing items in the cold chain (for vaccine preservation), logistic support with vehicles and running costs, and some additional training inputs.

3. Beneficiaries: Poor rural women, infants and children will be the direct beneficiaries of the project. Lower child mortality and healthier children could also act as an incentive to encourage Burundi's poor families to have fewer children.

4. Outputs:

- Mid-level program management training in Africa for six medical technicians completed;

- Consultant selected by AID has completed multidonor evaluation at end of first year;

- Missing items in cold chain provided by AID in place and functioning;
- Logistic support system operating; and
- National Immunization Program established.

5. Life of Project (FY 1980 Obligation only): \$381,000
6. FY 1980 Program: Obligation: \$381,000
- | | |
|--|-----|
| <u>Personnel</u> | 11 |
| 1 consultant to participate in end of first year evaluation | |
| <u>Training</u> | 23 |
| 6 mid-level technicians trained in third country
Training for one refrigerator mechanic | |
| <u>Commodities</u> | 185 |
| Refrigerators, freezers, cold boxes, vaccine carriers, thermometers, vehicles, pick-up truck and motorcycles | |
| <u>Other Costs</u> | 162 |
| Spare parts, maintenance, POL, kerosene | |
7. Host Country and Other Donor Contribution: The GRB contribution (\$965,000) includes salaries for project staff (160 medical technicians - part time, 54 vaccinators, 6 regional technicians, a secretary and a director), some medical and office supplies and maintenance of existing health centers. UNICEF will supply all vaccines and vaccine supplies. WHO will provide a technician responsible for administration of logistic support at the central level and supervision of the cold chain.
8. Date of First Major Evaluation: December 1981
9. Workforce Impact: The estimated annual American Direct Hire and Local Direct Hire workforce time spend in support of EPI is 0.2 work years each, thus making the estimated combined staff worktime 0.4 work years.

Annex A -Regional Projects

AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (AMDP) 698-0384.27

1. Purpose: To meet critical requirements for training managerial and technically skilled manpower in African countries in order to enhance their contributions in priority fields related to economic and social development.

2. Progress to Date/Background: On 27 March GRB and AAO signed a Limited Scope Grant Agreement, bringing the total of funds obligated in FY 1980 to \$150,000. So far, AAO has sub-obligated PIO/Ps for eleven participants valued at \$90,323.

In quantitative and qualitative terms, Burundi's education and manpower skills are well below the level found in many parts of Africa. The small scale of the modern sector in the Burundian economy precludes providing appropriate higher education, special and vocational training for all occupations needed for development of the country. Lack of trained manpower severely limits Burundi's ability to implement development programs and projects. Managerial and technical skills are notably absent, and GRB often suffers from the inability to provide counterparts for project implementation.

AID's contribution provides training in high priority areas of GRB and AID. By 30 May 1980, eleven candidates had attended seminars and conferences in the US in the fields of rural development, agriculture, management and energy. To date, the GRB has nominated an additional six candidates for training in labor statistics, energy, agricultural and environmental programs.

3. Beneficiaries: The initial beneficiaries of the project will be the participants who receive US sponsored training. Using the training multiplier effect, indirect beneficiaries will be the individuals trained by the participants. Training in Burundi's priority fields will further strengthen the GRB's institutional capabilities in agriculture, rural development, health, energy, education and social services.

4. Outputs:

- Burundians trained in GRB/AID priority fields
- Managerial and technical skills improved
- GRB's institutional capabilities strengthened

5. FY 1980 Program:

Obligation: \$150,000

Training undertaken as of 30 May 1980:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| -2 participants to the DS/RAD Rural Development conference in Virginia | 5,400 |
| -2 participants to the Agricultural Policy Seminar in Washington, D.C. | 22,000 |

-2 participants to the Management Seminar in Connecticut	24,420
-2 participants to the Statistics Seminar in Washington, D.C.	20,040
-1 participant to the Energy Management Seminar in Storybrook	2,300
-1 participant to a Management Conference in Ohio	6,953
-1 participant has been scheduled to participate in the Agricultural and Research Extension Seminar in Washington, D.C.	6,850
-Another \$2,360 has been subobligated to cover a FY 79 deficit	<u>2,360</u>
	90,323
6. <u>FY 1981 Proposed Program:</u> \$200,000	
7. <u>FY 1982 Proposed Program:</u> \$225,000	
8. <u>Host Country and Other Donor Contribution:</u> AID will finance international travel costs of Burundi participants. The GRB will continue the participants' salaries and benefits when they are in training and will finance in-country costs such as in-country travel, processing, and temporary housing costs. In addition, GRB will guarantee the employment of participants upon their return from training.	
9. <u>Workforce Impact:</u> The estimated annual American Direct Hire workforce time spent in support of AMDP is 0.4 work years of one individual. Local Direct Hire workforce time spent is 0.7 work years for one individual. The estimated combined staff work time is 1.1 work years. AFGRAD combined staff time is insignificant.	

ANNEX B

BILATERAL PROJECTS

Annex B-Bilateral Projects

BASIC FOOD CROPS 695-0101

1. Purpose: To assist GRB to make available to small farmers in the high altitude food production program area improved varieties of seeds and plant materials for basic food crops as well as improved production techniques.

2. Program to Date/Background: The Project Grant Agreement was signed by GRB and USAID on 3 April 1980. AAO is now awaiting the Burundi Government's completion of conditions precedent prior to disbursement of funds.

Per capita food production has been declining in Burundi in recent years partially due to deterioration of seed and planting materials as well as to erosion and reduced soil fertility. The northern half of the project area along the Zaire-Nile divide has a rural population density of more than one person per acre and little arable land. Since land is limited, the production of food per unit of land must increase substantially to feed the population. The decade-long high altitude food production program began during the spring of 1980. It consists of several components: research, seed multiplication (AID portion), extension, marketing and distribution of corn, wheat, sweet and white potatoes, and peas and beans.

3. Beneficiaries: Approximately 20,000 families participating in the four tea perimeters will be the primary beneficiaries. Since women grow nearly all the basic food crops, they will benefit from producing more food per unit of land and labor. The families will have improved nutrition, increased food availability and some increase in cash income. We believe that at least as many other families will be secondary beneficiaries from the spread of seeds and techniques for high altitude crops.

4. Outputs:

- Physical facilities for a 300 ha seed farm;
- Seed farm operated by trained GRB personnel;
- Quantities of seed/plant material produced; and
- Production techniques developed.

5. Life of Project: \$5,458,000

6. FY 1980 Program:

Obligation: \$2,370,000*

Personnel

617

Long-term contract advisors (36 pm)

Short-term consultants (12 pm)

Training

52

Long and short-term training in US (16 pm)

Short-term training in third country (12 pm)

	<u>Capital Investment</u>	1,580
	Farm and lab equipment, seed process equipment furniture/appliances, vehicles, construction	
	<u>Operating Costs</u>	121
	POL, contract overhead, farm operating costs, fertilizer, maintenance	
	*For breakout of Continuing Resolution level obligation of \$2,000,000 see Project Grant Agreement.	
7.	<u>FY 1981 Program:</u> (based on \$2,370,000 obligations in FY 1980)	
		<u>Obligation: \$700,000</u>
	<u>Personnel</u>	258
	Long-term contract advisors (36 pm) Short-term consultants (12 pm)	
	<u>Training</u>	50
	Long and short-term training in US (16 pm) Short-term training in third country (12 pm)	
	<u>Other Costs</u>	392
	POL, farm operating costs	
8.	<u>FY 1982 Program</u>	<u>Obligation: \$1,419,000</u>
	<u>Personnel</u>	450
	Long-term contract advisors (36 pm) Short-term consultants (12 pm) Evaluation	
	<u>Training</u>	42
	Long and short-term training in US (16 pm) Short-term in third country (8 pm)	
	<u>Capital Investment</u>	601
	Vehicles and farm equipment	
	<u>Other Costs</u>	326
	POL, farm operating costs, operational travel	
9.	<u>Host Country and other Contributions:</u> AID and FED will be assisting GRB to implement the project. AID will direct its efforts entirely toward seed multiplication and FED will undertake seed distribution and intensive	

extension services including staffing and infrastructure in support of improved farm methods, use of fertilizers and crop marketing. Belgian assistance to ISABU will also support this project. GRB will provide existing research facilities, land for adaptive varietal research and seed multiplication facilities, counterpart personnel, participants and recurrent budget expenses. Furthermore, the GRB, with some Libyan assistance, is building the Muravya flour mill and providing a marketing outlet for the smallholder food producer.

10. Date of First Major Evaluation: November 1981

Annex B - Bilateral Projects

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY: PEAT II (695-0103)

1. Purpose: To increase the availability and acceptability of peat as an alternative energy resource. The objectives are: (1) strengthening ONATOUR's institutional capabilities and (2) expanding the production and use of peat. Increased use of peat will help reduce the depletion rate of Burundi's forest resources as well as provide a relatively inexpensive energy resource.

2. Progress to Date/Background: The PID was approved 31 March. A design team arrived in Burundi on 28 May to prepare the PP.

Burundi's wood resources are being rapidly depleted. Small farmers harvest wood, the primary source of thermal energy, from the few remaining groves of trees. Sufficient wood reserves exist for only the next decade. The depletion of forest and wood reserves has accelerated soil erosion on agricultural land.

Implementation of this project will launch the second phase (1980-1984) of the Government of Burundi and USAID's Alternative Energy program. Peat I, the first phase (1978-1980) which was financed by AID's regional funds, established the acceptability of peat as a viable form of alternative fuel source.

Technicians provided by the Irish Government's peat board (Bord na Mona), have determined that sufficient peat reserves exist to warrant implementation of the broader Phase II project. The new project will continue to explore the best technical means of harvesting peat under Burundi conditions for rural and light commercial uses. It will strengthen ONATOUR's managerial and institutional capabilities. A secondary result of peat harvesting will be the conversion of swamps into productive areas for grazing, tree cover and/or crop production.

3. Beneficiaries: The project will provide major benefits to the rural poor by providing them with an alternative fuel source. In addition, the country as a whole will benefit from the transformation of bogs into new food producing areas as well as the preservation of the few remaining stands of forest.

4. Outputs:

- ONATOUR staffed by trained personnel at both headquarters and in the field;
- ONATOUR's management capabilities improved by the establishment of a general and cost accounting system and an effective transportation and distribution system;
- Six commercial bogs in full operation producing 40,000 tons per year; and
- Four small bogs worked by rural communities.

5. <u>Life of Project:</u>	\$5,300,000
6. <u>FY 1980 Program:</u>	<u>Obligation: \$1,124,000*</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	350
Administrative officer, management advisor/ engineer, mechanic (fitter), drainage advisor, bog foreman, other short-term consultants (48 pm), rental of 4 houses in Bujumbura	
<u>Training</u>	50
1 long-term participant (12 pm) 4 short-term and on-the-job training of ONATOURE staff (8 pm)	
<u>Construction</u>	130
1 house up-country	
<u>Commodities</u>	540
House trailers, pick-up trucks, station wagons, macerating machines, hand tools, generator, office supplies	
<u>Operating Costs</u>	54
Maintenance/fuel	
*If we receive the lower Continuing Resolution level, a deduction of \$74,000 will be made in training and short-term consultants.	
7. <u>FY 1981 Program:</u>	<u>Obligation: \$900,000*</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	420
Administrative officer, management advisor, engineer, mechanic (fitter) drainage advisor, bog foreman, small bog/rural sociologist, other short- term consultants (48 pm), rental of 4 houses in Bujumbura	
<u>Training</u>	90
Short-term and on-the-job training of ONATOURE staff (24 pm)	
<u>Commodities</u>	300
Macerating machines	
<u>Operating Costs</u>	90
Maintenance/fuel	

*If we receive the lower Continuing Resolution level for FY 80, we will add \$74,000 to the FY 81 Program (Obligation \$974,000) mainly in training and personnel costs.

8. <u>FY 1982 Program</u>	<u>Obligation: \$1,106,000</u>
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	428
Administrative officer, management advisor/ engineer, mechanic (fitter), drainage advisor, bog/rural sociologist, other, short-term consultants, rental of 4 houses in Bujumbura	
<u>Training</u>	90
Short-term and on-the-job training of ONATOUR staff	
<u>Commodities</u>	490
Macerating machines, office supplies	
<u>Other Costs</u>	98
Maintenance/fuel	

9. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: The Government of Burundi's contribution will include staff, salaries, vehicles, office space, storage and administrative support (\$2,400,000). The Irish Government will provide technicians to continue bog surveys and supervise the harvesting, storage, transportation and marketing of peat throughout the country (\$1,000,000). They will also provide on-the-job training for local peat technicians.

10. Date of first major evaluation: March 1982

Annex B-Bilateral Projects

SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH 695-0106

1. Purpose: a) to strengthen institutional linkages within the Ministry of Agriculture between agricultural research and extension, as well as government linkages with the farming community, and to upgrade the Ministry of Agriculture's and ISABU's professional capability in the areas of both research and extension; and b) to provide Burundi farmers with direct benefits from agricultural research undertaken at ISABU and its field research stations in the form of technological innovations verified by farm level testing in the project area.

2. Progress to Date/Background: A REDSO/EA project design team visited Burundi on 4 - 18 March 1980 for PID design. REDSO/EA reviewed the draft on 28 April and AAO will send the document to AID/W during the latter part of May. The PP team is scheduled for mid-October. With AMDP funding, four GRB officials are scheduled to visit IITA in July 1980 to study its farming systems research and extension programs to develop a better understanding of farming systems research.

Much of rural Burundi consists of steep, often rapidly eroding small hand-worked fields with little evidence of erosion control, very low crop yields, few trees and numerous small herds of cattle and goats. Relatively little systematic in-depth knowledge exists about agronomic and human aspects of small-holder farming systems and cropping systems into which improved crop varieties and techniques of cultivation would fit.

The Burundi Agricultural Research Institute (ISABU) currently conducts research on its stations but has made few food crop trials in farmers' fields. Burundi already possesses components necessary for performing integrated agronomic and socio-economic research, but they are not yet coordinated into a system. This project will help organize the conduct of cropping systems research and improve the effectiveness of research results disseminated by the extension service.

3. Beneficiaries: Initially, the principal beneficiaries will include the residents of the commune in which the research begins. This figure will nearly double when the project reaches the second commune in its fourth year. Benefits to the commune families will include acquisition of new knowledge from project personnel about means of increasing crop productivity and raising agricultural standards. ISABU and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock will be the institutional beneficiaries. The project involves extensive upgrading of the agricultural extension service in the form of training and logistic support, and training of Burundian agricultural researchers in ISABU and of officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

4. Outputs:

-Improved capacity of ISABU to conduct research directly applicable to small farms.

-Strengthened outreach capacity of extension service in the two project communes with methodology established for replication elsewhere;

-Mechanism established to provide two-way communication between farmers and research/extension work and;

-Methodology developed for improving collection of country-wide agricultural statistics based on data collection experience in project communes.

5. Life of Project: \$4,882,000

6. FY 1981 Program: Obligation: \$880,000*

Personnel 390

1 agronomist (production (12 pm)

1 agricultural economist (12 pm)

Short-term consultants (8 pm)

Training 110

Long-term US academic training (60 pm)

Short-term consultants (36 pm)

In-service training

Commodities and Equipment 256

Micro-computer, library, audio-visual and mimeographs,
office equipment, typewriter, calculators, staff house
furnishings, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles

Construction: 64

Staff house/office at site

Other Costs 60

Research Grants

*If we get the lower Continuing Resolution level, a deduction of \$80,000 will be made for the research grant, short-term consultancy and participant training.

7. FY 1982 Program: Obligation: \$900,000

Personnel 470

1 agronomist (production) (12 pm)

1 agricultural economist (12 pm)

Short-term consultants (8 pm)

Evaluation (4 pm)

Training 360

Long-term US academic training (132 pm)

Short-term training US and third country (72 pm)

In-service training

Other Costs

70

Research Grant

8. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: The Government of Burundi will contribute research trainees, some training and labor. Its Agricultural Research Institute (ISABU) will contribute researchers. (ISABU currently receives substantial Belgian technical assistance)

9. Date of First Major Evaluation: October 1983

ANNEX B - BILATERAL PROJECTS

BURURI FOREST (695-0105)

1. Purpose: To preserve one of the last two remaining natural high altitude tropical forests in Burundi, the Bururi Forest, and to develop new sources of firewood and construction timber in the Bururi area.
2. Progress to Date/Background: PID was approved by AID/W on 26 February. A REDSO/EA design team will arrive on 17 June to prepare PP.

This 1,200 hectare area of relatively untouched forest in southern Burundi is the last large stand of many mature specimens of native trees, plants and wildlife of the Burundi section of what was once the extensive Nile Crest Forest. Because of the disappearance of the rest of the forest for fire and construction wood, the preservation of this forest tract is important if the remaining unique native species found there are ever to be studied, catalogued and examined for future use and historical interest. The project will produce plantations of fast growing trees around the forest for local fire and construction wood uses. The plantations, in conjunction with the Forest Service's other planting programs, will reduce pressure to cut the natural forest for firewood. The preservation of the forest will also stabilize ground water resources in the surrounding area.

3. Beneficiaries: The Forest Service and its personnel will be the immediate beneficiaries of the project. The secondary, long term beneficiaries are the bulk of the country's rural populace who will have increased fuel and construction wood supplies and stabilized water sources.

4. Outputs:

- 1000 hectares reforested;
- Forest Service strengthened;
- Accelerated forestry/conservation program;
- 200 forest service staff receive in-service training;
- 6 trained extension teams operating in the field;
- 2 upper level staff trained; and
- 5 years of employment for 400 unskilled local laborers

5. Life of Project: \$1,366,000

6. FY 1981 Program Obligation: \$620,000

Personnel 37

Short-term forestry consultants
(4 pm)

Equipment and supplies 212

Pick-up truck, mobylette, bicycles,
tractors, trailers, disc plow, hand
and repair tools, office furnishings

<u>Construction</u>	115	
Project office, garage/warehouse, nursery facilities		
<u>Other Costs</u>	256	
Plantations and nursery operations, training materials, POL and maintenance		
7. <u>FY 82 Program:</u>		Obligation: Minimum \$420,000
<u>Personnel</u>		
Short-term forestry consultants (4 pm)	40	
<u>Other Costs</u>	380	
POL, Maintenance Planting/Nursery		
8. <u>FY 82 Program (LOP):</u>		Obligation: Current & AAPL \$746,000
<u>Personnel</u>	40	
Short-term forestry consultants (4 pm)		
<u>Other Costs</u>	706	
POL, Maintenance Planting/Nursery		
9. <u>Host Country and Other Donor Contributions:</u>		The United Nations, World Bank, France, Belgium, Saudi Arabia and the European Common Market all have site- specific forestry programs, training and/or research activities in Burundi. The Government will provide AID's project with commodities, labor and technical support as well as some training valued at approximately \$200,330.
10. <u>Date of first major evaluation:</u>		December 1982

LAND USE AND RESOURCE ANALYSIS (LURA) 695-0104

1. Purpose: To develop a GRB capability to survey, analyze and monitor resources by producing a land use and resource data base for Burundi. The project will place special emphasis on identification of problems which inhibit optimum utilization of land and resources.

2. Progress to Date/Background: AID/W approved the PID on 20 March 1979. Current budget restrictions have precluded obligating FY 1980 funds for this project. AAO has repeatedly requested AID/W to select consultants for technical studies and PP design.

Both soil losses through erosion and reduction of soil fertility are large in Burundi and contribute to reduced yields of food crop. No recent accurate land use information is available for development planning purposes. This project will provide a comprehensive and systematic resource data collection and analysis through the use of aerial photography, landsat imagery processing, remote sensing and ground verification. It includes establishment of a National Resource Analysis Center which will enable the GRB to continue monitoring of resources. The project will provide information for designing subsequent reforestation, topography and cartography as well as agricultural development.

3. Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the various GRB agencies that are involved in research and planning. Because the information will be used to design appropriate land use programs, the secondary beneficiaries will be Burundi's subsistence farmers.

4. Outputs:

-Establishment of a National Resource Analysis Center equipped with remote sensing analysis laboratories;

-Topographic and satellite image maps;

-Institute staffed with technicians trained in remote sensing operation and all facets of data collection, analysis and mapping activities; and

-Improved environmental planning.

5. Life of Project: \$2,400,000

6. FY 1981 Program:

Obligation: \$800,000

Personnel

270

1 long-term specialist/program manager (12 pm)

Short-term consultants (6 pm)

Preliminary inventory

Training

30

2 short-term participants US (6 pm)

2 short-term participants third country (6 pm)

<u>Construction</u>	150	
One building		
<u>Commodities</u>	225	
2 vehicles		
Aerial photography and satellite imagery		
Office/classroom equipment		
<u>Other Costs (Including Contingency)</u>	125	
Travel and aircraft rental		
Aerial photography and image processing		
Office supplies		
7. <u>FY 1982 Program:</u>		<u>Obligation: Minimum</u>
		<u>\$775,000</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>	350	
1 long-term specialist/program manager (12 pm)		
Short-term consultant (4 pm)		
Detailed resource mapping		
<u>Training</u>	40	
2 short-term participants, US (6 pm)		
2 short-term participants, third country (6 pm)		
60 participants in-country attending local workshops		
<u>Commodities</u>	280	
Photo-lab equipment		
Remote sensing equipment		
Aerial photography & satellite imagery		
<u>Other Costs (Including contingency)</u>	105	
Travel and aircraft rental		
Maintenance & repair		
8. <u>FY 1982 Program:</u>		<u>Obligation: Current and</u>
		<u>AAPL</u>
		<u>\$950,000</u>
<u>Personnel</u>	550	
1 long-term specialist/program manager (12 pm)		
Short-term consultants (4 pm)		
Detailed resource mapping		

<u>Training</u>	40
2 short-term participants US (6 pm)	
2 short-term participants third country (6 pm)	
60 short-term participants in-country attending local workshops	
<u>Commodities</u>	250
Photo-lab equipment	
Remote sensing equipment	
<u>Other Costs (Including Contingency)</u>	110
Travel & aircraft rental	
Maintenance & repair	
Office supplies	

9. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: The GRB contribution of \$805,000 includes architectural and engineering services, counterpart salaries, mapping and data contributions from participating agencies, and field verification and checking. This project augments ongoing Belgian assistance to the agricultural research institute for soils analysis.

10. Date of First Major Evaluation: January 1983.

RURAL ROAD (ROUTE 84) (695-0108)

1. Purpose; To provide access to agricultural marketing facilities as well as access to agricultural extension, health and education services. This is a pilot project for a labor intensive rural road construction program.
2. Progress to Date/Background: AAO signed project authorization on 7 March. The Project Grant Agreement was submitted to the GRB for approval and signature in May 1980.

Burundi's rural roads have deteriorated in recent years and the GRB has recently begun a major road rehabilitation program. Provincial Road 84, which climbs from Lake Tanganyika to the Zaire/Nile Divide, became impassable due to heavy rainfall, earthquakes and landslides in addition to poor maintenance. Agricultural production has lagged far behind the area's potential. Inadequate marketing, exacerbated by the road's deterioration, contributes to low cash incomes, crop spoilage and inefficient food distribution.

The Burundi Government gives a very high priority to rehabilitating this road using labor intensive construction methods in order to meet basic needs of the people in the region. The project will be implemented jointly by the local government authorities and the local cooperative personnel under the supervision of the Ministry of Works' Department of Roads and Bridges. The project will involve renovation of drainage systems as well as two masonry supported bailey bridges. PL-480 food commodities will be provided to the locally hired laborers through the project's food-for-work component.

3. Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries during the three years of road construction will be the locally hired workers and their families who will benefit from a cash income and PL 480 food. An average of 500 laborers will work on the project at any one time. Also, 80 workers and supervisors will receive training in road maintenance. The secondary beneficiaries of this project are approximately 10,000 families that reside in the area who will have easier access to markets, health and education facilities and other government services.

4. Outputs:

- Reconstruction of Rural Road (Route 84) to all-weather status;
- 80 road construction/maintenance workers and supervisors will be available for continuing maintenance on the road;
- Ministry of Public Works' trained construction foremen with experience in labor intensive project will be available for other road projects; and
- Increase in incomes and nutritional levels of the road workers and their families resulting from both cash wages and food-for-work supplements.

5. Life of Project: \$926,000
6. FY 1980 Program (using FY 1980 level from FY 81 CP) Obligation: \$926,000
- | | |
|---|-----|
| <u>Personnel</u> | 48 |
| Evaluation | |
| Socio Economic Studies | |
| <u>Equipment and Supplies:</u> | 300 |
| Cement, reinforced steel,
handtools, shelf items | |
| <u>Operating Costs:</u> | 578 |
| Labor, POL | |
7. FY 80 Program: (using FY 80 Continuing Resolution OYB) Obligation: \$370,000
- | | |
|--|-----|
| <u>Equipment and Supplies</u> | 150 |
| Cement, reinforced steel, hand
tools, shelf items | |
| <u>Other Costs</u> | 220 |
| Labor, POL | |
8. FY 1981 Program: (using FY 80 Continuing Resolution OYB) Obligation: \$556,000
- | | |
|--|-----|
| <u>Personnel:</u> | 48 |
| Evaluation | |
| Socio Economic Studies | |
| <u>Equipment and Supplies</u> | 150 |
| Cement, reinforced steel, hand
tools, shelf items | |
| <u>Operating Costs</u> | 358 |
| Labor, POL | |

9. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: The Government of Burundi will finance administrative and engineering services, job supervision, provision of heavy construction equipment and build the two bridges. Total GRB contribution is \$567,000. The value of the food provided under the project will be \$626,000.

10. Date of First Major Evaluation: August 1982

RURAL PUBLIC HEALTH/MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE (695-0109)

1. Purpose: To develop a pilot indigenous health management capacity at the local level which will contribute to the more effective use of health sector resources for preventive medicine, including maternal/child health programs and health education.

2. Progress to Date/Background: Dr. Albert Henn, Chief, MNP Division, USAID/Tanzania, visited Burundi in January and completed a Scope of Work for a health sector assessment/reconnaissance team. The team was scheduled to arrive in June to prepare a basic health sector document that will serve as a reference source for health information in Burundi. To date, funds have not been made available for that purpose.

Burundi has one of the highest population densities in Africa with a national average of 137 people per square kilometer and reaching a density of 300/km² in certain parts of its Central Plateau. Preliminary data from last year's census indicate a population of 3.9 million, a birth rate of 40.1 per 1,000 and a 2.2 percent rate of population increase. We think that both the population growth rate and the birth rate may be higher than these figures. Recent Ministry of Health data give an infant mortality rate of 130 per 1,000 live births. Other sources, however, quote a rate of 160 to 170 per 1,000. The 1979 data states 49 percent of the population as being less than 15 years old.

Burundi's principal health problems -- including communicable diseases due to lack of preventive care, severe nutritional deficiency problems, poor environmental sanitation and lack of access to clean water supplies -- absorb the bulk of its scarce public health resources and cause a serious drain on productivity, output and development. Infectious and parasitic diseases, sharply influenced by malnutrition, are considered the primary causes of death, followed by malnutrition itself.

The GRB recognizes the economic burden of diseases caused by poor health conditions. While the primary thrust of health services is still curative, the GRB has begun to focus on providing preventive care as far as resources will permit. The MOH's health plan calls for a continued decentralization of health services and training of medical and paramedical personnel, especially in health education. Implementation of a five-year immunization program conducted at the primary level to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality and covering 50 percent of all children between 0 and 24 months of age, will begin in December.

However, rural people have access to few social services. While many Catholic missions provide basic health and educational services, practically all government run health facilities lack resources -- basic tools (even surgeons' gloves and bandages) and all types of medications, due to MOH

budget limitations and lack of administrative and logistic capabilities. Burundi has only one doctor per 46,000 people and there is a severe shortage of trained paramedical personnel (particularly doctors' assistants and nurse-midwives.)

Fecundity is one of the fundamental values of traditional Burundi culture. The importance attached to descendants results in traditional marriage systems favoring large numbers of children and including acceptance of polygamy. Traditional values, coupled with high infant mortality and reinforced by a negative view on family planning by the numerous Catholic missions in the country, prompt women to have as many as eight to twelve births.

The Government's policy is that of "spaced births". While at present, direct intervention in large scale family planning programs is out of the question due to various socio-religious and political constraints, some interest on the part of GRB is detected in implementing mother/child health programs, including the desirability of "sensitizing" the population to family planning (witness GRB's recent nomination of four medical doctors to attend a family planning seminar and a course on infertility conducted by the School of Hygiene and Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University).

This pilot project will provide assistance to GRB to help develop a low cost basic family health delivery system with special emphasis on maternal and child care. The maternal and child care program will include comprehensive, integrated components of a) nutrition, basic sanitation and disease prevention; b) early childhood education and socialization; and c) training for family members in child rearing, nutrition and family planning. MOH health workers will be trained in basic sanitation and maternal child health care so as to aid rural families in the pilot zone set up their own basic health systems using existing health facilities as well as Burundi's numerous social centers (foyers sociaux).

The project will also include equipping some of the existing health facilities and major foyers sociaux in the project area with adequate medical supplies, strengthening the logistic/management support to MOH and re-training of local medical and auxiliary personnel. Recognizing that indigenous health practitioners are already a major community-based health care resource, the project will include a traditional health care component which will identify ways of integrating traditional practitioners such as indigenous midwives (traditional birth attendants) and healers (including herbalists, bonesetters, specialists in physical therapies and those who perform first aid and minor surgical operations) into a basic health program. (Considerable evidence in other LDCs has shown that traditional midwives can become effective family planning workers when program planners give them incentives to do so.)

In assisting MOH to develop a capacity to teach maternal child health care to other professionals and auxiliary personnel, AID funds will finance training courses in the US and third country (i.e. Margaret Sanger Clinics in New York, University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) (which has introduced a teaching curriculum and has trained nurse-midwives capable of teaching maternal and child health care to other professionals and to auxiliary personnel) and the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO).

3. Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the MOH health workers and the medical and auxiliary health personnel receiving training. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the approximately 20,000 families living in the pilot zone who receive basic family health services and education (child care, maternal care, family planning and primary medical care, including nutrition, sanitation and disease prevention.) Project emphasis will be on the so-called "most vulnerable groups" - the high risk category of children under the age of six and pregnant and lactating mothers.

4. Host Country and Other Donors: The project contemplates collaboration with other major donors working in the area of general family health services and family planning, such as WHO, UNICEF, the UN Fund for Population Activities and the Pathfinder Fund.

5. Outputs:

- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and family planning services program designed and implemented
- A logistic/management support system established and operational
- MOH health workers and indigenous practitioners trained
- Major dispensaries/foyers sociaux in pilot zone renovated, staffed and equipped

6. Life of Project: (3,134,000

7. FY 1982 Program:

Obligation: \$684,000

Personnel:

198

- 1 long-term advisor (24 pm)
- 2 short-term consultants (8 pm)
- Evaluation

Training:

151

- 1 long-term participant (US) (12 pm)
- 2 long-term participants (third country) (24 pm)
- 10 short-term participants (US) (20 pm)
- 60 in-country participants

Commodities:

252

MCH kits, teaching supplies, contraceptives, medical supplies, including drugs, 3 vehicles, 6 motorcycles, bicycles

Other Costs:

83

- Spare parts, vehicle maintenance, fuel, operating costs

8. Date of First Major Evaluation: January 1983

Annex B - Bilateral Projects

FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING

1. Purpose: To help facilitate food crop marketing and storage in both public and private sectors.
2. Progress to Date/Background: During 1980, AAO will undertake an Assessment/Reconnaissance Survey of the food marketing and storage situation in Burundi. The study will examine spatial distribution of surplus/deficit areas, current marketing practices as they affect producers and consumers, constraints to marketing including aspects such as finance, transport and storage. Recommendations will be made regarding programs required to establish a viable marketing organization able to stabilize prices and improve the public and private food marketing systems.

Markets in basic food crops presently function to the disadvantage of producers and consumers, but to the advantage of merchants and transporters. When serious food shortages occur in certain areas, a situation often occurs that encourages speculative interests to the disadvantage of the poor farmers. Farmers selling food crops at harvest to obtain income may have to buy back the same food a few months later at exorbitant prices. Losses due to biological spoilage (insects, rodents, molds, etc.) are high, and food is lost that otherwise might be eaten.

SOBECOV, the GRB food marketing organization set up to redress these problems, has run into management and operating difficulties. AID assistance will address major constraints and suggest improvements within SOBECOV, in addition to facilitating studies for the private sector and support to marketing cooperatives.

3. Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be farmers and consumers. Farmers will benefit from increased ability to store food on farms and the introduction of a more stable price structure for food crops. Guaranteed, reasonable farm producer prices should stimulate farmers to increase production. Farmers needing to purchase food several months after harvest will be able to do so at a reasonable price. Urban consumers will benefit from lower prices and better quality food of higher nutritive value. Quantitative and qualitative losses due to insect and pest attack during storage will be significantly reduced through improved storage methods.

4. Outputs:

- SOBECOV strengthened to an effective operational level and the establishment of a viable nationwide food storage and marketing system;

- Personnel trained in finance, marketing, storage technology and warehousing operations;

- Studies undertaken to facilitate private and cooperative marketing storage efforts; and

- Warehouses constructed, equipped and functioning.

5. Life of Project: \$5,880,0006. FY 1982 Program:Obligation: \$1,395,000Personnel:

336

1 long-term technician in marketing and management (12 pm)

1 long-term storage advisor (12 pm)

2 short-term consultants (8 pm)

Training:

96

2 long-term participants in US (24 pm)

3 short-term participants in third country (9 pm)

In-country training of warehouse workmen.

Construction:

409

3 warehouses and attached office facilities

Commodities:

407

Warehouse equipment (scales, sacks, lift equipment, pallets, safe, office equipment)

1 truck @ \$40,000

3 vehicles @ \$40,000 each

Pest control equipment, fumigation, etc.

Other Costs:

147

Maintenance, POL

7. Host Country and Other Contribution:

GRB contribution will consist of two counterparts to marketing and finance technicians, land for warehouse construction, office and secretarial facilities, salaries for local personnel, costs of truck operators (maintenance, POL) and buying fund for food purchases.

8. Date of First Major Evaluation: March 1983

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION 695-0111

1. Purpose: To help expand and strengthen the existing extension capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture to assure delivery of appropriate technology to small farmers, thus facilitating implementation of food production programs.

2. Progress to Date/Background: A design team will visit Burundi early in FY 1981 to prepare a PID for this project.

The more than 90 percent of Burundi's population that engages in small scale agriculture do not receive effective extension assistance to solve serious agricultural problems of decreasing land resources due to soil erosion and diminishing soil fertility. Declining crop yields and mounting population pressure on the land reduces the size of already tiny family units.

The extension service in Burundi is fragmented. Various departments in the Ministry of Agriculture, quasi-government agencies, cash crop projects, settlements, etc., operate their own extension services, commonly referred to as "project assistance". These projects have in the past addressed assistance to cash crops and livestock farmers, leaving food crops farmers without assistance. A rudimentary general government extension service exists, but it has insufficient logistic support and trained manpower to provide adequate assistance to the small farmer at the colline level. Coordination of extension, training and research -- an important function of extension -- is lacking at all levels. The results of research are not interpreted and made available to personnel who need it, including staff in training institutions and personnel posted in provincial zone and commune positions.

Extension in Burundi is carried out by agronomes at the province, and commune level, by assistant agronomes and vulgarisateurs (extension agents), at the zone level and by monitors (moniteur agronome or encadreurs) at the farm level. Agronomes, assistant agronomes and extension agents lack motivation to adequately perform their functions due to lack of transport, equipment and supplies. Assistants and extension agents are poorly and irregularly paid. Government support at these administrative levels is non-existent or weak at best, consequently resulting in low morale among extension personnel. Monitors, the only agricultural officials who come in direct contact with the farmers, are inadequately trained. They lack all forms of transport and equipment and hence offer little help to farmers coping with decreasing land resources.

Thorough training programs in extension practices for all levels of extension personnel are essential to obtain the maximum benefit from AID's other agricultural activities in Burundi; i.e., seed multiplication, small farming research and food storage and marketing. This project will support the government's extension system to farmers by giving intensive in-service training to monitors, technicians and agronomes in agricultural technologies and extension methodologies. In addition, it will build up MOA's logistic capabilities by constructing a vehicle maintenance facility in Bujumbura and five other regional maintenance workshops in Burundi fully equipped with tools, spare parts and supplies to serve a fleet of 50 vehicles and two tow-trucks. A trained staff will be capable of first, second and third echelon maintenance work. Initial funding will make possible initiation of contractors for technical services, ordering of equipment, construction of facilities and identification of the first trainees and organization of their courses.

Since women in Burundi are responsible for up to 80 percent of labor inputs for basic food crop production, particular attention will be given to training women as extension agents (especially on the monitor level) so as to reach women farmers/heads of households.

The Small Farming Systems Research project will develop the applied research at farm levels which will be transferred and used by GRB's upgraded extension service.

3. Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be those agricultural technicians and farmers receiving training and advanced technology through their participation in training and demonstration activities as well as those technicians who receive training in vehicle maintenance operation. Secondary beneficiaries will be the increased numbers of farmers who will benefit as they are exposed to the program and the strengthened extension service it makes available to assist with addressing the problems and meeting the needs of the small farmers.

4. Outputs:

- MOA extension personnel (all levels) trained;
- Vehicle maintenance facility and regional workshops fully equipped, staffed and operable;
- Personnel trained in first, second and third echelon maintenance;
- Personnel trained in driver education; and
- Full utilization of prepared extension materials developed as a result of the applied research performed by the Small Farming Systems Research project.

5. Life of Project: \$6,540,000

6. FY 1982 Program Obligation: \$1,900,000

Personnel

380

1 long-term US advisor in extension education and information (12 pm)

1 long-term consultant in second and third echelon maintenance operation, US or third country (12 pm)

2 short-term US consultants in management and logistics (6 pm)

1 short-term consultant to teach driver training education and first echelon maintenance, third country (2 pm)

1 short-term consultant to teach book-keeping, records and stock keeping, inventory, third country (3 pm)

Training

172

- 1 long-term participant, US, in extension education (12 pm)
- 4 short-term participants in agriculture extension/observation tours in US (12 pm)
- 10 in-country participants in first/second/third echelon maintenance (40 pm)
- 10 in-country participants in driver training education (10 pm)
- In-country USDA extension training course (2 pm)
- 200 in-country trainees in extension (600 pm)

Construction

622

- Vehicle maintenance facility for first, second and third echelon maintenance
- 5 regional workshops at \$35,000 each operating first and second echelon maintenance

Commodities

567

- Extension/training material, aids and supplies
- Tools for maintenance facility
- Spare parts for maintenance facility
- Equipment for maintenance facility
- Tools for five regional workshops at \$5,000 each
- Spare parts for five regional workshops at \$20,000 each
- Equipment for five regional workshops at \$5,000 each
- 5 vehicles at \$15,000 each
- 1 tow-truck at \$40,000

Other Costs

159

Local conferences, training sessions, field trials, in-country traveling

POL, etc.

7. Host Country and Other Donor Contributions: We anticipate that GRB will provide 25% of the total project costs covering staff support, land, back-up

technical services and operating costs.

8. Date of First Major Evaluation: May 1985.