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**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

## **FY 82**

## **SENEGAL**

BEST AVAILABLE

**JUNE 1980**

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

FY 1982 BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

<u>Development Assistance</u>	<u>FY 1980 EST.</u>	<u>FY 1981 EST.</u>	<u>Decision Unit</u>			<u>SENEGAL</u>			
			<u>FY 1982 REQUEST</u>			<u>PLANNING PERIOD</u>			
			<u>MIN</u>	<u>CURR</u>	<u>AARL</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT									
PROGRAM	11,002	17,000	16,500	20,000	22,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	11,002	17,000	16,500	20,000	22,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	
REGIONAL FUNDS <sup>1)</sup>	940	1,850		(2,450)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)

1) EXCLUDES FUNDS FOR REGIONAL CROP PROTECTION PROJECT.

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PL-480 (NON ADD)

TITLE I/III	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
TITLE II	4,972	5,613		7,376	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	

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TOTAL PERSONNEL

USDH	24	28	24	28					
FNDH	15	30	15	30					

Table I Narrative

Part I

The Direct Hire planning level required to carry out the FY 82 AAPL program, 28 persons, is identical with the level USAID/Senegal (including the OMVS office) will have achieved in FY 81. There is no increase planned. The 28 person level is the authorized level.

The A.I.D./OMVS Office will be manned by three D.H. personnel. The balance, 25, are assigned to USAID/Senegal, but of these 25 D.H. officers and staff, seven have responsibilities which extend beyond the Senegal bilateral program. These seven D.H. officers with real regional responsibilities (not including OMVS) are:

- 1) the Regional Food for Peace Officer, with responsibility for The Gambia;
- 2) the Project Manager for the Regional Crop Protection program charged with seven countries;
- 3) the Project Design Division Chief, with principal responsibility for the design of OMVS programs, as well as for that of all bilateral Senegal programs;
- 4 - 6) the three Financial Management Officers (Regional Controller, Financial Analyst, and Budget and Accounts Officer), with responsibility for The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, and the OMVS, as well as for Senegal; and
- 7) the USAID Project Support Officer, who will assist neighboring posts with port clearance of commodities.

An eighth D.H. employee, the Regional Health Officer, entitled "regional" and available for assistance in The Gambia and Bissau-Cape Verde, in fact now devotes nearly full time to the implementation of bilateral Senegal programs.

Of the 28 total AAPL level shown, therefore, three (in the OMVS office) have no bilateral responsibilities whatever, and seven more spend between ten percent (the FFP officer) and 90 percent (the Crop Protection officer) of their time on programs other than USAID/Senegal.

The USAID considers that the eighteen person Direct Hire work force which is entirely devoted to bilateral affairs, plus the seven others, should be sufficient with the help of various aids described in Part II of this narrative to successfully manage the \$20 million AAPL program in FY 82. We furthermore judge that the balance of disciplines represented in the 25 person full-time/part-time bilateral complement is appropriate to manage the mix of activities USAID/Senegal plans to undertake in the out years.

This complement numbers four agriculture project managers plus an agronomist, the livestock manager, and the regional crop protection manager, matched with nine agriculture projects. USAID will carry, in addition, a health officer (for two health projects and components of two others), an environmentalist (for one project each in forestry and energy and for one A.I.P.), and two project design officers.

The Human Resources officer and the Engineer will contribute widely to the majority of FY 82 and future year project activities, as will the environmentalist.

## Part II

Although appropriation levels in the years beyond FY 1982 are scheduled to increase, from the AAPL level of \$20 million to \$27 million in FY 1986, USAID/Senegal plans no significant change either in the number or composition of its Direct Hire professional staff. We consider this plan realistic for several reasons.

First, a considerable portion (if not all) of the planned funding increase will be absorbed in corresponding inflationary increases, thus requiring little augmentation of staff.

Second, trends may continue over the FY 83-86 period as they have in the past, in which those personnel with regional responsibilities assigned to USAID/Dakar are increasingly relieved of their responsibilities for AID affairs in Nouakchott, Banjul, Bissau, and Cape Verde. As those offices grow more self-reliant, they permit personnel assigned to Dakar to concentrate on the expanding Senegal bilateral program.

This has occurred over the past year, for example, as USAID/Nouakchott received a full-time Health officer, in place of Dakar's Regional Health officer. AID posts in Banjul and Conakry have recently turned their accounts over to REDSO/WA in Abidjan, relieving Dakar's Regional Controller. But benefits accruing to USAID/Senegal from a continuation of these trends are bound to be extremely modest.

The leading reason, however, that USAID/Dakar expects to be able to hold the line after FY 82 on the increase in D.H. staff is the expected effective operation of the management strategy which the Mission has adopted, as described in the FY 82 CDSS. This management plan seeks to increase the efficiency and rate of project implementation, while reducing the cost and increasing the continuity of all USAID management components. Of the eighteen bilaterally funded projects on the Minimum level list, including seven pipeline projects for which no funding is required in FY 82, PVO's and/or Peace Corps will be involved in four. In addition, a PVO will be considered for an AIP being presented for FY 82, Support for the Private Sector.

Our experience to date with both PVO's and Peace Corps has been satisfactory, and has shown that PVO's and Peace Corps may complement each other in important ways.

PVO's have an inherent limitation, namely the difficulty they encounter in recruiting large numbers of American personnel and in supporting more than relatively small projects. Peace Corps, on the other hand, can provide significant numbers of lower and middle level technicians in the implementation of substantial assistance projects. For that reason, the USAID is prepared to look increasingly to the use of Peace Corps volunteers in those programs which require large numbers of expatriate personnel in remote areas. USAID/Senegal, meanwhile, will use PVO's for pilot programs or for projects which are important to the Government of Senegal but which are not at the core of USAID strategy. An example of such a program is the YMCA/ORT training program for urban unemployed in Dakar.

A continuing constraint to the implementation of the A.I.D. program is the difficulty of recruitment of U.S. technical personnel for field projects. U.S. Universities have not proven to be an effective source for providing technicians for implementation of field activities. U.S. private firms have somewhat less difficulty in securing personnel but do so at substantially greater cost. Hence, the USAID has had to resort to a number of Personal Services Contracts. While the technical quality of the personnel recruited by this means is acceptable, the cost of administering a large number of PSC's is high. Over the course of FY 81, therefore, USAID/Senegal will examine ways by which the administration of existing PSC's can be consolidated and personnel placed under a unitary contract with a U.S. firm.

Because of the substantial number of ongoing projects now under way, USAID/Senegal recorded a \$27,925,000 pipeline as of March 31, 1980. Since the New Year, the USAID has undertaken a series of steps to reinforce the management of project implementation and thereby to reduce the pipeline.

The first such step is the setting up of a Project Support Unit within USAID/Senegal, in support of project managers and field staffs for:

- consolidation of all project inputs and all aspects of commodity procurement,
- housing, supplies, and other logistical support,
- logistics and administration for all participant trainees, and the
- provision of uniform support to project personnel in remote areas.

Previously, each project manager provided support for individual activities even though several activities might be under way in a single town such as Bakel.

Secondly, USAID/Senegal plans to reduce the number of activities directly managed by the USAID in order to focus implementation efforts on a smaller number of large management units in a more limited number of geographic areas. If AAPL funding levels are secured, the USAID will be in a position to fully fund two projects in FY 82, reducing management limits from 41 in FY 81 to 29 in FY 83. For the near-term, U.S. activities will be focused on the Peanut Basin, the Casamance, and the Senegal River Basin. Field project units, to the extent possible, will be consolidated in order to make their support more efficient. In addition, most project managers will be assigned directly to the Ministries which have responsibility for their projects. This will increase the interchange between USAID personnel and their counterparts and will improve our knowledge of host government procedures. This move should also lead to more rapid agreement between the USAID and the Government and expedite the making of joint decisions.

#### Increasing Local Staff Capacity

A contract is being undertaken with the Organization of Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), in order to:

- examine overall future staff needs and consider options for enlarging the proportion of the tasks which may be handled by local employees;
- evaluate recruitment possibilities and the training which will be required to prepare local employees for the proposed tasks;
- review career avenues and incentives for the performance of local employees;
- assist in the selection of promising local candidates and train them in specific job tasks;
- train and orient already existing Senegalese staff and enlarge their potential career avenues; and
- prepare U.S. and local staff within USAID/Senegal to conduct local staff training.

The net effect of this effort on U.S. staff will be to maintain a modest number of Direct Hire personnel during a period of program increases and over time to reduce Direct Hire Personnel. In May, 1980, for example, the U.S. Direct Hire Assistant Program Officer was replaced by a Local National.

#### Supporting Management Actions

The recently submitted Title III program will provide significant assistance in simplifying the management of the A.I.D.-financed activities.

Currency generated by the program will be used to provide local costs for such projects as agricultural research, reforestation and rural development training. This will simplify normal USAID accounting procedures. Recurrent costs financed under the Title III program will also significantly increase the absorptive capacity of the Senegalese Government, permitting it to assume a larger portion of the responsibility for the administration of A.I.D. financed activities.

Finally, private Senegalese institutions are being used increasingly to undertake research analysis and project supervision which normally is provided by U.S. experts or private companies. Recent examples include demographic analysis, anthropological research and construction supervision.

A.I.D.'s Office of Management Planning has agreed to provide assistance to help the Mission regularize its administrative and implementation procedures. This assistance will also lead to the drafting over the summer, 1980, of a Mission handbook on internal procedures so that operations can be regularized, leading to greater internal efficiency and the more effective use of local and TDY personnel.

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

Decision Unit SENEGAL

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1982</u>		
			<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>AAPL</u>
<u>SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</u>					
0202 RANGE & LIVESTOCK		1,000			
0205 CASAMANCE REG. DEVELOPMENT	3,000	3,500	2,500		4,000
0208 SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	925	1,000	450		450
0210 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES I	500				
0217 FAMILY HEALTH - I	500	500			
0218 SAED TRAINING	1,000	1,072	750		750
0219 FUELWOOD PRODUCTION	700	1,030			
0222 YOUTH JOB DEVELOPMENT	500	858			
0223 AGRIC. RESEARCH & PLANNING	500	1,000	1,000		1,500
0224 SODESP LIVESTOCK	1,500	2,000	2,000		2,500
0233 NATIONAL PLAN OF LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT		1,840			
0235 CEREALS PRODUCTION II	1,500	1,700	2,000		2,000
0242 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II		1,000	1,000		1,500
0243 AFRICARE REFORESTATION	127				
0246 RENEWABLE ENERGY-PHASE II		500	1,000		1,300
0247 AFRICARE/PC VILLAGE WOODLOTS OPG	250				
0248 FAMILY HEALTH-PHASE II			800		1,000
0249 AGRIC. SECTOR - CIP	-----	-----	<u>5,000</u>		<u>5,000</u>
TOTAL	11,002	17,000	16,500		20,000
<u>REGIONAL FUNDS</u>					
0238 RENEWABLE ENERGY - AIP	300				
0250 MILLET PROCESSING - AIP		500			
0251 LAND RESOURCE REGENERATION AIP		500			
0252 SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR AIP					500
FUTURE AIP'S - 2 PER YEAR					1,000

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

Decision Unit SENEGAL

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1982</u>		
			<u>MINIMUM</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>AAPL</u>
SMDP	295	500			600
PM & R	270	250			250
SELF HELP	75	100			100
FOOD CROP PROTECTION	(2,000)	(2,000)			(2,000)
	940	1,850			2,450

PROJECT		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)										DISCUSSION UNIT			
		OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED WORK ROUTINE EVAL.	KIM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982 APL OBLG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	SENEGAL		
		INITIAL	FINAL			OBLG.	EXPEND.	OBLG.	EXPEND.					TOTAL PIPELINE	TOTAL PIPELINE
NUMBER	TITLE	OP.	1979	1981*	12/81	962	---	600	362	1,000	700	662		---	12/82
0202	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM RANGE AND LIVESTOCK	G	1979	1981*	12/81	962	---	600	362	1,000	700	662	---	12/82	-
0205	CASAMANCE REG. DEVELOPMENT	G	1978	1984	4/81	5,924	3,000	700	8,224	3,500	2,600	9,124	4,000	12/84	7,010
0208	SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	1977	1982	9/81	2,462	925	1,300	2,087	1,000	1,500	1,587	450	6/83	-
0210	RURAL HEALTH SERVICES I	G	1977	1981*	12/81	2,246	500	700	2,046	---	1,000	1,046	---	12/82	-
0217	FAMILY HEALTH	G	1979	1981*	6/82	883	500	185	1,198	500	900	798	---	12/82	-
0218	SAED TRAINING	G	1978	1982	12/81	1,662	1,000	600	2,062	1,072	1,500	1,634	750	6/83	-
0219	FUELWOOD PRODUCTION	G	1979	1981	12/81	1,403	700	1,100	1,003	1,030	1,000	1,033	---	12/82	-
0222	YOUTH JOB DEVELOPMENT	G	1979	1991	5/81	370	500	670	200	858	600	458	---	12/83	-
0223	AG. RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	1980	1984	6/82	-	500	50	450	1,000	700	750	1,500	12/83	1,400
0224	SODESP - LIVESTOCK	G	1979	1982*	6/82	1,950	1,500	2,650	800	2,000	1,685	1,115	2,500	12/83	-
0233	NATIONAL PLAN OF LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT	G	1981	1981*	-	-	---	---	---	1,840	500	1,340	---	12/82	-
0235	CEREALS PRODUCTION II	G	1980	1984	-	-	1,500	1,000	500	1,700	1,500	700	2,000	6/83	2,500
0242	RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	1981	1982*	-	-	---	---	---	1,000	500	500	1,500	6/83	-
0243	AFRICARE REFORESTATION, OPG	G	1980	1980	-	-	127	50	77	---	77	---	---	6/83	3,200
0246	RENEWABLE ENERGY PHASE II	G	1981	1984	-	-	---	---	---	500	200	300	1,300	6/83	-
0247	AFRICARE/PC VILLAGE WOOD-LOTS - OPG	G	1980	1980	-	-	250	50	200	---	100	100	---	6/82	-



Project Title: Senegal Range and Livestock Development Project  
Toulekedi Phase I Extension

Project No. : 685-0202

Proposed Obligation FY 1981: \$1 million - LOP: \$5,746,000

Purpose: To further improve livestock production within the zone through establishment of a comprehensive grazing plan, improved water resources, establishment of a strong extension program, and a project monitoring system.

Background: The original project agreement was signed in February, 1975. Since that time, the project has undergone several administrative and technical changes. The project's basic aim is to assist small herders in increasing their income through increased production per livestock unit while at the same time protecting the natural resource base. 130,000 hectares of grazing land near Bakel have been designated as the site for all activities. 80,000 hectares are now being improved (Phase I). Phase II, based on the evaluation results of Phase I, would incorporate an additional 50,000 hectares into the project zone.

The focus of project activities carried out to date has been on:

- (1) establishing favorable relations with project recipients through programs conducted by Promotion Humaine,
- (2) recruitment of the technical staff (GOS and US),
- (3) procurement of commodities,
- (4) development of infrastructure: development of water reservoirs (7), fire control measures (137 kms of firebreaks), technical assistance (4 US technicians), and training (3 participants). A grazing plan is presently being established that will permit rotational grazing.

A recent evaluation has recommended that further inputs be provided under the project to strengthen certain elements of Phase I. These were: (1) a more effective data collection and range monitoring system, (2) more aggressive programs in livestock extension, (3) establishment of tenure programs for grazing associations, (4) changes in the composition of administrative and technical cadre to permit greater efficiency in project management, and (5) additional US technical assistance through consultancy services.

In order to accomplish these recommendations, more financial resources and time will be required. To this end, \$1,000,000 are programmed in FY 1981 increasing the total life of project funding

to \$5,746,000. These actions will delay the start of Phase II until FY 1983. Funds previously programmed for the start of Phase II in FY 1981 will be used for the further development and completion of Phase I during Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982.

Beneficiaries: Small holder livestock producers will benefit through increased cattle off-take and improved income. Urban inhabitants will benefit indirectly through increased meat production and availability in the markets.

Major Inputs:

	<u>Additional</u> <u>in FY 1981</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Reservoirs constructed	6	21
Major and minor firebreaks, Access roads and management Boundaries constructed	80	311
Staff trained	2	4
Rural families benefitted	100	400
Animal units improved	5,000	16,000

AID Financed Inputs

(\$ Thousands) FY 81

Technical assistance (4.5 py)	450
US training (48 py)	125
Assistance to livestock service (training, personnel, local purchases)	185
Commodities	90
Construction (range enclosures)	150
	<hr/>
	1,000

Project Title: Family Health - Phase I

Project No. : 685-0217

Proposed Obligation: \$500,000 - LOP: \$1.9 million

Background: To date \$882,000 have been obligated for this project. \$500,000 is budgeted for the FY 1980 contribution which would bring the total funding to the authorized level of \$1.4 million. Although the implementation of this project encountered delays due to a lack of clearly defined organizational responsibilities between the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat of Promotion Humaine, this matter has now been resolved and implementation will proceed as planned.

The original project was designed to primarily provide family planning services to urban centers. This program is now being proposed for expansion to include rural MCH centers to test the ability of the country to accept the program and of the implementing agencies to carry it out.

In order to do this, an additional \$500,000 will be required in FY 1981. This amount would permit the project to:

- 1) expand from 30 to 60 MCH centers,
- 2) create a public relations and information agency within Promotion Humaine which would coordinate all information on family health, and
- 3) set up the basis for a commercial sales network for contraceptives throughout Senegal. The response to this program by the population would provide the basis on which to develop a Phase II family health program.

A Project Paper Amendment for the \$500,000 increase will be submitted during the fall of 1980.

Budget

Long-term technical assistance (12 pm)	100,000
Short-term technical assistance (9 pm)	70,000
Commodities	150,000
Renovation/Construction	20,000
Training in U.S.	70,000
Training in country	50,000
Operating costs - commercial sales and PH information office	<u>40,000</u>
TOTAL	\$500,000

Project Title: Family Health - Phase II (FY 1982-1984)

Project No. : 685-0248

Proposed obligation: FY 1982 \$1 million; LOP \$3 million

Purpose: To provide medically sound and culturally acceptable child spacing services; to offer low cost contraceptive technology outside the clinical services; to provide widespread education about reproduction and family health.

Background: This project is an extension to the Family Health Phase I project. The implementation of Phase I encountered delays due to the lack of clear implementation responsibilities between the Ministry of Health and the Secretariat of Promotion Humaine. This has now been resolved and the implementation of Phase I will be completed in FY 1981.

In this expanded phase of the program, family health services will be provided by 60 MCH and 300 rural-based women's centers located throughout Senegal. The program will be managed by a PVO. In order to provide a wider use of contraceptives, private organizations will take responsibility for their distribution and sale. Ministry of Health (MOH) employees will receive a modest training program in clinical training techniques. Promotion Humaine (PH) personnel will follow education and communication training programs to assist them in reaching the intended audience.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOH will provide 80 midwives and 200 nurses while PH will provide 10 technicians for the communication program and 300 animatrices for the women centers.

The UNFPA has indicated that it would like to participate in this project and plans to build a central Family Planning Institute in Dakar.

Beneficiaries: The country-wide family health program will eventually benefit approximately 1,400,000 women of reproductive age.

FY 1982 Program: The FY 1982 request will fund two long-term technicians for 24 pm (\$200), short-term technicians for 8 pm (\$50); contraceptives, vehicles, equipment (\$250); long-term participant trainees for 36 pm (\$50); short-term in-country training for 600 pm (\$200) and renovation and construction of rural centers (\$250). Total \$1 million.

Project Title: Agricultural Sector Commodity Import Program

Project No. : 685-0249

Proposed Obligation FY 1982: \$5 million - Life of Project: \$25 million

Purpose: To help relieve Senegal's critical Balance of Payments (BOP) situation during the early and mid-1980's and to assist the Government of Senegal in meeting a portion of the host country financial obligations resulting from those AID and other donor development projects which do not create increased governmental revenue in the short to medium term.

Background: As the result of a series of adverse economic and natural occurrences, including the 1968-73 and 1977 droughts plus the astronomic post-1973 rise in oil prices, coupled with governmental policies that were not successful in promoting economic growth, Senegal's BOP has been in constant deficit since the early 1970's. The current account deficit has ranged from a low of \$73 million in 1974 to a high of \$280 million in 1978. Although partly softened by official capital flows, these deficits have resulted in Senegal's foreign exchange reserves also sinking seriously into deficit. Similarly, the public finance picture has deteriorated to the point where the inability of the government to shoulder the recurrent costs of development programs with only a long-term pay-out has hamstrung the overall development program.

Program Description: The program will make available to the Government of Senegal up to US \$5 million per year for FY 1982-1986 for the importation of U.S. source and origin agriculture sector inputs such as fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, pesticides, agricultural machinery and tools for the production, marketing and processing of agricultural products. These inputs will be sold internally through the normal channels and the full proceeds of such sales will be used to finance in part the Government's reform of rural sector institutions, particularly those establishing rural agriculture banking services.

The program will thus assist the Government of Senegal in meeting three major objectives of its development policy: ameliorating the critical BOP situation; providing additional financial resources for certain costs associated with rural reforms; and diversifying sources of commodity imports. This last, incidentally, will help U.S. suppliers penetrate the Senegal market.

Standard AID Commodity Import Program procedures will be followed.

Beneficiaries: The entire Senegalese population will benefit from the eased BOP situation; the rural population from the assurance of agricultural input supply continuity; and the poor population from the improved capability of the government to carry out social and economic development programs.

Budget Year Program: Pre-authorization discussions with the Government of Senegal and preparation of procedures will enable the project to start promptly after authorization so that it should be in full swing by the middle of the fiscal year. Time will be of the essence due to the critical negative effect upon Senegal's development of both the BOP imbalance and the fiscal stringency.

Major Outputs: A Commodity Import Program does not aim for the types of specific outputs that are inherent in project lending but rather provides the financial support to help meet a range of more generalized development objectives.

Project Title: Millet Processing AIP

Project No. : 685-0250

Proposed Obligation FY 1981: \$500,000 LOP: \$500,000

Purpose: To carry out food technology, market research, and feasibility studies on the transformation of millet into one or more processed food products which are economically and esthetically acceptable.

Background: Although seventy percent of Senegal's 5.6 million people inhabit the rural areas, are engaged in agriculture and produce 30% of the GNP, millet production remains largely outside of the monetized economy. This is due partially to the high cost of inputs and in-country transportation and partially to the life styles of the urban population. Home processing of raw millet is exceedingly time consuming, requiring roughly 7 hours per day for a typical family to prepare. This is more time than city families are willing to commit to food preparation, especially when alternative foods are available.

Partially as a result, Senegal imports 230,000 MT of rice and 100,000 MT of wheat annually to meet the needs of the urban population. These imports consume 40% of the economy's foreign exchange earnings and depress rural incomes through lack of a cereals market.

Through the introduction of processed millet products, this AIP would point the way to a program which could increase the demand for millet on the urban market.

In 1978, having purchased 120,000 MT of millet, the GOS was unable to dispose of it on a commercial basis. Some of the millet (approximately 9,000 MT) was distributed to rural areas for drought relief; some (approximately 15,000 MT) was or will be used in bread where 15% millet flour is required in breadmaking. Part of the total spoiled due to inadequate warehousing; 30,000 MT millet is presently in adequate central storage, and there are hopes that some will be purchased by international donors.

There are three important questions which this project will attempt to resolve:

- a. Is a processed millet technically feasible?
- b. Will the product be palatable?
- c. Can it be produced at a cost which the local urban population can and will afford?

For this project, the Senegalese Food Technology Institute (ITA) will act as primary implementing agency and have the responsibility for developing and evaluating processed millet products. USAID will furnish technical advisors to assist in all aspects including food product development, evaluation,

market research and cost analysis; advisory services will be provided through a contract with an appropriate U.S. institution. Market research and feasibility studies within Senegal will be undertaken through contracts to qualified local institutions and administered by ITA.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will draw upon research done by FAO at ITA in decortification of millet. The GOS will be responsible for local overhead costs, roughly \$45,000, which it already carries.

Beneficiaries: The development of millet products of good market potential is an essential first step to increasing millet consumption, reducing cereals imports, and increasing the living standards of 3.9 million rural persons who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The 1.7 million urban population of Senegal stand to benefit from indigenous and wholesome millet-based products which are convenient and economical to prepare and which are supplied at reasonable cost under sanitary conditions.

FY 81 Program: Implementation will begin in FY 1981 on the basis of a PID prepared in 1980. The \$500,000 will fund: preparation of sample traditional foods including lah, fonde, rouye and couscous; preparation of sample puffed and snack foods; development of new staple foods; preliminary work on weaning food; market testing on the foods produced and evaluation of their acceptance; cost analysis of foods produced; and purchase, shipment and installation of extruder and ancilliary equipment at ITA Dakar.

Major Outputs:

1. Develop and evaluate one or more millet-based machine processed:
  - a. traditional foods
  - b. non-traditional snack foods
  - c. non-traditional staple foods
  - d. weaning food
2. Complete consumer acceptance/market research testing
3. Complete business, technical and economic feasibility analysis.

AID Financed Inputs:

	<u>\$ Thousands</u>
Technical Services	84.0
Equipment	94.0
Local Contract	
- Food Technology	132.7
- Market Research	92.0
- Feasibility Studies	41.0
Sub-Total	443.7
Contingency (10%)	44.3
Inflation (10%)	12.0
Total	<u>500.0</u>

Project Title: Land Resource Regeneration-AIP

Project No. : 685-0251

Proposed Obligation FY 1981: \$500,000 LOP: \$500,000

Purpose: To test a combination of methods at village level for the regeneration of soils in the heavily populated Peanut Basin area of Senegal. Farm families in two pilot village areas will be assisted on a trial basis to adopt practices which will emphasize the use of animal manures (with forage production on marginal lands), the introduction of a broad variety of trees and shrubs, and wind and water erosion controls. The pilot project will begin in an AIP in FY 1981 and, if promising, will be expanded as a major program beginning in FY 1983.

Background: The dangerous deterioration of soils in the Peanut Basin, Senegal's most populous and longest cultivated region, poses an increasingly serious threat to the country's long-term productive capacity. In the minds of many observers, soil over-use, followed by wind and water erosion, represents Senegal's number one agricultural problem. It is a condition directly linked to the production of peanuts, Senegal's dominant revenue earner, and to the growth of population in the area east of Dakar, an area inhabited by over half of the population of Senegal.

In April, 1980, at the request of the Ministry of Rural Development, a four man team assembled by the National Academy of Sciences visited the Peanut Basin. The purpose of the visit was to offer preliminary recommendations for an AIP pilot activity to test means for checking and reversing the exhaustion of the soils. The NAS team featured international specialists in agro-forestry and land rehabilitation. The team was accompanied in its visit by a Senegalese sociologist familiar with Wolof and Serer traditions of land use, as well as by two Senegalese officers of the Water and Forests Department, currently trainees in the CILSS sponsored, French-American joint Soils Conservation Seminar (1979-1980). One of these Senegalese officers will assure the follow-up to the NAS report, in collecting information needed for selection of two or three appropriate sites and in helping USAID to prepare the PID for the pilot program.

In their oral debriefing delivered prior to their departure in mid-April, 1980, the NAS team recommended that mixed farming techniques, together with water control and the introduction of a broad variety of species of shrubs and trees, be the essential elements in the pilot program.

Among the most important questions to be addressed by the pilot activity are (a) what system of incentives and alternatives is required to encourage farm villages to set aside up to ten percent of their land for windbreaks, live fences, and fallow; and closely allied with this, (b) by what means will fodder be provided for the livestock used in mixed farming, when nearly all available land in the Basin is already under cultivation. Water production and control will be an important factor in the program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Rural Development, which is responsible for the Water and Forests Service and, less directly, for SODEVA (the extension agency in the Peanut Basin), will have charge of the activity.

Other donors working in forestry and related areas in the Peanut Basin include the IBRD, the FAO, and the French. In the longer term, full donor coordination to implement successful elements of the pilot program will be essential to its wide replication throughout the Basin.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be small-scale farmers in the Sine-Saloum Region. Although final selection of pilot sites has not been made, preliminary indications are that they will include the village areas of Fatick, on the waters of the Saloum, and of Gossas, south of Diourbel. The total number of farmers affected, including family members, should be on the order of 1,000.

FY 1981 Program: The AIP will be designed and funded in FY 1981, with help from members of the NAS team and from Senegalese professionals in refresher training with the US-French soils conservation course.

While fully-funded in FY 1981, these pilot activities cannot be expected to yield significant returns for at least a year, as USAID's recent program assessment has borne out. Thus, given positive results, the Mission will not plan a full-scale follow-on project before FY 1983.

Project Title: Support for Private Sector AIP

Project No. : 685-0252

Proposed Obligation: FY 1982: \$500,000 LOP:\$500,000

Purpose: To provide credit and management training to small-scale rural private enterprises.

Background: Senegal's rural economy should begin to grow as a result of the influx of GOS and donor investment in the rural sector over the past six years. This should create expanding needs for local non-farm enterprises to provide the increased goods and services demanded by the rural population. This AIP is a pilot activity in developing means by which AID can encourage and support a growing African private sector in the rural economy. The project provides joint management training and credit inputs, the two most pressing needs of the small-scale entrepreneur. It will establish a small credit fund and a limited number of credit/management advisors within a pilot area centered in a small town (Bakel). Request for credit from local existing or new entrepreneurs would be analyzed by the credit/management advisor with the participation of the applicant for appropriateness. If the request appeared well founded, a loan would be granted on condition that the applicant attend a basic bookkeeping/business management short course given by the credit/management advisors. The applicant would also be required to keep records in a proscribed fashion for inspection by the credit/management advisor. The project will be undertaken by a PVO or consultant firm.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project would be undertaken as a pilot operation in collaboration with SONEPI, the GOS agency to assist small scale enterprises. Vocational and technical training for potential entrepreneurs is already handled by Promotion Humaine under three programs funded in part by the World Bank and the UNDP.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries would be the small scale private entrepreneurs and their employees. The project would also provide positive effects on the population in the area by supporting the provision of needed goods and services in close proximity and to encourage competition and greater efficiency among local firms.

FY 1982 Program: The first year of the project will see the development of the AIP proposal. Implementation will be carried out by a PVO or consultant firm with expertise in small scale business development. The development of the training course and the credit system will also be undertaken. Initial selection and training of the credit/management advisor will occur and by the end of the year the first loans will have been made and the training program will have been started.

Major Outputs:

All Years

Management/Credit course	X
Credit/Management advisors	X

AID Financed Inputs:

(\$Thousands)

Personnel: 1 consultant (12 pm)

100

3 consultants (6 pm)

50

Training (local) (20)

80

Other Costs: operating costs

150

credit funds

120

TOTAL

\$500

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

DECISION UNIT

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORK FORCE (Number of Positions)	
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM PIPELINE PROJECTS							
	685-0202 SENEGAL RANGE AND LIVESTOCK	P	G	SH	(662)	(662)		
	685-0240 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES - I	P	G	SH	(1,046)	(1,708)		
	685-0217 FAMILY HEALTH - I	P	G	SH	(798)	(2,506)		
	685-0219 FUELWOOD PRODUCTION	P	G	SH	(1,033)	(3,539)		
	685-0222 YOUTH JOB DEVELOPMENT	P	G	SH	(458)	(3,997)		
	685-0233 NATIONAL PLAN OF LAND USE	P	G	SH	(1,340)	(5,337)		
	685-0247 AFRICARE/PC VILLAGE WOODLOTS	P	G	SH	(100)	(5,437)		
	SUB-TOTAL (NON-ADD)							
	NEW AND CONTINUING PROJECTS							
1.	PL 480 TITLE III	0	G		(7,000)	(7,000)		
2.	685-0235 CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	0	G	SH	2,000	2,000		
3.	PL 480 TITLE II	0	G		(7,376)	(7,376)		
4.	685-0223 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & PLANNING	0	G	SH	1,000	3,000		
5.	685-0218 SAED TRAINING	0	G	SH	750	3,750		
6.	685-0208 SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	0	G	SH	450	4,200		
7.	685-0249 AGRIC. SECTOR - CIP	N	G	SH	5,000	9,200		
8.	685-0248 RURAL HEALTH - PHASE II	0	G	SH	1,000	10,200		
9.	685-0224 SODESP LIVESTOCK DEV.	0	G	SH	2,000	12,200		
10.	685-0246 RENEWABLE ENERGY - PHASE II	0	G	SH	1,000	13,200		
11.	685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH - PHASE II	N	G	SH	800	14,000		
12.	685-0205 CASAMANCE INTEGRATED DEV.	0	G	SH	2,500	16,500		
13.	625-0928 FOOD CROP PROTECTION	0	G	SH	(2,000)	(2,000)		
	TOTAL MINIMUM PACKAGE & RELATED WORKFORCE					16,500	24	15
							24	15

TABLE V - FY 1988 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)						
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM			
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - AAPL</u>												
14.	685-0224 SODESP - LIVESTOCK	0	G	SH	500	17,000							
15.	685-0242 RURAL HEALTH - PHASE II	0	G	SH	500	17,500							
16.	685-0223 AGRIC. RESEARCH AND PLANNING	0	G	SH	500	18,000							
17.	685-0246 RENEWABLE ENERGY - PHASE II	0	G	SH	300	18,300							
18.	685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH - PHASE II	N	G	SH	200	18,500							
19.	685-0205 CASAMANCE INTEGRATED DEV.	0	G	SH	1,500	20,000			1	25			
20.	685-0928 CROP PROTECTION	0	G	SH	(2,000)	(2,000)			1	26			
	PROJECT & MISSION SUPPORT								2	28			
	TOTAL AAPL PACKAGE & RELATED WORKFORCE					20,000				28			
										15			
										30			

Decision Package: Minimum

Decision Unit: Senegal

It was the basic argument of the FY 1982 CDSS that, despite serious economic difficulties, Senegal has considerable unexploited agricultural potential which, if realized, can mean an improved standard of living for its population generally. To realize that potential, and so to improve the quality of life of Senegal's rural population, the CDSS held that progress must be made in four fundamental areas: progress to reverse the deterioration of the land resource base, to expand production in underutilized areas (principally through better water control), to maximize energy resources, and to improve the health of rural populations, linked with improved nutrition and child spacing programs.

Having taken stock of the present situation, the CDSS signalled that FY 1982 would be a year devoted primarily to furthering, and where possible to fully funding, on-going projects in each of these areas. New starts, however, would be held to a minimum, pending the results of the current assessment with the GOS of the A.I.D. program in Senegal.

The program consequences of that assessment, which will be reviewed and discussed in the next CDSS, will not be fully discernible before FY 1983. It should be noted in this regard, however, that based on returns to date of the joint assessment, the USAID is introducing two AIP's in FY 1981 (Millet Processing and Land Resource Regeneration) and one in FY 1982 (Support for Private Sector) which, if successful, will be ready for design as full-scale projects in FY 1983. These pilot activities are described elsewhere in this document.

The minimum program, therefore, with only two exceptions (one of which is a Phase II follow-on) is entirely devoted to the effective implementation of prior year projects in the four key progress areas identified above. These minimum package projects do not include, of course, the seven pipeline projects listed at the head of Table V, for which no additional funding is required in FY 82.

The minimum funding levels set forth are generally calculated to safeguard prior year investments in priority areas, in those cases where supplemental funding is required to render these investments effective. Ranking of these projects reflects, in large part, the USAID's estimate of the damage which would ensue, given terms of contracts and agreements and the level of pipelines, if projects were not funded at the minimum levels indicated in Table V.

Projects proposed for funding in the minimum funding package for FY 82 all support the chief goal set forth in the CDSS, to improve the quality of living of Senegal's rural population. The large majority of these projects contain elements which have direct impact at local levels. All the projects listed, furthermore, seek to assist the GOS in framing the policies and establishing the institutions which will ensure the acceleration of local level growth and development.

In the past, when GOS policies and institutions were less directed towards effective local level support, USAID/Senegal employed exclusively the conventional project method of intervention, with tightly controlled inputs and outputs. In FY 82, however, given the Government's serious efforts to improve rural operations, the USAID will seek to extend the experience with local currency generation gained under Title III, initiated in May 1980. The Mission plans to mount an Agriculture Sector Commodity Import program in FY 82 which will support government efforts to reform cooperatives and to establish an agricultural banking system throughout rural Senegal.

The FY 82 Minimum package represents a well balanced portfolio, both in geography, between the Fleuve, Casamance, and Peanut Basin, and in substance, between farmer and herder, health and family planning, irrigated and dryland cropping. The USAID in FY 80 is assessing the impact of this program and will seek indications of the useful areas upon which to focus in FY 83 and beyond.

#### A Guide to Project Ranking

The thorough evaluation in March-April 1980 of the USAID's four longest established projects confirmed the correctness of the basic thrusts of these activities; and while two will be redesigned, none will be closed off prematurely. Pending the outcome of the planning follow-up to the joint assessment, USAID/Senegal will keep new project starts in FY 1982 to a minimum. These will be Family Health II which is a continuation of the family planning activity, and the Agriculture Sector C.I.P.

Of first priority will be those activities for which funding will be critical, either because of written agreements committing the U.S. to a specific annual amount, as in the case of Title III, or because of contract and training commitments, which if not honored in FY 1982 will mean the crippling of the activity. Cereals Production Phase II which undergirds Senegal's extension effort in the heavily populated Peanut Basin, will provide essential recurrent cost support plus construction and equipment to SODEVA, the Rural Development Agency in charge of improved production techniques in the Basin. Agriculture Research and Planning will contribute the entire economic and social research dimension to agriculture policy formulation in Senegal. Programmed to begin in the previous year, this project will require completion of funding of the Title XII contract, long-term training starts, and a minimum of commodity assistance. The SAED Training project, which provides training in equipment maintenance to the Government's extension force in the Senegal River Valley, will depend upon minimum funding for the renewal after two years of the technical assistance contract for the trainees. A second project of high interest for the Senegal Valley, the Small Irrigated Perimeters project located in the east at Bakel, will depend upon the minimum funding indicated for project close-out.

Ranked seventh on the list of minimum package projects, the Agriculture Sector C.I.P. marks the Mission's increased emphasis on local currency generation in support of government's efforts to stimulate food production and the rural economy generally.

Especially important in this regard is the reform of cooperatives and the introduction of an agricultural banking system, to permit greater local initiative in the introduction of improved agricultural practices. The amount indicated is the minimum judged adequate to cover the management costs of starting the program and to achieve a certain impact.

Five bilateral projects form the second half of the minimum list. Two of these, Rural Health II and Family Health II, will go forward together to achieve, in the USAID's view, a necessary complementarity. Rural Health II, formulated in a redesign of the first phase program in the Sine-Saloum following the April 1980 evaluation, will seek to extend a system of village financed health services. This project will require the minimum amount to finance second year funding requirements, including the technical service contract, commodities, and health post construction. Family Health II, to achieve an important expansion of services, will require the amount indicated to cover technical assistance and material costs.

The SOESP Livestock Development project is testing an important system of range management built around deep wells located in the western portion of the vast herding area to the south of the Senegal River. A key to the success of the system is in the establishment of a revolving credit fund, which will ensure the timely off-take of cattle through incentives to the herder population. The minimum amount is required to carry technical assistance, training, and credit costs in the next to final year of this five year program.

Development of renewable energy sources, including reforestation, were identified in the CDSS as an increasingly urgent area for U.S. attention in Senegal. Phase II of this program will draw upon the experience of several prior small-scale projects (two AFRICARE reforestation activities and a renewable energy AIP) to launch an important effort to disseminate proven systems and technologies throughout Senegal. Finally, in the Casamance, A.I.D.'s Integrated Development project for greater food production in that promising area will have hit full stride in FY 82 and will depend upon the minimum amount shown to cover important technical assistance requirements and to support PIDAC, the extension agency, which is coming into full operation as a direct result of the project.

Decision Package: AAPL

Decision Unit: Senegal

Achievement of the AAPL funding level will accomplish two important ends in FY 82. First, AAPL level funding will assure the maximum utilization of the projects already mounted and of the Mission support staff already in place by the end of FY 1981 to attack the four fundamental constraints to significant rural transformation as identified in the CDSS. These constraints are the deteriorating resource base, inadequate ready land resources, depleted energy reserves, and seriously deficient conditions in health and nutrition.

Second, AAPL level funding will permit the USAID to clear the way to a greater extent for a program readjustment in FY 83, following the conclusions in November, 1980 of the joint evaluation and planning exercise.

Under the AAPL level, the USAID does not propose to initiate new activities. On the contrary, the Mission would employ these additional funds to complete two projects (SODESP Livestock Production and Rural Health II) and to fully fund the technical assistance component of a third (Agriculture Research and Planning). AAPL funding would thus carry an additional advantage, that by the start of FY 1983, the number of discrete project activities will have been reduced from 41 at the close of FY 81 to 29, although the size and complexity of those in preparation will be greater. The AAPL program, then, represents additional increments of funding for seven of the activities presented above in the minimum decision package. These seven projects, taken together, address directly the four major constraints listed above to real improvements in the well being of the rural poor.

Senegal's deteriorating resource and fuelwood energy base is painfully evident in the increased pressure on rangelands from expanded herds, as well as in the continued cutting of forests at a rate greater than its annual growth. SODESP Livestock Production aims to improve cattle management and off-take methods around four deep bore sites in the great range region to the south of the Senegal River, east of the Lac de Guiers. If the methods prove successful, the example could go far to modernize traditional herding practices in Senegal and protect the rangeland resource. AAPL levels would fully fund this project in FY 82. Renewable Energy II, meanwhile, will provide funds to ensure the spread in rural Senegal of village woodlot and tree plantation schemes, side by side with simple fire-wood conserving technologies, such as efficient cookstoves and charcoal kilns. AAPL level funding will accelerate the dispersion of these practices to a greater number of village communities.

Rural Health II and Family Health II, taken together, address another of the four fundamental constraints to rural development in Senegal, that of deficient health and nutrition, associated with a 3-3.3% population growth rate.

The Rural Health II program will continue the effort started under Phase I to devise, test, and put into place a village-supported health delivery system over a significant administrative area of the Peanut Basin. AAPL levels will fully fund this activity. The Family Health II project will build upon the experience gained in Phase I, to expand the number of rural MCH centers and to supply training and commodities. Phase II will seek to help establish an information and commercial sales network throughout Senegal. AAPL levels will accelerate this process.

As Senegal's productive land capacity is diminished by the depletion of soils and forests, an important effort will be required to make better use of remaining land assets and to bring Senegal's considerable remaining land area into full production. The Agriculture Research and Planning activity will develop within the government research apparatus the capability for making socio-economic analyses in areas of appropriate farm systems, farm price policy, and the nutrition and consumption impact of agricultural development alternatives. This project will be undertaken by a team from a Title XII institution, working within the GOS Institut Sénégalais de Recherche Agricole (ISRA). AAPL levels in FY 82 will permit the full funding of the technical assistance costs in this project.

The Casamance Regional Development activity, on the other hand, directly tackles the challenge of bringing underutilized land area into full food production. The focus for this project is the region of Ziguinchor in the Lower (or Western) Casamance. This project primarily seeks to build the GOS institutions involved in the planning, research, and extension of food (primarily rice) production in this area. AAPL funding will permit a more important effort in training for institutional support, in commodities and construction for the extension agency, PIDAC, and in expanded field trials for the research body, ISRA.

The work force required to carry out the AAPL level program is 28 Direct Hire staff, the same level as that approved and carried in FY 1981 (see Table VII and the Narrative to Table I). All other work force levels remain identical to those reached in FY 1981: PASA's (3), Foreign National Direct Hire (30), US contract (3) and Foreign National Contract (2).

COMMENTARY ON OPERATING  
EXPENSES AND WORKFORCE

The operating expense budget presentation contains amounts budgeted for USAID/Senegal and OMVS.

Mission expects to be fully staffed with USDH up to its allotted level of 28 early in FY 1981. The additions are either project managers or personnel directly related to project implementation. The mission is establishing a project support unit which, although adding one additional USDH will aid in a more efficient use of project funds as well as relieve project managers, contractors and other USAID support personnel from many administrative duties, permitting increased time to better deal with the increasing USAID program. Relationships between staffing requirements and current program management units, as well as projections for the future, are discussed in the narrative connected with Table I.

The following are some of the significant factors which impact on workforce levels, the mix of personnel and the level of OE required to support the AID projects in Senegal and for OMVS:

1. Relationships with host governments have been good and we believe they have sincere commitment to support the U.S. AID program. In recent years, as a result of the droughts, worldwide interest in the Sahel area has increased. As a result both the number of donors and the number of aid programs including our own have increased substantially. This has taxed the administrative and financial ability of the local governments. Most host government officials and employees are spread thin over a variety of aid programs and other administrative tasks. Nevertheless, GOS attention to AID programs has been relatively satisfactory and they can be carried but with a medium level of personnel intensity.

2. There are a number of factors which impact on the numbers and types of personnel employed by the AID Missions. First there is a relative scarcity of foreign national trained professional and sub-professional personnel. As a result the percentage of foreign national professional or sub-professional employees versus U.S. direct hire and U.S. personal services contracts is low.

3. West Africa is an expensive area. Dakar has a post classification of 20. As a result local support costs including housing of USDHs, local salaries, office rents, and locally procured supplies and contracts are expensive.

4. USAID/Senegal serves as a regional office. The USAID/Senegal Mission Director is responsible for Senegal and OMVS. The AID/OMVS office is responsible for programs in Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. The Crop Protection project manager has projects in six countries. The Food for Peace officer serves four countries and the Dakar Controller office serves four countries. As a result of the regional nature of USAID/Senegal certain expenditures such as international travel, domestic travel and expenditures related to vehicles (purchase of vehicles, repairs and gasoline) are abnormally high.

The Mission minimized the PSC restrictions by utilizing an institutional contract with the Employees, Commissary, Welfare and Recreation Assoc. (ECWRA). Cleaning personnel, chauffeurs, some secretaries, and other personnel were employed by the ECWRA. It is the Mission opinion that the long range solution to its needs is a substantial increase in FNDH positions.

USAID/Senegal's FNDH allotted level was recently increased from 15 to 30 positions. To fully meet its need a further increase to 55 will be required sometime in the near future. If the FNDH ceiling is increased and the PSC limitations remain at the FY-79 levels the Mission will be able to meet the need for services to design, and manage the AID projects in the area for which the USAID/Senegal Mission Director is responsible. Without an increase in FNDH ceiling or access to an institutional contract the design, support and management function could not be accomplished.

In converting local currency costs to dollars, a rate of 210 CFA to \$1.00 was used. This was the prevailing rate during May 1980. For budgetary purposes it was assumed that there would be no variance in the rate of exchange between the CFA and U.S. dollar between the current date, and FY-80 and FY-81.

The changes from FY-80 to FY-81 and FY-82 in total OE requirements for Senegal and OMVS closely parallel the increases in USDH man years. From FY-80 to FY-81 the total USDH man years are projected to increase from 24 to 28 or an increase of 17%. Total OE requirements are projected to increase from 3,722.5 thousand to 4,305.5 thousand or an increase of 16%. From FY-81 to FY-82 total USDH man years are not projected to increase. Total OE requirements are projected to increase from 4,305.5 thousand to 4,561.9 thousand or an increase of 6%. This minimal increase reflects allowances for future years inflation offset by greatly reduced personnel assignment to post costs due to a relatively stable USDH staff.

The field has been asked to comment on the following by AID/W:

1. Restricted OE levels in FY 1980 has had an impact on FY 1981 requirements by causing the mission to partially fund its large ORT Contract in FY 1980 and deferring the remaining costs until FY 1981. In addition, replacement of worn vehicles as well as additional vehicles necessary to carry out an efficient development program has been deferred. Costs of renovating present USAID office space, described by TDY Management Officer as "poor", has also been deferred until FY 1981.
2. Except that inflationary increases in the cost of foreign national employees and contract employees were greater than anticipated, there were no real mandatory budget increases in FY 1981 which were not foreseen at the time the FY 1981 ABS was prepared. However, certain management decisions have been made since that time which require additional future years funding.
3. In budgeting rents, an average inflation factor of 20% over current rental rates was used for that part of FY 1981 when a majority of USAID leases are due for renewal as well as for FY-82 as past experience has shown. A 10% inflation factor was used in developing

foreign national employee and contract personnel costs as well as all labor-intensive institutional contracts. An estimated 10% inflation factor was also used in developing travel costs. Utilities are expected to experience a 15% increase.

4. Increased foreign national direct hire costs budgeted are directly related to the increase in foreign national direct hire staff. Increases in housing costs budgeted consist of additional residential units for expanded U.S. staff with costs of furnishing those units and the high inflationary costs of housing in Dakar. Increased amounts budgeted for office operations include allowance for a large area of additional office space to be acquired in FY1981 to accommodate growing staff for which a lease has been signed plus costs associated with accommodating this space for USAID use. Office operations also increased to cover cost of several vehicles coming up for replacement in FY-82 as a large number were all bought at the same time in the past. Increased monies budgeted for travel are to provide for additional trips of larger numbers of staff personnel, more use of TDY personnel and charter transportation consistent with Mission Director's philosophy.

**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.....	14	22	25	20		20
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	7	6	7	5		5
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....	9	10	9	6		6
<b>SUBTOTAL.....</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>31</b>
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	14	12	6	5		5
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>36</b>

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

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

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

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
A. LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....	4	3	3	3		3
B. \$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....	2	2	2	1		1
C. \$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....	1	1	1			
D. \$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....				1		1
E. MORE THAN \$25 MILLION.....			1			

A. LESS THAN \$1 MILLION.....  
 B. \$1 TO \$5 MILLION.....  
 C. \$5 TO \$15 MILLION.....  
 D. \$15 TO \$25 MILLION.....  
 E. 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	3	1			3	1			3	1		
Program Planning	4	1	1		5	1	1		5	5	1	
Project Design	2		1		4	1			4	1		
Project Implementation	8	1	2		8				11	1		1
Financial Management	3	6		1	3	7		1	3	13		1
Mission Support	1	6	2		1	5	1		1	9	1	
Non Mission Specific									1			
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
					3 *				3 *			
<b>PLUS: PASAs (OE &amp; Program)</b>												
<b>LESS: JAO Details</b>												
<b>MODE Required</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>		

\*PASA Employees Include 1 Regional PASA

**TABLE VII**

FUNCTIONS	FY 82 MINIMUM			FY 82 CURRENT			FY 82 AAPL					
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	1			3	1			3	1		
Program Planning	5	1	1		5	5	1		5	5	1	
Project Design	4	1			4	1			4	1		
Project Implementation	8				11	1		1	11	1		1
Financial Management	3	7		1	3	13		1	3	13		1
Mission Support	1	5	1		1	9	1		1	9	1	
Non Mission Specific					1		1		1		1	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	24	15	2	1	28	30	3	2	28	30	3	2
US: PASAs (OE & Program)	3 *				3 *				3 *			
SS: JAO Details												
ODE Required	27				31				31			

\* PASA Employees include 1 Regional PASA

**TABLE VIII**

**OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY**

	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	1,214.8	20.0	60.7	1,599.1	24.0	66.6	1,685.9	27.3	61.8
FN Direct Hire	95.8	14.0	6.8	182.0	15.0	12.1	297.9	30.0	9.9
US Contract Pers.	50.8	4.9	10.4	36.0	2.0	18.0	81.9	3.0	27.3
FN Contract Pers.	101.3	15.9	6.4	30.0	2.0	15.0	38.1	2.0	19.1
Housing Expense	352.9	20.0	17.7	566.8	24.0	23.6	700.4	26.0	26.9
Office Operations	1,045.8	XX	XX	1,308.6	XX	XX	1,501.3	XX	XX
Total Budget	2,861.4	XXX	XXX	3,722.5	XX	XX	4,305.5	XX	XX
Mission Allotment	1,600.0	XXX	XXX	2,305.0	XX	XX	2,785.8	XX	XX
FAAS	335.9	XXX	XXX	308.4	XX	XX	300.1	XX	XX
Trust Fund	67.8	XXX	XXX		XX	XX		XX	XX

**COST SUMMARIES**

US Direct Hire

FN Direct Hire

US Contract Pers.

FN Contract Pers.

Housing Expense

Office Operations

Total Budget

Mission Allotment

FAAS

Trust Fund

**TABLE VIII**

	FY 1982 MINIMUM		FY 1982 CURRENT		FY 1982 AAPL				
	(\$000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(5000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
<b>COST SUMMARIES</b>									
US Direct Hire	1,390.3	24.0	57.9	1,647.1	28.0	58.8	1,647.1	28.0	58.8
FN Direct Hire	152.0	15.0	10.1	327.7	30.0	10.9	327.7	30.0	10.9
US Contract Pers.	57.8	2.0	28.9	90.0	3.0	30.0	90.0	3.0	30.0
FN Contract Pers.	34.4	1.0	34.4	43.2	2.0	21.6	43.2	2.0	21.6
Housing Expense	693.6	24.0	28.9	793.4	27.0	29.4	793.4	27.0	29.4
Office Operations	1,694.1	XX	XX	1,660.5	XX	XX	1,660.5	XX	XX
Total Budget	4,022.2	XX	XX	4,561.9	XX	XX	4,561.9	XX	XX
Mission Allotment	2,611.2	XX	XX	2,975.1	XX	XX	2,975.1	XX	XX
FAAS	354.1	XX	XX	354.1	XX	XX	354.1	XX	XX
Trust Fund		XX	XX		XX	XX		XX	XX

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982				AAPI				
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	Minimum		Current		USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	
<u>Executive Direction</u>													
Director	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Deputy Director	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Secretary	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Senior Chauffeur		1		1		1							1
Subtotal Executive Direction	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
<u>Program Planning</u>													
Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Deputy Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Assistant Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Program Economist	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Regional Development Officer - OMVS	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Assistant Program Officer - OMVS	1		1		1		1		1		1		
Program Assistant				1				1					1
Program Assistant				1				1					1
Translator/Interpreter				1				1					1
Assistant WID Officer				1				1					1
Program Assistant				1				1					1
Subtotal Program Planning	5	1	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	5	5	5

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982				FY 1982				
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	Minimum		Current		Minimum		Current		
				USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>Project Design</u>	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Design Division Chief	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Design Officer	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Engineer	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Human Resources Officer	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Secretary		1		1		1			1		1		1
Subtotal Project Design	4	1	4	1	4	1		4	1	4	1	4	1
<u>Project Implementation</u>													
Hydraulic Engineer Advisor - OMVS	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Regional FFP Officer	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Manager Agriculture	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Manager Agriculture	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Manager Agriculture	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Manager Agriculture - Casamance	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Agronomist	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Project Manager Livestock	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Regional Health Officer	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Regional Project Manager Crop Protection	1		1		1			1		1		1	
Environmentalist				1					1				1
Administrative Assistant													
Subtotal Project Design	8	0	11	1	8	0		11	1	11	1	11	1

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

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT, POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS												
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982				A.A.P.L.				
	USDR	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDK	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	
<u>Financial Management</u>													
Regional Controller	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Financial Analyst	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Budget and Accounts Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Chief Accountant		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Voucher Examiner		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Voucher Examiner		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Voucher Examiner		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accounting Technician		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accounting Technician		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accounting Technician		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Scheduling Clerk		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Administrative Technician		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accounting Clerk		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accountant		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Accountant		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Subtotal Financial Management	3	7	3	13	3	7	3	13	3	13	3	13	13
<u>Mission Support</u>													
Management Officer	1		1		1		1		1		1		1
Secretary		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Mail and Reproduction Supervisor		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Communication & Records Clerk		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Receptionist		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Chauffeur		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Driver		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Dispatcher		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Mechanic		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Mechanic		1		1		1		1		1		1	1
Subtotal Mission Support	1	5	1	9	1	5	1	9	1	9	1	9	9

POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982  
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS											
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982				AAPI			
					Minimum		Current		USDH		FNDH	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>Non Mission Specific</u>												
Project Support Officer			1				1				1	
Subtotal Non Mission Specific	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Cumulative Total	24	15	28	30	24	15	28	30	28	30	28	30

SENEGAL - Title I/III Narrative

Appropriation: PL-480 TITLE I/III

I. INTRODUCTION

A PL-480 Title III program was initiated in May 1980 which provides for the sale of \$7 million worth of rice each year for three years for a total of \$21 million. Extension of the program for an additional three years at \$10 million per year is anticipated. Rice is a staple foodgrain of Senegal's population; all urban-consumed rice is imported, and rice imports constitute a continuous balance of payment problem. The local currency generated from the sale of Title III commodities will be divided among six projects and policy studies designed to improve food production and marketing, reduce food deficits, and improve the life of the rural majority.

II. HOW TITLE III RESOURCES ARE INTEGRATED WITH CDSS BASIC HUMAN NEEDS STRATEGY AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS TITLE III WILL ADDRESS.

In assisting Senegal to deal with the more serious constraints to development, U.S. development assistance pursues a strategy which places major emphasis on equity assistance to the rural poor by developing the agricultural base and the rural developmental infrastructures which support it. This strategy supports the GOS long-term goals which are outlined in the Senegal FY 82 CDSS, page 23.

The long-range objectives of the U.S. program in Senegal can be summarized as follows:

1. Assist the GOS to increase food production and to reduce its dependence on imported foodgrains.
2. Assist in rural development and provision of social services.
3. Assist in the protection and regeneration of the natural resource base.

The justification for these long-range objectives are found in the FY 82 CDSS commencing page 45. A description and cost estimate for the specific Title III development effort addressing these objectives are as follows:

a. Agricultural Policy Studies:

To provide systematic fact-finding and analysis to Senegalese policy makers on the most urgent agricultural development questions in the areas of price, market and agricultural investment policy. Methodology

will include literature reviews, identification of additional research required, development of models, and case studies.

b. Local Cooperative Storage:

To stock agricultural inputs of seed, fertilizer, and equipment and to provide short term storage for grain purchased from farmers; small 200 MT warehouses will be constructed at 100 village cooperative centers.

c. Decentralization of Research:

To relate agriculture research to problems encountered in increasing food production, and to improve communication and cooperation between research staff and extension personnel, Title III local currencies will help to implement a 1978 IADS (International Agro. Dev. Service) recommendation to decentralize research by ecological regions. Title III funds will be used to develop four regional research centers and one experimental station.

d. Rural Technical Schools:

To improve the training of mid-level agricultural technicians to staff the regional agricultural development agencies (SAED, SODEVA, SODEFITEX, SOMIVAC, and SODESP), and thus to alleviate one of the primary constraints to increased agricultural production, Title III funds will help to upgrade the facilities and to improve the curricula at the National School for Rural Technical Personnel (ENCR) and the National School for Applied Economics (ENEA).

e. Reforestation and Dune Fixation:

Title III local currency will be used to plant trees in a 250 meter deep strip for a distance of 73 kilometers in the Niayes area between Dakar and St. Louis and thereby stabilize sand dunes which threaten 9,600 hectares of fertile land supporting vegetable and fruit crops worth \$330 per year for 9,000 people or \$3 million per year.

f. Development Fund for Rural/Agricultural Activities:

Title III funds will support locally conceived development projects to conserve the natural resource base and improve food production, processing, distribution and marketing to increase indigenous cereals production and consumption, and to reduce cereals imports.

g. Program Management:

Administrative cost of the Secretariate supporting the Management Commission.

Table I provides a cost summary of the projects being proposed for financing under the Title III program.

### III. THE COUNTRY'S ABILITY TO FEED ITS PEOPLE

Table II shows the net production of millet/sorghum, rice, and maize; commercial imports of wheat and rice; and donated grains for the past seven years. It illustrates the dependency on food imports; rice and wheat imports have averaged 301,000 MT over the past seven years. Assuming a consumption level at 180 Kgs per person per year, and apportioning the population between rural and urban, the 1978 rural population of Senegal would have consumed 597,000 MT and the urban population 310,000 MT. Thus, the parallel between urban cereal requirements and actual cereal commercial imports is clear. Of the approximately 300,000 metric tons annual food imports, rice constitutes approximately 200,000 and the balance is wheat.

Table III projects the supply and demand of rice for urban populations highlighting the relative role of imported and domestic rice. The table emphasizes that rice imports can be reduced only to the extent domestic production can provide surpluses for urban consumption. Increased rice production is clearly one objective of the GOS rural development policy; ongoing USAID projects promote this goal, and the new projects supported by Title III local currency generations will further contribute to reducing cereals imports. The constraints to this effort are discussed hereafter.

### IV. PRIORITY ACCORDED TO FOOD SELF-RELIANCE AND PROGRESS AND COMMITMENT TOWARDS EQUITABLE GROWTH BY GOS

"In the aftermath of the Sahelian droughts, Senegalese planners and officials faced the reality of the impossibility of further developing their society without significant growth of the economy, particularly the rural sector. A number of basic policies have been undertaken by the GOS to generate greater and more equitable growth in the country. These policies have not been formalized in any particular plan or heralded in any particular proclamation. They have, however, resulted in a series of interrelated actions that, taken as a whole, represents a significant shift from the previous policies tending to favor the urban sector". (FY 1981 CDSS page 24). These actions can be grouped under the following four major headings:

1. Redressing the imbalance between rural and urban sectors including increased farm prices and reduced subsidies for urban food consumers, increased food production and reduced dependency on food imports.

2. Decentralization and local participation in development including organization of regional development agencies and regional research.

3. Improving education for the poor majority including education for women.

4. Increasing rural health care and introducing family planning.

The details of these policies are found in the FY 1981 CDSS, pages 24-33.

#### V. STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING CONSTRAINTS

The annual import of 25,000 MT Title III rice for the next three years will not encounter storage, distribution, and marketing problems, nor will it constitute a disincentive to production.

##### (a) Storage and Handling

The Title III program will not add significantly to the aggregate level of annual rice imports because the imported rice is consumed in urban areas, where storage already exists; and the GOS spreads its imported rice purchases and deliveries over the entire year so as not to tax storage facilities.

##### (b) Marketing

The principal rice production areas of Senegal are found in the more remote regions of the country; not more than 5% of Senegal's rice production is consumed outside the area in which it is grown; 60-70% of imports supply the greater Dakar area and imported rice represents about 50% of the balance of payment deficit. The Title III local currency projects and existing USAID programs address, among others, the problem of improving efficiency of domestic rice production. Title III rice imports will not create disincentives to local production as the GOS follows its stated plan to (1) maintain the domestic price of rice while increasing domestic purchases and (2) either reduces commercial rice imports in proportion to increased domestic production or does not appreciably increase rice imports.

TABLE I

Summary Budget, PL-480 Title III

SENEGAL FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (\$000)

I. Approximate Generations:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$21,000
II. Use by Projects:				
1. Agricultural Policy Studies	300	300	300	900
2. Local Cooperative Storage	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
3. Decentralization of Research	1,520	1,520	1,710	4,750
4. Rural Technical Schools	900	900	240	2,040
5. Reforestation and Dune Fixation	2,080	2,180	2,650	6,910
6. Development Fund for Rural/ Agricultural Activities	-	1,000	1,000	2,000
Sub-total	6,800	6,900	6,900	20,600
Program Management	200	100	100	400
TOTAL	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$21,000

TABLE II

SOURCES OF CEREALS SUPPLY

(000's MT)

Year	Net Pro- duction	Imports Rice, Wheat	Donated Grains	Total Supply	Req. at 180 Kg/yr	Difference
72/73	553	297	126	976	841	+ 135
73/74	298	293	132	723	864	- 141
74/75	467	204	42	713	887	- 174
75/76	731	355	59	1,145	910	+ 235
76/77	606	331	50	1,077	933	+ 144
77/78	544	331	140	1,015	958	+ 57
78/79	824	300	-	1,124	982	+ 142

T A B L E III

Urban Supply and Demand for Rice

	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
1. Urban Demand Incr. 3.5%/yr	210	217	225	233	241	249	258	267	276
2. Domestic Production-MILLED Incr. at 8.2% commencing 79/80 -PADDY	87 (134)A	73 (112)A	83 (127)A	89 (137)	96 (148)	104 (160)	112 (173)	122 (187)	131 (202)
3. Seed and Waste 10%	8	7	8	9	10	10	11	12	13
4. Avail. for Consumption	79	66	75	80	86	94	101	110	118
5. - Rural Demand 95% available	75	63	71	76	82	90	96	105	112
6. - Urban (residual) 5% available	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
7. Import Requirements (1-6)	206 (218)A	214 (206)A	221	229	237	245	253	262	270
8. Of Which PL-480 Title III					(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)	(25)

ASSUMPTIONS: 1 - Rural Demand (a) 80% is auto consumed; (b) 15% goes to local market;  
(c) only 5% reaches urban market.

2 - Domestic production (paddy) - increases 8.2% per year from 1978/79 actual of 127,000;  
- reaches 160,000 MT 1981/82.

3 - Urban demand increases 3.5% per year from 1976/77.

4 - Paddy to rice at 65%; feed, seed and waste is 10%.

A: Actual

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI  
Country: P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS  
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1980			Estimated FY 1981			Projected FY 1982		
	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1981 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1982 \$ MT	Agreement \$ MT	Shipments \$ MT	Carry into FY 1983 \$ MT
<u>Title I</u>									
<u>Total</u>									
Of which <u>Title III</u>									
RICE	7 18	7 18	- -	7 23	7 23	- -	7 23	7 23	- -
<u>Total</u>									

COMMENT: Agreement signed 5/16/80 provides \$7 million annually for 3 years. Cost per metric ton is estimated at \$388 in FY 80 and \$300 in FY 81 and FY 82 because a higher portion of broken rice will be available in later years.

FY 82

SENEGAL - Title II Narrative

Appropriation: PL-480 TITLE II

I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

A. Maternal Child Health, constitutes 90% of Title II recipients; its objectives are: (1) to provide critical nutrients to the age group under six years and to mothers of child-bearing age; (2) to provide mothers with education to combat malnutrition and infection; (3) to reduce infant morbidity and mortality, lessen the rural family's expectation of infant death, and thus support family planning efforts by the GOS.

B. Food For Work, constitutes 7% of the Title II recipients; its objective is to provide food as a partial wage in projects designed to grow more food and to provide gainful employment for Senegal's rural unemployed.

C. Adult Health, constitutes 3% of the Title II recipients; its objective is to provide food relief to the aged and infirm who otherwise are unable to secure sufficient food.

II. RELATION TO CDSS

The CDSS describes four fundamental constraints to Senegal's equitable growth including deteriorated resource base, depleted energy resources, diminished land resources and inadequate health/nutrition and excessive population. Even with a USAID/GOS joint assessment currently underway and the FY 82 CDSS of necessity an interim strategy subject to correction in current months, "the overall purpose of the AID presence in Senegal will not change, namely to support and where necessary to supplement the GOS' own strategy to remove the major constraints to equitable growth in the rural areas." (CDSS p.36).

Concerning inadequate health/nutrition, children under 5 receive only 70-75% of needed calories; pregnant or lactating women receive only 80-85% of required calories; the population increases at more than 3% per year.

The Title II MCH program (a) attacks the synergistic effects of malnutrition and infection by improving the nutrition of mothers and children by providing approximately 50% of the minimum daily caloric requirements

and substantial protein, minerals and vitamins; and (b) provides mothers with knowledge about personal hygiene, sanitation, and infant care which reduces infant morbidity and mortality and reduces family expectation that 30-50% of infants will die before age five years; and (c) increases the mothers' knowledge about the use of nutritious local foods and how to prepare them for infant consumption, and (d) develops a receptivity for programs of family planning which will reduce the population growth rate.

The millet transformation project, described in detail elsewhere in this ABS, has a primary goal to reduce cereals imports with the beneficial consequences for the rural majority which this implies. One spin-off effect of the millet transformation would render millet in a form readily adaptable as a weaning food, thus reducing dependence upon U.S. Title II imports. Such reduced dependency is long over due in Senegal, as in other African countries, and is fully commensurate with AID's development objectives.

III. PRODUCTION DISINCENTIVES AND STORAGE

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

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

IV. RECIPIENTS

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

CATEGORY	FY 80 Authorized		FY 81 AER Request		FY 82 ABS	
	Recipients	%	Recipients	%	Recipients	%
MCH	198,000	89	200,500	91	216,000	90
FFW	17,000	8	14,500	6	17,000	7
Adult Health	6,000	3	6,000	3	7,000	3
TOTAL	221,000	100	221,000	100	240,000	100

V. COMMODITIES AND RATIONS

Soy fortified Cornmeal has been added to the commodities for FY 82 but the monthly per capita ration for FY 82 is the same as FY 81: MCH = 3.75 Kgs CSM and 3.75 SFSorghum Grits or Cornmeal; FFW = 11.0 Kgs SFCornmeal; Adult Health = 2.0 Kgs CSM and 9.0 Kgs SFCornmeal.

VI. MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMMING

Since 1974, USAID/Senegal has sought a GOS contribution of vegetable oil to the Title II program, but without success. The provision of vegetable oil would contribute significantly to improving the per capita caloric intake. Furthermore, USAID would view a GOS contribution of oil as a significant step towards reduced dependency on Title II imports and greater reliance on indigenous resources to support the MCH nutrition program. For this reason the USAID does not propose a multi-year program.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 216

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>216</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>9,720</u>	<u>3,966</u>
<u>108</u>	<u>SFS GRITS</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>1,298</u>
<u>108</u>	<u>SF CORNMEAL</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>1,361</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>			

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

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

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients \_\_\_\_\_

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

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 17

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>17</u>	<u>SF CORNMEAL</u>	<u>1,683</u>	<u>471</u>
<u>Total Food for Work</u>		<u>1,683</u>	<u>471</u>

E. Other (Specify).... ADULT HEALTH.....Total Recipients 7

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>7</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>68</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>SF CORNMEAL</u>	<u>756</u>	<u>212</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		<u>924</u>	<u>280</u>

GRAND TOTAL	CSM	9,888	4,034	
	SFSGRITS	4,860	1,298	
	SFCORNMEAL	7,299	2,044	
		22,047	7,376	240

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC

SENEGAL PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1982 - PL 480 - TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL PLAN

I. - ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Identification :

1. Name of Distributing Agency : Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference Inc.

Country : Republic of Senegal (Africa)

Date Submitted : May 5th, 1980

Counterparts : - Ministry of Plan and Cooperation, Dakar, Senegal  
- Ministry of Health, Dakar, Senegal  
- Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire, Dakar, Senegal

2. Agency Supervisory Staff :

- 1 - Mr. Norbert Clément, CRS-USCC Program Director, devoting full time to Title II Food Program activities
- 2 - Mr. Jacques Montouroy, CRS, Assistant Program Director
- 3 - Mrs Angélique Guèye, CRS, MCH Program Supervisor
- 4 - Mr. Niokhor M'Bengue, GOS, Assistant to CRS MCH Supervisor
- 5 - Miss Mouloussel Ba, CRS, Administrative Assistant to CRS MCH Supervisors
- 6 - Mr. Etienne Cisse, CRS, Shipping Manager
- 7 - Mr. Atou Malick Diaw, CRS, Administrative Assistant to CRS MCH Supervisors
- 8 - Mr. Léopold Dior, CRS, End Use Checker
- 9 - Mr. Mathias Waly Sarr, CRS, End Use Checker

FIELD SUPERVISORS

Cap Vert Region :

- 10 - Mr. Babacar Sarr, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program

Thies Region :

- 11 - Mr. Benoit Diene, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program

Diourbel Region :

- 12 - Mr. Samba Sali N'Diaye, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program
- 13 - Mr. Souleymane Wele, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Diourbel
- 14 - Mr. Mamadou Sourang Dione, GOS District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Bambey
- 15 - Mr. Karomo Cisse, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de M'Backé

Louga Region :

- 16 - Mr. Aly Fall, GOS Regional Coordinator, MCH Program
- 17 - Mr. Alioune Sylla, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Linguère

Fleuve Region :

- 18 - Mr. Amadou Yamar Thioub, GOS Regional Coordinator, MCH Program
- 19 - Mr. El Hadji Seck, GOS, District Supervisor MCH Program, Département de Dagana
- 20 - Mr. Ibrahima Kébé, GOS District Supervisor MCH Program, Département de Podor
- 21 - Mr. Abdourahmane Diagne, GOS, District Supervisor MCH Program, Département de Matam

Sine Saloum Region :

- 22 - Mr. Yankhoba Sow, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program

Senegal Oriental Region :

- 23 - Mr. Momath Niang, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program
- 24 - Mr. Hamady Fofana, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Bakel

Casamance Region :

- 25 - Mr. Abdoulaye Sangare, GOS, Regional Coordinator, MCH Program
- 26 - Mrs Fatoumata Sagna née Sjiba, GOS, District Supervisor MCH Program, Département d'Oussouye
- 27 - Mr. Matar Coly, GOS, District Supervisor MCH Program, Département de Sédhiou
- 28 - Mr. Babacar Diop, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Bignona
- 29 - Mr. Moise Diatta, GOS, District Supervisor, MCH Program, Département de Kolda

## B. Agency Agreements :

1. CRS-USCC has written Agreements with the GOS ; the original general Agreement was signed on August 18, 1960 and renewed on May 23, 1973. The MCH Program is covered by a specific Agreement signed on the 5th of January 1973. The Ministry of Plan and Cooperation acts as primary coordination point while the Ministry of Health and the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire are our liaison at the operational level.
2. CRS-USCC does not operate under a "Blanket" Agreement between the GOS and the US Government.
3. The Agency Agreements referred to in paragraph B.1, provide for duty-free entry of the PL - 480 - Title II - Food and other supplies ; they stipulate also that the GOS bears the cost of port charges, handling, warehousing and inland transport of these commodities.

CRS-USCC enjoys complete freedom of action to carry out the supervisory responsibilities of the Title II-Food-Program.

The GOS has, up to now, provided good program publicity.

The Host Government and recipient centers permit inspection of food in storage examination of records relating to PL 480 Title II Food, audits and end-use checks by US Government officials and CRS-USCC personnel concerned.

## C. Area-Scope Conditions of Operations :

1. The CRS-USCC program is country-wide.

Plans for FY '82 are to continue the expansion of the MCH Program throughout the country.

2. Distribution methods utilized in making food available to each category of recipients, will follow the outline given in Section II,B below.
3. Under the terms of the above-mentioned agreements, the GOS admits free of all duties and taxes, the relief supplies and provides major storage facilities in Dakar. An annual GOS budget covers the cost of port charges, customs formalities, storage in Dakar and inland transport from Dakar to principal distribution centers. These services are carried out by, the "Transit Administratif" and SOCPAO, Clearing and Forwarding Agents, and truckers under contract with GOS, which up to now, have used the services of SACICA.

During the past six years, Senegal was exposed, for the first time, to large multi-donors food aid, this aid included, in many cases, direct financial assistance by the donors for the payment of port charges and inland transport. To supervise these operations, the GOS established a special Office, the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire; this Office handles the budget allocated and the logistical aspect of the food aid programs.

4. Regular meetings with the GOS Ministry of Health, US Government Regional Food For Peace Officer, the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire and the WFP Representatives, serve as a mean to attempt avoiding duplicate distribution or conflicting programs.

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits :

- a. Once the shipping documents are received from CRS/NY, CRS/Senegal opens a file for that particular shipment. The original Bill of Lading is endorsed by the Program Director and sent to the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire (CAA), which then gives instructions to the Transit Administratif, to undertake the necessary customs formalities. Attached to this letter are the endorsed Bills of Lading and a photocopy of the Ministry of Finance's letter of annual exoneration.
- b. At the same time, CRS/Senegal writes a letter to SOCOFAO, Agents of the Geneva based Surveyor, Société Générale de Surveillance (S.G.S.), asking them to perform ex-ship's tackle surveys.
- c. CRS/Senegal enters the date of each Bill of Lading in a Shipping Ledger.
- d. Transit Administratif requests the Customs the "Bon à Enlever Douanes" and prepares the "Requisition"; these documents are then given to the CAA, which in turn asks the Ship's Agent the "Bon à enlever Cie"
- e. The C.A.A. gives SOCOFAO, the "Bon à Enlever Douanes" and the "Bon à Enlever Cie" together with the "Ordre d'Enlèvement et de Mise en Magasin CIED", that is the order to remove the consignment from the Port-Shed to the CIED warehouse.
- f. The CIED warehouse sends then to CRS/Senegal a "Bulletin de Réception", for each entry of part of a whole consignment, a copy of the "Bulletin de Livraison" for each withdrawal made against a particular consignment, and finally, a Monthly Inventory Records, which is reconciled by the CRS Shipping Manager.

While the above takes place, CRS prepares the waybills for the recipient centers; these documents are signed by the Director of CRS and forwarded, afterwards, to the Ministry of Social Affairs, for signature for the MCH centers and the Adult Health Cases, or the Ministry of Rural Development, for the Food-For-Work category.

The transport of the commodities from the CIED warehouse to the recipient centers, is done by truckers under contract with the GOS.

When food is dispatched from the CIED warehouse and is received by the recipient centers, CRS receives a signed receipt from the centers, acknowledging the receipt of the commodities, through truck drivers.

The above described procedures show that the Clearing and Forwarding Agents maintain a complete accountability system, from the time the commodities arrive at the port, until they leave the central warehouse in Dakar ; CRS keeps a flow chart on the movement of food by in and out. The CIED warehouse sends to CRS a monthly report on stock on hand, which is checked against CRS control. Physical inventory is taken once a month. Recipient centers maintain distribution records and are asked to report monthly on the stock situation to CRS/Senegal. Records are retained in accordance with current regulations.

The receipting system outlined above, serves as the basis for reporting losses, which are processed in accordance with AID and CRS regulations.

E. Port Facilities - Practices :

1. Offloading facilities at the port of Dakar have been so far satisfactory.
2. Duty-free entry requirements present no special problem at this time.
3. Cargo surveys are conducted by the Société Générale de Surveillance, an accredited independent surveyor.
4. Port charges other than duty-free entry present no problem at this time.

F. Storage Facilities :

1. The CIED warehouse provides common dry storage ; it is spacious, adequately lighted and ventilated, clean, waterproof; sufficient aisles are maintained for ease of handling of the food and there is sufficient security to protect the Title II commodities.
2. Acceptable storage facilities are available. Over the last five Fiscal Years, the tonnage of P.L. 480 Title II commodities augmented significantly : 4,489 MT in FY 76, 7,957 MT in FY 77, 17,472 MT in FY 78 and 20,619 in FY 79. 18,914 MT will be received under FY 81. Storage space has been made available to accommodate the increased tonnage.

The existence of warehousing facilities is one of the prerequisites of CRS/Senegal before the granting of food aid to a particular center.

3. CRS retains control of food in storage.

G. Inland Transportation :

Paved roads link Dakar with most of the major distribution centers and are thus used by the trucks. Some sub-centers are reached by secondary or dirt roads or sometimes by pirogues.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repacking

No processing, reprocessing or repacking is contemplated.

I. Financing :

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

<u>Resources</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>Estimated Amount (US \$)</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Staff at MCH centers	GOS	1,028,571	Implementation of MCH Program
Staff for Regional Supervision	GOS	54,857	Supervision of Program
Inland and Storage in Dakar	GOS	1,554,285	Storage & Inland transport
Mothers contributions	Mothers at MCH centers	360,894	Basic equipment and supplies to MCH centers
Administration	CRS	120,000	Management of Program
Cars & Mopeds	CRS	45,238	Supervision of Program
Scales, weight charts	CRS & Mothers	40,866	Growth Surveillance System
		<u>3,204,711</u>	

(X) Estimates for FY' 79 Program

In addition to the above, CRS negotiated with AID the granting of \$ 230,000 under an AID Generic Grant for a three year period (FY 79, 80, 81) to provide added support to the program ; CRS will contribute about \$ 97,000 additional during the same time frame.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computations of Food Requirements

1. CSM is programmed for the high priority MCH Feeding and also for Adult Health cases.
2. Sorghum grits is programmed for Maternal Child Health Mothers and children, Food-For-Work workers and dependents and Adult Health Cases, for a period of six months, while Soy Fortified Cornmeal will be distributed the remaining six months.
3. Vegetable oil is being requested for Maternal Child Health Mothers because it provides extra calories and helps combat vitamin A and D deficiencies, However, the I.S.C. has been unable to approve vegetable oil for Senegal, on the ground that Senegal principal export is vegetable oil.

The above commodities have all been in use for some time in Senegal and are acceptable to the local people.

Nutritional requirements are set on the basis of AID nutritional guidelines, advice from the CRS Regional Nutrition Office, and observations made by the MCH Supervisors during their in-country travels.

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

### K. Program Publicity :

1. Recipients are given verbal and written information relating to the source of the foods, program requirements and the preparation of the foods.
2. Publicity about the food program appears quite often in the local newspapers.
3. An intra-country leaflet, giving information about the source of commodities, program requirements and use of Title II Food is distributed to the recipient centers.
4. Identification cards or food chits are not used ; weight charts are used instead.

### L. Estimate Program Duration :

Many factors justify the continuation for an indefinite period of time, of the CRS Title II Food Program :

- a. Senegal is listed among the least developed countries. Consequently, MCH and economic/community development could benefit from this program for an extended period of time.
- b. Despite efforts made, Senegal has been, under normal climatic conditions, unable to meet all its food needs, although this is a goal persistently pursued by the planners of the country. Until this goal is reached, outside food aid will likely be required.
- c. Senegal has not significantly recovered from the successive Sahel drought situations which affected it 10 years out of the 19 that elapsed since Independence.

## II. - PLANS OF OPERATION FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROJECTS

### A. Maternal Child Health Mothers :

The fifth Development Plan of Senegal (1977 - 1981) sets as one of its objectives, the improvement of the food and nutritional status of the so-called vulnerable groups, within the framework of a general effort to ensure a better position of women within the economic and social development of the country. MCH comprises 83,000 mothers of child bearing age that will be assisted through existing MCH centers. They will receive CSM, Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits, or Soy Fortified Cornmeal, and Vegetable oil.

### B. Maternal Child Health-Children

The fourth Development Plan of Senegal indicated that : "Malnutrition, combined with infectious child diseases, is one of the most important factors influencing mortality at young age and its incidence on the later development of children, is heavy with consequences. It is linked with

a poor education of mothers and manifests itself at weaning time particularly in the suburban zones".

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

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

The Catholic Relief Services US-CC program is particularly geared towards the priority need of tackling malnutrition : 89.57 % of its beneficiaries are pre-school age children, assisted through various health centers and this program is expected to reach during FY' 82 about 10,19% of the total population of children of this age group.

The CRS/Senegal Maternal Child Health Program consists in advising, promoting, sponsoring and carrying out viable measures and activities, aimed at maintaining adequate growth of the pre-school age children. Such activities are intended to be complementary to other current medical and socio-economic programs, operated at the level of the family and of the community, by governmental or other agencies. The program aims at orienting existing programs and activities of Child Health, towards the priority need of the pre-school child, that is, the need of adequate nutrition.

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

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

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

- a) A minimum physical examination of the child consisting of :
  - i) accurate body weight
  - ii) proper body weight recording on the special Growth Chart owned by the child's family
  - iii) interpretation of the weight curve.
- b) Informing the child's mother of the conclusion of the examination, discussing with her the nutritional and general health progress of the child, instructing her on pertinent problems of child nutrition and health.

- c. Complementing individual instruction with group lessons, discussions and food demonstrations emphasizing the use of locally grown food; Major importance is placed upon education and advice to the mothers to improve their nutritional environment.

The Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Program is carried out at the present time, in 412 government centers and 23 private centers. It is coordinated by the CRS MCH Supervisor (a Senegalese trained nutritionist); she is assisted by 20 Regional and District Coordinators as specified in page 1, para. 2 of the present Plan

In 1978, in the Fleuve Region, the individual Illesha weight chart was replaced by a Growth Surveillance System. The Growth Surveillance System consists of two sets of graphic representation of the growth of children. The first set, the Master Chart, gives a graphic representation of the weight against age of whole groups of children. The same group of children is assessed at regular intervals, through the Master Chart. Thus a series of longitudinal follow-up of whole groups is built.

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

The Growth Surveillance System has now been adopted in the Louga, Casamance and part of the Senegal Oriental Regions ; a presentation of it was made in the other four Regions of the country, during a series of seminars held by CRS/Senegal. Most of the Head Regional Doctors have in principle agreed to test it.

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

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

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

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

One of the goals of the CRS/Senegal Food and Nutrition Program is to "increase awareness of participating mothers in basic child care and nutrition needs".

During Fiscal Year 80, a series of four booklets on Nutrition and Hygiene was bought and distributed to each center. Furthermore, to explore the possibility of designing an educational program, CRS/Senegal has formed a small Commission of which members are the most experienced Regional Coordinators : Fleuve, Sine Saloum and Cap Vert, with three objectives in mind :

a) Identify what is being produced and used locally in terms of educational materials in Health and Nutrition.

b) Design a program of Health and Nutrition specifically intended to serve the needs of the MCH centers in the country.

c) Once the materials have been produced, to devise and implement plans for the training in mass education of those in charge of the MCH centers.

The Commission has begun its work which is expected to last about six months. To free the Heads of the centers from non technical activities and thus allow them to devote more time to the educational component of the program. CRS/Senegal has advised the MCH centers to hire helpers selected from within the community in which the centers are operating. These helpers will be paid partially with funds derived from the mothers contribution, according to the following scale :

- from 0 to 19 children per session		100	CFA francs
- from 20 to 29	" "	200	" "
- from 30 to 39	" "	300	" "
- from 40 to 49	" "	400	" "
- above 50		500	" "

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

#### C. Food-For-Work (12,000 Workers)

It is our desire to improve the developmental impact of the food for work projects and to integrate Title II food with other developmental efforts. Particularly in the normally food deficit areas of Senegal, the utilization of underemployed and seasonal unemployed labor in food for work projects designed to increase food production, represents a high priority in the use of food. Consequently, CRS will work closely with USAID in FY' 82 to support with Food-For-Work. Examples of work to be done include construction of dikes and canals, terracing and clearing of land.

#### D. Food-For-Work (Dependents)

Sorghum grits are programmed for an average of 7,000

#### E. Adult Health Cases

CSM and Sorghum grits and Soy Fortified Cornmeal on an alternative basis will be distributed to 6,000.

The beneficiaries are lepers, patient in hospitals whose families are unable to support. Other beneficiaries will be the victims of natural disasters, such as floods or bush fires.

The cases of lepers are brought to the attention of CRS through the "Service des Grandes Endémies" of the "Ministry of Health and distributions made.

Natural disasters are notified by the local Prefects or Governors to the Ministry of Interior ; distributions are made by the Prefects who also prepare a distribution report.

## RESUME

a) The Mother/Child Health Program is based on an Agreement between CRS and the GOS (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) dated January 5th, 1973 to expand the program under the guidance of BANAS.

The Food-For-Work activities are associated with projects where local government community development workers and, in many cases agricultural extension workers, are encouraging new or expanded planting techniques or village hygiene goals.

b) The CRS Program, by operating primarily in association with local government departments, offers material and administrative support to projects that benefit the community concerned in the immediate future and the department itself on a long-term basis.

c) The MCH Feeding Program on a national basis is planned as explained above. In all areas where the MCH program is or will be operating, local government personnel are participating in the planning of the program, the training of the personnel, and the evaluation of the results.

The cooperation extends from the Chief Nutrition Advisor of the Ministry of Health, through the Chief Medical Officers in the Regions to the local government dispensary personnel.

The community developmental activities are coordinated with the local government.

d) Local financial contributions are increasing by enlisting more host government personnel in the operations. Phasing down of US food inputs will necessarily be slow because of the widespread malnutrition and infection existing among the vulnerable groups, characteristic of the Sahelian countries.

The proposed program does not constitute a disincentive to indigenous production. Senegal is chronically short of food which requires annual imports in excess of 300,000 metric tons. The Title II recipients received especially enriched foods not otherwise available in Senegal designed for mothers and infants to combat malnutrition in this vulnerable group. Food is a supplement to local foods produced and consumed by the families.

Project Title & Number IL 480 Title II Program ('82)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	THREAT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: the broader objective to which this project contributes</p> <p>Diminish the incidence of malnutrition in Senegal.</p> <p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Implement MCH Program to improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups throughout Senegal.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement</p> <p>Percentage decrease in disease incidence and mortality rate</p> <p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved:</p> <p>End-of-project status</p> <p>% Increase in body weight of participating children; noticeable change in family food-consumption patterns.</p>	<p>GOS statistics</p> <p>Growth Surveillance System; GRS and USAID surveys of participating mothers</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets continued availability of nutritional food supplements; eventual self-sufficiency of Senegal</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased coverage MCH target group</li> <li>2. Provide M.D.F. Intake to this</li> <li>3. Improve nutritional education and monitoring, financial assistance to supplement GOS support</li> </ol> <p>Inputs</p> <p>Foreign: GRS, GOS, USAID, Volags Caritas</p> <p>Material: PL 480 Title II Commodities, storage and distribution facilities (GOS) scales; trucks, GSS, vehicles (GRS), local foods</p> <p>Material: GRS budgets, AID General Grant, MCOs contributions, Mothers' contributions, GOS budget, (transport, etc.)</p>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 202,000</li> <li>2. 435</li> <li>3. According to AID guidelines</li> <li>4. Training seminars in all regions - G.S.S.</li> <li>5. See budget</li> </ol> <p>Implementation Target (type and quantity)</p> <p>According to MCH budget, AGRs, Plan of Work, and cash flow schedule.</p>	<p>Periodic inspection visits monthly food &amp; financial reports; master charts &amp; their analysis GOS reports; USAID monitoring; Regional Nutr. Office assessment</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs</p> <p>No change in GOS GRS-USAID priorities</p> <p>Assumptions for providing inputs</p> <p>-Continued Availability of PL 480 Title II Food Commodities</p> <p>- Continued availability of adequate financial resources</p> <p>- Continued availability of adequate personnel</p>

CRS/Senegal  
Food Requirement  
FY 82

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (A)

Commodity Rates (Kilos)

CATEGORIES	DURATION (months)	CSM	SFSG SF Cortmeal	VEG. OIL	TOTAL
MCH - Mothers	12	3.75	3.75	1	8.5
MCH - Children	12	3.75	3.75	0	7.5
FFW - Workers	8	0	11.00	0	11.00
FFW - Dependents	8	0	11.00	0	11.00
Adult Health Cases	12	2.00	9.00	0	11.00

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (B)  
COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS AND CCC VALUE

Categories	Number Recipients	% of Total	duration Month	\$ /MT		Oil Soy	Total weight in ton	Value in \$ US
				\$ 408/MT GSM 12 m.	\$ 267/MT Sorghum 6 m.			
MCH Mothers	94,000	39	12	4,230	2,115	1,128	9,588	4,005,105
MCH Children	122,000	51	12	5,490	2,745	-	10,980	3,741,435
FTW Workers	4,000	2	9	-	-	-	396	110,880
FTW Dependents	13,000	5	9	-	-	-	1,287	360,360
Adult Health Cases	7,000	3	12	168	-	-	924	280,224
Total	240,000	100	-	9,888	4,860	1,128	23,175	8,498,004
Réserve	-	10%	-	989	486	113	2,318	850,109
Grand Total	240,000	-	-	10,877	5,346	1,241	25,493	9,348,113
US \$ Value	-	-	-	4,437,816	1,427,382	1,234,795	9,348,113	9,348,113

CRS/Senegal  
 Distribution Centers  
 FY: 82

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (C)

FY 82 PROGRAM PLAN

Number of Centers/Distribution Points by Geographical Location

REGIONS OF SENEGAL

<u>PROGRAM CATEGORY</u>	<u>THIES</u>	<u>CAP VERT</u>	<u>DIOURBEL</u>	<u>LOUGA</u>	<u>FIEVE S.</u>	<u>SALOM S.</u>	<u>ORIENTAL</u>	<u>CASAMANCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
MCH	49	45	26	32	66	84	56	85	433
Day Care Centers		2							2

Food-For-Work (Workers)  
 The location of Food-For-Work projects cannot be readily specified in advance. However, in the past, more projects have been situated in the Regions of Diourbel and Thies than in the other Regions of Senegal.

Food-For Work (Dependents)

CRS/Senegal

FY'82

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (D)

PROJECTED COST OF FY'82 PROGRAM

<u>INPUTS</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>FROM</u>
P.L 480 Title II Food	7,436,308	52,57	USG
Ocean Freight	3,495,065	24,71	USG
Staff Center	1,080,000	7,64	GOS
Supervision	57,600	0,42	GOS
Inland Transport & Warehousing	1,512,573	10,69	GOS
Mothers Contributions	355,450	2,51	GOS
Administration	120,000	0,85	CRS
Cars - Mopeds	45,238	0,32	CRS
Scales - 11 Weight Charts GSS	40,866	0,29	CRS
	<u>14,143,100</u>	<u>100</u>	