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# Annual Budget Submission

## FY 1984

# GAMBIA



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June 1982

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

**FY 1984**

**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**USAID/GAMBIA**

**June, 1982**

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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

Country/Office THE GAMBIA

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD		
				1985	1986	1987
<b>SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</b>						
635-0202 SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT UNIT	-	350	-	-	-	-
635-0203 MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	901	2,199	-	-	-	-
635-0206 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE	2,629	-	-	-	-	-
635-0208 COOP DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	500	-	-	-	-	-
635-0215 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	320	-	-	-	-	-
635-0218 ALBERT MARKET RENOVATION	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MARKETING	-	-	3,500	3,000	3,500	7,000
635-0220 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	-	-	2,000	3,000	3,000	-
	4,350	3,549	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000
625-0929 P,M & R (NON-ADD)	25	90	50	50	50	50
625-9901 SELF-HELP (NON-ADD) (NON-BILATERAL)	106	110	110	110	110	110
625-0928.4 REGIONAL CROP PROTECTION	-	155	104	150	200	200
625-0928.4 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	20	30	30	36	-	-
625-0936.2 SAHEL MANPOWER DEV.	185	350	500	500	250	200
625-0940 SAHEL WATER DATA NET.						
625-0950 REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT						
<hr/>						
P.L. 480 TITLE II (NON-ADD)	690	693	4,775	4,700	4,700	4,700
VOLAG (CRS)	690	693	775	700	700	700
SEC. 206	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<hr/>						
<b>PERSONNEL</b>						
USDH*	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
FNDH	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

\*As AID/W aware, the Mission is one position over program for a total of seven-6.4 in FY 82.

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

Country/Office THE GAMBIA

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1982	FY 1983	FISCAL YEAR 1984	
635-0202 SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT UNIT	-	350	-	
635-0203 MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	901	2,199	-	
635-0206 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE	2,629	-	-	
635-0208 COOP DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	500	-	-	
635-0215 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	320	-	-	
635-0218 ALBERT MARKET RENOVATION	-	1,000	-	
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MARKETING	-	-	3,500	
635-0220 FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	-	-	2,000	
	<u>4,350</u>	<u>3,549</u>	<u>5,500</u>	
625-0929 P, M & R (NON-ADD)	25	90	90	
625-9906 SELF-HELP (NON-ADD) (NON-BILATERAL)	106	110	110	
625-0928.4 REGIONAL CROP PROTECTION II	-	155	104	
625-0928.4 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	20	30	30	
625-0936.2 SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	185	350	500	
625-0940 SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK				
625-0950 REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				
P.L. 480 TITLE II (NON-ADD)	690	693	4,700	
VOLAG (CRS)	690	693	700	
SEC. 206	-	-	4,000	

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Country/Office  
THE GAMBIA

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	O/L	OBLIGATION DATE		LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982		FY 1983		1984 APL.	FINDED TO MOYR	FY OBLIGATIONS				ITEM #
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBL	EXP	OBL	EXP			1985	1986	1987	FY08 YEAR	
635-0202	SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	FY 78	FY 83	2037287	1,076	-	200	350	300	-	9/85	-	-	-	-	-
635-0203	MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (PC)	G	FY 79	FY 83	6000900	4,169	901	1,300	2,199	1,200	-	9/85	-	-	-	-	-
635-0205	GAMBIA FORESTRY (PC)	G	FY 79	FY 79	15741575	1,140	-	300	-	640	-	9/84	-	-	-	-	-
635-0206	RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	FY 79	FY 82	47446744	3,858	2,629	500	-	3,500	-	9/85	-	-	-	-	-
635-0208	COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	G	FY 80	FY 82	483982	324	500	175	-	350	-	9/85	-	-	-	-	-
635-0215	TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	G	FY 80	FY 82*	531852	256	320	500	-	76	-	12/82	-	-	-	-	-
635-0217	INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RUPVO)	G	FY 81	FY 81	300300	300	-	50	-	200	-	3/84	-	-	-	-	-
635-0218	ALBERT MARKET RENOVATION	G	FY 83	FY 83	10001000	-	-	-	1,000	300	-	12/84	-	-	-	-	-
635-0219	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MARKETING	G	FY 84	FY 91	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	6/85	3,000	3,500	7,000	5,000	-
635-0220	FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (PC)	G	FY 84	FY 86	-	11,123	4,350	3,025	3,549	6,566	2,000	6/85	3,000	6,500	7,000	5,000	-

PROJECT TITLE: Forestry Management and Institutional Development

PROJECT NUMBER: 635-0220

DURATION: 1984 - 1989

FUNDING: \$8,000,000

PURPOSE: Protect and manage the range and forestry estate of the country.

PROBLEM: Nearly all of The Gambia was fairly heavily wooded and forested until the beginning of the 20th century. Clearing for agriculture was of limited extent and the long fallow periods that were involved did not lead to a depletion of the forest resources over the area which is now The Gambia.

However, with the six-fold increase of people and cattle since 1900, the forest resource has been heavily depleted. By 1968, based on an aerial survey of land cover, the forest was reduced to about 46% of the total land area, or 471,745 ha.

Although no reliable estimate of forest and woodlands has been completed since 1968, all indicators point toward continued pressure on the forest resource. These indicators include: increasing demands for forest products from the growth in population; increasing clearing of forest areas for shifting agriculture; continued damage of wooded areas as a result of uncontrolled fires started in order to prepare land for grazing and cultivation; soil dessication and wind and water erosion; and the area's increasing vulnerability to drought. Using the best available information, it appears that the forest resource in The Gambia will be dangerously diminished by the end of the century if the population continues to expand at the present rate of 2.8% per annum, if there is no increase in the rate of reforestation or natural forest regeneration, and if the estimated per capita wood consumption levels do not decline.

The Gambia has recognized the danger to its forest and range resources and is making an effort to respond. Evidence of this includes information gathering through components of the Mixed Farming Resources Management project such as the classification of land use and resources and the identification of new methods of developing and managing grazing and forage areas. In addition, a forest inventory is being conducted by the Federal Republic of Germany and a mangrove study has been carried out under the Gambia Forestry Project. Conservation steps have been taken through the development of the Soil and Water Management Unit project; the development of fuelwood plantations under the Gambia

Forestry Project; the banning of charcoal in July 1980; and the implementation of a pilot effort to develop efficient, wood-burning mud stoves for both rural and urban areas.

Notwithstanding the impressive interest the GOTG has shown in addressing the forestry problem and the efforts it has extended so far, it is obvious that its institutional resources are too limited to reverse the depletion trend without extensive and extended assistance. The Forestry Department lacks managerial and technical depth and thus the wherewithall to pull together the information and experience gained from the above activities to develop a modern conceptual approach to solving the problem. As a result, it is focussing its present efforts on the fuelwood plantations and forest reserves under its control rather than viewing and treating the country's forestry and range estate holistically. The Ministry of Water Resources and Environment, within which the Forestry Department is located, is relatively new and is still jelling, which adds to the GOTG managerial and technical difficulties in this area.

**PROPOSAL:** This project is intended to improve the Forestry Department's institutional capacity to develop a total forest and range resource conservation and development effort.

It would be designed to act upon the information and experience gained under the AID-funded and other donor funded projects noted above. It would add further information by providing for a wood consumption survey and more experimentation with fuelwood and woodstove development as an adjunct to the current AID-funded Forestry Project which is scheduled to end in FY 1984. Fire control would be a significant element as would both departmental and ministerial level managerial, technical and administrative improvements. If not already solved, it would permit further scientific study of the recently discovered disease attacking the mangrove trees and would develop and implement procedures for exploiting the dying trees for fuelwood and for replanting the affected areas.

It is anticipated that the private sector would be very much involved in the extraction of the diseased mangrove trees and in managed fuelwood production from all forests. Some 90% of The Gambia's energy need is met through wood burning and approximately 80% of all wood cut in the country is used for energy. It is estimated that the amount of fuelwood that could be extracted from the mangrove swamps would cover several years consumption at cost rates comparable to the current fuelwood markets. Properly handled, this could become a considerable economic boon as well as a significant easing of pressure on the natural range land.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the project would be the consumers of fuelwood, virtually the entire population, as well as farmers gaining from the forest related conservation of soil and water, and businesses involved in the fuelwood extraction.

GOTG entities would include the Ministries of Economic Planning and Industrial Development and Water Resources and Environment.

The Gambia  
FY 1984 ABS

PROJECT TITLE: Agricultural Research and Marketing

PROJECT NUMBER: 635-0219

DURATION: 1984 - 1994

LOP FUNDING: \$22,000,000

PURPOSE: Diversify agricultural sector production, improve farm market practices and identify and develop markets for new and traditional agricultural products.

PROBLEM: The Gambia's agriculture sector and economy as a whole has traditionally been dependent upon the production of rain-fed groundnuts. While millet, sorghum and some rice are produced, The Gambia is forced to use a substantial percentage of the foreign exchange it earns from the sale of groundnuts for food imports. The GOTG has set food self-sufficiency as its goal by the year 2000. To achieve this, it is proceeding on the construction of an anti-salinity barrage across the Gambia river to permit the use of fresh water behind the barrage for the development of 24 thousand hectares of irrigated rice. Meaningful production from the rice fields is not anticipated until the early 1990's. In the interim, the GOTG basically plans to try to improve its economy by concentrating on increasing the productivity of its traditional crops, primarily groundnuts. OAR/Banjul believes that these medium and long-term strategies are very risky. There are serious doubts, for example, of the rice scheme's economic feasibility. In addition, it is extraordinarily complex not only with respect to the construction of the barrage and attendant physical structures, but in terms of its social, political and environmental implications, as well. Groundnut production has decreased despite significant efforts in the GOTG's first five-year development plan. Part of this has been due to erratic rainfall, but there appear to be other factors involved as well. On top of this, the world price for groundnuts has been falling and the terms of trade worsening. Yet the key agricultural project in the second five-year plan, as presently constituted, is essentially a multiplication of the first effort on groundnuts.

PROPOSAL: Through this project OAR/Banjul proposes to encourage the GOTG to change its current agricultural sector policy to one of diversification wherein research would be conducted to determine what other kinds of crops could be economically grown within The Gambia's

socio-economic and environmental context e.g., alternate annual oil seeds, pulses, horticultural crops, etc. Research would also be directed towards high-value irrigated crops, such as varieties of fruits and vegetables, that might be applied in conjunction with the barrage plan. By the same token, efforts would be directed towards identifying both domestic and export markets, in Africa primarily, for both the new crops and those currently grown. The marketing research would include identifying means by which the products could be handled through the private sector including cooperatives, as opposed to the GOTG-controlled Gambia Produce Marketing Board.

Research would also be conducted on improved farm management such as extending farm activities throughout the year. Much of the data for the research would be coming from the socio-economic studies and land resource and classification work being carried out under the Mixed Farming and Gambia River Basin Development projects. Experience from the maize and livestock components of the Mixed Farming Project as well as information gathered under the Soil and Water Management Unit project would contribute significantly to the research effort.

The target group of the project would be the beneficiaries of the research, primarily dry-land farmers, and businesses involved in domestic and export marketing. The GOTG entities involved would be the Ministries of Economic Planning and Industrial Development; Agricultural and Natural Resources; and Water Resources and Environment.

THE GAMBIA  
FY 1984 ABS

NON-BILATERAL ACTIVITIES

<u>PROJECT NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE STARTED</u>	<u>TERMINAL DATE</u>	<u>RESPONSIBLE AID OFFICE</u>	<u>ANTICIPATED LOP COST (IN-COUNTRY)</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>
689-0410.6	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTER	1978	1982	AFR/RA	\$ 380,000	LOW
698-0398	STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS	1979	1982	REDSO/WA	UNKNOWN	MED
931-1918	MASS MEDIA/HEALTH PRACTICES	1981	1983	SET/ED	231,000	MED
AID/PHA/G-1101	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE TRAINING (PROJECT CONCERN)	1979	1982	FVA/PVC	300,000	MED
625-0012	GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	1981	1986	USAID/DAKAR	NOT COUNTRY SPECIFIC	HIGH
625-0940	SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK II	1982	1986	USAID/NIAMEY		MED
625-0936.2	SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM II	1983	1987	USAID/BANAKO	1,800,000	HIGH
625-0928	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	1982	1985	USAID/OUNGA	115,600	LOW
625-0928	REGIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	1983	1987	USAID/DAKAR	809,000	MED
625-0950	REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1982	1984		UNKNOWN	MED

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office			THE GAMBIA		
RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY		ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
	DESCRIPTION					INCR	CUM
1.	-	P.L. 480 TITLE II (SEC. 206)	N	G	SDP	(4,000)	-
2.	635-0219	AGRIC. RESEARCH AND MARKETING	N	G		3,500	3,500
3.	635-0220	FORESTRY MANAGEMENT AND INSTI-TUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	N	G		2,000	5,500
4.	-	P.L. 480 TITLE II (CRS)  (NON-BILATERAL)	O	G		(775)	5,500
1.	625-0012	GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	O	G			
2.	625-0936.2	SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	O	G			
3.	625-0928.4	REGIONAL CROP PROTECTION II	N	G			
4.	625-0940	SAHEL WATER DATA NETWORK	O	G			
5.	625-0950	REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	N	G			
6.	625-0928.4	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	N	G			

TABLE V NARRATIVE

The basic thrust of OAR/Banjul strategy in The Gambia is to institute change through agriculture policy reform. These reforms would include gradual elimination of rice subsidies, the restructuring of agriculture marketing practices away from government control and towards the private sector and the diversification of agriculture production.

There are socio-economic and political risks involved in these reforms, but the GOTG has indicated its willingness to begin. It is indeed remarkable and heartening that the government recognizes the need for fundamental change and has the fortitude to take the necessary steps.

To encourage the GOTG to maintain its resolve and help foster the reform, OAR/Banjul has marked the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program as its number one priority. OAR/Banjul proposes to import up to 10,000 metric tons of rice annually over the next three years to ease the severe pressures on The Gambia's balance of payments and to generate local currency for use in rural-oriented development projects, particularly those that would contribute to the agriculture diversification aspect of the AID strategy. Examples of L/C activities include: agro-industrial development for small farm implements; applied research on food crops in support of other AID-funded activities; small ruminant development for local meat consumption; development of food markets for the tourism industry; village systems for the control of range fires in support of other AID efforts; cooperatives training, etc.

OAR/Banjul's second-ranked project, Agricultural Research and Marketing, would be aimed at the diversification aspect of the AID strategy. While The Gambia has some on-going research in rice and maize, a concerted effort has never been attempted to experiment with other food crops and management systems, nor have comprehensive efforts been extended to examine domestic and other foreign markets for current products and those that might be developed. The project's emphasis would be on the practical and would thoroughly involve socio-economic and other data being generated under other AID-funded and other donor projects.

Forestry Management and Institutional Development is OAR/Banjul's third priority. AID has been the major donor in the forestry sector over the last three years through its Gambian Forestry project. Efforts up to now have been primarily directed towards helping the GOTG develop fuelwood plantations. Only limited technical assistance has been provided. As part of the diversification strategy, OAR/Banjul proposes

to undertake a comprehensive effort to significantly improve the GOTG's institutional capacity to enable it to greatly expand its current horizon to include the country's forest and range resource as a whole. The project would be designed to incorporate efforts extended under the above research project on farm systems to enable farmers to identify with the forest and range land as an integral part of their livelihood.

The P.L.480 Title II (CRS) activity is fourth. OAR/Banjul is planning to conduct a nutritional and economic impact study of this activity in late FY 1982 after which we will have a firmer handle on its real value. We expect then to examine how the project might be better oriented to more specifically support our overall strategy, particularly in relation to the proposed Section 206 program.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION - / 3 -

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982				FY 1983			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	484.8		359.5	6.4	587.6		396.1	7.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	72.3		-	4.2	67.5		-	5.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	234.2		-	XXXXX	177.5		-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	115.0		-	7.0	131.6		-	7.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	387.6		155.2	XXXXX	493.7		200.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	1,293.9		514.7	XXXXX	1,457.9		596.1	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	514.7			XXXXX	596.1			XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	779.2			XXXXX	861.8			XXXXX

As requested per State 132818, FY 1983 dollars funded currency costs are 389.7 thousand.  
Exchange rate is D2.12 = U.S.\$1.00.

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FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	603.3		405.7	7.0	603.3		405.7	7.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	72.6		-	4.0	72.6		-	4.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	140.3		-	XXXXX	140.3		-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	107.2		-	7.0	222.2		-	7.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	439.8		220.0	XXXXX	476.3		220.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	1,363.2		625.7	XXXXX	1,514.7		625.7	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	625.7			XXXXX	625.7			XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	737.5			XXXXX	889.0			XXXXX

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

FY 1984 PROPOSED

	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	603.3	-	405.7	7.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	72.6	-	-	4.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	140.3	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	222.2	-	-	7.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	476.3	-	220.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	1,514.7		625.7	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION	625.7	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	889.0	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

P.L. 480 NARRATIVE

The P.L. 480 Title II program is administered by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The program primarily consists of Maternal Child Health (MCH) recipients with some food for work and adult health. The pre-school program has been dropped due to the low number of participants.

The Government of The Gambia (GOTG) places primary responsibility for food aid coordination under the National CILSS Secretariat (Committee to Fight Sahelian Drought). The responsibility for food distribution and storage is with the food aid officer in the Ministry for Lands and Local Government.

In accordance with the ABS instructions for the PL-480 program, we have referred below to applicable sections of the FY 84 CDSS for information relevant to the program.

- (a) Nutrition deficiency problems  
(See pages            in CDSS)
- (b) Magnitude of food deficit  
(See pages            in CDSS)
- (c) GOTG priority for meeting food gap  
(See pages            in CDSS)

In July of 1981 the GOTG through the CILSS Secretariat requested a quadrupling of the CRS Title II MCH program from 30,000 to 120,000 recipients. This was based on a recommendation by an ad hoc committee established to review the CRS program, which consisted of members from CRS, the Department of Medical and Health and the Department of Community Development.

During ensuing OAR/Banjul-GOTG discussions on the recommendation, the final report was received on the AID audit of CRS program conducted in March 1981. The audit had five recommendations regarding outstanding claims, food commodity management and accountability. In view of the need to address these matters before the future of the program could be considered, the discussions on expansion were subsequently suspended. Moreover, as a result of the problems mentioned in the audit, the FY 82 program was not approved and a fifth quarter extension of FY 81 was requested by OAR/Banjul. In addition, the FY 82 levels for the CRS/Gambia program were reduced by 10% from 33,500 - 30,500 by AID/W.

The GOTG and CRS immediately requested a restoration of the 10% cut and OAR/Banjul advised that it would consider restoration only after all the audit recommendations were complied with.

Over the past year, OAR/Banjul, the GOTG, CRS and RFFPO/Dakar have worked out solutions for each of the recommendations. Four audit recommendations have been cleared and the one pending is awaiting the arrival of a shipment of commercial rice so that the GOTG can pay its outstanding claim with an equivalent value in rice. OAR/Banjul believes that an adequate food commodity management and accountability system is now in place. As a result of this progress, OAR/Banjul is now requesting a restoration of the 10% cut. Therefore the requested level for 1984 is equal to the 1981 level of 33,500 recipients.

OAR/Banjul wishes to review several aspects of its Title II Volag program. A study will be requested to (1) review the GOTG desire to quadruple the program to 20% of the total country population; (2) examine the nutritional impact of the program, in particular on the at-risk group; and (3) identify ways in which the program can have more impact on development in terms of OAR/Banjul strategy.

OAR/Banjul in FY 83 will bring a team to develop the design and PID for a Title II Section 206 program (see below). Until the OAR/Banjul has had an opportunity to review the potential of the section 206 program we will hold the Title II CRS program at the FY 81 level of 33,500 recipients and not request the increase to 40,000 that the CRS 1984 plan of operation calls for.

Both CRS and the GOTG have improved their capabilities over the past year. The present CRS staff is capable and a good management/accountability system is in operation. The GOTG has provided more than adequate storage space and the inland transport has been adequate.

As in the past the monitoring of the CRS/Gambia program will be carried out by an OAR/Banjul Project Manager with assistance and advice from the RFFPO/Dakar.

For 1984, OAR/Banjul is giving high priority to a Title II Section 206 program in order to generate local currency to carry out development projects in several areas but principally for increasing food production. The office is requesting up to 10,000 tons of rice annually for a government to government, non-emergency program over a 3 year period.

The GOTG has commercially imported approximately 29,000 tons of rice annually over the years 1977 - 1981. Local rice production has

averaged 19,500 tons over the same period. For 1981/82, some 27,100 tons were produced locally and 18,000 tons have been imported to date. There are approximately 10,000 tons in stock. Traditional rice sources have been Thailand and Burma. The gain in local rice production for 1981/82 is attributed to good rainfall. It is anticipated that commercial imports will have to be maintained at high levels for the foreseeable future.

Reference should be made to the Table V narrative and to the narrative on the proposed Agriculture Research and Marketing project for information on GOTG self-help measures and the tie-in of the 206 program with OAR/Banjul's overall strategy.

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Catholic Relief Services U.S.C.C.  
The Gambia Program  
Fiscal Year 1984 - PL 480 - Title II  
Plan of Operations

. Elements of Identification

A. Identification

1. Cooperating Sponsor: Catholic Relief Services

Country: The Republic of The Gambia

Date Submitted: June 1982

Counterparts:

Coordination: The President's Office - National CILSS Secretariate

Other: Ministry for Local Government and Lands  
Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Welfare  
Ministry of Education  
community groups and local voluntary agencies

2. American citizen representative: James W. McLaughlin

Supervisory staff

Name	Title
Mrs. J.A. N'Jie	food and nutrition program supervisor
Mr. L.B. Sarr	asst. food and nutrition program supervisor
Mr. M. Pierce	program assistant
Mr. B. Sambou	food and supplies officer
Mr. S. Cole	asst. food and supplies officer
Mrs. M. Wagenaar	oilseed promotion project coordinator
Miss P. Camara	oilseed project field officer
Mr. L. Manneh	mobile team fieldworker
Mrs. N. Sarr	mobile team fieldworker
Mrs. L. Thorpe	bookkeeper/administrative assistant
Mr. A. Jarju	food and nutrition program administrative assistant
Miss M. Touray	secretary

B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operation

Introduction

During FY 1981 extensive discussions concerning the CRS-sponsored food and nutrition program took place among CRS and relevant government ministries and departments. As a result of these discussions, CRS has a clear idea of what the Gambia government would like CRS to do with Title II resources during the next five years which, in short, is to expand its food and nutrition program considerably.

In FY 1984 CRS would like to expand the program from 30 to 40000 recipients. This will allow CRS to open the program in approximately 20 villages which will be selected from the more than 130 villages on the food and nutrition program waiting list.

CRS would also like to reinstitute its small seasonal food for work program for 200 workers and 800 dependents and continue its small adult health program for 500 destitute people. The Food and Nutrition Program - MCH mothers and children - 40000 recipients per month.

The largest and most popular of CRS-sponsored Title II programs in The Gambia is its food and nutrition program for mothers and their children under the age of five.

The program requires the full support of participating communities which, among other things, must provide a site for the program to be carried out, furnish a village warehouse for storing Title II commodities and select a person resident in the community to manage the program. The program managers, who are trained by CRS are usually teachers or community development assistants (local representatives of The Gambia's Community Development Department).

Most program managers have one or more assistants and are also given support by a village helper chosen by mothers and group leaders. (Recipients are broken into groups of 50 mothers and their children. The groups elect a group leader and an assistant group leader who are responsible for insuring that the group shows up at the center on the correct day and who assist in food distribution.)

The CRS-sponsored program is designed to improve or maintain the nutritional status of participating children. Mothers in return for the aid they receive in the form of Title II commodities, commit themselves to insuring that their children grow properly. As a means of monitoring this commitment, children are weighed monthly and their weight is recorded on individual and master growth surveillance charts. The former allows the mother to see if her child is maintaining proper growth; the latter gives a continuous reading of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable group in the community. Data from the charts are used by CRS and government for monitoring and planning purposes.

Mothers also receive individual consultation from program managers, listen to a lecture about nutrition or a health-related topic, view a food preparation demonstration and receive a ration of Title II commodities for themselves and their children (2kg of milk, 2kg of rice and 1kg of oil each).

Program managers also insure that participating childrens' immunization records are kept up to date and refer sick children to the nearest health center.

In FY 1982 CRS and the Medical and Health Department have been successfully experimenting in selected villages at integrating medical services with the food and nutrition program. This integration will continue to expand to other villages and CRS has also begun to make use of the new cadre of village health workers in program operations.

In addition to asking mothers to improve their childrens nutritional status by better dietary and sanitary practices CRS is also beginning <sup>to</sup> require participating mothers to engage in income generating activities.

One such activity is the CRS-sponsored oilseed promotion project carried out presently in five parts of The Gambia. In the project enrolled mothers are asked to grow sunflowers from which they obtain oil and high-protein cake. CRS has provided seeds, technical advise, and oil processing equipment to the villages and the results to date have been good.

The oilseeds project is quite popular and CRS will attempt to secure funds to expand it to additional food and nutrition program villages.

In addition to the oilseed project, CRS has also secured funds for a flour mill project for one food and nutrition village and hopes to get additional funds to expand this activity.

Other income generating activities such as rabbit raising and rice production are currently being looked into.

The CRS food and nutrition program is supervised by a Gambian public health nurse. Program sites are visited regularly (on the average of once every two months) by her and her assistant to insure that program requirements are being met. Also monthly reports and master charts submitted by program managers allow CRS to monitor the program and regular end-use checks by food and supplies staff insure proper food accountability at the center level.

Through interpretation of master chart data CRS and the Gambia government will be able to ascertain the impact of the program on the vulnerable group and determine if the objective of improving or maintaining the nutritional status of participating children is being achieved. Income generating projects will be evaluated also.

Lastly recognizing the increased difficulty in securing food supplies, CRS and the Gambia government are working together to insure that those children who are most in need benefit from the program. Selection of new recipients is made by the village development committee in coordination with the program manager and, whenever possible, health workers. Selection is based on socio-economic, medical and anthropometric criteria.

### Conclusion

CRS/The Gambia recently received draft guidance on the design of Title II programs to increase their development impact. A review of the draft guidelines and a review of the CRS food and nutrition program show that CRS in The Gambia has a Title II program designed to maximize development impact. CRS is: targeting its limited Title II resources to priority groups; making use of a well-designed growth surveillance system; including a nutrition education component in each program session; integrating the food and nutrition program with health services; requiring active participation of communities in program operations and income generating projects, conducting regular training sessions for program personnel, supervising regularly all program centers and receiving excellent support from The Gambia government.

3. Geographic Distribution

The food and nutrition program will benefit 40000 mothers and children in 105 villages throughout the Gambia. The other programs will also be national in coverage.

4. Distribution

Distribution for all categories of recipients will be done on a monthly basis.

5. Host Country Cooperation

The Government of The Gambia cooperates closely with CRS in overseeing Title II activities.

Coordination and planning of Title II programs is done in conjunction with the CILSS Secretariate in the President's Office. The CILSS secretary calls upon experts from relevant ministries e.g. Education, Local Government, Health to assist him in this exercise.

Two central warehouses and one regional warehouse are provided free of charge to CRS by the government.

The Ministry for Local Government is responsible for all inland transport of CRS commodities and has been effectively carrying out its transport work in cooperation with the CRS food and supplies office.

The Government of The Gambia affords duty-free entry to CRS goods and has amended the CRS country agreement to include a provision that it agrees to abide by USAID Regulation II.

6. Duplication

CRS is the only agency in The Gambia providing food aid for MCH recipients and adult health cases. The World Food Program supports a school feeding program and the German government through the Gambia Freedom from Hunger Campaign supports some food for work projects.

CRS maintains contact with these agencies to insure that no duplication of distribution occurs.

C. Control and Receipting

An independent survey of Title II commodities is conducted ex tackle of ship or ex truck if the goods are brought overland from the port of Dakar.

CRS personnel in coordination with employees of the Ministry for Local Government oversee the movement of goods from the port to the central warehouses or onto lighters for transport up-country. Goods coming from Dakar are delivered directly to the CRS warehouse.

A waybill is issued for each truck load or barge load of commodities. This is backed-up by a Gambian Port Authority gate pass which also lists the contents of each vehicle or lighter.

Quarterly distribution lists are prepared for food and nutrition and adult health centers. Food for work projects are supported only in the dry season and allocations are made on a project by project basis.

Food distributions based on the approved list are made by the CRS food and supplies office and each distribution is supported by a waybill endorsed by CRS and signed by the issuer, the conductor and the consignee. Copies of all original waybills are on file with CRS.

Tally cards for each commodity by packing list are maintained at the central warehouses. Physical inventories are conducted once a month with at least one CRS employee not involved in the CRS food program participating.

Tally cards are also maintained at the provincial warehouse in Basse and a physical inventory is conducted each month.

CRS maintains packing list files containing a control card, copies of the packing list and the bill of lading, relevant correspondence and a copy of the certificate of foreign receipt with supporting documentation e.g. survey report, outturn report, certificate of unfitness, certificate of disposal. The file also contains waybills from the port and a tally/reconciliation list.

CRS also maintains a master shipping ledger, separated stock control ledgers for each commodity, a center control ledger and a commodity loss ledger.

Distribution centers maintain tally cards for each commodity and submit monthly reports showing among other things food receipts and issues and number of recipients reached. Regular end-use checks are made by both food and nutrition program staff and food and supplies office staff to insure that the data being provided by centers is accurate.

CRS submits all reports and documents required by USAID for food program administration to USAID office in The Gambia. These are, in turn, forwarded to USAID/Washington.

D. Port Facilities - Practices

1. Off loading facilities at the port of Banjul are adequate to handle Title II food.
2. The Gambia government has no objections to independent surveys of Title II commodities being carried out.
3. Port charges present no problem.

1. In Country Storage and Transportation

1. Title II commodities are stored in warehouses at the port and CRS and the Ministry for Local Government expedite the movement of goods from the port to CRS warehouses.

The Gambia government provides two large central warehouse and one provincial warehouse to CRS. CRS has exclusive right of entry to these stores and finds them more than adequate for Title II needs.

Each food and nutrition program village provides a village store as part of its contribution to the program. Village stores are regularly inspected by CRS staff and if a store is found to be inadequate the program is suspended in the village.

2. CRS has experienced no difficulties in securing adequate inland transport from the Ministry for Local Government.

3. CRS retains control of Title II food while in transit and while it is stored.

2. Financing

Port charges, inland transport costs and warehousing are covered by The Government of The Gambia as stipulated in the CRS/Government of The Gambia agreement.

Financing of the administrative and support costs of the Title II program is done with CRS funds and with locally-generated revenue from recipient contributions. One third of the contributions stays in the villages to cover village operating costs (helpers salaries, food purchased for food demonstrations etc) and two thirds is returned to CRS and is used to defray costs of the food and nutrition program support (printing of growth surveillance charts, purchase of weight scales etc).

3. Acceptability of Available Foods

Non-fat dry milk, rice and oil are programed for MCH recipients; rice and oil for adult health and food for work.

CRS believes that from the standpoints of nutrition, commodity acceptability, storage and transport that the commodities selected are the best-suited Title II foods for The Gambia. The commodity choice and ration has been approved by CRS's medical director and has proved most popular with the recipient population in The Gambia. The commodity rates are as follows:

recipient	no. of recipients	operations	monthly ration			total recipients (metric tons)		
			NFDM	Rice	Milk	NFDM	Rice	Oil
MCH - child	24,000	12	2kg	2kg	1kg	576	576	288
MCH - mother	16,000	12	2kg	2kg	1kg	384	384	192
FFW - worker	200	8		20kg	1.2kg		32	2
FFW - dependents	800	8		7.5kg	.6kg		48	4
Adult Health	500	12		9.5kg	.5kg		57	3
					Total	960	1097	489

Total 2546 m.t.

4. Program Publicity

All program managers are trained by CRS in the course of the training (and latter in refresher courses, field visits by CRS staff and the CRS food and nutrition program newsletter) are informed of the source of the foods, program requirements and how to prepare Title II foods. They in turn pass this information on to recipients at monthly program sessions.

The CRS Title II program gets regular publicity in the local press and on radio. The food and nutrition program is very popular with rural Gambians and Gambia government officials and no factors which may adversely affect publicity are anticipated.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country GAMBIA

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 32,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>32,000</u>	<u>NEDM</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>84.5</u>
<u>32,000</u>	<u>RICE</u>	<u>768</u>	<u>310.3</u>
<u>32,000</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>316.8</u>
<b>Total MCH</b>		<b>1920</b>	<b>711.6</b>

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

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

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

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

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 1,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1000</u>	<u>RICE</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>32.3</u>
<u>1000</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5.0</u>
<b>Total Food for Work</b>		<b>86</b>	<b>37.3</b>

E. Other (Specify).....ADULT HEALTH.....Total Recipients 500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>500</u>	<u>RICE</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>23.0</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>VEGETABLE OIL</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2.5</u>
<b>Total Other</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>25.5</b>

II. Sponsor's Name \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL COMMODITIES 2066 774.4