UNCLASSIFIED

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1984

TOGO

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June 1982

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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FY 1984

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

USAID/TOGO

June, 1982

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COUNTRY PROGRAM RATIONALE : TOGO

A. ANALYSIS

(1) Economic/Financial Update

The Macro-economic and financial situation as described in the January 1981 Small Program Strategy Statement (SPSS) for Togo remains essentially unchanged. To keep within the very stringent financial guidelines set during debt rescheduling negotiations in 1981, the Government of Togo (GOT) has pledged to follow strict financial and fiscal constraints. Accordingly, the GOT has decided to implement the 1981-85 Development Plan in two tranches. The first will reflect the scarcity of financial resources during the period that debt servicing is expected to peak, i.e. 1983 (see Project Debt Service Table). The GOT hopes that implementation of the second tranche will require less restraints. A recent IBRD report (No. 34-16-TO) stated that "...great selectivity (for investment) will have to be applied and sectorial priorities adhered to, which was far from the case during the 1976-1980 Plan." The report further states, that "...Considering Togo's dependence on a single volatile mineral resource, in the immediate future priority should be given to ensuring the maintenance of a healthy phosphate industry. A longer term objective would be to diversify the economy for instance by tapping more of Togo's agricultural potential." The latter point made by the IBRD will be especially important when sectorial allocations are made between industry and transport versus agriculture and social services and between high priority/rapid returns projects or projects which impact on target

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groups. It is worth repeating that agriculture is where 80 percent of the population earns its living and where potential exists for increases in production and income. Fortunately, the GOT appears to have grasped the issues and has resolved to embark on sound development policies that will insure stabilization and continued economic health.

World Bank officials visiting Togo in May 1982 have held discussions with the GOT concerning the fiscal discipline necessary with respect to the World Bank's proposed stabilization package and resumption of the suspended IMF standby arrangement. Indications at this time are that agreement should be reached shortly for moving ahead with the IMF/IBRD economic stabilization program. It is expected that the GOT will exert the discipline and discretion necessary on future borrowing and expenditures, especially in new projects in the investment budget to avoid recurrance of past mistakes. In so doing, it is anticipated that the GOT will meet refinancing obligations while maintaining a minimum development effort. Given the Togolese commitment to sound policies and structural reform and coupled with a relatively solid and varied resource base, it can be expected to weather the period with some limited overall economic growth being recorded. Present GOT policies and the specifics of its current development plan are conducive to the attainment of economic and social goals to the benefit of its masses and, as such, are in line with our own views concerning host government commitment. Host government policy change is, therefore, not an issue.

(2) Description of the Target Group

No significant changes have occured which modify the description of the group provided in the January 1981 SPSS.

B. STRATEGY

Aid's input to the Togolese development budget is modest to varying degrees; however, each sectorial contribution is intended to be catalytic and influential. We believe the degree of our involvement in each to be appropriate with respect to other donor inputs, the GOT's relative absorptive capacities and current AID resource availability. Each factor is inter-related (and important) to the development process in Togo. All things considered, OAR/Lomé believes AID's role should be to stimulate areas of development identified below wherever we feel we can be effective, without inflexibly and arbitrarily limiting our areas of operation. Our priorities lies with those activities in which GOT effort warrants our continued support, in which we have a good record of accomplishment, which is not redundant to other donors' work and where our endeavour remains influential to the development process. We also want to maximize the impact of AID's inputs by stressing close collaboration with the Peace Corps, PVO's and other donors.

The principal strategy objective for Togo is to foster development in agriculture production and the rural quality of life, in the process of strengthening and influencing the policies of GOT that operate in those areas.

Our specific goals in Togo are:

1) increased agricultural production through the use of animal traction as an affordable/workable farming system, the provision of agriculture training and extension service to limited resource

farmers and the introduction of innovative rural technology;

2) improved rural water supply , village sanitation and low-cost rural health delivery systems, and

3) contribution to:
   - strengthening institutions supporting small and medium sized private enterprise, particularly in rural population centers;
   - a rational, coordinated approach to Togo's energy needs, especially in rural areas;
   - a coordinated approach to population growth;
   - urban planning and shelter requirements for low-income urban population, including greater use of private investment and the local private sector.

C. NEW EMPHASIS

Over the planning period, AID will focus its attention primarily in three areas, i.e., influencing the host-government in the process of implementing its already generally acceptable development policies, identification of key sector issues and continued support to rural development activities through already established projects and selected new projects supportive of established development goals for Togo, particularily in strengthening private sector initiatives.

As noted above, the World Bank has negotiated a complex economic stabilization package directed to help Togo retain its standing in international financial markets as well as restore minimal economic growth. AID programs in Togo will continue to be supportive of the macro-economy policies of the IMF and the IBRD and new programs and projects will be designed and managed in ways fully consistant with the applicable international stabilization agreements. To guide this process, the AID office will institute country program analysis using AID direct-hire and contract TDY expertise to assist in the achievement of objectives for current ongoing projects as well as to provide analytical input to the design of new projects which are to be added to AID's portfolio in Togo. We will use these assessments in support of sectorial and sub-sectorial analysis which the larger multi-donor agencies undertake to influence Togo's overall development policies in ways which we support.

U.S. bilateral assistance to Togo will continue to focus on the rural sector, primarily in services to the rural population and other activities which increase food production. AID's major new initiative will be the development of a project which will be linked to the Togolese effort to introduce draft animal power in farm production country-wide. OAR will be

joined by the European Development Fund (EEC sponsored) and the countries of France and Germany in responding to this Togolese initiative. AID's project is expected to begin in FY 82 and run five years. The total AID project cost, not including other donors, will be $5 million.

OAR anticipates that four major U.S. Private Volunteer organizations will be operating in Togo by 1984. The Opportunities Industrial Centers International, active in Togo since 1976, will embark on a new phase of agricultural training by joining with the GOT Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) in a project to strengthen extension activities to small resource farmers in the geographic area of Notse, Togo. The OICI center at Notse will provide beginning and in-service training for agricultural extension and training personnel of the MRD as well as personnel from parastatal agencies, private organizations and other donor activities. OICI will also assist in the execution of rural development activities through technical assistance, availability of credit and limited commodity inputs.

Since 1980, AID-financed program of technical assistance has been provided to the Togolese national association of credit unions (CONAUDEC), a national service organization owned and operated by and for member credit unions. Funding has been provided to WOCCU (formerly CUNA), a U.S. P.V.O. grantee for the full-time resident advisor to assist in the early formation and structural development of CONAUDEC. Other donors, viz. the French, Germans and Swiss have made substantial contributions to CONAUDEC's operating and capital costs which are expected to continue for at least two years.

OAR has just received results of an in-house evaluation (REDSO/WA) which confirms the very positive results of the initial pahse of the WOCCU (CUNA)

grant and recommends continuation into a second two-year phase of assistance with CONAUDEC. OAR/Lome supports REDSO's recommendation and recommends funding be provided in both FY 83 and FY 84 to continue WOCCU's (CUNA's) program either through a new OPG or cooperative agreement.

OAR expects to receive a proposal from Partners for Productivity (PFP) in FY 83. Representatives of this PVO have been welcomed by the GOT to explore project development possibilities, particularly in the rural sector. AID/Togo is cooperating with PFP to identify a program/project complementive to the unique capabilities of PFP and has reached agreement on an agricultural production project which has been lying fallow due to complex questions of local farmer organizations, land tenure and management skills. OAR first identified this project in last year's ABS (project description on page 4 of FY 83 ABS), and suggested that PFP might wish to review that project proposal. Based on our collaboration and its deliberations with the GOT, PFP will prepare a proposal to AID for FY 83 funding along the lines of the irrigated agriculture development project.

The National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) is implementing a woman's skills training project in the north of Togo in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Togolese National Womens' Association. This project is funded from the regional WID project (698-0388.12), involving a bilateral grant with the GOT and a direct PVO grant to NCNW for project backstopping and operations. The project has approximately one year to run. Subject to the findings of a final evaluation, the OAR would support NCNW's anticipated request for an extension of these pilot activities to other rural areas of the country. Assistance would most likely take the form of a cooperative agreement.

We foresee continuation of our current rural sanitation/family health activities throughout the planning period with substantial financial support through centrally and regionally funded programs. The centerpiece of our present bilateral portfolio, a multi-donor rural water supply and village sanitation project, is scheduled for funding through FY 84. Based upon initial successes of this project during its first year of implementation, we contemplate a second phase with no new funding authorization anticipated until FY 85, although upward adjustment of the output goals of the present project with respect to well drilling activities will be likely during the course of FY 83. Implementation of the village sanitation component of this project is being undertaken jointly with the Peace Corps and in coordination with the CRS PL 480 food distribution program. (The CRS Title II program is described in more detail within the body of this ABS.)

Other activities in the health/population sector will be financed through regional and/or central funding mechanisms. We are dropping this year the bilateral entry made in last year's ABS for a rural health outreach project. Activities originally contemplated under that project will be financed as bilateral activity under the umbrella of the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) project. As indicated in previous program submissions this activity is a direct follow-on of the ROAP Health Planning project coming to termination in the near future. Various centrally-funded population activities in Togo will complement and support implementation of the Family Health Training Center project, the construction component of which has finally been completed as a result of project modifications brought about after long delays.

Undertakings in the energy sector will continue to benefit from central and/or regional funding. As a follow-up to a national energy survey completed during the course of the past year, we propose assignment of an energy advisor to work directly with the GOT in the collection and analysis of data necessary for coordination of energy concerns in GOT development plans. We also look forward to the development of one of more centrally-funded energy research activiites conducted by Togolese and with direct bearing upon rural development.

In further response to AID/W policy directives re support of institution building and technology transfer, OAR is contemplating a proposal for the development of a block grant to the University of Benin's Science and Technology lab for the development, construction and testing of innovative technologies ranging from traditional methods to renewable energies and appropriate technology. Research would be directed at improving agricultural production in rural areas and on small farm holdings. In the development of the grant, OAR would be assisted by the University of Florida, Gainesville (Title XII institution) which has growing ties with the University of Benin through AID-financed scientific training at Gainesville and staff exchanges. The grant would be designed to strengthen those ties.

Lomé's response to AID/W's call for greater initiatives with the private sector in the development process was put forward in mid-March 1982 (see Lome 1612). Basic thrust of the joint Embassy/AID message was strong support for the concept of strengthening the role of the Togolese private sector in development and pointing out the well established private sector activities in Togo which are supported by positive public sector policy. While Togo is not yet out of the woods in shifting unprofitable and inefficient parastatal activities to private initiative, the government has publicly committed itself to a shift away from parastatal enterprises, except in very few cases.

AID's assistance to private sector development must be both reasoned and deliberate. Much has to be studied and feasibility established before significant project proposals can be developed. There are however several attractive proposals which OAR has in hand which can provide us the immediate opportunity to swing into action. A number of these were presented in our response cited above, but two have outstanding merit and should be made candidate for AID funding through the ABS process. AID/W suggested this approach.

Following summarizes most attractive proposals to date:

1. Support to local Chamber of Commerce.
2. Promotion of small and medium enterprises through institutional support to the CNPPME (Togo's equivalent to the U.S. Small Business Administration).

3. Establishment of a Center for Business Development in West Africa, located in Lome.
4. Development of small rural enterprises.

Trading is the most prosperous and dynamic sector of Togo's economy. Commerce and services account for 50% of GNP. As traders have been able to fend very well for themselves the program proposed focuses on investment instead of trading. The active Togolese Chamber of Commerce is seen as a potential instrument for stimulating more aggressive enterprise within the private sector. The Chamber could also provide an excellent vehicle for involving U.S. private sector collaboration, immediately with little investment, including potential for specific assessments conducted by U.S. firms in collaboration with AID (possibility with AID IQC type contracts). Also, General Electric Management Institute, as an example, springs to mind as a means for industry-based training to be adapted to pre-initiatives.

First order of business would be a diagnostic visit by specialists in the formation and management of small private business, including possible volunteers from the International Executive Service Corp. Working with members of the Chamber, the team would take a hard look at the numerous small and medium Togolese enterprises (as defined in Togolese terms) that have grown up in the last decade. These firms are now reaching the point where the first enterpreneurial "good idea" has been exploited, but the firm(s) lack the managerial wherewithal to sustain growth.

This Chamber could be strengthened as an agent for matching skills upgrading requirements of its members with external private sector expertise. This might lead to possible joint ventures, as well as newly-formed special purpose venture capital companies for Togo. The Chamber sees as a secondary need the upgrading of its skills training capacity for member firms. The Chamber would like to build its own capacity to offer such training (as well as to strengthening its capacity for offering English language training adapted for business use, in order to reply better to trade inquiries from the U.S.).

Lastly, the Chamber wishes to expand and strengthen its own market information service, not only for near-term forecasting, but also its capacity for forecasting trends linked to market exploitation. Our program would be devoted to developing marketing information on U.S. products and services. Further development of this proposal would require appropriate TDY assistance.

CNPPME seems a good target for institutional development with AID assistance. CNPPME provides advisory services for small and medium-sized enterprises; administers certain commercial/industrial undertakings such as the fledgling industrial parks outside Lomé and Lama Kara; provides management training to government, parastatal and private sector personnel; and generally, has functions somewhat akin to some of the SBA. Judging from the number of shut down and marginal businesses in the CNPPME's industrial parks, its clients surely need management training and technical assistance. The CNPPME works in close collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce. For a number of

years, AID has been providing in-country management training seminars in collaboration with CNPPME. We believe the overall capacity of CNPPME could be enhanced with the institutional development of that organization with AID support. One objective would be to increase the CNPPME training capability through the establishment of a continuing interlocking series of seminars and the development of a case study format based on local problems and experiences. Training offered by CNPPME would include short courses for small businessmen on legal, regulatory and administrative matters. AID assistance proposed for CNPPME would also include strengthening its capability for providing assistance and counsel to small/medium-sized businesses.

If funding offered likely to be forthcoming, OAR could first further assess this proposal with CNPPME with a view more precisely identifying particular private enterprises that could benefit from training programs and support services.

AID/W has received an unsolicited proposal for the establishment of a center for West African Business Development in Lomé from Transition Technology, Inc. (T.T.I.), a U.S. firm based in Washington, D.C. which has been in active contact with GOT. The proposal has the support of the Togolese Ministry of Commerce and Transportation, whose letter to us has been countersigned by the Minister of Plan. The proposal is for the establishment of a demonstration project and training program which could:

1. Showcase new products and technologies currently manufactured in

the U.S., including appropriate technology and alternative energy devices and equipment;

2. Arrange for commercialization and distribution of these products, technologies and processes in Togo and West Africa;
3. Examine the feasibility of manufacturing of some of the represented products locally;
4. Provide training in product and technology use, marketing, sales and management.

The project would be implemented in connection with the local Chamber of Commerce with the approbation and encouragement of the Togolese Government. As part of the Plan, TTI would take over a portion of a recently completed trade center (Togo 2000) adjacent to Lomé's International airport. The Mission in Lomé--Embassy and OAR-- is not fully convinced that interest by neighboring African countries over an extended period would be sufficient to overcome the limitations of Togo's small market for this project. However, we are seeking ways to increase U.S.-Togo commercial relations and would welcome an expert assessment of this proposal or others that could strengthen U.S.-Togo commercial ties.

AID/Peace Corps have identified two potential targets of opportunity for small private enterprise development: i.e. local fabrication of low-cost roofing materials from discarded vegetable matter, impregnated with sulphur; and processing of storable foods through solar drying.

A) Production of Roofing Materials

The process under consideration produces a superior, longer-lasing product at 50-60 percent of the cost of metal roofing and uses normally discarded materials, e.g. waste paper, sugar cane stalks and rice straw. Expansion into other product lines (egg cartons, containers, etc.) is also feasible. PC already has small experimental activity underway and is looking for funding to expand, as appropriate, into production phase and to establish institutional framework for carrying activity through manufacturing stages. This proposal offers two potential parallel opportunities for stimulating private enterprise: (1) as a cottage industry scattered throughout the country (benefits would include increased rural off-season employment and income, possible income-generating activity for ag and women's cooperatives to finance increased agricultural productivity investments, and creation of a substitute product for normally expensive, scarce material; and (2) eventually, as a potential light industry providing urban employment as well as other benefits such as import substitution and lower public expenditures on infrastructure construction.

B) Solar Dried Food

This proposal has its roots with several activities already underway in Togo. The Solar Energy Lab (SEL) at the National University, under an AID grant for Improved Rural Technology, has experimented with and developed several small prototype solar devices including drying apparatus.

The SEL is continuing its efforts in applied research and is developing pilot models for field testing and final disposition. Obviously, following up on these initial efforts with practical applications presents an interesting opportunity for both the SEL and AID. Another AID financed project, this one an on-going PVO activity, is currently providing skills training to rural women. One of the training endeavours on their program involves solar drying of fruits and vegetables for the processing of storable foods during applicable growing/harvesting seasons. This training is laying the groundwork for potential broader applications of these skills beyond individual family needs to the development of revenue-earning capabilities of women of modest means through local merchandising. Finally, local Peace Corps affiliates have had a certain experience factor in the solar food drying process, and PC/Togo has indicated a strong interest in playing a leading role in the development/implementation of a potential project that would have as its principal objective the production and merchandising of solar dried fruits and vegetables on the part of cooperative groups of village women.

Were AID/W to indicate an interest in following-up on the activities in sub-paras (A) and (B) above and appropriate funding source identified, AID/PC in collaboration with appropriate togolese counterparts would proceed with drawing up more detailed description of these activities for funding consideration. Some outside design assistance (commercial expertise) would be required for thorough analysis of proposal validity and full design.

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

Country/Office TOGO - OAR/Lomé

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	FY 1982 EST	FY 1983 EST	FY 1984 REQUEST	PLANNING PERIOD 1985	1986	1987
Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition						
Grants	2,022	2,300	2,600	3,400	3,800	3,300
Population						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health						
Grants	1,000	600	1,491	1,200	1,400	1,600
Education						
Grants	-	-	-	400	500	500
Selected Dev. Activities						
Grants	-	-	-	-	300	600
SUBTOTAL FUNC. ACCOUNTS						
Grants	3,022	2,900	4,091	5,000	6,000	6,000
Other DA ACCTS. (Centrally and Regionally Funded)						
Grants	700	1,500	1,100	500	500	500
TOTAL DA ACCTS.						
Grants	3,722	4,400	5,191	5,500	6,500	6,500
Economic Support Fund						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA AND ESF	3,722	4,400	5,191	5,500	6,500	6,500
PL 480 (non-add) *						
Title I						
(of which Title III)						
Title II	1,300	1,160 [1,500]	1,500 [2,118]	2,000 [2,400]	2,200 [2,600]	2,400 [2,800]
Housing Guaranties (non-add)	-0-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONNEL						
USDH (workyears)	5	5	5	5	5	5
FNDH (workyears)	2	3	4	4	4	4

*Figures in brackets represent projected yearly program submitted by CRS/Togo (see Table XIII A)

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

Country/Office TOGO: OAR/Lomé

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT		FY 1982	FY 1983	FISCAL YEAR 1984
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION				
693-0218	Togo Animal Traction	1,000	1,000	1,000
693-0219	Irrigated Agr. Devel.	-	-	300
693-0220	Togo Credit Union	22	-	-
693-0222	Togo Agr. Trng and Extension Support	1,000	1,000	1,000
693-0224	Credit Union Devel. (CUNA)		300	300
HEALTH				
693-0210	Rural Water Supplies/ Envr. Sanitation	1,000	600	1,491
	TOTALS	3,022	2,900	4.091

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office
OAR/Togo

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY 1983 OBL	FY 1983 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS 1985	FY OBLIGATIONS 1986	FY OBLIGATIONS 1987	FY OBLIGATIONS FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
	AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION																	
693-0218	Togo Animal Traction (PC) (Old: Collaboration in Rur. Dev)	G	1982	1986	-	5.0	-	1,000	300	1,000	1,050	1,000	7/84	1,000	1,000	-	-	8160
693-0219	Irrigated Ag. Dev. (PVO)(R)(PC)	G	1984	1986	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	300	9/84	600	1.100	-	-	8161
693-0220	Togo Credit Unions - CUNA (PVO) (U)(R)(PC) TERMINATING	G	1980	1983	.4	.4	258	22	280	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	8162
693-0222	Togo Ag. Training and Extension Support (PVO)(U)(R)(PC)	G	1982	1986	-	7.5	-	1,000	580	1,000	680	1,000	9/84	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	8344
693-0224	Credit Union Development (PVO) (U)(R)(PC)	G	1984	1988	-	1.5	-	-	-	300	190	300	9/84	300	300	300	-	
	New Project Funding							-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1,500	-	
	HEALTH																	
693-0210	Rural Water Supplies/Envr. Sanitation (PC)	G	1980	1984	7.8	7.8	4,513	1,000	2,100	600	1,900	1,491	-	-	-	-	-	8154
693-0212	Togo Family Health Center TERMINATING	G	1977	1978	8.8	8.8	731	-	520	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	8155
693-0223	Rural Water Supply/Envr. Sanitation-Phase II (PC)	G	1985	1987	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	
	New Project Funding													200	300	600		

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TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA (Continuation)

Country/Office
OAR/Togo

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY 1983 OBL	FY 1983 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS 1985	FY OBLIGATIONS 1986	FY OBLIGATIONS 1987	FY OBLIGATIONS FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES																	
	New Project Funding	G												400	500	500	-	
	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES																	
693-0213	Low Income Shelter	G	1978	1981	.9	.9	356	-	300	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	8157
	New Project Funding														300	600		

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TABLE IV[a] PROJECT BUDGET DATA (CENTRAL & REGIONAL PROJECTS)

Country/Office
TOGO: OAR/Lomé

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	LIFE OF PROJECT COST AUTH	LIFE OF PROJECT COST PLAN	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/81	FY 1982 OBL	FY 1982 EXP	FY 1983 OBL	FY 1983 EXP	FY OBLIGATIONS 1984 AAPL	FY OBLIGATIONS FUNDED TO MO/YR	FY OBLIGATIONS 1985	FY OBLIGATIONS 1986	FY OBLIGATIONS 1987	FY OBLIGATIONS FUTURE YEAR	ITEM #
REGIONALLY FUNDED																		
698-0407	IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IRT)																	
(09)	Solar Tech.	G	1980	1980	.05		8	-										
(20)	Exploitat. of Spring Water	G	1981	1981	.06		60	-	50	-	10							
(26)	Farm Skills	G	1981	1984	.045		45	-	40	-	5							
(xx)	New Starts	G			-		-	100	-	100	-	150	-	100	100	100	-	
698-0410	ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM (AIP)																	
(18)	Animal Traction	G	1979	1979	.5		232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	New Starts							100	-	100	-	150	-	150	150	150	-	
698-0388	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID)																	
(12)	La Kara Skills Development	G	1979	1979	.6		a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
698-0384	AFR. MANPOWER DEVEL PROG (AMDP)																	
(12)	Togo AMDP	G	Cont.	Cont.	-	-	183	200	250	300	275	300	(Bilateral project to be developed)					
698-0438	PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROMOTION	G	1983	1983	-	-	-		-	500	-	500	-	250	250	250	-	
CENTRALLY FUNDED																		
	AID/SCI							300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Block Grant to U.of Benin							-		500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTALS (REGIONAL & CENTRAL)							700		1,500		1,100		500	500	500		

a/ AID/W Financial Data not available

Project Title	: Togo Credit Union Development
Project Number	: 693-0224
Proposed Funding	: FY 83 $3000,000; LOP $1,500,000
Grant	: $1,500,000
Appropriation Account	: ARDN

Purpose

To sustain the growth of the National Association of Togolese Credit Unions (CONAUDEC) into a self-sustaining entity.

Specific project goals are as follows:

1. Creation of a central liquidity facility with its concomitant agricultural, livestock, commercial, and housing improvement lending programs;
2. Implementation of a savings and loan insurance program;
3. Modification and installation of an effective planning and general management system for the National Association;
4. Development of an effective inspection system and training of inspectors;
5. Continued training of credit and National Union personnel as well as local personnel and leadership in accounting, internal control, savings mobilization, credit policy and procedures, and other critical programs;
6. Development of modern personnel system;
7. Consolidation of non-viable credit unions into larger, growing units.

Development Problems to be Addressed

One of the major constraints to the expansion of the productive capacity of farmers on small holdings is, among other things, the availability of credit. During the first phase of this project the formation of credit unions together with a national service association serving the needs of the member units has proven to be a viable way to fill the need of reasonably priced credit at the local level.

Activities of the National Association supply centralized financial and management services to members, as well as serve as a clearinghouse for movement of capital to where it is needed at the local level.

Response to the Problem

AID/Lomé has just finished an evaluation which confirms the growth and viability of the credit union movement in Togo. In large measure, growth was aided by the establishment and operations of the National Association advised by WOCCU (formerly CUNA), a U.S. Private Voluntary Organization. The National Association must be assisted during the initial period both by technical and financial resources. OAR proposes that PVO assistance be continued together with grants to CONAUDEC for operating expenses.

Host Country and other Donors

In addition to continued AID funding of technical assistance and decreasing support of the National Association's operating and capital costs, other substantial support is anticipated from the French (the International Center of Mutuel Credit), Germans (Bread for the World) and Swiss (Bread for My Brother), all long-time co-partners with AID in the development of the credit union movement in Togo. It is expected that the GOT will continue to support the independent development of credit unions and hopefully will agree to contribute land for the construction of several regional offices. The National Association will finance a growing proportion of operating costs through the local subscriptions attaining a minimum of 40% self-sufficiency by the end of the project.

Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries will be the members of credit unions served by the National Association. The numbers will be expanded as more credit unions are formed at the village level. The U.S. Peace Corps is assisting in that effort.

Project Title	:	Irrigated Agricultural Development
Project Number	:	693-0219
Proposed Funding	:	FY 84 $300,000; LOP $2,000,000
Grant	:	$2,000,000
Appropriation Account	:	ARDN

Purpose

The economic development of the area in and around the Sio River irrigated perimeter.

Development Problem to be Addressed

Between 1965-1972, the Taiwan Government provided 1.5 million dollars to finance a technical team in Togo which established irrigated crop demonstration fields on 100 hectares irrigated with water pumped from the river Sio. In 1973, the People's Republic of China took over the project and provided 9 million dollars between 1973-1979 for T.A. and for the construction of a dam across the river Sio and a 20 kilometer concrete-lined irrigation canal system equipped with sluice gates. The canal is in excellent condition providing adequate water for the gravitational irrigation of 600 hectares of fertile fields. 150 hectares have been cleared and are available for cultivation. As a matter of fact, however, none are under production. Thus far, the GOT has not succeeded in organizing the many farmers in adjacent villages to cultivate this land. The GOT requires assistance in identifying the proper development model that will motivate the farmers to work the land.

Response to the Problem

During FY 1981 AID financed a 2-3 month study to determine cultural/economic/administrative constraints preventing local farmers from exploiting 600 hectares with great potential. That study identifies the inputs required to achieve the project purpose. It is certain that both long and/or short term technical assistance will be needed to help form farmers' cooperatives, establish credit, etc. An American PVO (Partners for Productivity) experienced in developing small farmer organizations has proposed to implement the project utilizing a methodology developed over the past four years in Upper Volta in the AID-financed small enterprise development project (see Lomé 1909).

Host Country and Other Donor Entities

Within the Ministry of Rural Development, the "Center of Rice Production of the Sio River" is responsible for the development of the project area. The farmers will be attracted to the project and assisted by the extension agents of the Ministry of Rural Development and their P.C. collaborators.

Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers in the adjacent villages and, if need be, new rural settlers. Since Togolese women are deeply engaged in agricultural production, especially garden-type vegetables, they could benefit greatly from this project. The Lomé market is only thirty kilometers away.

TABLE V - FY 1984 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Country/Office TOGO OAR/Lomé

RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM
	New and Continuing Projects					
1.	693-0210 Rural Water & Envr. Sanitation	0	G	HE	1,491	1,491
2.	693-0218 Togo Animal Traction	0	G	ARDN	1,000	2,491
3.	693-0224 Credit Union Development	0	G	ARDN	300	2,791
4.	693-0222 Togo Agr.Trng & Exten.Support	0	G	ARDN	1,000	3,791
5.	PL 480, Title II - CRS				(1,500)	3,791
6.	693-0219 Irrigated Ag. Devel.	N	G	ARDN	300	4,091

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Decision Package Narrative

First claim for FY 1984 funding is the final tranche of funding for the Togo rural wells and sanitation project (693-0210). This will complete the funding under the presently authorized Project Agreement.

Next claimant is the second funding increment for AID's centerpiece project - Togo Animal Traction (693-0218). Authorized and initially funded in FY 82, the activities under the animal traction project together with the ongoing wells and sanitation project constitute the heart of OAR's project portfolio, without which SPSS goals cannot be achieved. A PID for this project is now being reviewed in AID/W.

Our credit project (Phase II of an earlier pilot effort) has been redesigned to not only develop the national federation structure and activities, but will complement the rural activities of animal traction projects by promoting rural credit union development in areas served by the animal traction project. Since this was not presented in the FY 83 Congressional Presentation, a Project Narrative is being presented herein.

Project 693-0222 is a newly designed activity which builds on an earlier PVO activity (693-0217). The new project represents a new operating agreement between AID, the Togolese Government and OICI, our major U.S. PVO active in Togo in support of SPSS goals. Refunded in FY 82, OICI will be incrementally funded each year for the life of project and consequently ranks above our other PVO project which is being presented for funding in FY 84. Project design is underway.

U.S. humanitarian efforts will continue through the efforts of the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Togo. CRS has concluded a new operating agreement with the Togolese Government in 1981 and operations resumed in FY 82. During the current planning cycle, CRS and AID have taken steps to link the use of Title II resources to the goals of the SPSS. Specifically, CRS Maternal Child Health Center activity will be integrated with the health and sanitation activities of the Togo wells project (693-0210). CRS/Lome has been most cooperative in that effort; however the CRS country Director has recommended higher levels than given in ABS guidence. Consequently, OAR/Lome has included a Table XIII (A) which reflects the higher levels recommended by CRS.

Finally, the OAR presents its new project start for consideration for FY 84 funding. Again, OAR has engaged a U.S. PVO to undertake the task of overcoming the restraints preventing the use of 150 irrigated hectares which have been developed by other donors, but remain unused due to the inability of the GOT to organize local farmers to cultivate the land. The U.S. PVO (PFP) will use private initiative, including revised ownership rights, credit and production co-ops, to overcome former reluctance to work the land.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1982 (PROJECTED)				FY 1983 (ESTIMATED)			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	424.2	-	424.2	5.5	450.0	-	450.0	5.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	27.3	-	27.3	2.0	42.0	-	42.0	3.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	85.7	-	85.7	5.0	90.0	-	90.0	5.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	289.6	-	289.6	XXXXX	290.0	-	290.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	826.8	-	826.8	XXXXX	872.0	-	872.0	XXXXX
FAAS	(170.5)		(170.5)	-	(180.0)	-	(180.0)	-
RECONCILIATION	486.8	-	486.8	XXXXX	522.0	-	522.0	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	340.0	-	340.0	XXXXX	350.0	-	350.0	XXXXX

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FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 MINIMUM (PLANNED)				FY 1984 CURRENT			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	455.0	-	455.0	5.0	455.0	-	455.0	5.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	45.0	-	45.0	3.0	60.0	-	60.0	4.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	92.0	-	92.0	5.0	92.0	-	92.0	5.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	292.0	-	292.0	XXXXX	292.0	-	292.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	884.0	-	884.0	XXXXX	899.0	-	899.0	XXXXX
FAAS	(190.0)		(190.0)		(195.0)	-	(195.0)	
RECONCILIATION	534.0	-	534.0	XXXXX	539.0	-	539.0	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	350.0	-	350.0	XXXXX	360.0	-	360.0	XXXXX

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FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE VIII

	FY 1984 PROPOSED			
	TOTAL	TRUST FUNDS	AID/W FUNDED	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	455.0	-	455.0	5.0
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	60.0	-	60.0	4.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	-	-	-	XXXXX
HOUSING EXPENSES	92.0	-	92.0	5.0
OFFICE OPERATIONS	292.0	-	292.0	XXXXX
TOTAL	899.0	-	899.0	XXXXX
FAAS	(195.0)	-	(195.0)	
RECONCILIATION	539.0	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX
MISSION ALLOWANCE	360.0	XXXXX	XXXXX	XXXXX

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TOGO NARRATIVE SUMMARY

FOR THE FY 84 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PL 480 TITLE II

COOPERATING SPONSOR : CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC

BACKGROUND

Since 1958, Catholic Relief Services has been a partner in Togolese self-development activities as well as a source of aid for other organizations and groups both local and international working for the advancement of Togo. Included among these activities: founding member National Credit Union; participant and organizer in village level development projects (agricultural, animal husbandry, sanitation, etc.); sponsoring donor of medicines and medical equipment to hospitals and missions; founding member and current administrator of National Leprosy Service and manager of various food-aid related programs including Maternal-Child Health centers, School Lunch programs, and Food-for Work projects.

In order to resolve serious and long-standing logistical problems, and to fulfill its obligation to assure appropriate management and timely use of PL 480 commodities, with AID/Mission concurrence CRS/Togo suspended its operational activities in mid-1980 until a revised Agreement, acceptable to all parties, was agreed to and formally approved on July 9, 1981.

The most significant aspect of new center design integration into overall public health structures, and whenever possible, acting as the catalyst for community development activities.

MCH

By the end of FY 82 approximately 50 MCH centers will be operational (30 are currently on-line), and at that time will be providing 50-55,000 recipients (children under five years and their mothers) with monthly nutritional support. This modest program level of the 1st year of renewed operations reflects a 2nd QTR FY 82 start-up due to the necessity of

establishing appropriate GOT counterpart structures as per the revised Country Agreement, as well as CRS's committment to maintaining careful Program management and control.

During FY 83, CRS will establish another 30 centers across Togo, stressing as with the first group of centers, an effective geographic distribution particularly in terms of the most disadvantaged and hard-to-reach Northern Regions. In this period also, CRS plans to increasingly coordinate its activities with development projects initiated by Togolese agencies or communities, and by other development agencies (i.e., the current USAID sanitation project). This phase will bring the MCH recipients from approximately 55,000 recipients at the start of FY 83 to 90,000 at the end of the period. This represents an average of 70,000-75,000 recipients over FY 83.

For FY 84 CRS/Togo plans to identify any remaining geographic areas still in need of nutritional assistance. Our current estimate is 10-15 centers representing 10-20,000 recipients. At the same time, CRS will refine and, when necessary, modify procedures in order to maximize not only overall Program management, but the utilization of data retrieved from the centers.

However, the main thrust of CRS planning will involve using the program's established infrastructure and basic nutritional inputs as key elements in the design, implementation, and support of village based projects which correspond to national development strategies and priorities (wells, animal raising, small agricultural projects, etc.).

SCHOOL FEEDING

In FY 82 CRS planned and implemented a school feeding "pilot" program involving a group of ten elementary schools. As in all such programs, the core problem addressed is that in an agrarian less-developed environment the crucial process of improving universal education levels is often inhibited by the inability of students, who frequently must travel long distances on foot, to benefit from the family mid-day meal or to be able

to have any other nourishment during the school day. The lack of such a mid-day nutrition component leads to lower energy, reduced attention, and increased absenteeism.

The weakness of such school feeding programs is lack of involvement or understanding of its objectives and goals by the community, the school administration, or even the students themselves.

In order that the Program, once re-started, would be effective, CRS designed the initial stage to be limited and located such that frequent progress verification could be accomplished.

In addition CRS worked in cooperation with local Peace Corps volunteers in establishing an associated productive activity, i.e., gardens planted and maintained by the students themselves, which are to provide a portion of the lunch meal, and, whenever possible, funds (through produce sales) to purchase condiments, cooking utensils, etc. The local villagers provide a cooking facility and the requisite personnel.

As with the MCH program, data concerning program participants is collected to track individual and group nutritional trends. Explanation of Program goals and on-site program control are provided by the teachers. In FY 83, CRS plans to continue improving on the management of the School Feeding Program, particularly in areas of interaction between school administration, village committees, and outside agencies such as CRS and the Peace Corps. We plan that during FY 82-83 each of the ten schools will have participated successfully in agricultural and animal raising activities.

FY 84 will be the period in which the findings and data from the pilot program will be applied to the establishment of a much more extensive system of schools. Responding to GOT development policies, CRS plans that the schools will be evenly distributed across Togo in each of the varied cultural, economic, and geographic environments, ultimately providing all Togolese schools with models from which to work. The FY 84 expansion, dependant upon funding availability, will necessarily be modest in keeping with the original perspective of maximizing efficiency. We expect to

establish 5-6 Schools Programs in each of the four remaining Regions of Togo for a total of 20-24 bringing the total number of recipients to approximately 10,000.

CRS/Togo plans to continue, as appropriate, supporting the most vulnerable groups of Togolese society, particularly mothers and children, with emergency feeding programs in churches, social welfare centers and child feeding centers.

CONCLUSION

CRS/Togo has attempted to profit from its long history of assistance to Togo as well as from its recently interrupted activities to redesign its PL 480 activities in order to better respond to the requirements of national development strategies. All activities will have a much higher level of Togolese participation and responsibility and greater coordination with other international projects and programs thereby maximizing total developmental benefits.

Major new emphasis of CRS activities will be the full integration of PL 480 commodity distribution into the overall development strategy for Togo.

FY 83 and out-reach years through the planning period will see the CRS and AID offices in Togo working together to achieve this integration to the fullest extent possible with emphasis on village level MCH activity.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country TOGO

Sponsor's Name C.R.S.

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 95,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
95,000	Bulgur	2280	597,360
"	NFDM	2280	250,800
"	Veg. Oil	570	470,250
Total MCH		5130	1,318,410

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 12,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
12,000	Bulgur	216	56,592
"	NFDM	216	23,760
"	Veg. Oil	54	44,550
Total School Feeding		486	124,902

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients N/A

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients N/A

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients 6,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
6,000	Bulgur	144	37,728
"	NFDM	144	15,840
"	Veg. Oil	36	29,700
Total Other		324	83,268

II. Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

TOTALS	5,940	1,526,580

(PRICES FROM 12 MAY 82 USAID CABLE : BULGUR 262
NFDM 110
VEG. OIL825

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII (a)

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country TOGO

Sponsor's Name CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-U.S.C.C.

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 100,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
100,000	BULGUR	2400	628,800
100,000	NFDM	2400	264,000
100,000	VEG. OIL	1200	990,000
Total MCH		6000	1,882,800

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 12,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
12,000	BULGUR	216	56,592
12,000	NFDM	216	23,760
12,000	VEG. OIL	54	44,550
Total School Feeding		486	124,902

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify)...GENERAL RELIEF.....Total Recipients 8,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
8,000	BULGUR	192	50,304
8,000	NFDM	192	21,120
8,000	VEG.OIL	48	39,600
Total Other		432	110,024

II. Sponsor's Name

GRAND TOTAL	6918 MT	2,117,726

AID NON-BILATERAL FUNDED ACTIVITIES : TOGO

($000)

Responsible Organization	Project No.	TITLE	Start Date	Term Date	Country Amount	Priority Ranging
AFR/RA	698-0315.16	PROGRAM DEVEL.& SUPPORT	Cont.	Cont.	25./yr	HIGH
	698-0384.12	AFR MANPOWER DEVEL. (AMDP)	Cont.	Cont.	200./yr	HIGH
	698-0388.12	WID (La Kara Skills Devel.)	1979	1982 1/	612	MED.
	698-0407 -	IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY (IRT)				
	.09	Rural Solar Technology	1980	1982 1/	50.	MED.
	.20	Spring Captation	1981	1983 1/	60.	MED.
	.26	Farm Skills	1981	1983	45.	MED.
	698-0410 -	ACCELERATED IMPACT PROG. (AIP)				
	.18	Animal Traction	1979	1982	500.	HIGH
	698-0416 -	ROAP				
	.05	Togo Health Study	1979	1982	190.	LOW (Term.)
	698-0662 -	FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES				
	.05	CEFPA Activities	Cont.	Cont.	-	MED.
REDSO/WA (Entente Fund)	T-V-2	La Kara (Pilot Agr. Project)	TDD	1982	1,300(LOAN)	MED.
	T-V-1	Notse/Dayes (")	TDD	1981	2,400(LOAN)	MED.
	T-E-1	Small Ruminant Devel.	TDD	1983	1,668(LOAN)	MED.
S&T/POP	932-0635	POP DEVEL.POLICY (PDP) PROGRAM				
		Battelle Memorial Institute (AID/afr-C-1702)	Cont.		Various	MED.
S&T/POP	932-0655	INTEGRATED POP DEVEL PLANNING (IDPP) PROJECT				
		Research Triangle Institute (AID/DSPE-C-0062)	Cont.		Various	MED.

1/ Being considered for extension

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