PD-AAT-003

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1986

Senegal

BEST AVAILABLE

MAY 1984

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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May 23, 1984

PREFACE

This Annual Budget Submission (ABS) marks a transition in the USAID/Senegal program, in several respects. It is the first budget in four years to be framed under new USAID leadership. Further, this ABS comes at a time when many current bilateral USAID projects are due for completion: eleven by December 31, 1984 and five more by December 31, 1985. Of this sixteen total, the USAID is considering extending only two (Casamance Regional Development, 0205 and Millet Transformation, 0250) past the first quarter of FY 1986. Finally, the present ABS falls at a time when the USAID is preparing a new Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS), due for submission in February, 1985. The budget follows closely the findings and recommendations of the Agriculture Sector Policy study, upon which much of the Mission's future strategy will be based. The Agriculture Sector study is nearing completion as this budget goes to press.

The present ABS proposes a restructuring of the USAID/Senegal program within current workforce and budget levels. While maintaining a heavy emphasis upon non-project activities in support of policy reform through Title I and Economic Support Funds, (leaving aside the possibility, if justified, of Economic Policy Initiative funding), this budget puts forward an important array of new projects for FY 1985 and FY 1986. In every case, these activities are directed at the most critical of Senegal's problems as identified by the Agriculture Sector Policy team and the USAID. These problems have been at the heart of the dialogue which began in earnest between the international donor community, and President Diouf's government in November, 1983. These are also the key problems which the President addresses in his New Agriculture Policy, steadily formulated since April 1984: price policy and marketing, seed and fertilizer supply, water management, agriculture research, and reforestation. Linked to these, the USAID adds health/population, which is of increasing concern to Senegal's policy makers.

The program put forward in this Budget is an ambitious one. It is presented, however, at a time when the USAID project portfolio is ready to absorb a new effort within current levels of funding and manpower. The program addresses directly the leading strategic questions to be taken up by the forthcoming CDSS. Finally, the Government of Senegal a year ago was elected in the most open Presidential and Legislative elections conducted in Africa south of the Sahara. This ABS presents a program in measure with the importance of Senegal to the United States as a stable and democratic friend.

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ($000)

	FY 1983 ACTUAL	FY 1984 ESTIMATE	—FY 1985— CP ESTIMATE	FY 1986 AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD 1987	1988	1989	1990
/DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE/								
Sahel Dev. Program	22,885	17,000	20,000	20,000	17,600	19,400	21,300	23,400 1/
Contraceptive Requirements	(162)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Funds	1,247	-	2,074	1,605	2,000 2/	2,000 2/	2,000 2/	2,000 2/
Total DA	24,132	17,000	22,074	21,605	19,600	21,400	23,300	25,400
/ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND/								
Grants	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA & ESF	34,132	32,000	37,074	36,605	34,600	36,400	38,300	40,400
/PL-480/								
Title I	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
(of which Title III)	(-)	(8,000)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II*	17,791**	5,618	8,335	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Housing Guaranties	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
/TOTAL PERSONNEL/								
USDH (work years)	26	26	26	26	24	24	24	24
IDI " "	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
FNDH " "	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

1/ AAPL Level
2/ Estimates
* includes WFP and transport
** also includes emergency food aid

OPTIONAL
FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION
($000)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT / PROJECT NO.	TITLE	L/G	FY 84 ESTIMATE	FY 85 ESTIMATE	FY 86 AAPL
[SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM]					
685-0205	Casamance Reginal Development	G	4,894	-	-
0208	Small Irrigated Perimeters Bakel	G	990	-	-
0217	Family Health I	G	665	-	-
0222	Youth Job Development	G	277	-	-
0223	Agricultural Research & Planning	G	-	495	-
0242	Rural Health II	G	5,711[a]	2,664	-
	Oral Rehydration Therapy		-	(825)[b]	-
0248	Family Health II	G	-	1,500	2,500
0250	Millet Transformation	G	-	400	-
0256	Rural Management Training (ENEA)	G	365	-	-
0260	Community & Enterprise Dev.	G	9,000	-	-
0269	Ag. Production Support	G	-	5,000	3,000
0270	Small Project Assistance (AID/PC)	G	40	40	40
0957	OMVS Ag. Research	G	943	1,100	1,552
0280	Irrigation & Water Management	G	-	2,000	2,000
0281	Technology Transfer Services	G	-	1,101	1,000
0282	Rural Roads Maintenance	G	-	3,700	2,500
0283	Reforestation & Soil Conservation	G	-	2,000	3,000
0284	PVO Co-Financing	G	-	-	2,000
0285	Crop Production Research	G	-	-	2,408
0286	Price Policy/Grain Stabilization	G	-	-	(3,000)[c]
	Sub-Total		22,885	20,000	20,000
[REGIONAL FUNDS]					
625-0928.85	Integrated Pest Management	G	(351)*	(940)*	(912)*
0929.85	Planning Management & Research	G	(532)*	(675)*	(235)*
0960.85	Sahel Manpower Development II	G	(209)*	(314)*	(313)*
9801	Human Rights	G	(30)*	(20)*	(20)*
9901	Special Self-Help	G	(125)*	(125)*	(125)*
	Sub Total		(1,247)	(2,074)	(1,605)
	Total DA Appropriation Accounts		24,132	22,074	21,605
[ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND]					
685-0278	Economic Support Fund	G	10,000	-	-
0287	Economic Support Fund	G	-	15,000	-
0288	Economic Support Fund	G	-	-	15,000
	Sub-Total		10,000	15,000	15,000
	Total DA and ESF		34,132	37,074	36,605

* Senegal component
a Includes $375 for ORT
b From Sahel Fund for ORT
c Preferred, given AAPL increase.

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FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: Senegal

Bureau Name: Bureau for Africa

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	OBLIG DATE INIT	OBLIG DATE FIN	TOTAL COST- AUTH	TOTAL COST- PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	FY 83 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1984 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1984 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1985 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1985 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1985 FUNDED THRU	FY 86 AAPL	FY 86 FUNDED THRU	PEACE CORPS VY84	PEACE CORPS VY85	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
[SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM]																				
685-0202 Range and Livestock Development								SUBCAT:	FNMC											
078	G	1975	1983	2400	2400	2400	1074	-	750	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0205 Casamance Regional Development								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
200	G	1978	1984	23710	23710	18816	8090	4894	3783	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0208 Small Irrigated Perimeters								SUBCAT:	FNWD											
064	G	1977	1984	3999	3999	3009	1308	990	1011	-	1287	-	-	-	10	11	-	-	-	-
685-0210 Rural Health Services Development								SUBCAT:	HEDH											
510	G	1977	1983	2075	2075	2075	529	-	304	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0217 Family Health								SUBCAT:	FNFP											
440	G	1979	1984	2548	2548	1883	1135	665	487	-	1313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0218 SAED Training								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
012	G	1978	1982	4530	4530	4530	1732	-	711	-	1021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0219 Fuelwood Production								SUBCAT:	FNNE											
096	G	1979	1982	3434	3434	3434	361	-	328	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0222 Youth Job Development (OPG-PVO)								SUBCAT:	EMVT		% PVO: 100									
700	G	1979	1984	3285	3285	3008	957	277	1234	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0223 Agricultural Research & Planning (MSU)								SUBCAT:	FNPA											
080	G	1981	1983	4950	4950	5445	3990	-	990	495	1500	12/86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0224 SODESP Livestock Production								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
078	G	1979	1981	8000	7030	7030	2709	-	1709	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0233 National Plan for Land Use Development								SUBCAT:	SDEV											
090	G	1981	1982	2000	2000	2000	1231	-	899	-	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0235 Senegal Cereals Production Phase II								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
012	G	1980	1983	7700	7700	7700	3430	-	2000	-	1430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0239 Caritas Village Development (AIP) (PVO)								SUBCAT	FNIL											
	G	1979	1979	212	212	212	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0240 Lowland Fisheries (PC)								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
77	G	1979	1979	180	180	180	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0242 Rural Health II								SUBCAT:	HEDH											
510	G	1984	1985	8000	8375	-	-	5711	500	2664	2500	04/89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	DATE INIT	DATE FIN	OBLIG -TOTAL AUTH	OBLIG COST- PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	FY 83 PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1984 OBLIG- ATIONS	FY 1984 EXPEND- ITURES	FY 1985 OBLIG- ATIONS	FY 1985 EXPEND- ITURES	FY 1985 FUNDED THRU	FY 86 AAPL	FY 86 FUNDED THRU	PEACE CORPS VY84	PEACE CORPS VY85	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
Oral Rehydration Therapy										(825)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0248 Family Health Services II								SUBCAT:	HDH											
440	G	1985	1990	-	12000	-	-	-	-	1500	400	06/86	2500	06/87	-	-	2000	2000	2000	2000
685-0249 Agricultural Development Assistance								SUBCAT:	FNAS											
800	G	1983	1983	5000	5000	5000	5000	-	4331	-	669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0250 Millet Transformation								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
073	G	1981	1985	500	900	500	269	-	125	400	300	04/86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0254 Fisheries Resource Assessment								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
876	G	1981	1981	150	150	150	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0255 Information & Management of Research								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
971	G	1981	1981	100	100	100	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0256 Rural Management (ENEA)								SUBCAT:	EHAC											
050	G	1982	1984	3365	3365	3000	2785	365	400	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0260 PVO Community Enterprise Development (PVO)								SUBCAT:	SDIL		% PVO: 50									
840	G	1984	1984	9000	9000	-	-	9000	-	-	1500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0937.7 Renewable Energy								SUBCAT:	FNNE											
870	G	1980	1982	600	600	600	209	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0265 Casamance Agricultural Production								SUBCAT:	FNEX											
200	G	1987	1990	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3000	4000	3000	5000
685-0269 Agricultural Production Support Program								SUBCAT:	FNAS											
800	G	1985	1990	-	19000	-	-	-	-	5000	1500	09/86	3000	09/87	-	-	2000	3000	3000	3000
685-0270 Small Project Assistance AID/PC								SUBCAT:	FNPA											
210	G	1983	1985	120	120	40	31	40	71	40	40	-	40	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
685-0957 OMVS Agricultural Research								SUBCAT:	FNDS											
080	G	1984	1986	-	3595	-	-	943	-	1100	-	12/86	1552	12/87			-	-	-	-
685-0280 Irrigation & Water Management								SUBCAT:	FNWD											
230	G	1985	1987	-	5000	-	-	-	-	2000	-	12/86	2000	12/87	-	-	1000	-	-	-
685-0281 Technology Transfer Services								SUBCAT:	FNIL											
	G	1985	1989	-	5000	-	-	-	-	1101	-	09/86	1000	09/87	-	-	1000	899	1000	-
685-0282 Rural Roads Maintenance & Improvement								SUBCAT:	FNRR											
	G	1985	1989	-	14000	-	-	-	-	3700	-	12/86	2500	12/87	-	-	2500	2300	3000	-

*: From Sahel Fund for ORT

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PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	OBLIG DATE INIT	OBLIG DATE FIN	TOTAL AUTH	COST PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	FY 83 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1984 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1984 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1985 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1985 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1985 FUNDED THRU	FY 86 AAPL	FY 86 FUNDED THRU	PEACE CORPS VY84	PEACE CORPS VY85	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
685-0283 Reforestation and Soil Conservation								SUBCAT: FNMC												
096	G	1985	1989	-	14000	-	-	-	-	2000	-	01/87	3000	01/88	-	-	2000	3000	4000	-
685-0284 PVO Co-Financing (PVO)								SUBCAT: FNIL			% PVO: 100									
	G	1986	1989	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-		-	2000	12/87	-	-	1000	1000	1000	-
685-0285 Crop Production Research (plus MSU II)								SUBCAT: FNDS												
080	G	1986	1991	-	17000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2408	12/87	-	-	3100	3201	4300	3000
685-0286 Price Policy Reform/Grain Stabilization								SUBCAT: FNZZ												
	G	1986	1989	-	(10000)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3000)*	01/88	-	-	(3000)*	(2000)*	(2000)*	-
Appropriation Total				95858	205753	70617	34926	22885	19928	20000	18787	-	20000	-	-	-	17600	19400	21300	13000
Grants				95858	205753	70617	34926	22885	19928	20000	18787	-	20000	-	-	-	17600	19400	21300	13000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND]																				
685-0262 Economic Support Fund (CIP)								SUBCAT: ESCI												
010	G	1983	1983	5000	5000	5000	5000	-	5000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0278 Economic Support Fund II								SUBCAT: ESCT												
	G	1984	1984	10000	10000	-	-	10000	10000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0287 Economic Support Fund III								SUBCAT: ESCT												
	G	1985	1985	-	15000	-	-	-	-	15000	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0288 Economic Support Fund IV								SUBCAT: ESCT												
	G	1986	1986	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund V - VIII								SUBCAT: ESCT												
	G	1987	1990	-	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15000	15000	15000	15000
Appropriation: Total				15000	105000	5000	5000	10000	15000	15000	15000	-	15000	-	-	-	15000	15000	15000	15000
Grants				15000	105000	5000	5000	10000	15000	15000	15000	-	15000	-	-	-	15000	15000	15000	15000
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SDP + ESF TOTAL				110085	315710	75617	39926	32885	34928	35000	33787	-	35000	-	-	-	32600	34400	36300	28000
SDP + ESF + REGIONAL				123593	331703	84164	42455	34132	37015	37074	36428	-	36605	-	-	-	34600	36400	38300	30000

* Preferred, given AAPL increase

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[AGRICULTURAL, RURAL DEVELOPMENT & NUTRITION]																				
685-0202 Range & Livestock Development								SUBCAT:	FNMC											
078	G	1975	1981	2625	2625	2625	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	---
685-0208 Bakel Irrigated Perimeters								SUBCAT:	FNWD											
064	G	1977	1981	4200	4200	4200	366	-	366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-0209 Grain Storage								SUBCAT:	FNWD											
140	G	1977	1977	4900	4900	4900	429	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation: Total				11725	11725	11725	857	-	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				11725	11725	11725	857	-	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[HEALTH]																				
685-0210 Rural Health Services Development								SUBCAT:	HEDH											
510	G	1977	1978	1494	1494	1494	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation: Total				1494	1494	1494	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				1494	1494	1494	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES]																				
685-0226 Patte d'Oie Improvement								SUBCAT:	SDHU											
860	G	1979	1979	1300	1300	1300	100	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation Total				1300	1300	1300	100	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				1300	1300	1300	100	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Functional Accounts Total				14519	14519	14519	994	-	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants				14519	14519	14519	994	-	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: Senegal

Bureau Name: Bureau for Africa

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	OBLIG DATE INIT	OBLIG DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	-TOTAL COST- PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	FY 83 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) ----FY 1984---- OBLIG-ATIONS	----FY 1984---- EXPEND-ITURES	--------FY 1985-------- OBLIG-ATIONS	--------FY 1985-------- EXPEND-ITURES	--------FY 1985-------- FUNDED THRU	----FY 86---- AAPL	----FY 86---- FUNDED THRU	PEACE CORPS VY84	PEACE CORPS VY85	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
[REGIONAL PROJECTS]																				
625-0928.1(*) Food Crop Protection (1)								SUBCAT:	FNAI											
070	G	1979	1982	2351	2351	2351	646	0	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0928.85(*) Integrated Pest Management (2)								SUBCAT:	FNDS											
080	G	1983	1986	2811	2811	608	608	351	351	940	1548	9/86	912	9/87	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0929.85(*) Planning Management & Research								SUBCAT:	SDPP											
710	G	1978	c(3)	3169	6165	2796	431	532	550	675	550	-	235	-	-	-	500	500	500	500
Design Requirements (**)																				
Reforestation (PID)				-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation and Water Management (PP)								-	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag Production Support (PID)								-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Health II (PP)				-	-	-	-	-	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reforestation (PP)				-	-	-	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag Production Support (PP)								-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Roads				-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Production Research (PID)								-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casamance Ag. Production								-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crop Production Research								-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casamance II (PP)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0936.1(*) Sahel Manpower Development I								SUBCAT:	EHSP											
600	G	1979	1982	3081	1825	1818	378	-	250	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
625-0960.85 Sahel Manpower Development II								SUBCAT:	EHSP											
	G	1983	1986	1254	1254	418	417	209	130	314	250	9/86	313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
685-9801(*) Human Rights								SUBCAT:	$DHR											
700	G	1980	c(3)	107	227	77	9	30	20	20	15	-	20	-	-	-	20	20	20	20
685-9901(*) Self Help								SUBCAT:	SDSH											
701	G	1980	c(4)	735	1360	479	40	125	140	125	150	-	125	-	-	-	125	125	125	125
Appropriation: Total				13508	15993	8547	2529	1247	2087	2074	2641	-	1605	-	-	-	645	645	645	645
Grants				13508	15993	8547	2529	1247	2087	2074	2641	-	1605	-	-	-	645	645	645	645
Loans				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) Senegal Component
(**) Non-Add Item
(1) Possible addition or follow-on project under discussion
(2) Includes National Component operating costs and FAO Technical Assistance costs, including training.
(3) Includes both USAID and RBDO
(4) Level of effort activity

Project Title : Population and Family Health

Project Number : 685-0248

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

Proposed Obligation: FY 85 - $ 1,500
FY 86 - $ 2,500
LOP - $ 12,000

Purpose: To provide medically sound and culturally acceptable childspacing services; to offer low cost contraceptive technology outside the normal health services; to provide widespread education about reproduction and family health; to improve the demographic data base; and to sensitize Senegalese decision makers regarding the demographic situation in Senegal.

Problem: USAID's current population project Senegal Family Health (SFH) 685-0217, provides clinical F.P. and IEC services and training in 4 regions of Senegal. The project is managed jointly by the MOH and MSD. The development of an effective collaborative system of project management at the regional as well as the national level has been a principal objective of the Phase I project. By the end of the project, services will be available in approximately 30 centers. Management and coordination problems resulting from one project being implemented by two separate ministries have now largely been resolved. The demand for family planning services exceeds the capacity of the current project to fulfil. It is now timely and appropriate to expand service delivery options while at the same time supporting activities which will solidify the GOS' support and commitment to family planning.

The Project: The proposed Population and Family Health project which will commence in July 1985 will be a 7 year, $12 million effort. It will be a nationwide project. Consistent with the Agency's policy, this project will address five major areas essential for the development and integration of successful population programs, i.e. service delivery, data base improvement, population policy development, IEC, and training.

Service delivery: FP services will be delivered through a variety of approaches including a continuation of the joint MSD/MOH efforts in the SFH project. In order to give guidance on which approaches or combination of approaches are most appropriate, this project will also support several operations research activities such as community based distribution of contraceptives in both urban and rural areas, and social marketing of contraceptives by the private sector. The goal of this nationwide project will be to provide F.P. services to 20% of MWRA (approximately 250,000 couples). Treatment for sexually transmitted diseases and infertility, as well as emphasizing the role of breastfeeding as a health and F.P. method will also be adressed. The cost of this activity will be approximately $5.5 million of which about $2 million will be for contraceptive commodities.

Population Policy: This project will support a variety of activities to highlight the relationship between Rapid Population Growth and economic development. Such activities will include training, preparation, and dissemination of analyses which highlight, on a national and subnational level, the impact of demographic factors on food self-sufficiency, and demand for social, education and health services. Studies on the relationship of cultural factors (such as Islam and the status of women) on FP acceptance will be included. Approximate cost - $1 million.

Improving the Data Base: Since neither adequate development planning nor population policy development can be accomplished without up-to-date and accurate data, this project will support comprehensive assistance to the GOS 1986 census, support special surveys to evaluate the status of MCH care, and contraceptive prevalence. The project will support training both in Senegal and elsewhere designed to teach practical approaches to data collection and analysis.

IEC: The project will support the development and testing of IEC materials using mass media and personal approaches. Extensive study tours will be made to visit successful FP programs in other countries. Family health education programs for schools will also be developed as well as special messages aimed at men. During the life of the project, 25 national and regional level workshops will be held and approximately 60 people will be sent on study tours ($1.5 mill.)

Training: This project will train medical, paramedical and auxilliary health personnel (including traditional birth attendants) in all aspects of service delivery. This training will take place in Senegal and overseas and will include long-term training in MCH and infertility.

Project Design Issues: This project will be implemented by at least three GOS ministries in addition to Senegalese private sector organizations. Thus, a major design issue will be financial and administrative management and coordination among these various entities.

The design must also address ways of adapting community based distribution and commercial retail sales of contraceptives for the Senegalese context.

In order to meet the current and future demand for family planning services, the project must rely heavily on community health workers. The design team will need to consider how these workers can best be utilized.

Host Government Entities Involved: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Finance.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this program will be the Senegalese women of reproductive age and their infant children. These women will deliver approximately 300,000 infants per year whose chance to develop into vigorous healthy children will be improved if birth intervals are prolonged.

Project Title	:Agricultural Production Support
Project Number	:685-0269
Appropriation	:Sahel Development Fund
Obligations	:FY 1985: $5,000 FY 1986: $3,000 LOP : $19,000

Purpose: To increase cereals production by improvement in the quality of services and quantity of supply of farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and essential equipment.

Problem: Cereals production in Senegal has been described as subsistence production and has been badly neglected in so far as the input supplies have been concerned with the exception of rice production along the Senegal River. In the peanut basin and in the cotton zone farmers have diverted some inputs from the cash crops to the cereals crops but this has not been the most efficient support of increased production. Organizations exist for seed production, fertilizer supply and implement manufacture but these have not met farmer requirements.

An objective of the GOS is to increase the supply of domestically produced cereals which will require major improvement in the input supply and related services. The GOS has also declared a policy to increase the role of the private sector and to improve the terms of trade for domestic cereals production. In other words a new environment is being created for development of agricultural service enterprise.

USAID has supported an Agricultural Sector Policy Analysis to review the strategy of the GOS, the natural and other resources available to support expansion of the agricultural sector, and then recommend a plan of action to USAID for supporting agricultural development in Senegal. This project is to be the mechanism for implementation of the recommendations from the Policy Analysis.

The Project: This project will provide technical assistance, participant training and investment support for upgrading and expansion of input supply and related services. The project will permit the GOS to import essential raw materials such as fertilizer ingredients, parent seed stock, equipment components, etc for local production and sale. The local currency proceeds will be utilized through normal banking channels as loans for expansion of the working capital of input supply and service enterprises. Both GOS and private enterprise will be provided with technical assistance and participant training in management of input services.

The project will interact with a number of agencies and organizations. The coordination of these actions will be the joint responsibility of the Ministry of Plan and the Ministry of Rural Development. The three main lines of the project (seeds, fertilizer, and equipment) will have independent implementation plans. In the implementation plan the counterpart agencies will be identified and appropriate agreements drawn up to ensure a technically sound program of work that is well coordinated with the policy framework of the GOS and ensures active participation of the appropriate agencies.

Project Design Issues: The designers will be expected to carefully study the agricultural and industrial development policy of the country to ensure that a satisfactory situation exists for major expansion of the agricultural service industries. This must include analysis of the feasibility of the loan fund for enterprise expansion.

The second design issue will be technical and financial analysis of the improved seed, fertilizer and equipment technologies at the level of the farm and at the level of the service enterprise. The record of SONAR is not satisfactory and improved management practices must be identified before this project can be undertaken.

It may be useful to organize a study tour by GOS and private sector representatives to third countries, particularly to Asia, for observation of the service organizations that support small scale commercial agriculture under approximately similar conditions.

Host Government Entity: Ministry of Plan

Beneficiaries: This project is expected to have a direct benefit in increased commercial production of food, thus the farmer and consumer is expected to be better off. In addition rural, service industries are expected to both expand and become established in new territories, thus expanding employment and other opportunities.

Project Title	:Irrigation and Water Management
Project Number	:685-0280
Appropriation	:Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation	:FY 1985: $2,000 FY 1986: $2,000 LOP : $5,000

Purpose: To extend irrigation practices and thereby raise farm production on small farm and village lands in the Podor and Bakel districts of the Senegal River Valley.

Background: The Bakel Small Irrigated Perimeters project has successfully introduced and developed the village system of irrigated rice production. As a result of the impressive performance of these small perimeters (yield of 6-8 tons per hectare), the policy of SAED now places strong emphasis an accelerated expansion of small farmer irrigation systems.

The GOS development policy also calls for an increased rate of development of agriculture in the river valley to realize the full advantage of the new regime of water control that will be possible upon completion of the Diama and Manantali Dams. The GOS proposes to encourage settlement along the river in a pattern of small-scale commercial farming enterprises and is developing an incentive scheme for employees of RDA's and other enterprises who will be affected by the personnel reductions needed to implement the new development policy for the rural sector.

The Project: The Senegal River Valley Irrigation and Water Management project will support the establishment of 1-5,000 hectares of irrigated production, 2-5,000 hectares of managed dryland, plus the basic infrastructure needed to expand production and employment in the target area. The plan for settlement is being drafted by the GOS based upon the water management technology of small farmer and village systems within the broad policy framework of decentralized and private sector operations. This project will be supported by agricultural research work of ISRA and commercial development by the private sector described under protocols to improve coordination of implementation steps.

This project will include elements of cost sharing with the farmers and villages, the private sector and the government agencies as a means of improving participation and strengthening the economic base of the project. The construction and land development will be done by private sector contractors according to engineering standards and development plans drawn up by SAED. The project will provide resources to the banking sector to expand agro-service enterprises in input supply and produce marketing. The technical assistance, participant training and commodities will be chosen to fill the

needs of SAED in planning and extension, of the private sector in irrigation construction, of the banking and rural enterprise sector in marketing and input services, and of the farmers in irrigation farm management.

Project Design Issues: The adequacy of the GOS agricultural policy and farm programs must be carefully evaluated in the project design. At the present time the GOS has taken a number of actions in a program of shifting responsibilities from state enterprises to farmers and the private sector. Continued progress in this program will be essential for the economic success of the new farm enterprises and rural sector services.

The potential of rice and alternative crops is another design issue. A number of recent studies have raised interesting aspects of this question, although the conclusions continue to favor rice. No doubt further study of the question will be done through the design period and such information should be considered by the designers in developing the farming model for the project.

Host Government Entities: As the planning agency and as the technology change agent in the region, SAED will be an important counterpart in this project. However, other agencies will also play essential roles; that is, the private sector in the construction and rural services, the farmers in construction and in the production operations, and the banks in financing an expansion of commerce in the target zone.

Beneficiaries: The target group for this project is small commercial farming and rural service enterprises. The success of this project will expand the domestic food supply of Senegal with a number of benefits to consumers. The increased activity for the private sector will also be significant.

Project Title : Transfer of Technology Services

Project Number : 685-0281

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

Proposed Obligation : FY 1985: $1,101
FY 1986: $1,000
LOP : $5,000

Purpose: To expand the use of appropriate technologies in support of increased food production and improved health.

The Problem: While Senegal has an increasingly educated population, advanced training and exposure to technology is an area of growing preoccupation with both Government and private individuals alike. In the operation of the U.S. assistance program in Senegal, USAID has identified considerable demand among private and official Senegalese for access to U.S. technology and information. In the past 6 months, for example, the USAID turned down 216 requests for support of training activities outside of already existing programs.

The Project: This project will enable the USAID to react quickly, with minimum lead time and staff effort, to private and official Senegalese requests for financing of a variety of worthwhile activities outlined below for which no alternative source of funding now exists. This project will also serve to speed implementation of new projects during the start-up or pre-implementation period.

Specifically, the Transfer of Technology Services project will support training, consultant, pilot projects or study activities which are practical in nature, will lead to increases in food production or improvements in health care and are based on introduction of new, or better management of, existing technology and information. To the maximum extent possible, funds will be directed towards strengthening the capacity of small producers, entrepreneurs, women and private organizations.

Requests for training under this project will be short-term in duration and, as a priority, will support and complement the USAIDs core program of development activities in agriculture and health.

Research funded under the project would study policy issues and options related to technology use and management as well as surveys for identification, feasibility and investment in relevant technologies. To assist GOS or private policy makers and administrators in their study of policy or reform options, the project will provide for senior study tours to the U.S. or third countries.

Funding would also be reserved for selected pilot or experimental activities, seminars and short-term consultancies for which preparation of discrete projects would not be feasible. The design of the FY 1983 fertilizer import program, for example, revealed Senegal's need for guidance in recommending ways of converting the present state controlled system of fertilizer distribution to a private sector system. Similarly, the GOS is considering a major reform of the seeds supply system. Assistance to these activities could be supported under this project.

The effectiveness of the project would be measured by the extent to which individuals and groups benefit from the knowledge of technologies gained under this project.

Project Design Issues: This project will be designed in relation to the Country Training Plan to place emphasis and support behind the USAID's core program in food production and health. Furthermore, as activities under this project can complement new and on-going project activities, close coordination will be needed between GOS and USAID Managers to ensure that maximum advantage is made of the available resources.

Host Government Entities Involved: The GOS Ministry of Plan and Cooperation will be the coordinating body for this project. This Ministry will preside over a Committee composed of the Ministries of Rural Development, Health and Science and Technology.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries from this project are those Senegalese individuals who will increase their productivity, standard of health care or who receive employment as a result of training or exposure to new technologies and information.
The GOS will also benefit from study, research, training and consultancy activities which increase its knowledge of the use, promotion and management of new technology.

Project Title	:	Rural Roads Maintenance and Improvement
Project Number	:	685-0282
Appropriation	:	Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation	: FY 85 :	$ 3,700 million
	FY 86 :	$ 2,500 million
	LOP :	$14,000 million

Purpose: To improve the rural road network of Senegal and to establish a permanent annual maintenance program of these roads which will open access to and from potentially high food producing areas.

Problem: In FY 1984 a similar but more limited rural roads programs was approved for Senegal under the ESF I project (685-0262). Subsequently, however, it was found necessary to amend the agreement to utilize these funds to assist the GOS in fulfilling IMF requirements. Whereas the original project was limited to rural roads in the three areas of USAID/Senegal's projects this project will assist in establishing a permanent national rural road maintenance capability.

Rural roads constructed under World Bank, UNSO and other donors in the recent past have had virtually no maintenance due to scarcity of operating funds and the lack of equipment in good condition. With the signing of the Agreement for the Fifth World Bank Highway project, 10% of the national road maintenance in the past, the rural road network has deterioratаed to such a point that a road improvement program is urgently needed to bring the roads back to a satisfactory condition at the same time as instituting an annual maintenance program.

The Project: The project will assist the GOS in financing essential annual maintenance of approximately 1,300 km of feed roads, the improvement of 400 km and resurfacing of 727 km of rural feeder roads. This program is integrally linked to the success of major development efforts throughout the country. The project will lead to the improvement contracting, supervision and construction management of public work personnel through the provision of Technical Assistance, which is needed to support the feeder road maintenance activities with the procurement of needed equipment and spare parts, and to reorient rural road improvements and maintenance from the public to the private sector.

The project will permit the full realization of development projects in many areas of Senegal. Realization of the Project will allow major increases in agricultural production (in terms of both hectarage and yield), directly increasing rural incomes and reducing the need for food imports. The road improvement and maintenance will greatly reduce vehice operating costs.

The improved and properly maintained roads will end the isolation of many villages, a number of which are now completely inaccessible during the rainy season. Road maintenance and improvements will permit the passage of agricultural inputs and facilitate use of improved agricultural techniques, and will allow additional produce to be marketed.

This feeder roads maintenance project will directly provide a number of important social benefits: improved communication, access to supplies and services, including medical services, and in some regions, significant redistribution of income. The project will also delay the need for and eventual cost of large investments for infrastructure renewal.

Design Issues: Given the past performance of force account road inprovements in Senegal with gross inefficiencies and high recurrent costs, this project will place maximum emphasis on the utilization of the private sector.

While they have had practically no operating budget since the end of World Bank financing in 1981, Public Work's Rural Road organization with over 250 people on their payroll still exists. One of the primary efforts of this project will be to reduce this organization down to an administrative staff of approximately twenty people. The other personnel will be integrated into the Regional Offices or released.

The second design issue relates to the GOS contribution. USAID/Senegal will insist on a 25% GOS contribution for the life of project.

Host Country Institutions: The Ministry of Public Works is the concerned GOS Ministry. The project will require a major reorganization of its present rural road organization. The project aims to establish a rural road contract adminstration office while at the same time reinforcing the capabilities of the Regional Offices to perform the required annual routine maintenance.

Beneficiaries: While the country as a whole will benefit from the project, the primary persons receiving direct benefits will be the inhabitants of presently isolated villages, many of which are completely inaccessible during the rainy season.

Other Donors: At present the World Bank is the most significant donor in the transport sector with its $20.0 million Fifth Highway project. The World Bank funds will be used primarily, 90%, for the maintenance of the primary and secondary roads network. UNSO also has a rural road construction project completing about 90 km annually. To date the UNSO efforts have been financed by donors requiring access to particular project areas.

Financial Requirements: The total project cost is projected to be $18.95 million with a $14.0 million U.S. grant and $4.95 million GOS contribution. With the exception of a small TA element the GOS will assume the total cost of the program by the fourth year.

Project Title	:Reforestation and Soil Conservation
Project Number	:685-0283
Appropriation	:Sahel Development Program
Obligations	:FY 1985: $ 2,000 FY 1986: $ 3,000 LOP : $14,000

Purpose: To introduce a new system of land resource management based upon extensive and intensive tree plantings for improved soil conservation and stabilized productivity in severely stressed agricultural zones of Senegal.

Problem: Again in 1984 Senegal has experienced numerous dust storms, especially across the northern half of the country. This is the most obvious indication of land resource degradation that is resulting from the current practices of agriculture and land use management. This situation has been studied by a number of specialists and there is agreement on the basic factors which must be included in an improved system of land use management. The GOS has announced its objective that forest cover over 30% of its territory within 25 yrs. A comprehensive plan to accomplish this has been developed with the help of TA.

Two factors are central to an improved system. First, the land must continue to support agricultural production which requires soil nutrient management. And second, increased attention to tree culture (agro-forestry) is essential. USAID has studied this problem in considerable detail and has supported some pilot projects involving elements of improved soil conservation and agro-forestry to develop the techniques that are expected to be supported in this project.

The Project: This project will support extensive application of tree planting in a number of selected practices to maintain or increase the level of production, to improve the conservation of soil and to protect the rural environment. The project will support farmers and farmer groups in their understanding and application of this improved technology. In order to accelerate the acceptance of the new practices, the project will subsidize selected practises through shared cost payments, provide technical assistance to villages and farmers, and offer incentives for performance. This project will be undertaken at a considerable scale in order to measure the macro-impact of the practices that will be applied to the land.

The project will select agro-forestry techniques such as windbreaks, intercropping, woodlots and rotation farming for field application. The selected techniques will be presented to farmers through a variety of extension

methods. Individual farmers and groups will then be provided with technical assistance in selecting and adapting these practices to their land resources. A schedule of subsidy payments will be established to partially cover the costs of approved practices. An element of the project will be a system which monitors soil erosion, crop production and other effects in and around the treated zone. The target areas will be selected according to the stress that is evident and the various stress conditions will be carefully monitored to identify the benefits of the program.

Project Design Issues: The level and mechanism of subsidy payment which will facilitate the tree planting rate expected for the program will be a critical design question. It will be necessary to carefully study costs and short-term as well as longer-term benefits in establishing a fair level of farmer participation in the program.

The extension program must also be uniquely designed for the transfer of agro-forestry technology. This program must stimulate a high percentage of the farmers to participate and must develop effective mass communication methods. As farmer participation requires a number of changes in the farming systems in order to introduce new agro-forestry practices, there will be need for good technical communication in several local languages.

In the course of project design it may be useful to utilize a Senegal-US soil conservation tour to study methods used in the U.S. and third countries as a foundation for the final design of the program.

Host Country Entities Involved: ISRA, CNRF, Eaux et Forets, Soil Conservation Department, and the respective rural development agencies

Beneficiaries: There are three levels of benefits expected from this project. At the level of the farmer the benefits will be stabilized agricultural production with some tree products as a new crop. At the level of the rural community there is expected to be significant benefits related to the improvement of the rural environment. This Phase I project will establish the framework, procedures & systems for a larger multi-donor project designed to meet Senegal's objectives.

Project Title : Economic Support Fund III

Project Number : 685-0287

Appropriation : Foreign Assistance Act, Economic Support Funds

Proposed Obligation: $15.0 million

Purpose: To help the Government of Senegal (GOS) maintain economic and political stability while promoting structural and agricultural reforms needed to address the underlying problems of the economy.

Problem: Since 1978, the combined impact of adverse external factors (weather, oil price increases, etc.) and inappropriate GOS policies have led to the emergence of a serious economic crisis.

In August 1983, the GOS and IMF concluded a Standby Agreement committing the GOS to strict expenditure controls, prudent credit policies, cautious external debt policies and a sharp cutback in the growth of public employment and Government subsidies. The GOS has met all of its economic and policy performance targets during the first half of the Standby period.

Paralleling the effort to improve Senegal's macro-economic situation is the establishment of new policies in the agricultural sector aimed at increasing production. A series of donor and GOS meetings culminated in the announcement on April 16, 1984 of a new agricultural policy which provides for a gradual reduction in the central role of State and parastatal organizations in managing agriculture with a corresponding shift of responsibility to farmer's groups and private interests. The details of this new agricultural policy are currently being negotiated.

Thus, stabilization of the economy and growth in the agricultural sector are the problems being addressed by IMF Standby and AID sponsored programs.

The Project: A $15.0 million grant is proposed for FY 1985 for budgetary assistance in support of structural and sectoral reform. The uses of the local currency and portfolio of reforms are now under discussion. They will be finalized in conjunction with the conclusion of a new IMF Standby Program later this year.

Similarly, in past ESF programs the Mission has utilized CIP and cash transfer mechanisms. The Mission is currently evaluating the performance of these mechanisms as well as investigating the feasibility of a Special Letter of Credit to determine which instrument would be most effective for the new program.

Project Design Isssues: There are three key issues to be examined during the design process including (1) the reform conditions to be met by the GOS, (2) the use of local currencies and (3) the instrument for converting the appropriated dollars into local currency.

Host Government Entities: The Ministry of Finance (and the Central Bank) is the Ministry concerned with matters of budgetary support. The Ministry of Rural Development is the Ministry charged with carrying out agricultural policy.

Beneficiaries: In the agricultural sector farmers will benefit from structural reforms which promote more efficient provision of agricultural services. This grant will also assist the GOS to prevent a major economic destabilization thus benefitting all Senegalese.

Project Title : PVO Co-Financing

Project Number : 685-0284

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

Proposed Obligation : FY 1986: $2,000
LOP : $5,000

Purpose: To assist local communities to participate in projects which contribute to their own development in association with idigenous and international PVOs.

Problem: The recently announced new agricultural policy of the GOS calls for reduction of development services currently provided by the GOS in favor of greater participation of rural Senegalese in their own development. The GOS strategy includes a balanced pursuit of growth, employment, productivity, food self-sufficiency and human welfare objectives and emphasizes increasing the capacity of small farmers, irrigation and water management, and greater private sector involvement. While citing the importance of major policies and programs, the recent GOS policy recognizes that the process of development also requires an approach which reflects the needs of the village and which stimulates development from the bottom up. To this end, the GOS has decentralized elements of its development administration through creation of "rural communities" made up of village representatives and the local GOS administrator to determine allocation of local tax collections. This policy is consistent with AID's own mandate of meeting basic human needs by bringing assistance as directly as possible to the poor majority.

Senegal has a long tradition of village level voluntary organizations and a growing movement of regional PVOs which assist these village level organizations in a variety of development activities. There are several U.S. PVO's now operating in Senegal and others which have expressed interest in working with indigenous PVO's.

Project Description: This project will enhance the opportunity of local communities to participate in their own development in association with indigenous and U.S. PVO's. The major objectives of this project will be: to generate local solutions to local problems with local resources; increase participation of all segments of society in the development process; create income earning and employment opportunities and improve other aspects of poor living conditions including health and nutrition. The project is in line with the USAID/Senegal strategy of accelerating development in rural areas through strengthening of local and private resources, while reducing State controls and improving the Government's extension services.

The project will be implemented by a variety of local and U.S. PVO's through grants for small-scale projects. The PVO sponsor and/or indigenous affiliates must contribute at least 25 percent of total project costs. In addition, proposals must fully demonstrate the nature and magnitude of participation by the local community.

Annual budgets will be based on USAID-GOS determination of need and consideration of the OYB and sub-obligated by PIO/T.

Project Design Issues: This project will take an extensive project-by-project approach to PVO development in Senegal as compared to the comprehensive and intensive system recently approved in the Community and Enterprise Development Project (685-0260). As such, the project is in line with recent Africa Bureau guidance in support of umbrella projects with PVO's. The design will have to develop adequate managment systems which define the relationship between U.S. and indigenous PVO's as one of training and strengthening based on the principle of eventual phase-out of the U.S. PVO. A second design issue involves the establishment of colloborative working relationships between the PVO's, local communities and Government Officials to ensure support as needed and adherence to the Government's rural development policy.

GOS Entities: This project will be implemented in association with the GOS Ministry of Social Development which is responsible for both coordination of PVO activities and community development.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be people living in poor rural or urban communities with per capita incomes significantly below the national average of about $450.

Project Title	:Crop Production Research
Project Number	:685-0285
Appropriation	:Sahel Development Program
Proposed Obligation	:FY 1986 $ 2,408 LOP $17,000

Purpose: To support an accelerated program for screening and adapting improved crop varieties and cultural practices while concurrently strenghtening the crop production departments of the ISRA.

Problem: During the last several years there have been a number of instances where promising improved technology has been introduced into Senegal under linkages with the U.S. universities and International Agricultural Research Centers. New varieties of cowpeas tested in 1983 were the most impressive in their high production under drought conditions. Some maize lines have also done quite well. However, the present research program does not systematically draw upon these world resources.

Recent studies of the farming systems under the Agricultural Research and Planning Project 685-0223 and other analysis of the agriculture sector have drawn attention to the limitations of current crop production varieties and methods. The GOS has included strengthening of agricultural research as a priority for development. World Bank, French and Belgian resources are contributing some physical plant improvements and some operating support. However, the capability of this expansion program will not greatly accelerate the development of improved technology without increased resources for technical assistance, participant training and scientific materials.

The Project: This project will support accelerated variety field trials, cultural practice research and demonstration. The project is expected to draw heavily on the international centers and the CRSPs for materials to be used in the program thus minimizing the investment in basic research. The project will provide for numerous technical exchanges between Senegalese and foreign agronomists and other agricultural researchers. Participant training will be used extensively in supporting attendance at short courses and practical training.

An advisory committee will assist in the planning and evaluation of annual research programs as well as in the coordination of the research program with priorities of the GOS and with the programs of the international centers. Field trials and demonstrations will be conducted jointly by the research and extension agencies of the GOS. The results of tests and trials will be reported in both technical and popular reports to ensure the most extensive use of proven technology.

Project Design Issues: The basic inputs of this project will be directed to strengthening the research capacity of ISRA, however in order to effectively utilize these resources improvements may be needed in the administrative and financial management structure of the research organization. The designers will be asked to evaluate these aspects in the course of project planning.

The design must also analyze the hypothesis that nearly adequate technology has been identified for rice, millet, maize, sorghum and other important crops for Senegal. Means must also be developed for expeditious communication between the international research organizations and Senegal.

In the course of the design a joint Senegal-U.S. research team will undertake a tour of selected international, U.S. and third country research programs in order to identify vital features for incorporation in this project.

Host Government Entities Involved: ISRA (Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles).

Beneficiaries: The farmers of Senegal are expected to benefit directly through the accelerated identification of technology and by wide-scale introduction of the more productive varieties and cultural practices.

Project Title : Price Policy Reform and Grain Stabilization

Project Number : 685-0286

Appropriation: : Sahel Development Program

Proposed obligation : FY 86: $ 3,000
LOP : $10,000

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to increase production of cereal food crops through the stimulation of market pricing.

Problem: The production of major cereal crops (millet/sorghum) in Senegal has been declining since independence. While much of this decline is due to persistent drought, insufficient research and extension for these crops, and an unwieldy and inefficient support system, a major factor is the overcontrol of prices and excessive restrictions on trading practices. This price control (with the objective of protecting the urban consumer) has resulted in the farmgate price being insufficient to entice the producer to plant more than subsistence crops or to use high cost inputs. The price control system and all its ramifications (e.g. police control of grain movement) has also acted to stifle the (active though informal) private marketing sector.

The Mission is proposing in this ABS to support the GOS in selective and focused areas concentrating on systematic weaknesses. The Agr. Research Project will concentrate on building capacity to do applied research and extension in stable cereal crops. The Agr. Production Support Project will improve the systems for input production and distribution (seeds, fertilizers and farm equipment). The Reforestation Project will launch an important program to improve the climate and reduce erosion through tree planting. This project will attack the pricing policy issue without which all the other interventions will probably not be fully effective.

The World Bank Report titled "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa", popularly referred to as the Berg Report, states " the keystone of any marketing reform must be to capitalize on the indigenous trading system, a proven asset, and let it play a bigger role in the distribution system.....Government could improve market functioning, ease market access by both traders and farmers through greater emphasis on rural road development and maintenance, providing better information on crop size and prices and gradually introduce uniform weight and measures.....State grain agencies might buy and sell in the open market for special purposes such as seasonal price stabilization." The Eicher and Baku Survey of Research on Agricultural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa in the section on Food Grain Marketing and Pricing reports that there have been few studies of the aggregrate impact of pricing policies. They further report the lessons learned as; 1) establish legal prices that better reflect supply and demand conditions, 2) withhold and release stocks to counteract extreme price fluctuation, and 3) improve administration and management methods for operational and regulatory services. Researchers have found that improvements in operational efficiency

should enable most marketing agencies to carry out these duties with smaller margins. The research on market performance of the private trading systems reveal 1) high transaction costs due to lack of information, 2) high handling costs due to inadequate transportation infrastructure, 3) instability due to uncontrollable factors such as weather, disease, etc, and 4) lack of product homogeneity. In the final analysis most analysts point to the need for marketing interventions and research within the political/economic framework of the country but not narrowly structured on one side or the other of the frequently mentioned debate of the private sector versus the public sector. There is a growing awareness in the literature that an official agency is needed to provide price policy reform and grain supply stabilization.

The Project: In the context of its new agricultural policy, the GOS is actively exploring the pricing question. It appears that the solution will be to turn over cereals marketing to the private sector. To prevent potential abuse of both the producer and the consumer, a grains authority will be established to regulate the price through market intervention. Thus, floor and ceiling prices will be set. If the open market price falls below the floor price, the grains authority will (guarantee to) purchase cereals from the producer at the floor price. Conversely, if the open market price rises above the ceiling price, the grains authority will release cereals on the market, forcing the price down.

This system, which works successfully around the world by assuring competition and incentive prices to producers, should stimulate them to take advantage of high yielding technologies and thus increase production. USAID contribution to the project will include:

a. technical assistance - to assist in the establishment and initial management of the operation.

b. training - training both overseas and locally, will be provided to the staff of the grains authority in pricing mechanisms, stock management and grain marketing. Third country inspection trips will be used to introduce senior GOS staff to various similar operations.

c. limited commodity procurement.

d. Title I local currencies for the actual stock procurement and establishment of the working capital for the grains authority.

The GOS will provide:

a. all GOS personnel.

b. administrative support for the operation.

c. necessary warehousing.

Project Design: A major issue in the decision to undertake this project will be GOS willingness to progressively revise the controls on the grain trade and encourage the private sector to operate within reasonable regulatory limits.

Once this policy decision is taken, the key design issue will be the form and organization of the grain authority. Senegal currently has an overabundance of ineffective institutions. The future of many of these institutions is now under active discussion in the context of the Agricultural Policy Reform.

A results-oriented management style must be established within clearly defined and workable policy instructions.

The final design issue will be the mechanism for establishing and periodically revising both floor and ceiling prices to enable the agency to effectively serve its intended purpose. Provision must be made for sound technical analysis without undue political influence from various segments of interest groups.

Host Government Entities Involved: The Ministry of Plan, The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Rural Development.

Beneficiaries Both the consumer and producer are expected to benefit from stabilized markets.

OPTIONAL

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1986
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT

RANK PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ CONT	LOAN/ GRANT	PROGRAM APPROP	FUNDING ($000) INCR	CUM
685-0287	Economic Support Fund III	N	G	ESF	(15,000)	-
685-0285	Crop Production Research	N	G	SH	2,408	2,408
685-0957	OMVS Ag. Research	O	G	SH	1,552	3,960
685-0280	Irrigation & Water Management	N	G	SH	2,000	5,960
685-0269	Ag. Production Support	O	G	SH	3,000	8,960
685-0929.85	Planning Mgt. and Research	O	G	SH	(500)	8,960
	Title I	O	-	PI	(7,000)	8,960
685-0283	Reforestation & Soil Conservation	O	G	SH	3,000	11,960
685-0282	Rural Roads Maintenance	O	G	SH	2,500	14,460
685-0248	Family Health II	O	G	SH	2,500	16,960
685-0282	Technology Transfer Services	O	G	SH	1,000	17,960
685-0284	PVO Co-Financing	O	G	SH	2,000	19,960
685-0286	Price Policy Reform(*)	N	G	SH	(3,000)	19,960
625-9901	Special Self-Help	O	G	SH	(120)	19,960
685-0230	PL-480 Title II	O	G	P2	(8,500)	19,960
625-9801	Human Rights	O	G	SH	(20)	19,960
685-0270	Small Project Assistance	O	G	SH	40	20,000

(*) Project preferred, given AAPL increase.

TABLE VIII - FY 1984

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		2647.2		2647.2	XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	1741.3		1741.3	37.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	-0-		-0-	-0-
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	217.7		217.7	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	1.0		1.0	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	8.0		8.0	XXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	101.6		101.6	21.0
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	140.9		140.9	XXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	29.1		29.1	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	47.2		47.2	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	8.5		8.5	XXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	40.5		40.5	8.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	98.0		98.0	8.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	43.5		43.5	24.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	43.8		43.8	24.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	37.0		37.0	48.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	52.8		52.8	26.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	36.3		36.3	26.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		202.0		202.0	XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	182.6		182.6	20.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	16.0		16.0	1.8
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	2.9		2.9	XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	.5		.5	XXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	-0-		-0-	XXXXX
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		1,486.2		1,486.2	XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	64.0		64.0	1.0
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	553.7		553.7	16.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	-0-		-0-	XXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	804.0		804.0	8.7
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	64.5		64.5	XXXXX
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113				
HOUSING	U400		981.1		981.1	XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	512.1		512.1	37.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	168.7		168.7	XXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	39.8		39.8	XXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-0-		-0-	-0-
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	80.8		80.8	XXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	42.4		42.4	XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	133.3		133.3	XXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	2.5		2.5	XXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	1.5		1.5	XXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1984

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		1,782.8		1,782.8	XXXXX
RENT	U501	234	296.5		296.5	XXXXX
UTILITIES	U502	234	70.2		70.2	XXXXX
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	29.0		29.0	XXXXX
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	49.1		49.1	XXXXX
VEHICLES	U505	312	24.0		24.0	XXXXX
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	40.6		40.6	XXXXX
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	73.7		73.7	XXXXX
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	98.8		98.8	XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	6.6		6.6	XXXXX
PRINTING	U510	24	5.0		5.0	XXXXX
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	200.0		200.0	79.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	110.4		110.4	446.0
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210				
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	29.3		29.3	10.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	76.3		76.3	18.0
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	19.9		19.9	9.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	52.6		52.6	82.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	191.9		191.9	XXXXX
FAAS	U519	257	266.2		266.2	XXXXX
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259				XXXXX
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	34.5		34.5	XXXXX
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	26.0		26.0	XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	82.2		82.2	XXXXX
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			7,099.3		7,099.3	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION			2,414.3		2,414.3	XXXXX
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			4,685.0		4,685.0	XXXXX

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	$ 3,168.7
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	417.0

TABLE VIII - FY 1985

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		2737.9		2737.9	XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	1768.0		1768.0	35.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	-		-	-
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	212.0		212.0	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	2.0		2.0	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	8.0		8.0	XXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	145.7		145.7	31.0
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	123.8		123.8	XXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	27.3		27.3	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	50.0		50.0	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	8.0		8.0	XXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	60.0		60.0	11.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	140.0		140.0	11.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	35.0		35.0	14.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	38.5		38.5	14.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	22.2		22.2	28.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	49.4		49.4	46.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	48.0		48.0	16.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		186.2		186.2	XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	165.2		165.2	20.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	16.0		16.0	1.6
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	3.0		3.0	XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	2.0		2.0	XXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	-		-	XXXXX
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		1846.4		1846.4	XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	85.0		85.0	1.0
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	783.2		783.2	18.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	-		-	XXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	899.2		899.2	94.0
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	-		-	XXXXX
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113	79.0		79.0	1.0
HOUSING	U400		1275.7		1275.7	XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	474.5		474.5	40.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	125.6		125.6	XXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	53.0		53.0	XXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-		-	-
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	324.3		324.3	XXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	129.8		129.8	XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	164.5		164.5	XXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	2.5		2.5	XXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	1.5		1.5	XXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1985

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		1,873.6		1,873.6	xxxxx
RENT	U501	234	324.7		324.7	xxxxx
UTILITIES	U502	234	41.7		41.7	xxxxx
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	30.0		30.0	xxxxx
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	62.5		62.5	xxxxx
VEHICLES	U505	312	103.0		103.0	xxxxx
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	66.2		66.2	xxxxx
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	78.2		78.2	xxxxx
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	99.7		99.7	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	3.6		3.6	xxxxx
PRINTING	U510	24	4.0		4.0	xxxxx
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	165.0		165.0	127.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	100.0		100.0	250.0
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210	10.0		10.0	50.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	29.0		29.0	12.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	70.0		70.0	35.0
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	25.0		25.0	13.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	51.0		51.0	294.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	210.0		210.0	xxxxx
FAAS	U519	257	270.0		270.0	xxxxx
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259	20.0		20.0	xxxxx
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	20.0		20.0	xxxxx
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	20.0		20.0	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	70.0		70.0	xxxxx
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			7,919.8		7,919.8	xxxxx
RECONCILIATION			(2,504.8)		(2,504.8)	xxxxx
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			5,415.0		5,415.0	xxxxx

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	$ 2,730.0
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	CFA 417=$1.00
Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985	7%
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985	7%

TABLE VIII - FY 1986

ORGANIZATION: USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		2627.0		2627.0	xxxxx
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	1683.7		1683.7	33.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	-		-	-
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	202.0		202.0	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	2.0		2.0	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	8.0		8.0	xxxxx
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	150.5		150.5	30.0
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	117.9		117.9	xxxxx
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	27.3		27.3	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	55.0		55.0	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	8.0		8.0	xxxxx
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	40.9		40.9	7.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	100.0		100.0	7.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	52.5		52.5	21.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	58.0		58.0	21.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	22.2		22.2	28.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	45.0		45.0	34.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	54.0		54.0	18.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		179.5		179.5	xxxxx
BASIC PAY	U201	114	159.1		159.1	18.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	15.4		15.4	-
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	3.0		3.0	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	2.0		2.0	xxxxx
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	-		-	xxxxx
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		1738.0		1738.0	xxxxx
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	89.4		89.4	1.0
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	672.2		672.2	15.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	-		-	xxxxx
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	976.4		976.4	94.0
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	-	-	-	xxxxx
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113	-	-	-	-
HOUSING	U400		1121.8		1121.8	xxxxx
RENT	U401	235	482.7		482.7	37.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	138.2		138.2	xxxxx
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	50.0		50.0	xxxxx
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-		-	-
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	195.7		195.7	xxxxx
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	78.4		78.4	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	172.8		172.8	xxxxx
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	2.5		2.5	xxxxx
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	1.5		1.5	xxxxx

TABLE VIII - FY 1986

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		2,025.3		2,025.3	xxxxx
RENT	U501	234	357.1		357.1	xxxxx
UTILITIES	U502	234	45.8		45.8	xxxxx
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	36.0		36.0	xxxxx
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	89.5		89.5	xxxxx
VEHICLES	U505	312	117.6		117.6	xxxxx
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	52.2		52.2	xxxxx
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	92.6		92.6	xxxxx
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	109.7		109.7	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	3.8		3.8	xxxxx
PRINTING	U510	24	4.0		4.0	xxxxx
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	181.5		181.5	140.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	100.0		100.0	250.0
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210	10.0		10.0	50.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	29.0		29.0	12.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	70.0		70.0	35.0
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	25.0		25.0	13.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	51.5		51.5	294.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	230.0		230.0	xxxxx
FAAS	U519	257	270.0		270.0	xxxxx
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259	25.0		25.0	xxxxx
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	25.0		25.0	xxxxx
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	25.0		25.0	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	75.0		75.0	xxxxx
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			7,691.6		7,691.6	xxxxx
RECONCILIATION			2,330.6		2,330.6	xxxxx
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			5,361.0		5,361.0	xxxxx

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	$ 3,031.5
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	CFA 417.0 = $ 1.00
Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	7%
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	10%

For Information only. This budget included in overall USAID/Senegal budget request.

TABLE VIII - FY 1985

ORGANIZATION RIG - SENEGAL
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		641.5		641.5	XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	450.1		450.1	9.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	--		--	--
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	53.5		53.5	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	0.5		0.5	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	2.0		2.0	XXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	28.8		28.8	9.0
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	31.5		31.5	XXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	6.8		6.8	XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	12.6		12.6	XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	8.0		8.0	XXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	--		--	
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	--		--	
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	10.0		10.0	4.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	11.0		11.0	4.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	12.8		12.8	8.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	7.9		7.9	6.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	6.0		6.0	2.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		--		--	XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	--		--	
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	--		--	
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	--		--	XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	--		--	XXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	--		--	XXXXX
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		334.4		334.4	XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	---		----	
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	74.0		74.0	3.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	--		--	XXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	260.4		260.4	2.8
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	--		--	XXXXX
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113	--		--	--
HOUSING	U400		192.3		192.3	XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	106.0		106.0	9.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	27.8		27.8	XXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	10.0		10.0	XXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	--		--	
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	32.0		32.0	XXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	13.0		13.0	XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	3.5		3.5	XXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	--		--	XXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	--		--	XXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1985

ORGANIZATION RIG - SENEGAL
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		284.2		284.2	xxxxx
RENT	U501	234	23.0		23.0	xxxxx
UTILITIES	U502	234	9.5		9.5	xxxxx
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	10.0		10.0	xxxxx
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	-		-	xxxxx
VEHICLES	U505	312	-		-	xxxxx
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	-		-	xxxxx
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	-		-	xxxxx
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	6.1		6.1	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	2.6		2.6	xxxxx
PRINTING	U510	24	--		--	xxxxx
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	165.0		165.0	127.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	-		-	
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210	-		-	
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	-		-	
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	-		-	
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	10.0		10.0	3.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	5.0		5.0	4.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	28.0		28.0	xxxxx
FAAS	U519	257	-		-	xxxxx
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259	-		-	xxxxx
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	-		-	xxxxx
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	-		-	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	25.0		25.0	xxxxx
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			1452.4		1452.4	xxxxx
RECONCILIATION			548.2		548.2	xxxxx
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			904.2		904.2	xxxxx

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	415.0
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	CFA 417.0 = $1.00
Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985	7%
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985	7%

For Information only. This budget included in overall USAID/Senegal budget request.

TABLE VIII - FY 1986

ORGANIZATION: RIG - Senegal

(XXXXXXXXX RIG Costs XXXXXXXXXXXXXX)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		715.6		715.6	xxxxx
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	454.6		454.6	9.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	-		-	-
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	54.0		54.0	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	0.5		0.5	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	2.0		2.0	xxxxx
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	28.0		28.0	8.0
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	31.8		31.8	xxxxx
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	6.8		6.8	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	13.0		13.0	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	15.0		15.0	xxxxx
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	10.9		10.9	2.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	30.0		30.0	2.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	15.0		15.0	6.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	16.6		16.6	6.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	9.6		9.6	6.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	15.8		15.8	12.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	12.0		12.0	4.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		-		-	xxxxx
BASIC PAY	U201	114	-		-	-
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	-		-	-
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	-		-	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	-		-	xxxxx
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	-		-	xxxxx
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		384.5		384.5	xxxxx
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	-		-	-
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	85.1		85.1	3.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	-		-	xxxxx
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	299.4		299.4	3.0
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	-		-	xxxxx
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113	-		-	-
HOUSING	U400		161.9		161.9	xxxxx
RENT	U401	235	116.6		116.6	9.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	30.6		30.6	xxxxx
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	11.0		11.0	xxxxx
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-		-	-
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	-		-	xxxxx
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	-		-	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	3.7		3.7	xxxxx
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	-		-	xxxxx
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	-		-	xxxxx

TABLE VIII - FY 1986

ORGANIZATION RIG - SENEGAL

(XXXXXXXX RIG Costs XXXXXXXXXXXX

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		340.1		340.1	xxxxx
RENT	U501	234	25.3		25.3	xxxxx
UTILITIES	U502	234	10.4		10.4	xxxxx
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	12.0		12.0	xxxxx
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	20.0		20.0	xxxxx
VEHICLES	U505	312	-		-	xxxxx
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	-		-	xxxxx
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	-		-	xxxxx
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	6.7		6.7	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	2.7		2.7	xxxxx
PRINTING	U510	24	-		-	xxxxx
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	181.5		181.5	140.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	-		-	-
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210	-		-	-
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	-		-	-
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	-		-	-
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	11.0		11.0	3.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	5.5		5.5	4.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	30.0		30.0	xxxxx
FAAS	U519	257	-		-	xxxxx
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259	-		-	xxxxx
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	-		-	xxxxx
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	-		-	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	35.0		35.0	xxxxx
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			1602.1		1602.1	xxxxx
RECONCILIATION			553.9		553.9	xxxxx
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			1048.2		1048.2	xxxxx

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	$ 470.0
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	CFA 417.0 = $1.00
Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	7%
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	10%

TABLE VIII

OPERATING EXPENSE NARRATIVE

The operating expense budget presentation contains amounts budgeted for USAID/Senegal, the Regional River Basin Development Office and Regional Inspector General Office.

The personnel planning levels used to develop the U.S. Direct Hire portion of the operating expense budget for FY 85 and FY 86 are based on the authorized workyears levels of 26 and 24. Although the attached Table shows number of positions, the budget is based upon the authorized number of workyears. USAID/Senegal has submitted a supplemental Table VIII requesting and justifying the maintenance of U.S. and FSN direct hire levels for FY 86 at the same level as FY 85.

USAID/Senegal serves as a Bilateral Mission as well as a Regional Office. The USAID/Senegal Mission Director is responsible for both the Bilateral Mission and the River Basin Development Office. Within the Bilateral Mission is: the Regional Crop Protection Office which has operations in seven countries; the Regional Controller with responsibilities for three countries and the Food for Peace Office which serves three countries. The River Basin Development Office operates in five countries. In that USAID/Senegal is the hub of several West African countries, there are continuous demands on the Supply Management Office for help with problems related to the port and airport of Dakar. In addition, the Management Office continually answers demands from neighboring Missions for travel, hotel accomodations, confirmation of airline flights and procurement assistance.

As a result of the limited regional nature of USAID/Senegal, certain costs such as international travel, domestic travel and expenditures related to vehicles (purchase, repair and gasoline) and communications are abnormally high. These costs are reflected in our O.E. budget submission.

ADJUSTED
TABLE VIII - FY 1986

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100		2793.6		2793.6	xxxxx
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	1786.0		1786.0	35.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	-		-	-
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	214.3		214.3	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	2.5		2.5	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	8.0		8.0	xxxxx
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	149.0		149.0	
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	125.0		125.0	xxxxx
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	28.0		28.0	xxxxx
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	53.0		53.0	xxxxx
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	8.5		8.5	xxxxx
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	65.5		65.5	12.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	152.7		152.7	12.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	37.5		37.5	15.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	41.3		41.3	15.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	23.8		23.8	30.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	50.5		50.5	48.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAV	U117	215	48.0		48.0	16.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DH	U200		198.9		198.9	xxxxx
BASIC PAY	U201	114	176.8		176.8	20.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	17.1		17.1	-
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	3.0		3.0	xxxxx
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	2.0		2.0	xxxxx
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	-		-	xxxxx
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300		1738.4		1738.4	xxxxx
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258	89.4		89.4	1.0
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	672.2		672.2	15.0
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255	-		-	xxxxx
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113	976.8		976.8	94.0
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255	-		-	xxxxx
JCC COSTS PAID BY AID/W	U306	113	-		-	-
HOUSING	U400		1168.3		1168.3	xxxxx
RENT	U401	235	508.5		508.5	39.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	146.5		146.5	xxxxx
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	52.0		52.0	xxxxx
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-		-	-
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	195.7		195.7	xxxxx
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	78.4		78.4	xxxxx
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	183.2		183.2	xxxxx
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	2.5		2.5	xxxxx
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	1.5		1.5	xxxxx

ADJUSTED
TABLE VIII FY 1986

ORGANIZATION USAID/SENEGAL, RBDO, and RIG/A/WA
(Including RIG Costs if Applicable)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	F.C.	O.C.	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		2036.6		2036.6	XXXXX
RENT	U501	234	357.4		357.4	XXXXX
UTILITIES	U502	234	45.8		45.8	XXXXX
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	36.0		36.0	XXXXX
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	89.5		89.5	XXXXX
VEHICLES	U505	312	117.6		117.6	XXXXX
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	52.2		52.2	XXXXX
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	92.6		92.6	XXXXX
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	109.7		109.7	XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	3.8		3.8	XXXXX
PRINTING	U510	24	4.0		4.0	XXXXX
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	181.5		181.5	140.0
SITE VISITS - IN COUNTRY	U512	210	106.0		106.0	265.0
SITE VISITS - OTHER	U513	210	10.0		10.0	50.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U514	210	29.0		29.0	12.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U515	210	75.0		75.0	37.0
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U516	210	25.0		25.0	13.0
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U517	210	51.5		51.5	294.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U518	26	230.0		230.0	XXXXX
FAAS	U519	257	270.0		270.0	XXXXX
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U520	259	25.0		25.0	XXXXX
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U521	259	25.0		25.0	XXXXX
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U522	259	25.0		25.0	XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U523	259	75.0		75.0	XXXXX
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			7935.8		7935.8	XXXXX
RECONCILIATION			2450.8		2450.8	XXXXX
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			5485.0		5485.0	XXXXX

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs	$3064.4
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1984)	CFA 417.0 = $1.00
Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	7%
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1985 to FY 1986	10%

WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS (U.S. DIRECT HIRE)

SKILL CODE	POSITION TITLE	POSITIONS FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
			Senegal/Director	
034001	Mission Director	1	1	1
034002	Deputy Mission Director	1	1	1
034103	Management Officer	1	1	1
200301	Supply Management Officer	1		
	Lawyer		1	1
			Senegal/Program	
034501	Program Officer	1	1	1
034503	Deputy Program Officer	1	1	1
011001	Program Economist	1	1	1
034072	Food For Peace Officer	1	1	1
			Senegal/Controller	
050502	Controller	1	1	1
050401	Budget/Accounting Officer	1	1	1
051017	Account/Financial Analyst	1	1	
			Senegal/Project Development	
034079	Project Development Officer	1	1	1
034081	Asst. Project Dev. Officer	1	1	1
			Senegal/Health Pop. Nutrition Office	
060204	Health Dev. Officer PHSN	1	1	1
068516	Population Officer	1	1	1
			Senegal/Engineering	
080101	General Engr. Officer	1	1	1

WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS (U.S. DIRECT HIRE)

SKILL CODE	POSITION TITLE	POSITIONS FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
			Senegal/Agriculture	
040106	Agricultural Dev. Officer	1	1	1
040108	Deputy Ag. Dev. Officer	1	1	1
034026	Asst. Rural Dev. Officer	1	1	1
	Asst. Ag. Dev. Officer	1	1	1
040115	Project Manager/Agr.	1	1	1
034033	Project Manager/Rural Dev.	1	1	1
040115	Project Manager/Agr.	1		
			Irrigation/Water Management	
0810.11	Civil Engr. Officer		1	1
0340.81	Asst. Project Dev. Officer		1	1
				Senegal/RBDO
034501	Program Officer	1	1	1
034060	Project Manager	1	1	1
034060	Project Manager	1	1	
034060	Project Manager	1		
	Totals	27	27	25

WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS (F.N. DIRECT HIRE)

SKILL CODE	POSITION TITLE	WORKYEARS/POSITIONS FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FSN-4005	Program Specialist	1	1	1
FSN-4015	Participant Trng. Specialist	1	1	1
FSN-6001	Documentation Specialist	1	1	1
FSN-105	Administrative Assistant	1	1	1
FSN-4005	Program Specialist WID	1	1	1
FSN-105	C&R Supervisor	1	1	1
FSN-435	Financial Analyst	1	1	1
FSN-410	Account. Maint. Clerk	1	1	1
FSN-420	Voucher Examiner	1	1	1
FSN-420	Supervisor Voucher Examiner	1	1	1
FSN-410	Chief Accountant	1	1	1
	Accountant	1	1	1
	Accountant	1	1	1
FSN-4005	Program Specialist	1	1	1
FSN-130	Mail Clerk	1	1	1
FSN-1010	Dispatcher	1	1	1
FSN-1015	Chauffeur	1	1	1
FSN-1015	Chauffeur	1	1	1
FSN-1015	Chauffeur	1	1	
FSN-1015	Chauffeur	1	1	
	Totals	20	20	18

USAID/Senegal is aware of the pressure on AID to reduce its overall personnel ceiling and wishes to fully cooperate in this effort. The Mission has carefully reviewed its minimum staffing requirements through FY 86, based on present and projected development activities, and has determined that USAID/Senegal strongly requires a 26 workyear allocation through this period, if USAID/Senegal is to meet both its bilateral and regional responsibilities. By December 31, 1984 a total of 11 projects are scheduled for completion, and the Mission's new development initiatives will require adequate direct-hire personnel to coordinate the design and initial implementation of the selected new projects. The Mission has assumed, based on AID communications, that while the workyear ceiling is 26 for FY 85 our position ceiling is 27. We strongly request that this level be maintained for FY 86.

Should USAID/Senegal be required to take the 2 workyear reductions for FY 86, Mission would elect to eliminate one position from its Regional Controller's Office and one position from its River Basin Development Office. With these reductions, the Mission would insist that it be relieved of all regional controller responsibility for the AID offices in Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau. This is an unrealistic undertaking with only a staffing of two direct hires in the Regional Controller's office. In that the IDP project, as originally presented, was not approved, the overall role of the River Basin Development Office has yet to be determined. Since one position has been deleted from this office for FY 85, it is obvious that eliminating another position from this office in FY 86 will require some curtailment of its regional responsibilities.

In regard to the proposed workyear ceiling for FSN, USAID/Senegal requests that it be maintained at its FY 85 level of 20. The Mission has instituted a Senegalization program in Senegal in order to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. The Mission is therefore most desirous that it be in a position to offer them direct hire status. These FSN positions are very essential to the Mission's overall development activi-

It should be noted that the Mission plans to design new projects to be somewhat less labor intensive than the current portfolio. It is highly possible that in the outyears some staff reductions can be made.

TABLE VIII(a) - Information on U.S. PSC Costs
(Function Codes U302 and U303)

ORGANIZATION SENEGAL

	Job Title/Position Description	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1986
1.	Secretary	21,559 10/83-9/84	23,000 10/84-9/85	24,000 10/85-9/86
2.	Secretary	18,500 10/83-9/84	19,500 10/84-9/85	21,000 10/85-9/86
3.	Asst. Management Officer	28,000 10/83-9/84	29,500 10/84-9/85	31,000 10/85-9/86
4.	Data Processing Manager	29,200 10/83-9/84	31,000 10/84-9/85	33,000 10/85-9/86
5.	Asst. Data Processing Manater	23,800 10/83-9/84	25,000 10/84-9/85	36,500 10/85-9/86
6.	Motorpool Supervisor	51,500 10/83-9/84	59,000 10/84-9/85	60,500 10/85-9/86
7.	Asst. Supply Management Officer	18,000 1/84-6/84	38,000 7/84-6/85	40,000 7/85-6/86
8.	Secretary	19,000 2/84-9/84	25,000 10/84-10/85	
9.	Financial Accountant	33,000 10/84-9/84	35,500 10/84-9/85	37,000 10/85-9/86
10.	Financial Accountant	24,500 10/83-9/84	26,000 10/84-9/85	27,000 10/85-9/86
11.	Financial Analyst	70,000 1/83-1/84	75,000 2/84-1/85	62,100 2/85-9/86
12.	Project Assistant	32,000 9/83-9/84	34,700 10/84-9/85	
13.	Project Assistant	52,000 7/83-6/84	54,000 7/84-6/85	
14.	Financial Analyst	39,641 2/84-9/84	125,000 10/84-9/85	125,000 10/85-9/86
15.	Economist	20,000 7/84-9/84	109,000 1/85-12/85	90,000 1/85-12/85
	RBDO Sub-Total	480,700	709,200	587,100
16.	RIG-Management Assistant	24,000	24,653	28,351
17.	RIG-Secretary	26,000	26,254	30,192
18.	RIG-Management Assistant	23,000	23,112	26,579
	RIG Sub-Total	73,000	74,019	85,122
	Total Senegal	$553,700	$783,219	$672,222

TABLE VIII(c)
OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Item and Explanation	Fiscal Years ($000) 1984	1985	1986
1. Capital Investment			
A. Purchase of Hardware Purchase of automation equipment by the Mission; such as WANG VS mini-computer, WANG OIS System, WANG WP equipment and micro-computers and their associated workstations/terminals, printers and telecommunications modems.	70	80	20
B. Purchase of Software Purchase of software by the Mission to operate an existing or new automation equipment (hard-ware) such as CP/M, Multiplan, DBASE II and Microstat, LOTUS 1-2-3, etc.	7	2	2
C. Site and Facility Cost of proposed site construction to prepare for setting up a WANG VS or WANG OIS automation system, such as raised floors, walls, air conditioning and uninterruptible power sources.	-	1	1
SUBTOTAL	77	63	23

TABLE VIII(c) (continued)

Item and Explanation	Fiscal Years ($000) 1984	1985	1986
2. Personnel Mission will provide requirements below for personnel involved in the information technology functions, such as systems development and operation, and the percentage of management and secretarial personnel also involved. Personnel that use systems will not be included.			
A. Compensation, Benefits and Travel	-	-	-
B. Workyears	( )	( )	( )
3. Equipment Rental, Space and Other Operating Costs			
A. Lease of Equipment Obligations for lease and maintenance of non-government owned equipment (rented equipment)	2	-	-
B. Space Obligations for lease of space to house automation equipment, office space for personnel (direct-hire and contractor) involved in the information technology function (See 2A&B) including basic utilities and house keeping services.	-	-	-

TABLE VIII(c) (continued)

Item and Explanation	Fiscal Years ($000) 1984	1985	1986
C. Supplies and Other Obligations for supplies and software rental (not included in a rental contract for equipment)	20	7	8
D. Non-Commercial Training Obligations for planning and conducting government operated training to prepare users to make effective use of automation resources.	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	22	7	8
4. Commercial Services This includes obligation for services where payments are made to private industry.			
A. Computer Time Obligations to fund contract with a private firm to provide computer time to the Mission.	-	-	-
B. Leased Telecommunications Services Obligations for leased telephone lines and other telecommunication services to obtain data from other computers or to transmit data. For Missions, where applicable include, but identify separately, the lease of local telephone lines and modems to reach the American Embassy's, Office of Communications for the purpose of the transmission of data to and from AID/W.	-	-	-
C. Operations and Maintenance (1) Operations Include funds to be obligated for contractor services to operate a WANG VS computer or an OIS System (system administrator and staff, not workstation operators).	45	50	55

TABLE VIII(c) (continued)

Item and Explanation	Fiscal Years ($000) 1984	1985	1986
C. (2) Maintenance Include obligations for contracts to maintain government-owned equipment (hardware) and software that is currently in place and that is to be acquired in 1A and 1B above.	15	20	20
D. Systems Analysis and Programming Obligations for contractor services to design and program new ADP or OIS application systems and to maintain existing systems.	-	-	-
E. System Design and Engineering (Do not complete - OMB requirement not applicable to AID.)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
F. Studies and Other Obligations for management and feasibility studies, requirement definitions, and commercial training.	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	60	70	75
5. TOTALS Total Obligations	159	160	106
Workyears (From item 2A)	( )	( )	( )
6. Special Breakout A. Amounts included in Mission allowances for existing systems. (Includes 2A, 3, and 4) (Services for equipment in place only.)	0	70	85
B. Amounts included in Mission allowances for new or expanded systems. (Includes 1, 2A, 3 and 4.) (Equipment and services for new efforts beginning during the fiscal year.)	159	70	31

TABLE VIII(c)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

I) Automation Equipment now in place (100% USAID owned)

A) Wang OIS 140-3

1)	2 6540 CPU's	1 redundant
2)	2 6580 80.4 MB Disk Drives	1 redundant
3)	1 6560 10 MB Disk Drive	
4)	8 5536-4 64K Workstations	
5)	3 AWS-4 64K Archiving Diskette Drives with	1 redundant
6)	3 5506-2 Workstations	1 redundant
7)	4 6581W Daisy Printers	1 redundant
8)	2 5574 Band Printers	1 redundant
9)	2 TSF-31 Twin Sheet Feeders	
10)	1 TSF-33 Twin Sheet Feeder	

B) Wang System 5

1)	1 5505 CPU/Diskette Drive
2)	1 5506-2 Workstation
3)	1 5541W Daisy Printer
4)	1 TSF-31 Twin Sheet Feeder

II. In early FY '84, a Wang OIS 130A was installed with 10 terminals placed throughout the AID offices. Two months later it was upgraded to an OIS 140-3, increasing online storage from 10 MB to 90 MB. More than 90 people have been trained to use Word Processing, with about 40 current active users. WP is used for all reports, long memos and cables, as well as simple inventory lists and special forms (e.g. purchase orders) which are prepared with the help of glossaries. A Spelling Verification package with an 80,000 word dictionary speeds up the editing process for documents typed in English. List Processing, CP/M, and Multiplan have also been installed and are being used on a limited basis, mainly for address lists and financial charts.

Microstat and dBASEII are currently on order. They will be used for statistical analysis and record keeping for various departments.

The Regional Inspector General's Office (RIG), at a separate location, is using a Wang System 5 exclusively for Word Processing.

In FY '85 several micropcomputers and dot matrix printers will be purchased to enhance USAID's data processing capabilities. Wang PC's will act as additional workstations for the OIS as well as stand-alone micros for DP and off-hours use. IBM PC's are needed to share economic and statistical data with the World Bank and Government of Senegal, who currently have IBM's. Current plans are to purchase Lotus 1,2,3, dBASEII, and Statpac for the IBM's. The Economic and Commercial Unit will be setting up a database before the end of 1985.

MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Objective I: The continued review of Mission's overall Administrative/ Management policies and procedures to identify areas where improvements can be made to ensure maximum contribution to the development assistance program in Senegal.

Over the last three years, USAID/Senegal has invested a major effort in the improvement of its overall management system. Having been successful in establishing a sound management system, capable of addressing most of the Management/Administrative needs of the Mission, USAID/Senegal is now investigating ways in which this sound management system can be improved. During the past year our effort has focused on such areas as:

A. Improved access by assigned personnel to sufficient information to permit them to effectively carry out their assigned duties and responsibilities. In this area we have looked at both vertical and horizontal communications. Based on the findings of an indepth internal study, adjustments have been made in our Management Information System to better meet the informational needs of all Mission assigned staff.

B. Acquisition by all assigned personnel, both American and Foreign Service Nationals, of the necessary technical skills to perform assigned tasks and to permit them to grow professionnally in order to take on greater responsibilities within the organization.

In September, 1984, based on an indepth internal study of training requirements, a comprehensive training plan and budget was drawn up for the entire Mission. Each Office Chief was asked to submit names of subordinates, in order of priority, who needed and would benefit from sponsored training (both locally and off-shore). By the end of FY 84 Mission will have sponsored a total of 89 employees in some type of training activity. Local training activities include such areas as English courses, typing, management and correspondence courses. Off-shore training covered such areas as project implementation, agricultural development, women in development, engineering, accounting and

procurement. This training program to involve assigned staff in needed training activities will continue in FY 85.

C. To improve Senegalese/American working relationships and to ensure that senior American staff are aware of the major concerns of their Senegalese counterparts in order that the overall working environment is as productive and pleasant as possible.

In July, 1983 a one-day workshop was organized by the Mission's Senegalese staff with the assistance of two contract facilitators. The workshop's objective was to enumerate and describe to Senior Management the major concerns of the FSN employees and to improve communication and a better understanding between the American and Senegalese staff. In the afternoon session of this workshop, the identified FSN major concerns were presented to the Mission's Senior Staff, discussions were addressed to these concerns and an action plan was finalized. All agreed upon actions have been finalized and it is felt that great strides have been made in upgrading the working conditions of the Mission's FSN employees and that improved communication and understanding between the American and Senegalese staff has been achieved.

D. To continue to increase USAID/Senegal utilization of data processing systems to enhance its development program. USAID/Senegal has had for the last nine months a fully operational Wang Word Processing system, including a central unit along with 10 workstations. Through a designed in-house training program more than 50 mission employees have received word processing training and other related training associated with this installed data processing system. Soft-ware has been purchased to increase the overall utilization of this system. Scheduled for purchase in FY 85 are four or more microcomputers that will further increase the mission's overall capability in the data analysis and processing areas.

.../...

E. To identify and enter into a lease with option to purchase, a building providing adequate space for the accommodation of all the USAID/Senegal staff.

The present USAID/Senegal Office building does not provide for adequate space to house the present and projected USAID staff. Over the past two years, the USAID Management Office has attempted to develop a plan for the construction of a USAID office building. While some progress has been made in this effort, due to several factors finalization of this plan has not yet been possible. Based on accomplishments to date, it is hoped that an acceptable plan for the housing of the USAID office can be finalized in FY 85.

USDH TRAINING PLAN FY 1984-1986

Per instructions received in State Cable 137699, subject "Supplemental FY 1986 ABS Guidance Operating Expenses", the following represents USAID/ Senegal projected USDH Training Plan for FY 84, 85 and 86. A Project Implementation course is scheduled for Dakar, Senegal in September, 1984. It is the Mission's intention that all assigned target group personnel who are at post will participate in the above scheduled Project Implementation course. Due to scheduled Home Leave, two presently assigned target group personnel will not have an opportunity to participate in the PI course until January, 1985. By the end of CY 84, the Mission will have several newly assigned target group personnel. It it not known whether or not they have taken the PI course. For those who arrive without having taken this course, they will be scheduled for this training at the earliest possible date.

P.I. COURSE FUNDING

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
	$ 6,935	$9,000	$15,000
Number of Participants	14	8	6

OTHER A.I.D. TRAINING

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
1. Development Studies	2	2	3
2. Language Training	8	2	5
3. Technical Training		2	3
4. Management Skills		1	2
5. ADP Training	4	5	7

FY 1986 ABS NARRATIVE
PL-480

I. ONGOING PROGRAM

A. TITLE II

The regular Title II program is administered by Catholic Relief Services and has remained at levels that have increased only marginally over recent years. It focusses primarily on maternal child feeding, with a small food for work component and a token general welfare category. The results of the evaluation of the MCH program undertaken last year are still being finalized.

Because of the drought conditions prevailing during last rainy season, the USG this year is providing 50,000 MT of sorghum to the GOS for emergency assistance. Another 1,551 MT of emergency food assistance will be distributed by Catholic Relief Services.

The program is in line with the CDSS objective to strengthen rural producers and their families through health and nutrition interventions.

B. TITLE III

The original three-year Title III program was granted a one-year extension in FY83, and at that time a shift in commodity took place to provide half sorghum, half rice instead of 100 percent rice. Sales of sorghum, especially in this year which is suffering the effects of drought, have been much quicker than rice sales, and at a price which avoids a loss to the GOS. In order to sell the Title III rice, the GOS has found it necessary to delay sales of commercially imported Thai rice. Only by using these extraordinary methods is the GOS currently disposing of its old stocks of Title III rice. The same measures will be necessary for the FY83 rice.

Because the acceptable selling price of Title III rice is below what is necessary to let the GOS break even, the GOS over the past several months has had to make a special effort to deposit the proceeds required from past sales. The GOS is covering transportation and handling costs out of their own pocket, and is planning on depositing from its Treasury the amount needed to make up the shortfall after all sales. This determination in the face of deepening economic crisis must be applauded.

The Title III program, consistent with the CDSS, has aimed at the decentralization of the development process (including the improvement of the cooperative system), the review of Senegal's marketing and pricing policies, and the conservation of Senegal's natural resources.

C. TITLE I

The USAID has submitted a request for an $8 million Title I program, which is now under review in Washington. Given the critical nature of Senegal's current budgetary problems, the GOS and USAID believe that the advantage of immediate budgetary support through Title I will offset the need to meet repayment obligations.

Also, to begin to wean the population from its growing dependency on, and preference for imported rice, to the detriment of domestic production of millet/sorghum, the USAID and the GOS have insisted that no rice be imported under this Title I program; only sorghum and a little corn.

The Title I program supports the CDSS through the use of appropriate commodities, self-help measures and local currency uses. The program will serve to strengthen markets for domestic millet, will divest SAED of inappropriate and inefficient services, and will gradually eliminate subsidies to domestic rice production.

II. TITLE I - FY 1986

A. Food Situation

Senegal's production is totally vulnerable to climatic variations. This was only too well proven this past year when drought conditions caused a major food crisis. USAID foresees the need for at least two good crop years before food stocks can be adequately reconstituted. Given past experience, the chances of this happening are not strong. Even with good production, for the near future Senegal is still dependent on food imports.

B. Major Elements of Program

The USAID proposes to continue Title I support, in view of Senegal's financial problems and its difficulties in maintaining support to ongoing programs, much less undertaking additional development projects.

The commodity mix will be principally sorghum, with some corn. Sorghum imports, as an alternative to rice, will tend to re-develop a market for sorghum/millet. This is necessary before local production can be successfully commercialized. Senegalese are increasingly planting and consuming corn, a trend which should be encouraged.

The self-help measures and local currency proceeds envisioned under the Title I program will be in line with the current efforts of the GOS to limit the role of government agencies in delivery of inputs and marketing. The Title I measures will be consistent with the likely recommendations of the USAID agricultural sector assessment scheduled to be finished in June, 1984.

III. TITLE II - CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

A. Maternal Child Health (241,500 recipients)

The MCH program, working with the GOS's PPNS program (Nutritional and Health Protection Program), has been the subject of an evaluation, whose findings should soon be ready. Following the circulation and review of the report, a workshop will take place, with the participation of the GOS, CRS and USAID. The product of this workshop will be an action plan designed to strengthen the PPNS program. The plan will provide a better definition of the role and responsibilities of all parties, and will also address questions concerning the most important geographic focus of the program in future, the length of time of mothers in the program, the maximum age of children to be served, and the content and delivery of the educational component.

B. Food for Work (25,000 recipients)

Up to now, CRS's food for work program has been exclusively programmed to OFADEC's irrigated perimeter project along the Gambia River south of Tambacounda. As these perimeters are now becoming self-supporting, food aid is being phaseddown and by the end of 1985 should be finished. CRS plans on maintaining its FFW levels, however, and concentrating on such projects as the building of village silos and the encouragement of niébé production, linked as much as possible to the PPNS centers.

C. General Relief (7,000 recipients)

No change in level or focus is expected.

D. Operational Plan and Table XIII

USAID agrees with the Operational Plan as submitted by CRS and concurs in the levels shown in Table XIII. The slight increase in MCH is justified in terms of need, and gives some maneuverability in modifying the program as a result of evaluation findings.

IV. STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

Title I

While storage facilities can be tight during periods of large-scale emergency programs, generally there is no problem in identifying adequate storage facilities.

Title II

A solution to problems of adequate funding for storage and distribution costs of the CRS program has been agreed to. The GOS is presently taking steps to increase the recipient contributions until the program becomes self-supporting. To make up the difference until that point is reached, Title I proceeds will be allocated.

DISINCENTIVES

The Title II program, targetted as it is, is not a disincentive to local production. In part, the Title I program, by encouraging the development of a millet/sorghum market (which has been on the wane with the import of cheap Thai rice), should stimulate local production of millet/sorghum.

Country/Office SENEGAL

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI

P.L. 480 TITLE 1/111 REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

	Actual FY 1984		Estimated FY 1985		Projected FY 1986	
	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT
COMMODITIES						
Title I	8.0	57.0	7.0	50.0	7.0	50.0
Total	8.0	57.0	7.0	50.0	7.0	50.0
of which Title III	-0-		-0-		-0-	
Total						

COMMENT:

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC

SENEGAL PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1986 - PL 480 TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

OPERATIONAL PLAN

I. - ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS :

A.2. Agency Supervisory Staff :

1. Mr. Norbert Clément, CRS-USCC Program Director, devoting full time to Title II Food activities
2. Mr. C.W.T. Hagelman III, CRS, Program Assistant
3. Mr. Theodore Rectenwald, CRS, Program Assistant
4. Mr. Samba Fall, CRS, Administrative Assistant
5. Mrs. Françoise Pilon, CRS, Food and Nutrition Supervisor
6. Mr. M.Y. Thioube, CRS, Assistant Food and Nutrition Supervisor
7. Mr. Massamba Diop, GOS, male nurse seconded full time to the CRS Food and Nutrition Program
8. Mrs. Mouloussel Camara, CRS, Administrative Assistant to the Food and Nutrition Program Division
9. Mr. Etienne Cisse, CRS, Senior End-Use Checker
10. Mr. Hamat Thiam, CRS, Shipping Manager
11. Mr. Mathias Waly Sarr, CRS, End-Use Checker
12. Mr. Matar Diop, CRS, End-Use Checker
13. Mr. Boucar Diouf, CRS, Master Charts Clerk
14. Mr. Abdoulaye Diouf, CRS, Master Charts Clerk
15. (to be named) CRS, MCH related development projects Officer
16. (to be named) CRS, MCH related development projects Officer

FIELD SUPERVISORS :

Cap-Vert Region :

17. Mr. Babacar Sarr, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program

Thiès Region :

18. Mr. Madior Diop, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program
19. Mr. Moussa Diouf, GOS, Departmental Coordinator,Food and Nutrition Program, Thiès

20. Mr. Moustapha Dieng, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Tivaouane

21. Mr. Malang Dièmé, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, M'Bour

Diourbel Region :

22. Mr. M'Baye Gaye, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program

23. Mr. Souleymane Wélé, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Diourbel

24. Mr. Karamo Cissé, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, M'Backé

25. Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Bambey

Louga Region :

26. Mr. Adama Sy, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program

27. Mr. Amadou M'Baye, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Linguère

Fleuve Region :

28. Mr. Mama Diallo, GOS, Departmental Coordinator Food and Nutrition Program, Dagana

29. Mr. Mor Tine, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Podor

30. Mr. Issa Guèye, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Matam

Sine Saloum Region :

31. Mr. Yankhoba Sow, GOS, Regional Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program

32. (to be named) GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Kaolack

33. Mr. Youssouf Diallo, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Fatick

34. Mr. Niokhor N'Gom, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Foundiougne

35. Mr. Boubacar Diallo, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Gossas

36. Mr. Mactar Baila N'Diaye, GOS Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Nioro du Rip

37. Mr. Pierre Faye, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Kaffrine

Senegal Oriental Region :

38. Mr. Bouré Doucouré, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program

39. Mr. Ibra Kane, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Bakel

40. Mr. Saidou Camara, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Kédougou

Casamance Region :

41. Mr. Abdoulaye Sangharé, GOS, Regional Supervisor, Food and Nutrition Program

42. Mr. Emile Mikaou, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Bignona

43. Mr. Saliou N'Diaye, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Oussouye

44. Mr. Moussa Diao, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Kolda

45. Mr. Moustapha Sow, GOS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Sédhiou

46. Sister Thérèse, CRS, Departmental Coordinator, Food and Nutrition Program, Vélingara

B. AREA - SCOPE - CONDITIONS OF OPERATIONS

At the time of the submission of this Operational Plan, three main factors have a bearing on the future of the CRS/Senegal PL 480 Title II Food Program :

1) The recurrent and prolonged drought, which affected and continues to affect Senegal since 1974 ; the need for food assistance, especially to the vulnerable groups is increasing.

2) The consequent deterioration of the general economic and financial situation of the country, which compelled the GOS to introduce since 1979 a comprehensive structural package supported by Senegal major donors.

As one of the results, the GOS expressed its inability to continue to meet the cost of the logistics of the CRS/Senegal food program. Alternatives are being considered.

3) The evaluation of the CRS Food and Nutrition Program in Senegal by the Food-For-Peace and Nutrition Office of AID/Washington, the discussions of the findings assessed within the general context of the country, might lead to geographical targeting etc...

It is clear, at this juncture, that it is not easy to set clear and realistic program objectives. CRS/Senegal feels that it is appropriate at this time to make the assumption that the program will have to be increased by 5%, over the FY'85 approved levels, for the MCH category. The FY'86 AERs will reflect then the conclusions CRS Headquarters and CRS/Senegal will have drawn from the present volatile situation.

Consequently, it is not possible, at this time, to follow all the guidance provided in AID/W cable 123859/01 of April 27/84.

1. The CRS/Senegal PL 480 Title II Food Program comprises three categories :

- The Maternal Child Health Program
- Food-For-Work
- General Relief

2. Maternal Child Health

The Fifth Development Plan of Senegal (1977/81) indicated under the heading : Nutritional Status and Health of the Population : "Infant mortality of the under five children is very high in the rural milieu (20% for the age group : 0 to 1 year : 35% for the 1 to 4 years group) ; it is lower in the urban milieu. This is confirmed by the frequency of marasmus and retarded growth cases seen in the age group of 0 to 3 years in the rural milieu. Above five years children are less affected by mortality but still by retarded growth".

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

One of the resource documents developed as part of the process of the USAID/Senegal and GOS joint assessment of US Assistance Program in Senegal (July/80) entitled

The Nutrition Factor in Senegal, indicated : "There are three main inter-related nutritional problems : 1) Marked Seasonal Undernutrition ... (May-October) 2) Widespread Protein Caloric Malnutrition (PCM) particularly among young children and the rural poor... Overall caloric intake in the rural areas is a little more than 2000 calories per day, a deficit of 300-400 by international standards. 3) Various nutrient and vitamin deficiencies".

"At least half of Senegal 1,218,000 pre-school age children are below recommended growth standards, with 40-50% affected by 2nd and 3rd degree protein caloric malnutrition".

The VIth Development Plan (1981-85) noted that : "On the average, only 72% of the 1-5 age group needs and 85% of pregnant and lactating mothers are covered ... This quasi permanent food insufficiency goes along with a deficit of essential nutrients (animal proteins, vitamins and mineral salts) at the origin of the imbalance of the food intake. The consequence, especially for the least affluent segment of the population, is the frequency of marasmus and kwashiorkor among the young children and the insufficient gain of weight of the pregnant women".

The Catholic Relief Services-USCC program is particularly geared towards the priority need of tackling malnutrition : approximately 88% of its beneficiaries are pre-school age children and their mothers assisted through various health centers.

Attachment A shows, by Region, the number of outlets, the number of mothers and 0-5 children reached and the percentage of coverage of the target groups (children only) regionwide and nationwide, as of March/84.

The CRS/Senegal Food and Nutrition Program operates in accordance with the CRS-Food Nutrition policies. The Food and Nutrition Program is a program that makes available food supplies and other forms of aid to Agencies and Institutions to assist families to improve the food consumption, primarily of the most vulnerable household members, against a commitment that, in return for the economic aid received and within the limits of their ability, these households will undertake an income-generating activity or will offer labour to the public sector.

The food-aid package represents an economic value well above the calculated supplements and is delivered to families as a contractual assistance. This contractual food assistance program is a program whereby the parents of the child are made aware that the increased family revenue represented by the foods, entail certain added responsibilities and obligations which are satisfied by submitting themselves to an educational program and by upgrading the feeding and the general care of the child.

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

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

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

ii) periodical assessment of the child's nutritional progress (physical growth, through the use of a weight chart)

iii) provision of supplementary food

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

a) a minimum physical examinations of the child consisting of :

i) accurate body weight

ii) proper body weight recording on the special Growth Chart owned by the child's family

iii) interpretation of the weight curve.

b) informing the child's mother of the conclusion of the examination, discussing with her the nutritional and general health progress of the child, instructing her on pertinent problems of child nutrition and health ;

c) education of the mother and child care (health and nutrition)

Means of verification are established to verify the conformity to the accepted norms previous to every subsequent distribution. In Senegal, the means of verifications are the Growth Surveillance System. The Growth Surveillance System consists of two sets of graphic representation of the weight against age of whole groups of children. The same group of children is assessed at regular intervals, through the Master Chart. Thus a series of longitudinal follow-up of whole groups is built.

The first set, the Master Chart, gives a graphic representation of the weight against age.

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

The Growth Surveillance System has now been adopted in the entire country. This monitoring system has several purposes :

- assess the family's fulfilment of its commitment to improve child feeding ;

- visually demonstrate to the parents, the adequacy of their child feeding practices ;

- evaluate the adequacy of the program components.

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

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

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

The Division de l'Alimentation et de la Nutrition Appliquée du Sénégal (DANAS) of the Ministry of Health, will continue as technical advisor to this program.

Centers will be encouraged to begin small income-generating productive activities, under the guidance of the centers' mothers' committees. These activities should provide the mothers in the future with a source of funds to enable them to purchase extra local foods in place of the Title II commodities presently distributed.

CRS desires to promote projects that will match the needs and abilities of the village members. This match along with evidence of the target population's commitment to the self-sufficient continuity of the income-generating project will be the primary parameters in defining the types of projects undertaken and the PPNS centers chosen. These projects are to serve as models that can be duplicated at other PPNS centers in future years.

In order to re-emphasize the goals and objectives of this program and, at the same time,begin to elicit a much stronger commitment on the part of the mothers participating in this program, CRS/Senegal initiated in August 1982, a campaign of direct contact with not only the recipients, but also the fathers, the future mothers and influential individuals in each of the communities where the Food and Nutrition Program exists. A better understanding resulted in a more responsive participation.

- To free the Heads of the centers from non-technical activities and thus allow them to devote more time to the educational component of the program, CRS/Senegal has advised the MCH centers to hire helpers selected from within the community in which the centers are operating. These helpers will be paid partially with funds derived from the mothers contributions' and a food ration.

Following a period of rather small increases in this category to allow CRS to consolidate its program and to work on improvements in quality, CRS proposes to increase program size by roughly 241.500. There are many villages which have requested authorization to join this program, but have not been able to due to limited increases in previous years.

Food-For-Work (5,000 workers and 20,000 dependents) :

This category has been primarily targeted to support agricultural activities, specifically, a food production activity implemented by OFADEC (Office Africain pour le Développement et la Coopération) in the Senegal Oriental Region.

The objectives have been :

- to settle permanently and improve substantially the living standards of farm families, now living at the poverty level by helping them to :

  a) increase the quantity, quality and variety of food production through irrigation and use of improved variety of millet, rice and maize and the introduction of vegetable gardening ;

  b) enter the cash economy by the production of a cash crop, namely bananas, which are in great demand in Senegal.

This Food-For-Work activity is an extension of the Wassadou project which received food aid and financial inputs in the previous years' programs.

OFADEC expanded its activities in the Département of Podor, in the Fleuve Region, north of the country. CRS/Senegal supported this extension in FY'84 with the understanding that it would withdraw its support as soon as WFP input becomes available. This input is expected to begin in late CY'84.

As certain groups involved in this scheme in Senegal Oriental become self-sufficient and no longer need food rations, CRS will be able to respond to requests involved in community development. These projects will primarily be composed of small groups (approximately 200 workers or less) and be completed in less than a year. All projects must complete an application and be screened by the program director to ensure that the goals of the projects are compatible with Food-For-Work guidelines.

Adult Health Cases (7,500 recipients) :

This category falls under General Relief and is primarily directed to lepers, the sick, the physically handicapped, and mentally ill. Distributions to these recipients are made through local institutions and associations. Other recipients in this category include those who need emergency assistance due to floods, fires, and other catastrophes. These requests must be presented by the appropriate local government authorities to CRS.

3. The CRS Food Program is countrywide.

B. 4 - 5 - 6 are combined with para C. ; Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits :

C. CONTROL AND RECEIPTING - RECORDS PROCEDURES AND AUDITS :

a. Once the shipping documents are received from CRS/NY, CRS/Senegal opens a file for that particular shipment. The original bill of lading is endorsed by the program director and sent to the Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA), which then gives instructions to the Transit Administratif, to undertake the necessary customs formalities. Attached to this letter are the endorsed bills of lading and a photocopy of the Ministry of Finance's letter of annual exonération.

b. At the same time, CRS/Senegal writes a letter to the Société Générale de Surveillance, (S.G.S.), the Geneva-based Surveyor, asking them to perform ex-ship's tackle surveys.

c. CRS/Senegal enters the date of each bill of lading in a shipping ledger.

d. Transit Administratif requests the customs the "Bon à Enlever Douanes" and prepares the "Requisition" ; these documents are then given to the CSA, which in turn asks the Ship's Agent the "Bon à enlever Cie".

e. The CSA gives SOCOPAO, the "Bon à Enlever Douanes" and the "Bon à Enlever Cie" together with the "Ordre d'Enlèvement et de Mise en Magasin CIED", that is the order to remove the consignment from the Port-shed to the CIED warehouse.

f. The CIED warehouse sends then to CRS/Senegal a "Bulletin de Réception", for each entry of part of a whole consignment, a copy of the "Bulletin de Livraison" for each withdrawal made against a particular consignment, and finally, a Monthly Inventory Records, which is reconciled by the CRS Shipping Manager.

While the above takes place, CRS prepares the waybills for the recipient centers ; these documents are signed by the Director of CRS and forwarded afterwards to the CSA for signature.

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

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

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

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

D. PORT FACILITIES - PRACTICES :

1. Offloading facilities at the port of Dakar have been so far satisfactory.

2. Duty-free entry requirements present no special problem at this time.

3. Cargo surveys are conducted by the Société Générale de Surveillance, an accredited independent surveyor.

4. Port charges other than duty-free entry present no problem at this time.

E IN COUNTRY STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The central CIED warehouse provides common dry storage ; it is spacious, adequately lighted and ventilated, clean, waterproof ; sufficient aisles are maintained for ease of handling of the food and there is sufficient security to protect the Title II commodities.

2. Acceptable storage facilities are available. Over the last eight Fiscal Years, the tonnage of P.L. 480 Title II commodities augmented significantly : 4,489 MT in FY'76 ; 7,957 MT in FY'77 ; 17,472 MT in FY'78 ; 20,619 MT in FY'79, 20,108 MT in FY'80 ; 18,914 MT in FY'81 : 14,238 MT in FY'82 ; 18,306 MT in FY'83. Storage space has been made available to accommodate the increased tonnage.

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

3. CRS retains control of food in storage.

As indicated in the general statement of Para B, the problem of the financing of the port and inland transport costs has become acute. Alternate solutions are being considered at this time.

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

F. PROCESSING - REPROCESSING - REPACKING

No processing, reprocessing, or repacking is contemplated.

G. FINANCING

Estimated financial contributions, in addition to PL 480 Title II commodities can be summarized as follows :

Resources	From	Estimated Amount	%	Purpose
1) Staff at MCH Centers	GOS	$ 822,857	22.02	Implementation of F&N Program
2) Supervisory staff for Regional and District Supervision	GOS	74,057	2.25	Supervision of F &N Program
3) Storage in Dakar and Inland Transport	Title I	1,105,265	33.61	Partial payment of warehousing in Dakar & Inland Transport
4) Mothers' contributions	Mothers	686,842	20.89	Charts, scales, small equipment, car repairs, fuel, partial payment of 3)

5)	Medicines	Mothers	$68,571	2.00	Antimalaria
6)	Administration	CRS	345,000	10.49	Program Management
7)	Associated	CRS	144,000	4.38	
	Dev. project	Title III	42,000	1.28	Supervision of Program
			3,288,592		

H. ACCEPTABILITY OF AVAILABLE FOODS - COMPUTATIONS OF FOOD REQUIREMENTS

1. Non-fat dry milk, Cornmeal and/or Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits are programmed for the high priority MCH feeding. Sorghum Grits will be distributed for 6 months, while cornmeal will be used for the following 6 months.

2. Vegetable oil is requested for the MCH categories, because it has the highest concentration of calories per gram and helps combat vitamin A and D deficiencies.

3. Cornmeal is also programmed for the Food-For-Work recipients. See also H1.

4. A mix of Cornmeal, Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, and Non-Fat-Dry Milk is programmed for Adult Health Cases.

An operating reserve is required, in order to offset delayed arrivals of food affected by shipping and commodity availability, as well as to meet anticipated emergency needs.

The above commodities are acceptable to the Senegalese targeted groups.

K. PROGRAM PUBLICITY

1. Recipients are given verbal and written information relating to the source of the foods, program requirements and the preparation of the foods.

2. Publicity about the food program appears quite often in the local newspapers.

3. An intra-country leaflet, giving information about the source of commodities, program requirements and use of Title II Food is distributed to the recipient centers.

4. Identification cards or food chits are not used ; weight charts are used instead.

Table XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services-USCC

A. Maternal and Child Health 241,500 ..... Total Recipients 241,500

N°. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
241,500	NFD Milk	5,796	637,560
241,500	SFS Grits	5,434	1,412,840
Total MCH			

B. ~~School Feeding~~ .... MCH ..... Total Recipients

N° of Recipients by commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
241,500	Cornmeal	5,434	1,358,500
241,500	Veg. Oil	1,449	1,485,225
~~Total School Feeding~~ MCH			4,894,125

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

N°.of Recipients by commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work ..... 25,000 ..... Total Recipients 25,000

N°. of Recipients by commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
Cornmeal		1,650	412,500
Total Food for Work			412,500

E. Other (Specify) ..General Relief..... Total Recipients

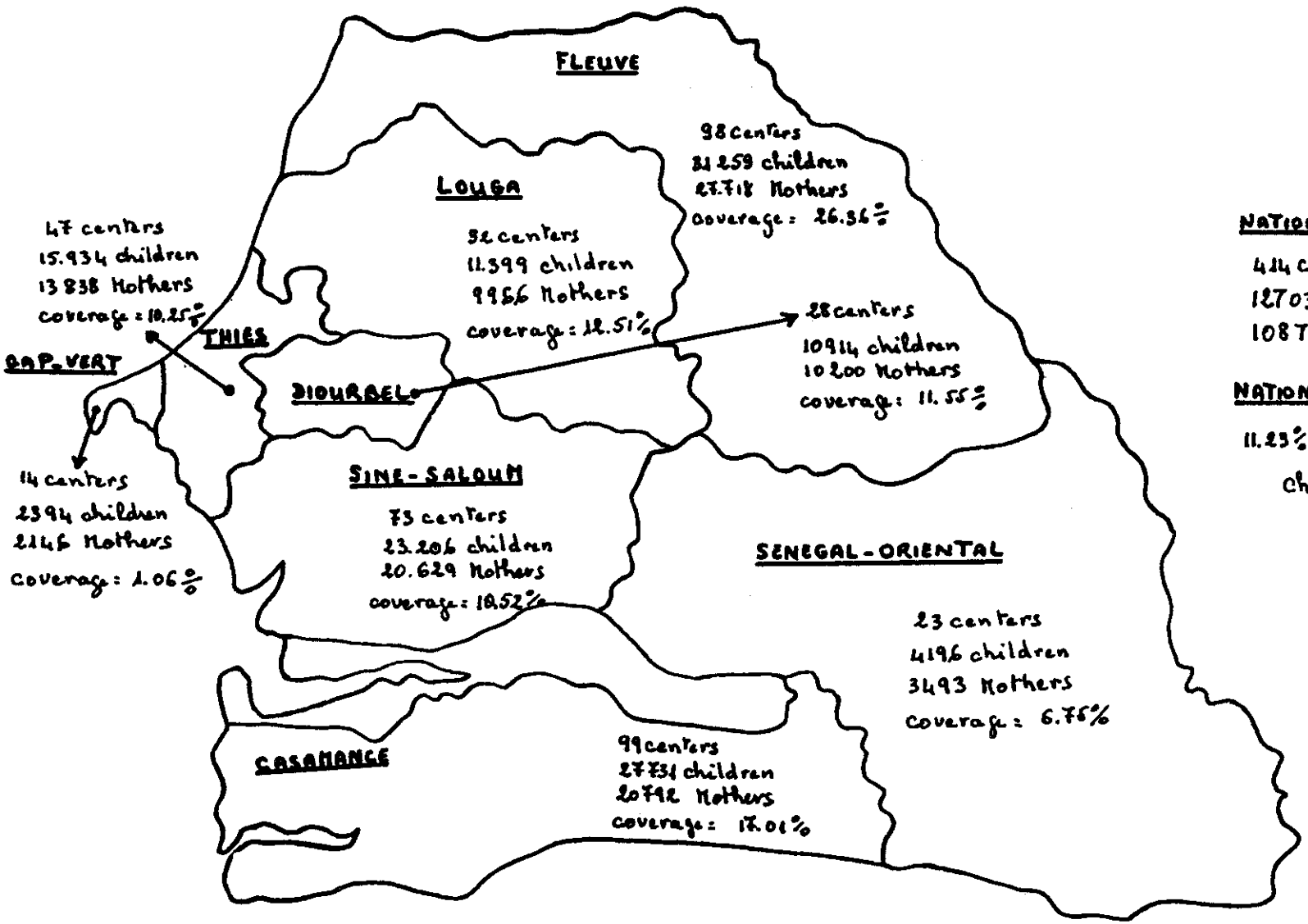
N°. of Recipients by commodity	Name of Commodity	(thousands) KGS	Dollars
7,500	NFD Milk	180	19,800
7,500	SFS Grits	180	46,800
	~~Cornmeal~~	~~450~~	~~112,500~~
Total Other			179,100

II. Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services-USCC

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (A)

CRS/SENEGAL — FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAM

FY'86 — BENEFICIARIES FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH 1984



NATIONAL AVERAGE

414 centers
127033 children
108 782 Mothers

NATIONAL COVERAGE

11.23% of population
Child

CRS/Senegal
Food Requirements
FY'86

STATISTICAL SUPPELEMENT (B)

Commodity Rates (kilog.)

Categories	Mos. of opr.	Milk	SFS Grits	Cornmeal	Veg. Oil	TOTAL
MCH	12	2	3.750	3.750	0.5	6.25
FFW	12	-	-	11		11
General Relief	12	2	2	5		9

CRS/Senegal
Food Requirements
FY' 86

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (C)

COMMODITY REQUIREMENTS AND COST

Categories	Number of Recipients	% of Total	N° Mos. Opr.	NFD Milk MT $110/T	SFS Grits MT $260/T	Cornmeal MT $250/T	Veg. Oil MT $1025/T	Total MT and $
MCH	241,500	88.13	12	5,796	5,434	5,434	1,449	18,113
FFW	25,000	9.12	12			1,650		1,650
G.R.	7,500	2.75	12	180	180	450		810
	274.000			5,976	5,614	7,534	1,449	20,573
Total Cost CRS				657.360	1,459,640	1,883,500	1,485,225	5,485,725

CRS/Senegal
Distribution Centers
Fy'86

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (D)

FY'86 PROGRAM PLAN

Number of Centers/Distribution Points by Geographical Location

REGIONS OF SENEGAL

PROGRAM CATEGORY	THIES	DIOURBEL	LOUGA	FLEUVE	S. SALOUM	S. ORIENTAL	CASAMANCE	TOTAL
Present Distribution MCH	59	28	34	105	79	27	97	429

Future expansion would be targeted to those areas with greatest need, such as Sénégal Oriental, Louga, Diourbel and Fleuve

PLANNING, MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH FOR

USAID/SENEGAL AND RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

FY 1985		Amount ($000)
/USAID/SENEGAL/		
First Quarter		
Designs:	Reforestation (PID)	40
	Irrigation & Water Management (PP)	60
Evaluations:	Local Currency Programs (ESF, Title III)	20
	Senegal Range & Livestock	10
GOS/AID Design Collaboration		10
Human Resources Group Support		10
FIDAK (Biannual Trade Fair)		15
Hydromet Study		10
	Sub-Total	175
Second Quarter		
Designs:	Ag Production Support (PID)	20
	Family Health II (PP)	30
Evaluations:	Millet Transformation	10
	Casamance	30
Private Sector and Marketing Studies		200
Translations, Editing		10
	Sub-Total	300
Third Quarter		
Designs:	Reforestation (PP)	60
	Ag Production Support (PP)	20
	Rural Roads (PP)	40
Rice-Fish Cultivation Research		10
	Sub-Total	130
Fourth Quarter		
Designs:	Crop Production Research (PID)	20
	Casamance Ag Production (PID)	20
	PVO Co-Financing	20
	Sub-Total	60
	BILATERAL TOTAL	675

PLANNING, MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH FOR
USAID/SENEGAL AND RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT OFFICE (cont'd)

FY 1985		Amount ($000)
/R B D O/		
First Quarter		
Design:	OMVS Fiscal Allocation II (PID)	40
IDP/Regional	Pre-Implementation	10
	Sub-Total	50
Second Quarter		
Review of Gambia Basin Study		15
Third Quarter		
Design:	OMVS Fiscal Allocation II (PP)	75
	TOTAL	110
	FY 1985 GRAND TOTAL (Bilateral plus RBDO)	/ 785 /
FY 1986		
/USAID/SENEGAL/		
Designs:	Crop Production Research (PP)	40
	Casamance II (PP)	40
	PVO Co-Financing	40
Evaluation:	(Plan not fixed)	70
GOS/AID Design	Collaboration	15
Human Resources	Group Support	15
Translations,	Editing	15
	Sub-Total	235
/RBDO/		
Designs	OMVG Fiscal Allocation (PID)	40
	OMVG Fiscal Allocation (PP)	60
Evaluation:	OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	60
Dissemination	of Results of OMVG Studies	25
	Sub-Total	185
	FY 1986 GRANT TOTAL (Bilateral plus RBDO)	420

LOGISTICS ANALYSIS TABLE
(in 000's)

FY 1986 ABS
Country: SENEGAL
Program: FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT
Product: CONDOMS
Source of Data for Beginning-of-Year Stock: PHYSICAL INVENTORY

DATE 4/25/84
(REVISED)

	CALENDAR YEARS 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(000)		
1. Beginning-of-Year Stock (PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THIS LINE ITEM)	-0-	660	726	799	878
PLUS					
2. New Supply of Same Product					
(a) AID supplies received in 1984 to date	-0-				
(b) additional AID quantities scheduled for shipment but not yet received	-0-	-0-			
(c) other sources of supply of same product (host country/other donors)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINUS					
3. Estimated Product Use 1/2 YEAR JULY - DEC	300	660	726	799	878
MINUS					
4. Desired End-of-Year Stock Level (equal to ___% of estimated use in subsequent year)	660	726	799	878	966
EQUALS					
5. NET SUPPLY SITUATION/AID REQUIREMENT (negative number signifies additional supplies of product required from AID; positive number signifies no AID requirement and need to calculate line item #6. (1+2-3-4=5)	-960	-726	-799	-878	-966
6. Estimated End-of-Year Stock Level SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS LINE ITEM. (4+5=6)					

LOGISTICS ANALYSIS TABLE
(in 000's)

FY 1986 ABS
Country: SENEGAL
Program: FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT
Product: LO-FEMENAL
Source of Data for Beginning-of-Year Stock: PHYSICAL INVENTORY

DATE 4/25/84
(REVISED)

	CALENDAR YEARS 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(000)		
1. Beginning-of-Year Stock (PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THIS LINE ITEM)	72	120	144	173	208
PLUS					
2. New Supply of Same Product					
(a) AID supplies received in 1984 to date	-0-				
(b) additional AID quantities scheduled for shipment but not yet received	-0-	-0-			
(c) other sources of supply of same product (host country/other donors)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINUS					
3. Estimated Product Use	100	120	144	173	208
MINUS					
4. Desired End-of-Year Stock Level (equal to ___% of estimated use in subsequent year)	120	144	173	208	250
EQUALS					
5. NET SUPPLY SITUATION/AID REQUIREMENT (negative number signifies additional supplies of product required from AID; positive number signifies no AID requirement and need to calculate line item #6. (1+2-3-4=5)	-148	-144	-173	-208	-250
6. Estimated End-of-Year Stock Level SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS LINE ITEM. (4+5=6)					

LOGISTICS ANALYSIS TABLE
(in 000's)

FY 1986 ABS
Country: SENEGAL
Program: FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT
Product: NORIDAY 1+50
Source of Data for Beginning-of-Year Stock: PHYSICAL INVENTORY

DATE 4/25/84
(REVISED)

	CALENDAR YEARS 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(000)		
1. Beginning-of-Year Stock (PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THIS LINE ITEM)	277	177	144	173	208
PLUS					
2. New Supply of Same Product					
(a) AID supplies received in 1984 to date	-0-				
(b) additional AID quantities scheduled for shipment but not yet received	-0-	-0-			
(c) other sources of supply of same product (host country/other donors)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINUS					
3. Estimated Product Use	100	120	144	173	208
MINUS					
4. Desired End-of-Year Stock Level (equal to ___% of estimated use in subsequent year)	120	144	173	208	250
EQUALS					
5. NET SUPPLY SITUATION/AID REQUIREMENT (negative number signifies additional supplies of product required from AID; positive number signifies no AID requirement and need to calculate line item #6. (1+2-3-4=5)	+ 57	- 87	-173	-208	-250
6. Estimated End-of-Year Stock Level SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS LINE ITEM. (4+5=6)	177				

LOGISTICS ANALYSIS TABLE
(in 000's)

FY 1986 ABS
Country: SENEGAL
Program: FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT
Product: COPPER T-CU 200B
Source of Data for Beginning-of-Year Stock: PHYSICAL INVENTORY

DATE 4/25/84
(REVISED)

	CALENDAR YEARS 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(UNITS)		
1. Beginning-of-Year Stock (PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THIS LINE ITEM) ACTUAL: 160 UNITS	-0-	11,000	12,000	13,400	14,600
PLUS					
2. New Supply of Same Product					
(a) AID supplies received in 1984 to date	-0-				
(b) additional AID quantities scheduled for shipment but not yet received	-0-	-0-			
(c) other sources of supply of same product (host country/other donors)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINUS					
3. Estimated Product Use 1/2 YEAR JULY - DEC	5,000	11,000	12,000	13,400	14,600
MINUS					
4. Desired End-of-Year Stock Level (equal to ___% of estimated use in subsequent year)	11,000	12,000	13,400	14,600	16,200
EQUALS					
5. NET SUPPLY SITUATION/AID REQUIREMENT (negative number signifies additional supplies of product required from AID; positive number signifies no AID requirement and need to calculate line item #6. (1+2-3-4=5)	-16,000	-12,000	-13,400	-14,600	-16,200
6. Estimated End-of-Year Stock Level SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS LINE ITEM. (4+5=6)					

LOGISTICS ANALYSIS TABLE
(in 000's)

FY 1986 ABS
Country: SENEGAL
Program: FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT
Product: FOAMING TABLETS
Source of Data for Beginning-of-Year Stock: PHYSICAL INVENTORY

DATE 4/25/84
(REVISED)

	CALENDAR YEARS 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(000)		
1. Beginning-of-Year Stock (PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL IN THIS LINE ITEM)	-0-	55	61	67	73
PLUS					
2. New Supply of Same Product					
(a) AID supplies received in 1984 to date	-0-				
(b) additional AID quantities scheduled for shipment but not yet received	-0-	-0-			
(c) other sources of supply of same product (host country/other donors)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINUS					
3. Estimated Product Use 1/2 YEAR JULY - DEC	25	55	61	67	73
MINUS					
4. Desired End-of-Year Stock Level (equal to ___% of estimated use in subsequent year)	55	61	67	73	81
EQUALS					
5. NET SUPPLY SITUATION/AID REQUIREMENT (negative number signifies additional supplies of product required from AID; positive number signifies no AID requirement and need to calculate line item #6. (1+2-3-4=5)	-80	-61	-67	-73	-81
6. Estimated End-of-Year Stock Level SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS LINE ITEM. (4+5=6)					