

# **Annual Budget Submission**

**FY 1986**

## **SAHEL REGIONAL**

BEST AVAILABLE



**JUNE 1984**

Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

# SAHEL REGIONAL ABS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>TABLES:</b>	
Table I - Long Range Plan by Appropriation Account	1
Table III - Project Obligation by Appropriation	2
Table IV - Project Budget Data	3-7
Table IV - Addendum	8
Table V - Project Ranking	9
Table VIII - Regional Personnel Requirements	10
- Narrative for Table VIII	11
<b>NEW PROJECT NARRATIVES :</b>	
0012 Gambia River Basin Development Project Amendment	12
0621 OMVS Planning and Policy Development	14
0911 Sahel Regional AID Coordination and Planning	16
0944 Niger River Development II Amendment	17
0950 Sahel Regional Financial Management Project Amendment	18
0960 Sahel Manpower Development II	20
0961 Pest Management Research and Extension Project	21
0966 Onchocerciasis Control Project	24
0968 Sahelian Agricultural Research Support and Coordination	26
0969 Sahel Family Health Initiatives	20
0970 Sahel Policy Analysis and Support Project	30

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)  
COUNTRY/OFFICE SAHEL REGIONAL

---

	FY 83	FY 1984	--FY 1985--	FY 1986	-----PLANNING PERIOD-----			
	ACTUAL	ESTIMATE	CP ESTIMATE	AAPL	1987	1988	1989	1990
Sahel Appropriation	31,579	37,607	29,225	25,500	35,600	41,800	48,600	56,000
TOTAL AAPL	<u>31,579</u>	<u>37,607</u>	<u>29,225</u>	<u>25,500</u>	<u>35,600</u>	<u>41,800</u>	<u>48,600</u>	<u>56,000</u>

---

---

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Table III - Project Obligations by Appropriations  
((\$000))

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: SH - Sahel Regional PROJECT NUMBER & TITLE	L/G	FY 84 ESTIMATE	FY 85 ESTIMATE	FY 86 AAPL
625-0012 Gambia River Basin Development	G	471	2,000	
625-0621 OMVS Planning and Policy Dev	G	-	3,000	3,000
625-0911 Sahel Reg. AID Coord. & Planning	G	725	1,500	1,500
625-0927 Demogr. Data Collect. & Analysis	G	907		
625-0928 Reg. Food Crop Protection - IPM	G	5,453	2,500	2,200
625-0929 Planning, Management & Research	G	3,800	2,800	2,800
625-0934 Sahel PVOs	G		1,500	1,000
625-0940 Sahel Water Data Net. & Mgmt II	G	2,221		
625-0944 Niger River Development - II	G		2,500	1,500
625-0950 Sahel Reg. Financial Management	G	876		2,000
625-0955 Manantali Resettlement	G	13,589	4,920	
625-0956 Energy Initiatives for Africa	G	750		
625-0957 OMVS Agri. Research II	G	1,057		
625-0960 Sahel Manpower Development II	G	4,881	2,500	3,900
625-0961 Pest Management Research & Extension	G			2,000
625-0963 Sahel Reg. ORT - PRITECH	G	1,000	1,500	
625-0964 Strengthening African Ag. Research	G	500		
625-0966 Onchocerciasis Control	G			2,500
625-0967 Sahel Reg. ORT - CCCD	G	527	1,000	
625-0968 Sahelian Ag. Res. Support and Coord.	G		1,000	450
625-0969 Sahel Family Health Initiatives	G		500	500
625-0970 Sahel Policy Analysis and Support	G		1,346	1,500
625-9801 Human Rights	G	50	50	50
625-9901 Special Self-Help	G	800	600	600
TOTAL		37,607	29,216	25,500

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

-----ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)-----

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	INIT FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	PIPE LINE	Addendum		OBLIG- EXPEND- ITURES THRU	FUNDED ANPL THRU	FY 86
						-----FY 1984-----	-----FY 1985-----			
(625) SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM										
0010 LCBC Livestock & Mixed Agricul. G	80 80		500	500	63	-	-	-	-	-
0012 Gambia River Basin Development G	81 87	16400	13400	13394	9268	471	3500	2000	12/86	535
Regional			(2085)	(471)			(1000)	(500)		(535)
Senegal			(5425)	(-)			(-)	(-)		(-)
Gambia			(5884)	(-)			(-)	(-)		(-)
0620 OMVS-Data Instit. Development G	76 83	4508	4508	4508	271	-	271	-	-	-
0621 OMVS Plan. & Policy Development G	85 88	-	15000	-	-	3000	-	9/84	3000	12/89
0911 Sahel Reg. AID Coord. & Plan. G	78 C	12724	20000	10186	2546	900	1000	1500	1300	12/85
CILSS		(5332)	(4078)	(4078)	(1228)			(500)	(425)	(500)
FAO								(275)		(275)
INSAH		(2654)	(3404)	(2254)	(570)	(400)		(450)	9/86	(450)
Club du Sahel				(500)				(275)		(295)
0915 Niger River Basin Dev. & Plan. G	76 81	500	500	500	405	-	200	205	-	-
0927 Demogr., Data Collect. & Anal. G	80 84	6932	6932	6025	3891	907	1000	-	-	-
0928 Reg. Food Crop Protection - IPM G	78 86	45631	45631	26983	14245	5453	2000	2500	3000	2/86
Mali		(1273)	(1625)	(715)	(715)	(318)	(-)	(240)	(-)	9/87
Upper Volta		(28833)	(28833)	(15844)	(8317)	(3611)	(-)	(526)		(200)

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE

G  
L

OBLIG  
DATE  
INIT FIN

-TOTAL COST-  
AUTH PLAN

OBLIG  
THRU  
FY 83

PIPE-  
LINE

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)

---FY 1984---  
OBLIG-  
ATIONS

---FY 1985---  
EXPEND-  
ITURES

---FY 86---  
FUNDED  
AAPL

THRU 1987 1988 1989 1990

(625) SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	INIT FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)	---FY 1984--- OBLIG- ATIONS	---FY 1985--- EXPEND- ITURES	---FY 86--- FUNDED AAPL	THRU 1987	1988	1989	1990
Senegal				( 351)		( 940)			( 912)				
Cape Verde				( 330)		( 250)			( 200)				
Mauritania				( 45)		( 50)			( 50)				
Niger				( 341)		( 250)			( 250)				
Chad				( 50.4)		( 50)			( 50)				
Gambia				( 406.6)		( 196.6)			( 196.6)				
0929 Planning, Management & Research G	78	C		25085	3700	2800	2500	2500	2800	2800	3000	4000	4650
Senegal			(3169)	(6165)	(431)	(532)	(675)		(535)				
Niger				(1430)	(1002)	(380)	(340)		(475)				
Upper Volta				(1300)	(397)	(300)	(400)		(600)				
Mali			(475)	(475)	(325)	(385)	(350)	9/85	(350)	9/86			
Mauritania						(250)			(330)				
Gambia						(195)			(230)				
Chad						(125)			(230)				
Cape Verde						( 50)			( 50)				
0934 Private Voluntary Organ.	G	78	C	-	-	200	1500	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
0936 Sahel Manpower Development	G	79	82	9728	9728	9716	2582	1500	1082				





FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	INIT FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 83	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		OBLIG- EXPEND- ITURES THRU	OBLIG- EXPEND- ITURES THRU	FY 86 FUNDED THRU
					FY 83 PIPE LINE	FY 1984- EXPEND- ITURES			
(625) SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM									
0961 Pest Management & Research Ext. G	86 90	-	12000						2000 9/87 2000 2950 2250 2000
0963 Sahel Reg. Oral Rehydration									
Therapy (PRITECH)	G 84 84	3500	3500	1000	1500	12/86			
0964 Strength. African Ag. Research - Sahel	G 84 84	500	500	500	300	800			
0966 Onchocerciasis Control	G 86 90	12,500	12,500				2500 12/86 2500 2500 2500 2500		
0967 Sahel Regional ORT (CCCD)	G 84 85	1527	1527	527	100	500 9/87			
0968 Sahelian Agricultural Research	G 85 90	0	3450	1000	1000	450	1000	1000	
0969 Sahel Family Health Initiatives	G 85 90	0	3000	500	500	500	500 500 500 500		
0970 Sahel Policy Analysis & Support	G 85 88	0	28000	1346	1346	1500	10000 15154		
9801 Human Rights	G 80 C			183	50	50	50	50 50 50 50	
9901 Special Self-Help	G 80 C			2385	900	1000	600	600 800 800 800	
TOTAL				37887	29216				25500

SAHEL REGIONAL FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 Table IV Addendum (Outyear Obligation Projections)  
 Estimated U.S. Dollar Cost (\$000)

Project Number & Title (625)	OBLIG DATE		FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
	INIT	FIN				
0621 OMVS Planning & Policy Develop.	85	88	4,000	5,000		
0911 Sahel Reg. AID Coord. & Plan.	78	C	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500
0929 Planning, Management & Research	78	C	2,800	3,000	4,000	4,650
0934 Private Voluntary Organizations	83	C	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0944 Niger River Basin Develop. II	82	87	1,886			
0950 Regional Financial Management	82	C	535	1,000	1,000	1,000
0961 Pest Management Research & Ext.	86	90	2,000	2,950	2,250	2,000
0966 Onchocerciasis Control	86	90	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
0968 Sahelian Agricultural Research	85	90	1,000		1,000	
0969 Family Health Initiatives	85	90	500	500	500	500
0970 Sahel Policy Analysis & Support	85	88	10,000	15,154	16,000	22,000
9801 Human Rights	80	C	50	50	50	50
9901 Special Self-Help	80	C	600	800	800	800
Sahel Manpower Development II	87		4,729	5,846	6,000	6,000
OMVS Planning & Policy Dev. II	89				3,000	6,000
Gambia River Basin Develop. II	88			2,000	2,000	2,000
Niger River Basin Develop. III	89				4,000	5,000
Demographic Data Collection II	88		2,000		2,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>55,600</b>	<b>41,800</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>

FY 1986 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1986 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DESCRIPTION	ONGOING NEW	LOAN GRANT	APPR ACCT	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
					INCREASE	CUM
1	625-0911 - Sahel Reg. AID Coordination	0	G	SH	1,500	
2	625-0950 - Sahel Reg. Financial Management	0	G	SH	2,000	
3	625-0960 - Sahel Manpower Development II	0	G	SH	3,900	
4	625-0969 - Sahel Family Health Initiatives	0	G	SH	500	
5	625-0970 - Sahel Policy Analysis & Support	0	G	SH	1,500	
6	625-0621 - OMVS Planning and Policy Dev.	0	G	SH	3,000	
7	625-0966 - Onchocerciasis Control	0	G	SH	2,500	
8	625-0968 - Sahelian Ag Res Support & Coord	0	G	SH	450	
9	625-0929 - Planning, Management & Research	0	G	SH	2,800	
10	625-0944 - Niger River Basin Development II	0	G	SH	1,500	
11	625-0928 - Regional Food Crop Protection-IPM	0	G	SH	2,200	
12	625-0961 - Pest Management Research Dev.	N	G	SH	2,000	
13	625-0934 - Private Voluntary Organization	0	G	SH	1,000	
14	625-9901 - Self-Help	0	G	SH	600	
15	625-9801 - Human Rights	0	G	SH	50	
	TOTAL				25,500	

TABLE VIII

SAHEL REGIONAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

	FISCAL YEARS		
	1984	1985	1986
Paris, France			
1. Club du Sahel/Embassy	3	2	2
Dakar, Senegal			
1. RBDO	4	3	3
2. USAID (RFCP/IPM) (AGRHYMET, SRFMP, etc.)	1 0.25	1 0.25	1 0.25
Niamey, Niger			
1. USAID			
a) NBA/AGRHYMET	1	1	1
b) IPM,SRFMP, etc.	0.25	0.25	0.25
Bamako, Mali			
1. SDPT	4	-	-
2. USAID (OMVS/Manantali, INSAH, Demo. Data, AGRHYMET, etc.)	1.5	2.5	2.5
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta			
1. Regional Liaison Office	1	2	2
2. IPM	1	1	1
3. USAID (AGRHYMET, SRFMP)	0.25	0.25	0.25
Banjul, The Gambia			
1. USAID (OMVG, AGRHYMET, SRFMP, IPM, RFCP)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nouakchott, Mauritania			
1. USAID (OMVS/AGRHYMET)	0.25	0.25	0.25
Praia, Cape Verde			
1. USAID (IPM/RFCP, AGRHYMET)	0.25	0.25	0.25
Ndjamena, Chad			
1. USAID (LCRB,RFCP,IPM)	0.25	0.25	0.25
<b>TOTAL REQUIRED</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>

NARRATIVE FOR TABLE VIII

The requirement for Sahel Regional Program implementation totaled 18.5 years in FY 1984, and will decline to 14.5 person years in FY 1985 and thereafter. Of these positions, 13 were specifically designated as regional positions in FY 1984, and the remainder were the estimated staff contributions of bilateral mission positions.

The support to regional projects from bilateral mission staffs is as follows: USAID/Niger allocates a full time position to support the Niger Basin Authority and the Sahel Water Data (AGRHYMET) projects; USAID/Senegal allocates a full time position to support the Regional Food Crop Protection and Integrated Pest Management Projects; and USAID/Mali allocates several positions on a part-time basis to support several regional activities. Other missions support these and river basin development activities on a part-time basis.

In FY 1984, the 13 regional positions were in Paris (three positions including a position in the Club (Mr. Fell), the Embassy (Mr. Schoonover) and OECD (Mr. Demkowski), who filled in at the OECD for Jackie Damon while she worked for the USAID/Senegal); four positions in the Sahel Development Planning Team located in Bamako, Mali; four positions in the River Basin Development Office attached to USAID/Senegal; two positions to handle the CILSS and the IPM project attached to USAID/Upper Volta.

The regional positions will be reduced to nine positions in FY 1985. The SDPT, located previously in Bamako, will be abolished, and one regional agricultural economist position will be allocated to USAID/Mali to backstop INSAH and to provide services on a regional basis as requested. RBDO in Dakar will also lose one position and the OECD position (viz Jackie Damon) will be deleted. One SDPT position (program economist) will be moved to Ouagadougou, where the Regional Liaison Office will be expanded to handle the SDPT functions which involve direct inter-action with the CILSS. Initially, the SDPT was not located in Ouagadougou owing to a fear that it would become too involved in the day-to-day activities of the CILSS. Now that the CILSS has evolved, this fear is considered to be obsolete, and the presence of additional AID staff may in fact improve the operations of the CILSS.

Project Number and Title : 625-0012 Gambia River Basin Development  
Project Amendment

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

<u>Project Funding</u>	:	G	L
FY 1985		2,000,000	-
FY 1986		-	-
LOP		16,400,000	-

Purpose : To establish an effective planning capacity within the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG).

Background : The Gambia River Basin Development Project (625-0012) was designed to assist the the Gambia River Basin Development Organisation (OMVG) in developing an effective planning capability. The OMVG was created in 1976 by Senegal and the Gambia to promote the physical exploitation of land and river resources of the Gambia River Basin and is responsible for coordinating and planning development activities in the Basin. Guinea became a member of the OMVG in June 1981 and Guinea Bissau in May 1983. The Project as originally designed was approved in May 1981 for five years for a LOP total of \$13,394,000. The River Basin Development Office of USAID/Senegal assumed responsibility for the project in June 1982. \$1,029,000 was added to the LOP funding in June 1983 from the Support to Regional Organizations Project for project activities in Guinea. This proposed supplemental request will not modify the purpose of the project.

The Project: AID has sought to achieve the project purpose through several elements: (1) aerial photography, mapping and inertial surveying of the entire Gambia Basin; (2) comprehensive socioeconomic and environmental studies of the Basin; (3) provision of U.S. technical assistance to the OMVG in the fields of environmental science, rural sociology and economics; (4) training of OMVG technical staff in U.S. universities and (5) institutional development of the OMVG (computer-based data management and planning, documentation center, map storage, etc) so as to increase its capability for the planning and management of basin-wide development.

Aerial photography and mapping have been carried out via direct AID contract with Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc. Fieldwork was completed in October 1983 and delivery of all mapping products will be completed by December 1984 according to schedule.

The University of Michigan, in collaboration with Harza Engineering Company, is carrying out the environmental and socioeconomic studies: Environmental and Socioeconomic Studies for the Senegambian portion began in January 1983 and were extended into Guinea in August 1983. To obtain data on the Gambia River Basin and to predict the probable impacts of presently planned dams on the riverine ecosystem and population, the University of Michigan has established four separate research teams: River Resources, Public Health, Wildlife/Vegetation and Socioeconomic. An integrated report of their findings will be furnished to AID by June 1985.

Activities to be Funded under the Amendment :

A mid-term evaluation of the project was undertaken in April-May 1984. The evaluation found that the project has been largely successful in its implementation. The evaluation recognized, however, that beginning in late 1984 and continuing through the project LOP, OMVG was entering a new phase in planning operations for which additional project resources should be provided. An extension of the PACD by 15 months (to December 31, 1987) was also recommended.

The evaluation recommended that the following additional project inputs be provided by AID to the OMVG:

- River Basin Planner
- Hydrologist
- Data Base Management Specialist
- Extensions of the AID Environmentalist and Sociologist contracts
- Computer-assisted exercises for developing an integrative planning model
- Support to establish an environmental monitoring laboratory
- Short-term assistance in Public Health
- Additional map storage and training in OMVG Member States
- Additional counterpart training.

Costs of additional inputs will be approximately \$2.5 million. The results of these adjustments should be the fulfillment of the project's original purpose: development of an effective planning capacity at OMVG. More specifically defined, this planning capacity is seen as the development and maintenance of a planning process which gradually develops a more elaborated and detailed synthesis and integration of information for basin development potential and options (with attendant positive and negative consequences in economic, financial, environmental, social and organizational terms) to decision makers.

Target Group: The most direct beneficiaries will continue to be the Technical Services Division of the OMVG High Commission. Other direct beneficiaries will be the development related agencies of Member States with responsibilities in the basin zone. Indirect beneficiaries of the project are the people of the Basin. The extent of benefits accruing to them will derive from the socially and economically sound planning programs and projects which result from the data and analysis provided by the project activities.

Project Number and Title : 625-0621 OMVS Planning and Policy Development

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

Project Funding : G L

FY 1985	3,000,000	-
FY-1986	3,000,000	-
LOP	15,000 000	-

Purpose : The purpose of the project is to complete development planning for the Senegal River Basin (SRB) and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the OMVS and the Senegal River Basin states to plan and manage the resources of the basin.

Background : The Senegal River is an important resource for Senegal, Mauritania and Mali, the members of the Senegal River Basin Organization, known by its French acronym, OMVS. With a length of over 1,800 kilometers, the Senegal River drains an area of 300,000 sq. km. through an environment in which rainfall is variable and sparse. Rainfed agriculture is possible only in the southern portions of the river basin, mostly in Mali. The average annual discharge of the river is some 25 billion cubic meters which, with the completion by 1989 of the two dams near the mouth at Diama and upstream at Manantali, will provide water to irrigate approximately 300,000 hectares of land.

Because of this irrigation potential as well as hydro-electricity and navigation, the Senegal riparian states have been cooperating for development of the basin since the early 1960's. By 1981, Senegal, Mauritania and Mali, working through the OMVS, had secured Arab and Western donor commitments to a long-term development plan comprising \$750 million in hydraulic infrastructure and transportation, and an initial \$383 million for rural development. The scale of the disastrous drought of the 1970's, for which donors contributed \$950 million in food relief and other emergency aid, and the continuing threat of another similar drought, provided the impetus for this undertaking. This development program is going forward (Diama Dam will be completed in 1986 and Manantali Dam in 1989) and is closely monitored by donors through the OMVS Consultative Committee. The Committee meets twice a year and provides a unique forum for progress review and policy debate among the donors and OMVS member states.

To fully utilize and valorize the infrastructure being built, the OMVS Member States will need to move forward with a rational investment program for rural development. The basis for this program has been substantially established through an extensive planning program managed by the OMVS. AID has participated in this planning program since 1972 with project financing totaling \$17 million. AID has consistently opted to promote a system-wide approach for planning development within the Senegal River Basin, and has worked to convince the OMVS and other donors to accept this approach.

The Project : The principal objective of the OMVS Planning and Policy Development Project is to complete integrated development planning and to strengthen planning and coordination mechanisms needed to guide overall development of the SRB. The project will provide financing for a long-range integrated agricultural development plan for the Upper Basin and a synthesis of all plans developed to date into a basin-wide document; assistance to the OMVS, in collaboration with its member states, to integrate sectoral development plans, upgrade the data base as warranted by changing economic and social conditions, assess investment options and allocate investment costs among member states; conduct studies relevant to the interests of OMVS and its member states, AID and the consultative committee, such as harmonization of regional price policies, trade issues, water use and allocation treaties, basin wide data collection and analysis, efficient, privately managed input supply and private ownership of land by non-nationals, as well as issues such as land tenure, the roles of pastoralists and fishermen in the basin, appropriate regional activities to promote the role of the private sector in agricultural development as well as to attract private investment in the river basin, and appropriate regional information and planning activities to promote agricultural development through improved primary health care; a regional management information system for project and development impact monitoring; and improved mechanisms for member state and donor coordination of agricultural development within the SRB.

The project generally includes the principal elements of the regional component of the former OMVS Integrated Development Project, and conforms to the AID development strategy for the Sahel. It includes financing for preparation of planning studies under contract and for institutional support to the OMVS including technical assistance, training, seminars, commodities and operating support.

Project Beneficiaries : The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the OMVS and the Member State administrators and decision makers responsible for integrated development and resource management. Ultimate beneficiaries will be small farmers in the Senegal River Basin who will farm irrigated perimeters which may be planned under this project.

Participant Training : Many of the activities planned under this project involve training. The project will work closely with the OMVS Training Division in order to address OMVS and Member States' training requirements in a comprehensive manner and to ensure that there is adequate selection of candidates for training.

Project Number and Title : 625-0911 Sahel Regional AID Coordination and Planning Project Amendment

Appropriation : Sahel Development Program

Project Funding : G L

FY 1985	1,500,000	-
FY 1986	1,500,000	-
LOP	20,000,000	-

Purpose : The purpose of the project is to coordinate development activities in the Sahel and to strengthen Sahelian development planning and programming capabilities.

One of the cornerstones of the Sahel Development Program is the Club du Sahel and the CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel). These regional organizations represent the donors and the Sahelian nations, and promote planning, coordination and effective implementation of the multi-donor Sahel Development Program.

To date, AID has authorized \$12,724,000 for the support of these institutions, including FAO assistance to the CILSS and to its subsidiary organization, the Sahel Institute. These funds technical assistance for carrying out necessary planning studies and activities; participant training in support of SDP goals; and funding of commodities and operational expenses in collaboration with other donors.

The project has been designated as a continuous project, with no final year of obligation, in recognition of the fact that the planning process must be supported by AID and other donors on a long-term basis if it is to bear the desired results. The funds presently authorized will be fully expended in FY 1985, and a second project amendment will be required to authorize additional funding. An evaluation will be completed in August 1984 as the basis for preparation of the second project amendment.

Project Number and Title : 625-0944 Niger River Development II Amendment

<u>Project Funding</u>	:	G	L
FY 1985		-	-
FY 1986		2,100,000	-
LOP		12,600 000	-

Appropriation Account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: The purpose of the project is to develop an institutional capacity in the Niger Basin Authority to do coherent river basin development planning and to identify rational development projects. This is the original purpose of the project.

Additional funds are required within the project to support studies which are integral to overall river basin planning in non-Sahelian countries and to fund cost over-runs related to the delayed implementation of the project. The studies in non-Sahelian countries were expected to be funded under the AFR/RA's Support to Regional Organizations - NBA Project (698-0413.12); however, AFR/RA no longer has funds available to support this commitment.

The target group remains the same as in the original project.

Project Number and Title : 625-0950 Sahel Regional Financial Management  
Project Amendment

<u>Project Funding:</u>	G	L
Prior years	\$5,876,000	-
FY 1985	-	-
FY 1986	\$2,000,000	-
Life-of-project	\$9,000,000	-

Appropriation account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: To improve the financial management practices of Sahelian development institutions which handle resources provided by AID, and to improve Sahelian financial management consulting and training capabilities.

Problems Addressed and Means of Dealing with Them

A series of audits conducted in the Sahel in the early 1980s documented inadequate host government financial records and procedures, poor inventory control and weak host country supervision and control of AID project activities. The Africa Bureau responded to these reports with a comprehensive effort to improve Sahelian institutional capability both at the level of particular project problems identified in the audit reports and the systematic weaknesses in host government structures of which the project problems were symptomatic.

The Sahel Regional Financial Management Project (SRFMP) will be amended for a total of \$9 million. The project represents a region-wide effort which provides :

- (a) intensive, project-specific technical assistance and on-the-job training in financial management and accounting;
- (b) accounting and financial management training for numerous government agencies and their personnel; and
- (c) workshops which raise the level of awareness, knowledge and interest necessary for improved financial management actions.

Under the SRFMP, six financial management teams each comprised of one American and one Sahelian are providing this assistance, coordinated and supported by a central management unit in Washington, D.C. To date, first priority has been given to improving accountability of funds provided to cooperating governments for the local cost expenditures of AID projects.

As stated in the Project Paper, the objectives of the SRFMP are (a) to assure that FAA 121(d) compliance is maintained for all continuing projects in the Sahel, (b) that host country financial management capabilities would not be obstacles to design and implementation in the next generation of Sahel

projects, (c) that the level of competence in financial management in each host government will have been enhanced, and (d) that AID will possess sufficient information to decide on what further efforts might be appropriate in the program management field in the Sahel and elsewhere.

The SRFMP was designed as the beginning of a longer-term programmatic effort to improve financial management practices in the Sahel. Based on the experience of the SRFMP to date, there is a growing recognition of the long term nature of the problem and its solution. To assure that all AID projects are well managed from a financial perspective, and that host government financial management capabilities do not prove to be obstacles to the future generation of projects, AID support will be required for at least a decade, and this project will continue to provide assistance until individual host governments are capable of performing basic financial management functions at a level of competence acceptable to AID. One of the responsibilities of the SRFMP resident teams is to assist Missions in identifying potential financial management and program management activities to be developed as components in other bilateral projects.

In order to achieve project objectives over a reasonable time frame, without requiring that missions initiate bilateral activities to support these same objectives, a three-year amendment to the project is proposed. The amendment will fund the following components:

- A regional staff composed of a project coordinator/financial adviser and a Training and Materials Development Adviser;
- Short-term experts for specialized financial management, training and materials development activities, for region-wide efforts as well as to provide a source for meeting host country targets of opportunity in financial and program management. These experts would be identified and available from Sahelian and other African countries as well as from the U.S.,
- Funds to design and conduct regional workshops on financial and program management subjects, and
- Funds for preparing or adapting, translating and distributing training materials.

Beneficiaries : The target group of the proposed project is the host country project management staffs and other host country functionaries involved in financial management. These persons will receive training and training materials, and benefit from direct on-the-job training with project staff. Indirectly, the beneficiaries of all development activities in the region will benefit from the project.

Project Number and Title : 625-0960 Sahel Manpower Development II Project  
Amendment

<u>Project Funding</u>	:	G	L
FY 1985		2,000,000	-
FY 1986		1,000,000	-
LOP		15,000,000	-

Appropriation Account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose : The purpose of the project remains unchanged : to identify and alleviate those development constraints which respond to long and short term training, in institutions impacting upon the success of AID funded projects in the Sahel. The project amendment of \$5,000,000 over three years will expand the training available to each Sahelian country and will make provision for undergraduate training in discrete technical areas where such training would be sufficient for productive employment. The amendment will follow the evaluation of the project. The evaluation team will be instructed to examine the need for technical assistance to fill in for trainees who are receiving long term training, and to examine on-the-job training opportunities of the long-term advisors in main-line positions. Based on the evaluation, the project committee will determine if the project should include such technical assistance. (The project committee will take into account the experience of the Southern Africa Manpower Development Project in their expanded approach to manpower development.)

The project committee will also consider the possibility of expanding this project into a continuous project, and encouraging missions to rely on it for more of their non-project training requirements.

The amendment is scheduled for FY 1986. However, if funds can be made available in FY 1985, the amendment would be processed in time for obligations.

The target group and the problem addressed by this project will remain the same.

Project Number and Title: 625-0961 Pest Management Research and Extension

Project Funding : G L

FY 1985	-	-
FY 86	2,065,000	-
LOP	12,000,000	-

Appropriation Account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: To encourage and facilitate the utilization of integrated pest management techniques for Sahelian small farmers to protect major food crops from diseases, insect and other pest losses, pre- and post-harvest. This will be accomplished by working through research, extension and crop protection services and by strengthening these institutions in participating countries. This project will be directly concerned with technology transfer, the development of human resources, and the strengthening of institutions, two of the pillars of the AID African strategy. Through more effective crop protection, food self-reliance in the Sahel will be significantly increased.

In 1974, CILSS launched a program in "Comprehensive Crop and Post-harvest Protection". Within this program, AID funded the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Regional Food Crop Protection (RFCP) projects. Other donors are funding other annexes within the CILSS program. The IPM project, which is presently being implemented in conjunction with FAO, has emphasized development of integrated strategies for the control of major pests, diseases and weeds in the eight Sahelian countries as well as the construction and equipping of fifty-five forecasting and monitoring stations throughout the Sahel. RFCP has made major achievements by establishing a Regional Training Center in Dakar and by having graduated a relatively large number of trained cadres. Both projects are scheduled for evaluation in the latter part of 1984 and it is envisaged that they will be merged into one project combining adaptive research with extension and continued training. Final design of this project is yet to be developed, pending recommendations of the evaluations. This project, however, will incorporate an important change and become crop-oriented, instead of pest-oriented. Concentration will be upon the important crops of each participating country, and by extension, the key pests and diseases attacking these food crops. It should also be recognized that pest management priorities could change in time as livestock becomes more integrated into agricultural production systems and the ecological balance changes.

Problems to be Addressed:

The most important problem this project will address is the loss of 10% - 25% of food crop production due to pests and diseases in the field and storage. The main thrust of the project will be to protect major food (not cash) crops from pests and diseases in the context of truly integrated pest management programs with minimum reliance on pesticides.

Other related problems to be addressed are:

1. The necessity for effective balance of technical and managerial expertise to develop curricula and provide training to meet changing needs. A multidisciplinary approach is required, involving rodent and bird control experts, plant pathologists, weed control specialists and entomologists. Training will be required in support of long-term planning and institutional development. Training should include teaching methods as well as technical areas (entomology, plant pathology, etc.)
2. A relevant, tested IPM package is not yet available for training purposes. The main IPM information currently available is limited to basic concepts such as seed treatment and cultural practices, with selective pesticide use. Less emphasis on pesticides and more research into alternative methods of pest control will alleviate this problem and result in more effective solutions. This will require close coordination of research staff.
3. Few guidelines, brochures, fact sheets, cropping calendars, pamphlets and demonstrations have yet been developed for trainers to effectively share IPM methodology with farmers.
4. In each country, the question of whether the extension or the crop protection services will ultimately implement the project is not yet settled. The alternative services available in individual countries will be studied to determine which organization can be expected to benefit most from on-going local and national research, and from regional (Ouagadougou-based) IPM research. SAFGRAD and IARC's (IITA, CIMMYT, ICRISAT, ILCA, WARDA, and IRRI) are also expected to contribute to and benefit from research carried out through this project.

#### Target Group:

The small Sahelian farmers who cultivate food crops will benefit most from the forecasting and monitoring of major pests by areas and from the extension services provided. With increased yields, women and other small farmers will be able to sell crop surpluses for cash. Extension agents, crop protection staff, researchers, and small farmers including women will benefit from training. Ultimately, urban dwellers will benefit from lower-priced commodities due to increased yields. All will benefit from the promotion of alternative methods to complement pesticide use.

#### Research Activities:

Applied or adaptive research will identify those protection methods which are appropriate for the main crops in the participating countries. Integrated pest management research will take place throughout the Sahel. The pest monitoring stations should be incorporated into the national programs rather than be regionally administered. Results, however, should be analyzed on a

regional basis and rapidly disseminated to all countries in the program. This program can now proceed effectively with the completion of laboratories and forecasting stations which will support the program.

### Participant Training

Training has been of sufficient duration to provide for returning participants with completed Master's and Bachelor's degrees contributing to the program. These people are expected to assume complete responsibility for crop protection by the end of the project in each country. Phasing of training is necessary to provide an experienced, trained cadre at all times. The forthcoming evaluation of IPM and RFCP will result in recommendations for the final design of the merged Pest Management Research and Extension, including participant training.

Project Number and Title: 625-0966 Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP)

<u>Project Funding:</u>	G	L
FY 1985	-	-
FY 1986	2,500,000	-
LOP	12,500,000	-

Appropriation Account: Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: To continue support for an international effort to control and thereby reduce the impact of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the river basin areas of Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali (including Western Mali), Togo, Niger, Upper Volta, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, so that it no longer constitutes either a serious public health problem or an obstacle to socio-economic development.

This is a long-term, multi-donor supported, World Bank administered project to which AID has contributed Health funds since initial obligation in 1974. Other donors include Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Nations Development Program, World Bank, International Development Association, African Development Bank and OPEC Special Fund. Progress towards achieving objectives thus far has been remarkable, with control of onchocerciasis already achieved in over 85% of the original program area, encompassing 900 square kilometers. People are returning to farm lands in areas that had been abandoned years earlier because of the known existence of the disease.

Beginning in 1986, the Sahel Development Program will assume the continued support of Onchocerciasis Control as a new project and will focus on western Mali and Senegal. Three coastal countries [Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone] are to be included to extend the boundaries of the control effort to eradicate the breeding foci of flies which are sources of reinvasion into the original project area. Other priorities of the project will be development of new larvicides and chemotherapy research.

This project addresses the Sahel Development Program's long-range objective of food self sufficiency by ridding fertile river valley areas of onchocerciasis, (presently, these areas remain uninhabitable, unfarmed, and unproductive), and by seeking to eliminate a very debilitating disease and blindness in people who are affected during their most productive years.

Problem: Blackfly reinvasion of the current Onchocerciasis Control Project area from uncontrolled breeding sites to the west is the major problem currently faced by the program. This important breeding sanctuary of vector flies has importance first, because virtually all of the continuing transmission that is occurring is attributable to flies that invade from the west and second, because lack of control in the western breeding sanctuary complicates the devolution to participating African governments of responsibility for maintaining control following completion of this project in 1995.

The reinvasion problem was recognized very soon after operations had begun in Phases II in 1976. WHO, using non-project funds, began in 1978-79 to study the western area and to plan a program to address this problem. At about the same time the World Bank appointed an Independent Commission to study all technical aspects of the operating program for the purpose of determining how the program can be brought to a successful conclusion in the long-term.

Because of the early high level of success achieved in much of the original program area, and because of new data that suggest a shorter longevity of the parasites than the 18 years considered at the outset, it may be possible to shift program operations westward to achieve and maintain control over a larger program area within the originally planned 20 year period. The financial implications and technical feasibility of this possibility are now being examined with the participation of interested donor representatives.

Target Group: The target groups to be served by this project are the river valley farmers and future immigrants to these fertile farm areas. Poor farmers and their families can be expected to benefit most, once the transmission of river blindness has stopped. Improved forms of treatment which may evolve from on-going investigation and research, and reduced incidence of disease, which affects one million persons now living in the controlled areas, also constitutes a major health achievement. Eradication of this disease will offer the opportunity to rapidly expand cultivation into arable areas which heretofore were uninhabitable.

Research: In order to further strengthen prospects for successful maintenance of control after donor support of the regional effort ends, research for a new chemotherapeutic agent is now being pursued. Complementary research on diagnostic methods that are suitable for field use is also in progress. The combination of a diagnostic method that can be used to find the last residues of human infection and a safe chemotherapeutic agent could alter the entire regional strategy for onchocerciasis control. The prospects for success in both of these efforts currently appear bright. Immunological research at Johns Hopkins University has succeeded in producing some onchocera antigens that appear highly specific for the particular species of parasite with which we are concerned. The drug, Ivermectin, exhibits useful effects against Onchocerca volvulus, the parasite which causes river blindness.

Special Concerns: Resistance of insect vectors is an ever present risk in any control program which relies upon chemical agents. The OCP has been most fortunate in this regard. Resistant species of blackflies have appeared only in a limited area in the Ivory Coast and only on one occasion has the resistant fly been of the medically more important savanna variety. It has been possible on all occasions to eliminate each focus of resistance (both forest and savanna species) with an alternative larvicide that is environmentally acceptable. OCP is funding research on new larvicides and larvicide formulations to obtain two alternative compounds that will be suitable as replacements for Abate, should the need arise. Currently three compounds provided by industry for testing look very promising. In addition, the efficacy of *Bacillus thuringiensis* H-14 (B. t. H-14) has been greatly improved by a new formulation.

Project Number and Title : 625-0968 Sahelian Agricultural Research Support and Coordination (SARSAC)

<u>Project Funding</u> :	G	L
FY 1985	1,000,000	-
FY 1986	450,000	-
LOP	4,000,000	-

Appropriation Account: Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: To strengthen African national agricultural research systems and to address research priorities identified in zonal agricultural research programs. This will be done by (1) improving overall donor coordination in planning and implementing agricultural research activities in the Sahel; (2) developing national and regional agricultural research programs in the Sahelian zones; (3) strengthening the ability of Sahelians to plan research priorities and to share and apply research findings, and (4) implementing specific national and regional sub-projects within these zonal programs to improve (a) technical and managerial effectiveness, (b) understanding of farmers' constraints and priorities upon which to base research, (c) outside linkages with African and international agricultural research centers, and (d) functional linkages and support of national extension systems and training institutions.

The SARSAC project responds to the high priority that AID and other donors place on agricultural research in Africa. The project addresses many other Agency priorities: food production in the Sahel, strengthening national and regional African institutions, transfer of appropriate technology, regional coordination and donor coordination. It also has potential for establishing donor-recipient country dialogues to encourage appropriate economic policies for more effective and efficient utilization and dissemination of agricultural research findings to the African smallholder.

Problems Addressed and Means of Dealing with Them:

Although cereals production has increased gradually, per capita food production has declined in the majority of Sahelian countries over the past 10-20 years.

This performance record has occurred in spite of large expenditures on agricultural production programs. It is becoming increasingly apparent that promotional efforts to increase agricultural production without a strong and relevant agricultural research base are not having a significant impact on production in most cases.

Analysis of the problems of agricultural research as it presently relates to increasing food and other agricultural production reveals that:

- Research on food crops has been relatively neglected in favor of export crops;
- Food crops research, when done, is often not replicable at the village level at acceptable costs. Thus, the economics of food production must be taken into account in the establishment of research priorities.

- Food crops research is often duplicative of research in neighboring countries with inadequate exchange of information between countries;
- Donor efforts in agricultural research are inadequately coordinated, thereby adding further to duplication of efforts rather than concentrating available resources on key problem areas;
- Research on food crops is often designed with little participation by farmers in selecting research needs and priorities. Thus the research does not include analysis of socio-economic constraints on farms and households.
- There is often no clear functional link between the national research stations and the national extension services and training institutions; hence research results not always relevant to farmers' problems and are not effectively conveyed to farmers;
- Links between the national research stations and the international agricultural research centers (IARCs) are weak if they exist at all.

This project will strengthen the capacity of regional and national agricultural research institutions to identify and address constraints to food production in a systematic, collaborative fashion on an Sahel-wide basis.

This project constitutes a part of the U.S. commitment to the agricultural research initiative of CDA - Cooperation for Development in Africa. CDA is an informal association of donor countries consisting of Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States. As part of the overall CDA agricultural research initiative, this project is based on concepts agreed to, in principle, by the CDA ad hoc technical committee on agricultural research. These are:

- A program designed with a long-term (twenty to twenty-five year) time frame.
- A focus on research on small holders' problems.
- A strengthening of research linkages to extension, training institutions, other agencies and other countries.
- Identification of manpower constraints to research programs in administrative, technical and support areas.
- Determining the most effective use of limited African and donor resources directed toward agricultural research.

AID has the responsibility for coordinating the overall CDA effort in agricultural research. AID has been working with other members of the CDA group to develop zonal and agricultural research programs. AID was selected as coordinating donor for the Sahel and Southern Africa zones and as an assisting donor in the three other zones (Eastern Africa, Zaire Basin and

Coastal West Africa). The scientific Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC), the Sahel Institute (INSAH) and the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are participating in the design and implementation of this CDA initiative. In addition U.S. universities and the International Agricultural Research Institutes are being called upon to lend their considerable expertise.

The original concept of the SARSAC project evolved from the experience of the Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD) project. Given the common purpose and objectives of the SAFGRAD I and SARSAC projects, AID will support a SAFGRAD II activity which will be designed in concert with relevant zonal programs.

The project staff will undertake the design of an "umbrella-type" project paper which conceptualizes the overall effort and provides guidelines for coordination activities and sub-projects to be placed under it within the overall CDA agricultural research initiative.

Target Group: Expanded food crop production is recognized as the first priority development objective within most of the Sahel. The technology and training developed under this project are expected to benefit all Africans within the participant countries through an increased and more reliable food supply, improved nutrition, and reduced dependence upon imported staple foods. The project will focus on adaptive research directed toward technology and practices which are usable under small holders conditions characteristic of the vast majority of the farm population.

Networking Activities:

1. Networking activities will address regional coordination problems by strengthening a multi-disciplinary approach to ultimately improved research and farmer linkages. The project will assist in facilitating the expansion of a clearing house function for the exchange of scientific and technical information concerning major food crops, livestock and farming systems. It is also intended to network research and training efforts and to promote the region-wide use of the INSAH data bank.

2. The CDA Agricultural Research RSSA will be extended to assist in the technical coordination of the overall CDA agricultural research effort, to provide technical support in the design, implementation and evaluation of specific sub-projects, and to provide support to other donors in their long-term planning and design effort in the remaining agroclimatic zones.

Project Number and Name : 625-0969 Family Health Initiatives

<u>Project Funding</u>	:	G	L
FY 1985		500,000	-
FY 1986		500,000	-
LOP		2,500,000	-

Appropriation Account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose: To develop and strengthen family planning and population activities in Africa and integrate them into the primary health care and other service delivery systems. As necessary, to conduct surveys and research related to incorporation of culturally acceptable fertility regulation methods into African lifestyles.

Problems Addressed and Means of Dealing with Them: The problem this project seeks to address is the high rate of population growth in the Sahelian countries and the problems it poses with regard to the health and nutrition of the mothers and the existing population. This project will fund bilateral population and family planning activities in Sahelian countries which do not have bilateral programs in population and health. The projects will be small-scale, low-cost complements to other health delivery services in both urban and rural areas. It will encourage the development of an atmosphere conducive to the voluntary acceptance of appropriate fertility regulation methods. It may also provide assistance for the gathering and analyses of baseline demographic, economic, and fertility data to assist Sahelian governments in the formulation of development policies, and training in family health to health staff, teachers, development workers, and others who will provide information and services to the potential user. The project is in accord with the new emphases of the Sahel Development Strategy and the Africa Bureau strategy to implement voluntary family planning on an informed choice basis as part of primary health care delivery and to bring population growth rated into balance with the entire development effort.

Target Group: The primary beneficiaries are the individuals and families who voluntarily choose to utilize the services provided, including natural family planning, to improve their health. The health workers from the various Sahelian countries who will receive training under this project will also be beneficiaries.

Project Number and Title : 625-0970 Sahel Policy Analysis and Support (SPAS)

Project Funding	:	G	L
FY 85		1,346,000	-
FY 86		1,500,000	-
LOP		28,000,000	-

Appropriation Account : Sahel Development Program

Project Purpose : To support policy dialogue in the Sahel through 1) collaborative analysis of policy issues and 2) budgetary support for Sahelian governments which are willing to undertake critical reforms, in proportion to the cost and risk of undertaking these reforms. The project would support policy analyses in all sectors of concern to AID, as set forth in the Sahel Development Strategy Statement, with special emphasis on sectors in which AID cannot develop specific projects owing to constraints on management capability.

The project will provide support to Sahelian governments and AID missions to undertake collaborative studies and analyses as a basis for engaging in policy dialogue, and will subsequently (beginning in the third year of the project) provide budgetary support to Sahelian governments to finance the risk and short-term cost of undertaking these reforms. The areas of emphasis for policy analysis and reform will be selected during the process of project design by Sahelian missions and governments. The studies may be undertaken jointly with the Club du Sahel and the CILSS, as appropriate, or may be undertaken primarily by missions to support their bilateral policy dialogue. It is anticipated that approximately \$5 million will fund technical assistance through an institutional contract, and \$25 million will be allocated to budgetary support to encourage the adoption of better policies.

Policy analyses would fall under two categories:

1. Sectors which have been identified by AID and the Club/CILSS as high priority concerns. Illustrative areas of emphasis would be agricultural policies including private sector marketing and input supply; promotion of the private sector in commerce, trade, artisanal and other service functions, including municipal regulations of small businesses, traders and vendors; population policies including family allocations on a per child basis for functionaries, and strategies to reduce recurrent costs and to promote private sector initiatives; education policy related to improving the effective utilization of the large recurrent expenditures which are allocated to education by Sahelian governments and donors, and assessing the relevance of the education system to economic development needs; forestry including regulation of small businesses in firewood or charcoal; energy policies including transport, construction technologies for housing in urban and rural areas which reduce energy requirements in urban and rural areas, and agricultural uses of energy.

2. Broad macro-economic issues which have important implications for national budgets or import requirements. Broad economic issues related directly or indirectly to compliance with IMF stabilization programs or national stabilization efforts would be encouraged under the project. These include studies of tariff structures, ways to implement reductions in government budget expenditures; ceilings on commercial and government credits and on import limitations with minimal negative impact on productive aspects of the economy including domestic businesses and critical domestic functions such as inputs for agricultural production, raw materials for local processing, and spare parts and appropriate equipment for small businesses, farmers and transport.

The studies and analyses would be conducted through an institutional contract with a university or a consortium of universities which have broad macro-economic expertise and experience in Franco-phone Africa. Studies would be conducted collaboratively with host governments and other donors if they are interested.

Problem to be Addressed :

Policies continue to constitute an important constraint in many priority areas related to the overall SDP goals of 1) achieving food self-sufficiency under conditions of ecological equilibrium and 2) self-sustained economic growth. The Fifth Club du Sahel Conference of October 1983 stated that these goals must be addressed in a global manner, e.g. with appropriate attention to macro-economic policies and economic stabilization, without which even minimal progress toward the goals could not be achieved. Furthermore, sectoral problems should not be addressed in narrow terms, as in the past. For example, the inter-relationships between sectors such as agriculture and forestry must be taken into account.

The AID program in the Sahel cannot address every sector which is relevant to SDP goals. Broadly defined, the achievement of food self-sufficiency under conditions of ecological equilibrium would include agriculture (research, production, marketing, etc.), forestry, training, education, health, family planning, etc. Owing primarily to management constraints within both AID and host governments, AID must limit project initiatives to key sectors. However, significant improvements could be made in complementary sectors through appropriate policy changes, which would enhance the development efforts of host governments and other donors and complement AID's development assistance.

A major constraint to the implementation of key policy reforms has been the reluctance of Sahelian governments to undertake these reforms in the face of political risk. With the exception of broad balance of payments and budgetary concerns, donors have not been adequately responsive to Sahelian government claims that certain policy reforms entail risks that could be compensated by particular types of policy reforms. This project would encourage Sahelian governments to review policies which do not receive sufficient attention from donors which provide large amounts of macro-economic assistance. Policies

which require additional attention include population, forestry, education, social service delivery, marketing, and small rural and urban businesses including vendors who transform local agricultural produce such as millet into consumption items for urban populations.

This project will provide both the means (technical assistance) and the incentives (budgetary support carefully structured to compensate governments (both national and municipal for lost revenue and risk) to undertake policy reform on a sectoral level.

**Target Group :**

The direct project beneficiaries will be host government officials who participate in collaborative studies, and thereby gain important insights into the alternative policy choices available to achieve political and economic objectives. The indirect beneficiaries of the project will be Sahelians who benefit from improved policies in agriculture, forestry and rural development; social service delivery; private sector enterprises (both entrepreneurs and their clientele); and macro-economic policies relating to national budgets, credit and imports.

**Participant Training :**

The project would not fund participant training directly. However, government employees and private sector participants would learn from participating in the studies funded under the project. Participant training relevant to the objectives of the project would be carried out under a complementary training activity, the Sahel Manpower Development Project.