

UNCLASSIFIED

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1985

SAHEL REGIONAL

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JUNE 1983

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

FY 1985

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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July 1983

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FOR

SAHEL REGIONAL

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SAHEL REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) Strategy Overview:

A.I.D.'s Sahel regional strategy is based on the goals and priorities of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Club du Sahel (Club), which aim at achieving: (1) food self-sufficiency on a regional basis by the end of the century; (2) environmental improvement and stabilization; and (3) long-term economic growth.

To achieve these goals, the activities of the Sahel Development Program are directed toward improving the productivity of dryland agriculture, increasing rainfall-independent irrigation, increasing agricultural output through the control of pests and disease, restoring and protecting the environment through forestry/ecology efforts, and undertaking action in institution-building, population and health which have a clear and direct relationship to agricultural production. On the basis of these measures, the SDP aims at developing the agricultural capability to assure food requirements and the means for self-generated economic growth.

Most of A.I.D.'s assistance to the Sahel is channeled through bilateral projects which address area needs. However, about one-third of the program involves regional projects whose magnitude of effort, e.g., river basin development, require a pooling of resources among various other donors, and which address problems common to Sahelian countries and which are most susceptible to a regional solution. In still other cases, the regional approach permits A.I.D.: (1) to strengthen regional Sahelian organizations, e.g., A.I.D. support of CILSS, Sahel Institute, AGRHYMET, and river basin commissions; (2) to direct development assistance toward specific regional interests as well as avoid costly duplication, e.g., the CDA zonal agricultural research program, weather and hydrological forecasting, crop protection; (3) to introduce policy change, new concepts, technology and approaches in selective issues which are not readily accepted by the individual Sahel nations, e.g., food aid coordination, cereals price harmonization, recurrent cost analysis; (4) to foster intra-African cooperation, e.g., regional water resources planning, CILSS sectoral strategy studies; and (5) to serve as a catalyst for donor collaboration and to exert an influence on Sahelian development greater than the amount of A.I.D.'s contribution would imply, e.g., recent significant increase in Italian commitment to Sahel Development Program.

By the year 2000, the Sahel population will reach 50 million and will require 11.5 million tons of cereal food annually for adequate nutrition. Meeting the long-term strategy goals of food self-sufficiency, environmental improvement and long-term economic growth will require that development efforts in the Sahel involve both rainfed and irrigation projects. To meet consumption requirements by the year 2000, output of rainfed agriculture must increase by two percent annually between 1980 and 2000, and irrigated production must

increase by 12,500 to 37,500 hectares per year depending on the degree of drought-proofing sought and the rate of growth realized in rainfed productivity. More and better conducted research will be the pathway to rainfed agriculture improvement. River basin development projects will provide the analytical and regional resource planning framework needed for development of water control and storage in irrigation.

While the goals of the SDP continue to be accepted as valid, the regional project portfolio has been undergoing a rigorous review since early 1982 based on A.I.D.'s and other donors' increasing experience in the region. Evaluations of the first generation of A.I.D. projects demonstrated that serious constraints to development will not be easily overcome and that the SDP must maintain a long-term, systematic approach with increased emphasis on agricultural research, human resource development, institution-building and improving the region's data base and planning capabilities. To do this, the SDP strategy will require greater refinement to address resource allocation and phasing issues in light of economic, technical and policy analyses of the various development alternatives.

Developing a Sahel Development Strategy Statement (SDSS) will be an important work priority over the coming year. The SDSS will provide a means to reassess A.I.D.'s progress and strategy in the Sahel so that program objectives can be attained most effectively.

Planning and Programming

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 (1985): Achieve an approved Sahel Development Strategy Statement which addresses resource allocation issues in light of technical analyses of trade-offs and alternatives.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1(a) The Sahel Development Planning Team is preparing a Sahel Development Strategy Statement for submission to AID/Washington for review by November 1983. Prior to its submission the SDSS will be circulated in draft for comment to all Sahel missions. The SDSS itself will recommend research and analysis required for program planning purposes.
- 1(b) Based on the recommendations of the draft SDSS and modified by the November 1983 review of that document, certain Sahel wide sector and sub-sectoral assessments will be launched in early CY 1984. These will be completed by the fall of 1984 so that they can feed into a revision of the SDSS which should receive agency approval in 1985.
- 1(c) A program management assessment of the field and AID/Washington organizational units responsible for planning and implementing the A.I.D. Sahel Development Program will be carried out from September 1983 to January 1984. It will also examine the principal non-A.I.D. bodies, such as the Club and CILSS Secretariats, with which A.I.D. units must collaborate. This assessment will yield baseline information about the adequacy of A.I.D. program management structure, separately and as an overall system, and will provide recommendations on how these can be strengthened under various assumptions about budgetary and staffing resource availabilities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2 (1985): Strengthen the process of multi-donor and regional collaboration in the fields of planning, coordination and policy analysis organized and led by the CILSS and Club Secretariats.

- 2(a) Participate in the Fifth Club du Sahel meeting in Brussels (October 1983) which will report on the results of 1981-83 activities and review/revise the direction/objectives of CILSS/Club second generation projects. Progress is expected in the following areas: confirmation of the need to increase the concentration of donor resources on food production and forestry/ecology activities (including meeting the human resources requirements of these activities); re-examination of the costs and the continued validity of the CILSS food self-sufficiency objective, determining if appropriate emphasis is being given to regional and international trade (see Food Self-Sufficiency Model above); assessment of whether current national and regional policy dialogue

- efforts are making satisfactory progress and are appropriately directed (e.g., recurrent costs); reach agreement on the need to update the marketing, price policy and storage of food grain study conducted in 1976-77; recommendations on the structure and function of the CILSS and Club executive secretariats based on the priorities of the next two years; and encouragement of other donors to establish financial and program management standards in the Sahel similar to those established by A.I.D., utilizing the experience gained by A.I.D. where applicable.
- 2(b) Complete the Food Self-Sufficiency Model by September 1983. The model projects food requirements and food production in the Sahel to the year 2000, and will be used to develop the steps (project identification, recommended policy changes, pilot programs, data collection and analysis studies, adjustments in donor resource allocation, etc.) required to achieve the goal of regional food self-sufficiency.
- 2(c) Assist the high level CILSS Comite de Reflexion to develop recommendations to improve the efficiency of Its Executive Secretariat by transmitting an Aide-Memoire in October 1983 with specific suggestions based on A.I.D.'s evaluation of the current CILSS direction and capability.
- 2(d) Assist CILSS to complete a regional strategy for reforestation and fuelwood conservation. This will include reviewing the recommendations of the Forestry/Ecology strategy synthesis paper and proposing specific actions to improve forestry projects; reviewing proposals and continuing activities supported by the CDA technical committee, whose role is to promote complementary national forestry activities in the Sahel region; and reviewing the Agro-Forestry Monograph to be published by the National Academy of Sciences in July 1983 and making recommendations on follow-up action.
- 2(e) Support an update of the Club's 1977 cereals study, which helped to spark the present debate on price and marketing policies. This study, to be undertaken during 1984/5, will evaluate policies over the past five years, including an analysis of the process of policy reform, and propose modifications in policy for 6 Sahelian countries. Separate reports will be prepared on Chad and Cape Verde.
- 2(f) Assist CILSS/Club efforts to bring farmers more directly into the development process by supporting planning and preparation activities for a Farmers' Dialogue Seminar to be held in 1984. The seminar would provide a forum for Sahelian farmers, women and men, to discuss how they can organize and cooperate to bring these interests to bear on such issues as agricultural policy, participation of farmers in development, farmer organizations and the means to increase their resources, and the role of farmer organizations as partners in development.

Extension of the regional activities of the Club/CILSS to the national level will include A.I.D. support of and participation in:

- 2(g) Establishment and effective operation of the CILSS national committees. A.I.D. and the Netherlands are now funding committees in Niger, Mali and Upper Volta. Agreements to activate and support all national committees are being completed.
- 2(h) The CILSS/Club has been concerned with the recurrent costs of projects financed by external assistance and the means by which the Sahel countries will meet these expenses. In the current phase of the recurrent costs initiative, national workshops were held in Mauritania (September 1982) and Niger (June 1983). Workshops are planned for Mali in late 1983, and for the remaining Sahel countries during 1984 and 1985.
- 2(i) Support development of regionally coordinated national ecology-reforestation programs by encouraging national seminars on ecology-reforestation during 1983-85 similar to the one held in Senegal in June 1982. These meetings will provide an opportunity for donors and national experts to collectively address and analyze the country assessments prepared within the CILSS/Club regional reforestation strategy, and to coordinate national sector programs. Meetings are scheduled to take place in Mali in late 1983, and in Mauritania in early 1984.
- 2(j) Encourage coordination of, and consensus on, food policies and support member state reforms through continued promotion of meetings on national food strategies/food aid and agricultural production among donors, and between donors and member states.

Agriculture

A.I.D.'s regional agricultural development strategy is to support the CILSS's food self-sufficiency and food security goals for the Sahel. To this end, increasing agricultural productivity continues to be the highest regional priority. However, an assessment of A.I.D.'s experiences in the Sahel has led to the realization that achieving this will require a long-term approach that places greater emphasis on agricultural research, institutional development, structural and policy reforms, and subsidiary efforts in agriculture-oriented education and human resources development. A.I.D.'s regional activities in these areas focus on region-wide concerns that are addressed most effectively on a regional basis, and which complement the bilateral programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 (1987): Increase agricultural productivity by improving the crop protection practices of Sahel farmers, resulting in increased availability of domestically produced cereals for local consumption.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1(a) The Regional Food Crop Protection activity (625-0928) Phases I and II is providing technical guidance for establishing or strengthening six national plant protection agencies whose role is to make crop protection information available to farmers through extension services, and constructing and staffing two regional training centers. The design of Phase III of the Food Crop Protection project (625-0961) will be completed during 1983. It is anticipated that the design will give the RFCP a stronger orientation to integrated pest management and a greater emphasis on training, with the objective of developing an extension cadre by 1987.
- 1(b) The Integrated Pest Management Project (625-0928) will reduce crop loss by strengthening pest management research programs of national research agencies and the extension linkage between researchers and farmers. The U.S. is a contributor to this multi-donor effort to equip research laboratories in the Sahel, train twenty-two experts and disseminate findings to national plant protection agencies. By 1986, it is anticipated that the project will form the institutional base for ongoing capacity for IPM research in each participating Sahel country, and produce initial research results on major crops that are suitable for extension to small farmers.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 2 (1987): Strengthen the capacity of regional institutions to support food self-sufficiency goals in the Sahel through human resource development activities and institution-building.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- 2(a) The Sahel Water Data Project (625-0940) is a long-term institution building project that will upgrade the scope, quality and timeliness of hydrological and agrometeorological data. Under this project the regional meteorological center, AGRHYMET, has been built, equipped and staffed. The center will receive the data collected by the national meteorological services for analysis, interpretation and dissemination. It will also provide training for the staffs of the national services so that the type and quality of data collected can be improved and standardized. The water data will assist planners, agricultural researchers, farmers and herders to develop programs and techniques or take actions that take account of weather variations. A plan for the timely dissemination of information useful to rural producers will be developed by the end of 1985.
- 2(b) Several regional projects contain components targeted at removing the human resource constraints to agricultural development efforts. Both of the crop protection projects (625-0928, 625-0961) include training of a cadre of Sahelian agricultural researchers and extension agents by 1986/87. The Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning Project (625-0911) and the River Basin projects, which are discussed in more detail below, have as major objectives the development of institutional planning capabilities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3: Contribute to food security in the Sahel through rationalization of internal cereals production, pricing and trade policies.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- 3(a) Provide support to the CILSS Cereals/Food Security unit, whose work will form the basis for elaboration of a realistic regional food security program. The unit's initial role will be to collect data and disseminate information on food production, stocks and prices. During 1984, the unit's work will contribute to CILSS/Club effort to develop donor consensus on and a plan of work for the food security program.
- 3(b) A commitment of the magnitude A.I.D. is planning for the OMVS/IDP project (625-0621, LOP - \$63 million) will require that certain policy changes be demonstrated by the member countries immediately and that others will follow during project implementation. Conditions precedent will be negotiated that each member country establish a national program to reduce and gradually eliminate subsidies on credit, fertilizer, seeds, and other agriculture production inputs by July 1989. Conditions precedent will also be negotiated to require that member states liberalize their grain markets and facilitate the growth of the private sector serving the farmer by 1990.

River Basin Development

Multi-purpose river basin development in the Sahel is essential to achieving the regional food self-sufficiency goals of the CILSS/Club because the use of water resources for common irrigation must be planned and implemented in a coordinated fashion by all member countries. The A.I.D. strategy in river basin development is to assist river basin organizations to establish the planning framework, data base and apportionment principles that will provide the underpinnings of future infrastructure development. In general, A.I.D. involvement in river basin development is limited to planning and pre-feasibility studies at the regional level. These efforts will contribute to planning sound national level irrigation projects that would be bilaterally funded by A.I.D. and other donors.

River basin projects transcend national borders and are within the jurisdictions of four multilateral river basin organizations. A.I.D.'s initial efforts in river basin development consisted of multi-purpose planning and pre-feasibility studies in the four Sahel river basins under these organizations: the Senegal (OMVS), the Gambia (OMVG), the Niger (NBA) and the Lake Chad (LCBC). A.I.D. has participated in multi-donor planning studies for the NBA, OMVG and LCBC. As a single donor, A.I.D. has financed environmental and socio-economic studies for OMVS, OMVG and NBA and aerial photography/mapping studies for OMVS and OMVG. A river systems analysis program is being developed for the Niger River. These activities are beginning to provide the Sahel river basin organizations with the experience and data needed to begin to plan major water resources programs.

U.S. experience and technology in river basin planning is recognized and respected by other donors. A.I.D.'s role as a lead donor in the planning stage of river basin development thus provides A.I.D. with the opportunity to influence significant development efforts with limited resources and takes advantage of A.I.D.'s unique ability and concern as a donor in developing river basins as a total, multi-purpose system. In particular, one of A.I.D.'s main goals in developing the concepts that will guide river basin development is to identify the full range of river basin potentials and the competing resource demands and trade-offs that are implied by them.

For example, apportionment of water use among member countries and among competing uses will become increasingly critical as specific plans for infrastructure construction are developed. Long-term future prospects must be estimated for each of the competing uses before major investments are committed. Particular attention must be given to the need for water consumption activities, such as irrigation. Single-purpose hydro-electric power dams are normally the most economically justifiable, but if they are not

strategically placed or carefully planned, they can render plans for irrigation or transportation development unfeasible. It is anticipated that the Sahel Development Program Strategy in river basin development will also encompass studying and improving the economic links between the Sahel and the coastal West African states through such activities as navigation, hydro-electric power grids and regional north-south trade.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 (1989): Support continued development and institutionalization of planning capabilities in the river basin development organizations.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

1(a) While irrigated agriculture and watershed management projects are clearly seen as a part of a second generation of river basin development programs at this time, it is certain that A.I.D. will continue for some time to have a significant involvement in further planning efforts and in preparing specific studies relating to development of such areas as economic integration, energy, transport, river flow regulation and water supply. A.I.D.'s preliminary data collection activities in the Gambia and Niger river basin (625-0012, 625-0944) will lead to proposals for pre-feasibility studies of broad development options by the end of FY 1985. It is anticipated that these planning and design activities would begin in FY 1986 and 1987. Within the current level of assistance, A.I.D. will continue to make available U.S. technology in river basin development in coordination with other donors in a manner which makes the most effective use of A.I.D. funds and the unique U.S. technological capabilities toward the achievement of the Sahel Development Program goals.

The first of A.I.D.'s phase II river basin projects was funded this year (1983) with the authorization of the OMVS Groundwater Monitoring Project (625-0958) and the anticipated authorization of the OMVS Agriculture Research Project (625-0957). The Groundwater Monitoring Project will establish a system within OMVS by June 1984 for collecting waterlogging and salination data that can be used to monitor and safeguard the considerable investment being made in the Senegal River Basin. The Agricultural Research II project will strengthen agricultural research capacities in the Senegal River Basin and help increase farmer productivity through research on improved crop varieties, technical packages and farming systems research. A.I.D.-financed agricultural researchers will arrive on post by late 1984. These are being followed in FY 1984 by two other Senegal basin projects: Manantali Resettlement (625-0955) which will finance resettlement of 12,000 people displaced by construction of the Manantali dam, and the Integrated Development Project (625-0621), a seven-year \$63 million project designed to increase production and address institutional and policy constraints.

Similar programs in the other river basins are approximately four years behind. Many of their activities will be financed by other donors or, as in the case of irrigation development, pursued on a bilateral basis.

The other river basin organizations will develop plans for the harmonization and coordination of national irrigation programs, but specific irrigation projects will be funded under A.I.D.'s bilateral programs. The OMVS case is unique in that the Senegal River is the only one of the large West African river systems to form a long boundary between two of its member countries. Although no commitments have been made for second generation river basin projects in the Sahel regional program other than for the Senegal basin, funding for an A.I.D.-financed share of these activities has been projected to continue for the foreseeable future. This anticipates a high priority being placed by A.I.D. to follow the direction established by programs that have already begun. In the case of the Lake Chad basin, A.I.D. has withdrawn support pending improvement of the management policies of the LCBC Executive Secretariat.

- 1(b) The following is a summary of the goals and status of each of the four river development organizations, including A.I.D. activities to support them.

Senegal River Basin

The OMVS has established a long-range goal for developing 375,000 hectares of total water control irrigation. A.I.D. is supporting development and institutionalization of planning capability in the OMVS through the Groundwater Monitoring and Agricultural Research Projects while the Manantali Resettlement project finances necessary relocation. The first significant A.I.D. contribution to Sahel river basin development production projects will be the \$63 million OMVS Integrated Development Project (625-0621). This project will include, inter alia, the construction or rehabilitation of over 5,600 hectares of irrigated perimeters (3,700 hectares small, 1,900 medium), feasibility studies for 15,000 hectares of irrigated perimeters for other donor financing, policy and planning studies for the upper Senegal valley, and developing an effective donor financing and coordination system for agriculture development in the Senegal River Basin. The implementation of this project will begin in mid-1984. (See Annex I: USAID/Dakar RBDO ABS for specific objectives attained.)

Gambia River Basin

Approximately 53,000 hectares have been identified for eventual irrigation in the Gambia basin. The antisalinity barrage will permit the irrigation of 24,000 hectares by the year 2010. The Kekreti Dam to be constructed by 1990 will permit the irrigation of 29,000 additional

hectares by the year 2020. The current A.I.D. institution-building project (625-0012) will provide the OMVG with much of the necessary socio-economic data and planning capability to design irrigation production projects by 1985, including aerial photography and mapping of the entire basin, environmental impact and socio-economic studies, technical assistance, training and logistical support. (See Annex I: USAID/Dakar RBDO ABS for specific objectives attained.)

Niger River Basin

The Niger River brings significant water resources to Mali and Niger. In Niger, 120,000 hectares are included in the agriculture plan connected with the Kandadji Dam, to be developed at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 hectares/ year. Mali is currently managing over 40,000 hectares of irrigated land under the large-scale Office du Niger program which covers a total of 960,000 hectares. While this program has encountered significant problems, the Government of Mali, based on past experience, is beginning to revise its agriculture policies to make irrigated agriculture projects more attractive. A.I.D. support to planning and coordination efforts of the Niger Basin Authority (625-0944) is expected to assist the NBA to develop a draft Niger Basin Development Master Plan by FY 1987, at which time A.I.D. will have identified production opportunities in the basin.

Lake Chad Basin

The 1979-82 conflict in Chad delayed progress in the completion of the long-term LCBC studies coordinated by UNDP and resulted in the displacement of the LCBC headquarters from N'Djamena, Chad. A.I.D. worked closely with the UNDP to complete those studies, and within that context attempted to assist the LCBC Executive Secretary to improve the management of LCBC. This attempt was unsuccessful, resulting in A.I.D. withdrawing support to LCBC in June 1982. The Executive Secretary is being changed, thus it is possible that A.I.D. will agree, under certain conditions, to fund pre-feasibility studies and institution-building activities with LCBC.

Human Resources

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE (1986): U.S. assistance in human resources is targeted toward supporting agricultural development by: (1) increasing the skills of rural producers including literacy and numeracy and management capabilities, in order to increase food production; and (2) encouraging higher level managerial and technical training directed at breaking bottlenecks to greater agricultural production. Appropriately trained manpower plays a fundamental role in the overall development of the economy of the Sahel. The goals of food self-sufficiency and sustained economic growth are dependent on the ability of Sahelians to furnish managers and planners to administer their economic activities as well as on their ability to absorb external assistance.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE: The Sahel Manpower Development Project (SMDP) II (625-0960) supplements the discrete training provided under bilateral projects. The purpose of this regional training activity is to remove or alleviate critical development constraints in institutions that impact upon the success of A.I.D.'s projects in the Sahel. Each USAID and principal post must prepare a multi-year training strategy for the total mission program which enable the review of proposed SMDP activities within the context of an integrated mission training program. SMDP II provides for in-country, third country or U.S. training on a long or short term basis. These plans will be completed and approved by early FY 1984.

Institution Building

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 (1987): Undertake institutional development activities that have a direct relationship to A.I.D.'s agricultural production goals by strengthening the capacity of regional institutions to carry out planning, program coordination and data collection and dissemination.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- 1(a) A.I.D. is supporting three regional institutions with overall coordination and planning responsibilities to formulate sector strategies and assist in the design of projects for the Sahel Development Program. The vehicle for this support is the Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning Project (625-0911). Under this project, A.I.D. and other donors, are providing support to the Club du Sahel Secretariat in Paris which coordinates donor participation in the Sahel, to the CILSS in Ouagadougou which is the planning organization for the Sahelian states, and to the Sahel Institute in Bamako, which is the research and documentation center. This project will be evaluated in FY 1984 to determine the basis for its extension for an additional three year period (1985-87).
- 1(b) In addition, a number of Sahel regional projects foster institution-building for the development of river basin schemes in the Sahel. Support to these institutions is necessary to enable them to establish the long-term planning and resource use coordination framework required for the orderly development of the common water resources of the basin.

Health and Population

A.I.D.'s activities in the health sector are targeted toward areas that have a clear and direct effect upon agricultural production and which have the potential for compromising the benefits of production projects, e.g., control of schistosomiasis in water control projects. Similarly, A.I.D.'s activities in population are directly linked to the relationship in the short-term between, e.g, reproductive patterns of closely spaced pregnancies, family health, and agricultural production, and in the long-term between population growth and regional food self-sufficiency goals. Regional activities in health and population support the food self-sufficiency goals of A.I.D.'s regional program.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: There is a lack of adequate demographic and health data in the Sahel which seriously affects development planning. A.I.D. is supporting data base development and encouraging Sahelian governments to recognize the close interrelationship between population and natural resources.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE: A.I.D. funded the Regional Demographic Data Collection and Analysis Project (625-0927) to assist the Sahel Institute in Bamako to develop a methodology for collecting and analyzing data on infant and child mortality, compile health statistics and determine the population implications of development projects. Up to 20 sub-projects are being implemented in the Sahelian countries by the demographic and planning units of national institutions. By FY 1986, it is anticipated that the Sahelian states can begin to incorporate data generated by these projects into their development planning and evaluation, and in the formulation of appropriate family planning programs.

FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)
 COUNTRY/OFFICE SAHEL REGIONAL

	FY 1983 ESTIMATE	—FY 1984— CP	FY 1985 ESTIMATE	FY 1985 AAPL	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sahel Appropriation From Mauritania AAPL	32,605	30,000	30,000 2,460	30,000 460	31,400 960	32,300 960	34,300 1,000	35,800 1,000
TOTAL AAPL	<u>32,605</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>32,460</u>	<u>30,460</u>	<u>32,360</u>	<u>33,260</u>	<u>35,300</u>	<u>36,800</u>
Additional Requirement			<u>4,040</u>	<u>3,940</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL Requirement	32,605	30,000	36,500	34,400	36,360	37,260	39,300	40,800

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATION BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1983 to FY 1985 (\$ thousands)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	Country/Office		Sahel Regional
	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
<u>SAHEL DEVELOPMENT</u>			
625-0012 Gambia River Basin Development	-	3,000	888
625-0620 OMVS-Data Institutional Development	76	-	-
625-0621 OMVS Integrated Development	-	7,600	8,000
625-0911 Sahel Reg. AID Coord. & Planning	1,800	1,500	1,355
625-0927 Demogr. Data Collect. & Analysis	1,400	1,500	1,407
625-0928 Regional Food Crop Protection-IPM	6,474	5,026	4,200
625-0929 Planning Mgmt. & Research	4,005	(1,540) ^{2/} 2,500	2,500
625-0934 Private Voluntary Organizations	-	(1,000) 500	(1,000) 500
625-0940 Sahel Water Data Network & Mgmt. II	-	(1,000) 1,000	1,500
625-0944 Niger River Development II	-	-	1,000
625-0950 Reg. Financial Mgmt.	-	1,584	-
625-0955 Manantali Resettlement	-	2,000 (500)	2,000
625-0957 OMVS Agricultural Research - II	6,800	-	(2,940)
625-0958 Groundwater Monitoring	1,100	1,000	1,460
625-0959 African Development Foundation	4,500	-	-
625-0960 Sahel Manpower Development II	2,300	2,500	2,500
625-0961 Regional Food Crop III	3,000	2,000	2,500
625-9801 Human Rights	50	50	50
625-9901 Special Self-Help	600	600	600
TOTAL - AAPL <u>1/</u>	32,605	32,460	30,460
Additional Requirement	-	(4,040)	(3,940)
TOTAL Requirement	<u>32,605</u>	<u>36,500</u>	<u>34,400</u>

1/ Includes amounts from the Mauritania AAPL.

2/ Amounts in parenthesis reflect additional requirement, for the project.

Country/Office: Sahel Regional

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	G/L INITIAL.FINAL . AUTH . PLAN .	PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/82	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY OBLIGATIONS					
						FY 1983	FY 1984						
625-0112	Gambia River Basin Dev. Gambia Senegal Regional	81	13,400.13,400.	8,201	8,201	4,000.	3,000.	5,000.	888.	9/86	-	-	-
							(1,500)	(400)					
							(800)	(288)					
							(700)	(200)					
625-0115	OMVS Agronomic Research	76	79	873.	873.	19	-	19.	-	-	-	-	-
625-0117	OMVS Environ. Assessment	76	80	782.	782.	16	-	16.	-	-	-	-	-
625-0120	OMVS-Data Institutu.	76	83	4,432.	4,432.	527	76.	303.	-	-	-	-	-
625-0121	OMVS Integrated Dev.	84	90	63,000.	63,000.	-	7,600.	500.	8,000.	12/86	8,000.	8,000.	8,000.
							(1,800)	(2,000)			(2,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
							(4,000)	(4,000)					
							(700)	(800)					
							(1,100)	(1,200)					
625-0211	Sahel Reg. AID Coord. & Planning Club du Sahel	78	C	2,184	2,184	-	1,800.	2,000.	1,500.	1,800.	1,355.	12/85	1,500.
							(800)	(300)	(300)				
							(-)	(300)	(300)				
							(500)	(400)	(400)				
							(500)	(300)	(355)				
625-0215	Niger River Basin Dev. Niger	76	81	500.	500.	500	-	300.	-	200.	-	-	-
625-0216	Sahel Crop Protection	75	79	1,644.	1,644.	20	-	20.	-	-	-	-	-
625-0217	Sahel Water Data Network	76	80	3,978.	3,978.	92	-	92.	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Office: Sahel Regional

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	G/L INITIAL.FINAL . AUTH . PLAN .	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$'000)		FY OBLIGATIONS						
					FY 1983	FY 1984	1985 FUNDED	1986 - 1988 - 1989 FUTURE					
					OB	EXP	OB	EXP					
625-0927	Demogr. Data Collect. & Analysis Regional	80	85	6,932	6,932	1,671	1,400	1,500	1,000	1,407	1,2/86		
							(480)	(490)		(487)			
							(110)	(120)		(110)			
							(60)	(80)		(60)			
							(100)	(110)		(100)			
							(240)	(250)		(240)			
							(230)	(240)		(230)			
							(100)	(110)		(100)			
							(80)	(100)		(80)			
625-0928	Regional Food Crop Protection - IPN	78	86	25,280.28	6,474	3,000	5,026	4,000	4,200	6/86	1,790		
							(500)	(500)		(350)		(300)	
							(490)	(450)		(300)		(250)	
							(380)	(350)		(250)		(200)	
							(450)	(400)		(300)		(250)	
							(354)	(330)		(250)		(200)	
							(550)	(500)		(400)		(350)	
							(500)	(450)		(400)		(350)	
							(700)	(600)		(450)		(400)	
							(2,500)	(1,446)		(1,500)		(1,030)	
625-0929	Planning, Management & Research	78	C	21,315	3,281	4,005	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,500		3,000	3,000
							(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)			
							(528)	(500)		(500)			
							(857)	(200)		(200)			
							(165)	(200)		(200)			
							(534)	(200)		(200)			
							(1,070)	(500)		(500)			
							(725)	(400)		(400)			
							(51)	(50)		(100)			
							(50)	(400)		(100)			
							(400)	(300)		(300)			

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: Sahel Regional

NUMBER	PROJECT	TITLE	G/L	INITIAL	FINAL	AUTH	PLAN	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	CUM .PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/82	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY OBLIGATIONS						
											FY 1983	FY 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	FUTURE	
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.																			
625-0930	Institu. Build. & Soc. Econ. Dev. (PVO)	G	78	81	3,000.	3,000.	18												
625-0934	Private Voluntary Organ. Upper Volta		84	C	-	-	-		500.	200.	500.				543.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	
625-0936	Sahel Manpower Dev.	G	79	82	9,728.	9,728.	4,625						3,000.						
625-0937	Accelerated Impact Prog. (Sahel)	G	79	81	5,000.	5,000.	2,308						1,500.						
625-0940	Sahel Water Data Network. & Management Regional Cape Verde Gambia Senegal Mali Mauritania Upper Volta Niger	G	82	86	7,000.	7,000.	3,523						2,000.	1,000.	1,500.	1,500.	8/86	971.	
625-0942	Environmental Training & Management	G	80	C	310.	900.	110						110.						
625-0944	Niger River Basin Dev. II Upper Volta Niger Mali Regional	II G	82	86	10,500.	10,500.	6,714						270.	2,500.	1,000.	12/86	2,286.		
															(100)	(296)			
															(300)	(680)			
															(410)	(900)			
															(190)	(410)			

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: Sahel Regional

PROJECT	OBLIGATION DATE	G/L INITIAL	AUTH PLAN	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/82	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				FY OBLIGATIONS						
						FY 1983	FY 1984	EXP OBL	EXP		1985 FUNDED	1987	1988	1989 FUTURE		
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM																
625-0960	83	G	86,10,000	10,000	-	2,300	500	2,500	3,000	2,500	6/86	2,700	-	-	-	-
Chad						(212)	(252)	(252)		(252)						
Senegal						(354)	(382)	(382)		(382)						
Gambia						(348)	(274)	(274)		(274)						
Mauritania						(230)	(274)	(274)		(274)						
Upper Volta						(305)	(342)	(342)		(342)						
Mali						(305)	(342)	(342)		(342)						
Niger						(345)	(382)	(382)		(382)						
Cape Verde						(210)	(252)	(252)		(252)						
625-0961	83	G	87	12,000	-	3,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	12/86	2,000	2,500	-	-	-
Regional Food Crop III																
RFCP						(340)	(250)	(350)		(350)			(250)			
Senegal						(650)	(450)	(500)		(500)			(450)			
Mauritania						(290)	(210)	(300)		(300)			(200)			
Mali						(370)	(300)	(400)		(400)			(300)			
Gambia						(350)	(300)	(350)		(350)			(300)			
Cape Verde						(1,000)	(490)	(600)		(600)			(500)			
625-9801	80	C	-	-	65	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Human Rights																
Senegal																
Niger																
625-9901	80	C	-	-	475	600	500	600	500	600	500	600	600	600	600	600
Special Self-Help																
Chad						(30)	(50)	(50)		(50)			(50)			
Senegal						(120)	(100)	(100)		(100)			(100)			
Upper Volta						(100)	(80)	(80)		(80)			(80)			
Gambia						(100)	(70)	(70)		(70)			(70)			
Mauritania						(100)	(70)	(70)		(70)			(70)			
Cape Verde						(100)	(75)	(75)		(75)			(75)			
Mali						(50)	(75)	(75)		(75)			(75)			
Niger							(80)	(80)		(80)			(80)			

TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

Country/Office: Sahel Regional

PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	OBLIGATION DATE	LIFE OF PROJECT COST	G/L INITIAL.FINAL . AUTH . PLAN .	CLM . PIPELINE . AS OF 9/30/82 .	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY OBLIGATIONS	
						FY 1983	FY 1984	1985 FUNDED	1986 . 1987 . 1988 . 1989 . FUTURE
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM									
	Gambia River Basin Development II	86	10,000	G					2,000 . 2,000 . (2,000)
	Niger River Basin Planning III	88	12,000	G					2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000 . 4,000
	Sahel Manpower Dev. III	86	14,000	G					2,000 . 3,830 . 3,000 . 3,000 . 2,170
	Regional Food Crop IV	88	15,000	G					3,000 . 3,000 . 9,000
	Integrated Pest Mgmt. II	87	12,000	G					2,750 . 3,000 . 4,000 . 2,250
	Sahel Water Data III	86	10,000	G					2,000 . 2,800 . 2,000 . 1,200
	Sahel Regional Health	88	8,000	G					(2,000) . 2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000
	Sahel Regional Pop.	89	8,000	G					2,000 . 3,000 . 3,000
	Sub-Total (includes amounts from Mauritania)				32,605	24,696	32,460	32,861	30,460
	Additional Requirement (In parenthesis by project)						(4,040)	(3,940)	
	Grand Total 1/				44,096	32,605	24,696	36,500	32,861
								35,300	36,800
								(4,000)	(4,000)
								36,360	37,260
								39,300	40,800

1/ Budgeted amounts do not reflect the amounts which USAIDs (Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) have agreed to give up from their OYB, if necessary, to support OMS projects.

FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE V - FY 1985 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		Country/Office				
PROGRAM ACTIVITY		.ONGOING . NEW	. LOAN . GRANT	. APPR . ACCT	.PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
RANK	DESCRIPTION				INCR	COM
1	625-0911 - Sahel Reg. AID Coordination	0	G	SH	1,355	
2	625-0928 - Regional Food Crop Protection-IPM	0	G	SH	4,200	5,555
3	625-0961 - Regional Food Crop Protection III	0	G	SH	2,500	8,055
4	625-0955 - Manantali Resettlement	0	G	SH	2,000	10,055
5	625-0621 - OMVS Integrated Development	0	G	SH	8,000	18,055
6	625-0944 - Niger River Basin Development II	0	G	SH	1,000	19,055
7	625-0012 - Gambia River Development	0	G	SH	888	19,943
8	625-0958 - OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	0	G	SH	1,460	21,403
9	625-0940 - Sahel Water Data Network Mgmt.	0	G	SH	1,500	22,903
10	625-0960 - Sahel Manpower Development II	0	G	SH	2,500	25,403
11	625-0927 - Demographic Data Collection	0	G	SH	1,407	26,810
12	625-0929 - Planning, Management & Research	0	G	SH	2,500	29,310
13	625-0934 - Private Voluntary Organization	0	G	SH	500	29,810
14	625-9901 - Self-Help	0	G	SH	600	30,410
15	625-9801 - Human Rights	0	G	SH	50	30,460
					1/	
16	625-0957 - OMVS Agriculture Research				2,940	33,400
17	625-0934 - Private Voluntary Organization				1,000	34,400

1/ This amount will fund Mauritania research if MRD becomes more cooperative.

TABLE V - NARRATIVE

PROGRAM PRIORITY AND PROJECT RANKING

The FY 1985 program is designed to meet A.I.D.'s current and long-term development requirements of such key regional organizations as the Club du Sahel and CILSS, the Sahel Institute and AGRHYMET whose purposes are to find Sahelian solutions to critical Sahelian problems. Continued support to these regional institutions will allow the Sahelians to more effectively address the regions' problems by avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort and saving scarce financial and personnel resources, by complementing and reinforcing national level program and policy analysis, and by addressing regional problems through single project mechanisms for the sake of management efficiency. The program will also continue A.I.D.'s support to river basin multi-purpose planning studies in three Sahel river basins; (1) the Senegal River Development Organization - OMVS, (2) the Gambia River Development Organization - OMVG, and (3) the Niger Basin Authority - NBA.

We have accorded first priority to the Sahel Regional Aid Coordination Project as it is the heart of our regional program. Through this project A.I.D., jointly with other donors, provides assistance to the CILSS/Club coordination, planning and policy formulation process.

The next priority is accorded to projects attacking critical constraints to increased agricultural productivity which are more effectively addressed regionally, such as Integrated Pest Management activities and the multi-donor Regional Food Crop Protection Project. Both of these activities are directed toward improving crop protection practices of Sahelian farmers. The data gained by the technology to be transferred as a result of these activities apply to both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture.

Nearly equal priority is given to the Sahel river basin activities. These activities are aimed at assisting Sahelian governments to plan and to develop cost effective irrigated agriculture production which is a key component in helping the Sahelians reach regional food self-sufficiency before the year 2000. The Manantali Resettlement project has been raised to a higher priority in the FY 1985 budget because of the U.S. commitment to meet a critical need.

Our fourth priority grouping contains those projects which support regional population and human resources objectives, such as the Sahel Manpower Development project, which provides funding to train Africans in the U.S. and in Africa in skills which will reduce critical manpower constraints in key development sectors. Under this grouping are also a number of projects which have particular concern to A.I.D., such as the Self-Help and Human Rights activities.

The AAPL for the Sahel regional program is unusually low for FY 1985 (\$30 million). A constant level of funding based on previous year AAPL figures would provide \$33 - 35 million for the FY 1985 AAPL. Prior year obligations for the regional program have generally exceeded \$30 million. Given prior year planning, the \$30 million level represents an effective 10% reduction in the Sahel regional program. The additional requirements, given a previously programmed level of \$33 million, are also listed. Based on the necessity of completing those commitments, the proposed new Sahel Agriculture Research project can not be funded if the \$30 million AAPL level is retained.

U.S. leadership in Sahel agriculture research will be assured by funding the amount requested in excess of the AAPL level, i.e., \$3.94 million for the Sahel Agriculture Research and the OMVS Agriculture Research projects. Sustained growth in agriculture production requires constant improvement in the technologies employed. A failure to continue with an AAPL at the \$33-35 million level would affect the capability of the Sahel regional program to increase the resources applied to agriculture research as previously anticipated. U.S. leadership in agriculture research among CDA donors in the Sahel will be reduced in effectiveness by A.I.D.'s inability to provide funding for the recommendations resulting from the current assessment process.

Evaluation Plan - Part A

Issues Narrative

The narrative below and the evaluation schedule in part B (Table VII) was compiled from the Missions' submissions for those regional projects for which the USAIDs have coordination responsibility. It also includes evaluation plans for regional projects for which management is coordinated from Washington.

1. OMVS Fiscal Allocation Responsibility (625-0620A)

Purpose:

- (a) To examine whether the project is achieving its objective of increasing capabilities within the OMVS for national management of water, land and human resources.
- (b) To assess achievement of interim project objectives, especially as they relate to the institutional capacity of the OMVS to develop and apply baseline planning and development data.
- (c) To determine funding requirements to continue project activities.

This evaluation will assess whether OMVS has developed institutional capabilities for rational management of Senegal River Basin (SRB) resources. During a May 1983 Project Joint Review with OMVS officials, a number of issues bearing on the future of the project were discussed, particularly training requirements for OMVS personnel on a cost allocation model developed by Utah State University (USU). This model has been programmed for use on a computer system purchased with project funds, and installed at the OMVS headquarters. In addition, two OMVS participants—an Economist and a Programmer—have been trained in the use of the model at USU. (This is in addition to the training provided at USU for the Project Manager, with funding provided under another project). The first of two training seminars for OMVS staff and Member State administrators was recently held in Dakar.

Despite the successful completion of most project activities, serious questions remain as to whether the OMVS has accomplished its institution-building objectives. It would appear that the number of local personnel trained, and the depth of training provided by the project is insufficient to assure successful continuation of project activities after the project assistance completion date.

Therefore, one of the issues to be addressed by the evaluation is the following: What are the training needs which OMVS will have to address in

the short term in order to continue regular operations of the computer system, and what are the most cost-effective means of carrying out this training?

Another key issue to be addressed by the evaluation is the following: What process has OMVS made under the project in developing its institutional capability for rational management of water, land and human resources using generally accepted methods of economic and financial analysis, and how will this institution-building process be continued in the future?

2. Gambia River Basin Development (625-0012)

Purpose:

To determine the progress being made in achievement of project objectives.

This evaluation will ascertain whether the University of Michigan study teams will have adequately identified potential positive and negative impacts of proposed basin development interventions. Prospective mitigative actions will be analyzed and reviewed with the various assessment teams to assess their appropriateness in relation to OMVG. Member states' planning and review capability will be examined as well. Finally, OMVG performance in coordinating member states' participation in execution of the overall preinvestment action plan will be reviewed.

3. Niger River Basin Planning (625-0944)

The evaluation of the Niger River Basin Planning project will review progress made by the socio-economic and environmental studies teams in terms of (1) the gathering and assessing of secondary literature relating to Niger Basin, (2) the understanding gained in the areas of the Niger Basin where impacts of development works would be greatest, and (3) the degree of complementarity and linkage between the two teams concerning exchange of information and the development of detailed work plans. The evaluation will also review progress in alleviating management difficulties which have slowed implementation and reduced effectiveness.

4. Sahel Water Data Network II (AGRHYMET) (625-0940)

The evaluation of the AGRHYMET project, a multi-donor effort, will be conducted by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). USAID/Niger will participate in this evaluation by contributing a specialist in a field to be agreed upon with the Coordinating and Advisory Committee (CAC). The evaluation will analyze implementation progress, future data needs and management considerations such as administrative structure and

the functioning of the Executive Committee and the CAC as well as the project's relations with the WMO. The evaluation will also review AGRHYMET's plans for greater dissemination of agro-meteorological information.

5. Integrated Pest Management (625-0928)

There will be three kinds of evaluations under the revised extended project: (a) two 6-month administrative evaluations during the first year of the project to spot and deal with any problems in the functioning of the restructured organizational and management systems; (b) an evaluation of the research operations to determine that they are functioning smoothly; and (c) a final evaluation giving particular attention to the utilization of research results, the efficient management of in-country IPM research activities, and the institutional arrangements. The first two are scheduled for evaluation during this period. The results of these evaluations will determine the capacity of host country services to benefit from continuing assistance in a second phase (IPM II) project.

- a. Administrative Evaluation. The administrative evaluations will be conducted by the Regional Project Director (Project Task Force) and will be forwarded to AFR/PD/SWAP in AID/Washington. These evaluations will summarize the status of procurement, construction, recruitment, and research under the project, highlight organizational and management problems, and recommend solutions. Particular importance is attached to the timely completion of these evaluations and to institution of any remedial measures recommended by them so as to forestall the sorts of prolonged administrative problems which have delayed the project until now. The two evaluations will be completed by December 1984.
- b. Intermediate Research Evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation will be to determine whether, from a technical point of view, research is proceeding in a reasonably sound and expeditious manner, to identify problems and to propose solutions. It will be conducted by an IPM researcher knowledgeable about the project and an AID evaluation officer or program generalist who will spend up to five weeks on the task and up to three days in each country. The Agriculture and Rural Development Officers (ADOs) in each USAID will be asked to provide technical input to this evaluation. Evaluation costs will be funded under the revised project budget for the Regional Directorate. As in the case of the administrative evaluation, the timeliness of this evaluation is important. The progress of research, of course, depends in part on timely completion of construction and procurement, the prompt availability of funds and the adequacy of staffing. Problems with these prerequisites will be identified in the research evaluation.

6. Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning (CILSS Component) 625-0911

A priority for FY 1985 is the evaluation of the CILSS Executive Secretariat Support Project, followed by an audit of the same activity. The evaluation would roughly proceed apace with, and take into consideration, the progress of CILSS's own internal "Comite de Reflexion". However, given the slow progress to date of the establishment of the committee, our own evaluation should by no means rely upon the committee. In brief, the evaluation should provide a realistic assessment of CILSS's progress to date, the strengths and weaknesses of A.I.D.'s contribution to CILSS, and concrete suggestions on a future role for CILSS and how A.I.D. can best be supportive.

7. Sahel Regional Financial Management Project (625-0950)

A mid-term evaluation of the Sahel Regional Financial Management Project is scheduled for June 1984, at which time financial management teams will have been operational in most field locations for one year. The purposes of the evaluation will be to assess progress toward project objectives, to evaluate the impact of project activities on host country management improvements, and to examine the need for mid-course changes in project elements and funding. It is anticipated that a three-person team will conduct the evaluation, headed by an A.I.D. Project Development Officer (preferably the head of the Project Design Team), assisted by one financial expert and one training expert.

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/Office

Project List (Project No. & Title)	Last Eval Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
		Start (Qtr)	To AID/W (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To AID/W (Qtr)				
625-0620A OMVS Fiscal Allocation Responsibility	-	2	3	-	-	PACD 9/4/85 The evaluation will examine whether the project is achieving its objectives of increasing, within the OMVS, capabilities for rational management of water, land, and human resources. Training needs for OMVS personnel will be assessed. The evaluation team will examine immediate and short term needs of OMVS to develop software computer packages in order to maximize in- stitutional utilization of the project-funded micro computer. The evaluation team will also determine whether additional funds will be needed to secure the achievements of the project to- date and, if so, the budgetary levels required.	PM&R 40	15	None
625-0012 Gambia River Basin Development Project (OMVG)	-	4	-	-	1	To assess achievement of inter- rim project objectives, especially as they relate to the institu- tional capacity of the OMVG to develop and apply baseline planning and development data.	Proj. 40,000	21	AID/W TDY 15 days

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/Office

Project List (Project No. & Title)	Last Eval Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
		Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)				
625-0944 Niger River Basin Planning	None	3rd	4th			This evaluation will review process made by the socio-economic and environmental studies teams in terms of (1) gathering and assessing of secondary literature relating to the Niger Basin, (2) understanding impacts of the Basin where impacts of development works would be greatest, and (3) degree of complementarity and linkage between the two teams concerning the exchange of information and the development of detailed work plans.	Proj. 50	30	Planning Specialist Environmental Engineer Socio-Economist
625-0940 Sahel Water Data Network II (AGRYMET)	None	1st	2nd			This evaluation will analyze implementation progress, future data needs and management considerations such as administrative structure, functioning of the Executive Committee and the Coordinating and Advisory Committee as well as their relations with WMO. In addition, the evaluation will review AGRHYMET's plans for greater dissemination of agro-meteorological information.	Proj. 10	20	To Be Determined

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/Office

Project List (Project No. & Title)	Last Eval Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
		Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)				
625-0928 Integrated Pest Mgmt. Research	8/81	2	3	1		PACD - 9/86 (assuming re- authorization). Based on the revised PP draft, the first two evaluations are "administra- tive" to be performed by the project task force. These will be reviews of the redesigned projects growing pains.	Proj. 2 O.E. 1	10	
625-0911 Sahel Regional Aid Coordination & Planning (CILSS Component)	5/80	2	3			Intermediate (mid-term) <u>Research</u> <u>evaluation</u> to assess the progress of research, again per the draft commandments.	Proj. 25 O.E. 5	20	Contract for IPM research expert and evaluation officer - or use in-house resources.
						PACD:9/76: Assess CILSS pro- gress to date and AID's con- tribution, and provide concrete suggestions on a future role and how AID can be supportive.	Proj. 20 O.E. 5	20	

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/Office

Project List (Project No. & Title)	Last Eval Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
		Start (Qtr)	To AID/W (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To AID/W (Qtr)				

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4

625-0950
 Regional Financial
 Management

PACD:12/31/86: A mid-term evaluation of the Sahel Regional Financial Management Project is scheduled for June 1984, at which time financial management teams will have been operational in most field locations for one year. The purposes of the evaluation will be to assess progress against project objectives, to evaluate the impact of project activities on host country management improvements, and to examine the need for mid-course changes in project elements and funding. It is anticipated that a three-person team will conduct the evaluation, headed by an AID Project Development Officer (preferably the head of the Project Design Team), assisted by one financial expert and one training expert. The financial expert would preferably also be a direct-hire AID person. However, funds are available in the project for any consultant services required for the evaluation team. It is estimated that about six weeks will be needed for this evaluation.