

UNCLASSIFIED

**Annual Budget  
Submission**

**FY 1989**

**BURKINA FASO**

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**FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

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USAID/BURKINA  
PROGRAM RATIONALE STATEMENT

A. BACKGROUND

As a result of the FY 88 ABS reviews held in June 1986, the Africa Bureau requested that the Mission provide a Program Rationale Statement for an ongoing USAID assistance program in Burkina Faso in the face of reduced personnel, a severely constrained bilateral budget and continued uncertain political relations between the United States and the host government.

B. SETTING

That Burkina Faso is one of the world's poorest countries is well known and documented. Yet a low GNP per capita (\$160 in 1984 and perhaps lower after two years of drought) does not depict the pervasiveness and depth of the problems facing the country. Burkina, for example, is far from reaching any of AID's ten minimum development targets (see Table 1). Moreover, the gaps are of such magnitude that Burkina, despite its best intentions and commitment, is not even on the "threshold" of meeting its people's basic human needs. The situation is compounded further by the presence of the Sahel's three apocalyptic horsemen: accelerating environmental degradation, burgeoning population and severe periodic drought.

The first half of the eighties was a period of political upheaval for Burkina with three coups taking place during this time frame. The most recent past has been particularly tumultuous as the present regime, which came to power in August 1983, has introduced profound political, social and economic changes; the long-term impact of which being as yet unclear.

Political relations between the United States and the new revolutionary government have not gone smoothly. This was acutely evident during the 1984-85 period when Government of Burkina (GOB) behavior led to a two-stage USG response through the USAID bilateral assistance program. First, a major new agricultural intervention was left unsigned and an ongoing forestry project was terminated. Subsequently, the annual bilateral budget was draconically reduced and USDH staff cut by two-thirds.

Since that time, USG/GOB relations have both improved and regressed. Results to date, however, are less than satisfactory on the developmental and political fronts as illustrated by the GOB's respective decisions to phase out Peace Corps after 20 years in-country and to shift its vote on the U.N. resolution on Afghanistan. The net effect of this series of tit for tats has been a waning of USG influence.

C. USAID IN BURKINA

The United States has played an important developmental and humanitarian role in Burkina since the signature of a bilateral cooperation agreement in 1961. Resource transfers totaled approximately \$264 million through 1986. Assistance levels, taking into account the USG's minimal strategic interest in Burkina per se, were linked closely to humanitarian concerns and, since the mid-1970's, with the multi-donor effort to accelerate development in the Sahel. These concerns remain valid and compelling. Burkina's significance to U.S. interests, moreover, is heightened in the context of regional economic interdependence and political stability.

USAID operates in Burkina Faso through its bilateral and regional project portfolios, supports a large PL 480 Title II program and is the major donor for disaster assistance. Major emphasis in the seventies and early eighties was on agriculture and rural development in their broadest sense with projects running the development gamut: livestock, integrated rural development, agricultural education, onchocerciasis control, grain marketing, seed production, village water supply, women in development, artisan training, forestry and others taking place. As throughout much of Africa, total impact of this and other donor assistance has been mixed given the prior lack of commitment and dedication on the part of the cooperating host-country governments and institutions.

#### D. USAID/BURKINA RESOURCES

Since 1983, in response to strained US-/GOB relations, the Mission's USDH staff has been successively cut from 22 to 8, the latter figure set for the end of FY 87. Bilateral DA assistance levels, ranging between \$8 and \$14 million from 1978 to 1982, are set at \$1.0 million per year for the latest five-year planning period. The combination of strained political relationships and low bilateral levels seems, at first glance, to call into question the very raison d'etre for a U.S. Government assistance program to Burkina Faso. There are, however, compelling arguments to the contrary to be found in the both totality and targeting of the Mission's resources as well as the program rationale itself.

1. Totality of Resources: Judging a Mission's efficiency by comparing the size of its operational budget to bilateral funding levels can be highly deceiving, especially where central, regional and PL 480 resources are major portfolio components. For example, actual bilateral levels for Fiscal Years 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively of \$0.04, \$2.79 and \$2.0 million give a misleading impression of USAID assistance levels. When all funding sources are considered (including reobligations, regional activities, PL 480 Title II and disaster relief), actual levels climb to \$29.4 million for FY 1984, \$43.7 million for FY 1985 and \$21.2 million for FY 1986; total resource transfers for FY 1987, where the bilateral OYB is 1.0 million, are projected at \$14.9 million (see Table 2).

2. Resource Targeting: Low OYB assistance levels do not necessarily mean that such assistance is inefficient or its impact insignificant. Timing and proper targeting on what is to be done are often as critical as the amount of money committed; the more so in a less developed country where the value of the marginal dollar saved and/or well spent is particularly important. The assistance strategy outlined below exemplifies such selective targeting for the impact maximization of limited resources.

Another small but significant example, an opportunity provided by access to regional funds, is USAID's role in the 1985 Burkina National Census. Instead of a costly mainframe computer, USAID/Burkina with BUCEN support convinced the GOB to use personal computers. With a U.S. contribution of \$355,000 out of a budget of \$1.1. million, such a technological choice will produce a published census in less time and at 45% of the cost. This leaves aside, of course, the obvious benefits to the GOB, AID and other donors of having up-to-date precise data for program and project planning. The experiment has also generated great interest on the part of BUCEN for application of the technology and its adapted software to other developing countries.

E. PROGRAM RATIONALE

Building on the foregoing, the rationale for AID's continued program in Burkina has the following elements:

1. Positive Burkina Themes/Policies: In developing the rationale for USG assistance to Burkina, one must also consider what the present government is doing right. Rhetoric notwithstanding, Burkina presents a development context which is encouraging on many points. First, the GOB emphasizes and actively practices the development and utilization of its own resources, discouraging a "hand out" mentality at all levels. With the internationally recognized success of a country-wide childhood disease vaccination campaign, the self-help construction of dispensaries in every village, and the 1985 National Census, all done on shoestring budgets and with almost total donor skepticism, Burkina has demonstrated what can be done through mobilizing and energizing the rural population. Moreover, in furnishing medical kits to these same rural dispensaries, the GOB has promulgated the policy that dispensed medicines should be paid for by the recipients in order to assure their resupply. User charges and cost recovery are long-standing policies supported by AID. Burkina is one of the few African countries to have instituted such a policy on a national basis - and to have done so on its own initiative.

At a time when the twin themes of "corruption" and "fraud, waste and mismanagement" in foreign assistance appear regularly in journalistic reports, there is a special pleasure in working with a government where honesty is a norm of the political system. It would be hard to imagine a third-world government which has been more active and successful in both demanding and assuring proper use of assistance funds - especially when compared to its historical record.

Despite impetuous false starts and some misguided economic policies, there is a parallel pragmatism and a democratic ear to the ground which seem to bring the GOB back from the brink of setting into motion policy disasters of the kind seen previously in Tanzania and more recently in Ethiopia. This is not to say that some ideologues in the GOB do not want, for example, to collectivize agriculture. It does indicate, however, in addition to providing another reason for USAID presence through policy dialogue activities, that popular/practical sentiment is fed back into the system, thereby fostering or changing current policy - or even preventing promulgation of egregious policy initiatives.

Areas where the Government of Burkina policies parallel those espoused by the United States are support for agricultural production and research, environmental protection, family planning, women in development and health/child survival. GOB support for the environment has led to strong measures to control deforestation and uncontrolled burning and has placed protection of the environment as one of the top priorities in the new Five Year Plan. Similar backing, especially at the national level, has helped AID's initial bilateral population initiative get off to an impressive start. The role of women has been translated into an action agenda which has placed women at high levels of government (e.g., as Ministers of

Budget, Environment and Tourism, Public Health, Culture, Family Welfare, and several Secretaries-General, and two Ambassadors), increased female enrollment at all levels of the educational system, and led to major primary health outreach efforts whose primary beneficiaries are women and children. March's International Day for Women was celebrated nationwide with considerable fanfare in Burkina and was presided over personally by President Sankara.

Burkina is also one of the few African states to significantly involve the target group in the planning exercise. The new Five Year Plan began with committees at the village level, successively working its way upward through each administrative level. While in the main a "wish-list," the plan nevertheless represents a symbolic first step toward the Agency's policy of promoting grassroots participation in development planning.

In view of Burkina's precarious financial situation, a vigorous campaign is now underway to encourage the consumption of local goods - the GOB's rendition of "Buy American." It also reflects a determination to avoid an externally imposed IMF structural adjustment agreement - following Nigeria's successful example - by instituting its own self-imposed program of austerity and rigor. Another example is the GOB's recent decision to terminate all subsidies for fertilizers and insecticides to its vast cotton production sector far in advance of the timetable programmed in the World Bank-funded sector project. Lacking Nigeria's resources, however, it remains to be seen if Burkina can ultimately succeed in this internal effort and thereby avoid an IMF agreement.

2. Bilateral Communication: Burkina's young revolutionary government is still searching its way. Its "revolution" is internally aimed at creating a national identity, dignity, pride and purpose in response to the disappointing development progress of the past twenty-five years. Gadfly sorties into the international arena are nationalistic designs to bring Burkina to the attention of the World - and especially its own people - as a country on the march and in control of its own destiny. While marxist/socialist values are also part of the "revolution," these are offset to some extent by a basic Burkinabe pragmatism and the GOB's serious desire, ideology notwithstanding, to bring the benefits of development to all its people. The "revolution" has a life of its own, however, and is as yet too young and amorphous to permit confident prediction as to which of these various values will prevail.

U.S. Government presence and a commitment to the development process is therefore critical at this evolutionary stage of Burkina's social and political turbulence to maintain a degree of influence on the ultimate direction of that evolution. The continued application of short-term reactions for an extended period becomes counterproductive to the achievement of individual country and regional long-term U.S. political and economic goals. The investment risk is well worth the payoff. USG assistance and presence in Burkina is highly appreciated and valued for its quality, flexibility and timeliness. The USG and USAID have many friends in Burkina on both the conservative and radical sides of the political spectrum. It is in the interest of the USG to capitalize on that friendship rather than abandon it or let it lie fallow.

3. Regional Coordination: Ouagadougou is a Sahelian crossroads for donor and regional organizations. The Economic Community for West Africa (CEAO), the Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS), the West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO) and the African and Madagascar Council for Higher Education (CAMES), all have their headquarters in Ouagadougou. The Pan African Institute for Development (PAID), the Center for Hydrologic Studies (CIEH) and the Regional School for Rural Engineering (EIER), all of which received significant AID investment in the past and to which many West African USAID Missions presently send participants, are also located here. All the major bilateral and multi-lateral donors are represented as well as regional programs such as onchocerciasis control and semi-arid food grain research (SAFGRAD). Thus, a strong USAID Mission in Ouagadougou has a special opportunity to help make better use of development assistance resources by playing a coordinative role with both donors and regional entities.

#### F. ASSISTANCE STRATEGY

USAID/Burkina has undertaken a rationally phased portfolio consolidation and reduction exercise over the past two years in line with scheduled staff and budget reductions and considerations of protecting prior project investments. Reduced design efforts have permitted breathing room to clean up and reduce the present portfolio, most of which will be closed out in FY 87.

The goal is to have a bilateral portfolio of no more than two or three major ongoing projects at any one time (see Table 3). Emphasis will be on a series of phased efforts, each building on its predecessor. Such phasing should result in simplified design, implementation and monitoring process by making use of proven management and administrative procedures as well as already on-stream institutional and human resources.

New projects will come on-stream at the rate of roughly one every 2-3 years, permitting staff resources to concentrate on implementation. As example, the Family Planning Support project begun in FY 1985 will be followed in FY 88 by the Agricultural Research and Training Support Project. The timing of second and subsequent phases of ongoing projects will come on-stream depending on preceding phase progress, evaluation results, complementarity, and the Mission's absorptive capacity for new activities.

Other than the CRS regular program utilizing PL 480 Title II resources and notwithstanding two ongoing activities being implemented by Africare, the Mission's historical support of its traditional PVO partners will, in the future, be limited to the encouragement of central and regional funding availabilities through matching or other grants.

With reduced staff and low bilateral assistance levels, USAID/Burkina's assistance strategy can address only selected Agency policy priorities and concerns. With regard to AID's four major approaches to development, our ongoing and medium-term portfolio (see Table 4) places major emphasis on technology transfer and institutional development with focused aspects

of policy dialogue where appropriate. Private sector efforts are limited, but have potential for impact (see Section H.1). The portfolio places direct emphasis on agricultural research, human resource development and health/child survival. Other concerns such as women in development and natural resources management are included as indirect project impacts.

The Mission's assistance strategy is comprised of the following elements:

1. Resource Leveraging: With its \$1.0 million a year OYB, USAID/Burkina will leverage these limited funds to produce maximum benefit. A current example relates to the transfer of U.S. technology through agricultural research. The Mission is planning to assume the leadership for a farming systems research (FSR) component as part of a sector-wide endeavor for which the World Bank is the principal donor. Cognizant of U.S. preeminence in the field of agriculture, the GOB has asked that the Mission include an advisory component focusing on the formulation and development of agricultural research policy and management. Thus, a small AID input of approximately \$3.5 million will be leveraged into a \$20 million first-phase collaborative effort with the IBRD and other bilateral donors.

2. Comparative Assistance Advantage: Part of AID's overall assistance strategy is based on the comparative advantage of the United States vis-a-vis other donors regarding the transfer of certain technologies. Thus, in a country where low agricultural productivity, family planning, and maternal and child health, are critical issues, these are also areas where the United States by virtue of technical and policy preeminence is compelled to play a contributory role. Comparative advantage also provides the basis for selected interventions in policy dialogue and reform where U.S. privatization experience and expertise may also be critical inputs.

3. Building Upon Prior AID Investment: U.G. Government resource transfers to Burkina over the past twenty years provide a substantial investment base without which the Mission could not properly consider, for example, initiating a major bilateral agricultural research project with only a \$3.5 million investment. However, the base provided by the Agricultural Human Resources Development (AgHRD) and Semi-Arid Food Grains Development (SAFGRAD I and II) projects makes the selection rationale more apparent. In particular, the project will build upon the farming systems research component of SAFGRAD I which was centered at Burkina's Kamboinse research station.

Similarly, USAID has put modest but significant investment in the health/population sector as represented by its two ongoing bilateral projects, the impact of which will be diminished without complementary follow-on and support activities.

4. Program Flexibility: One way to increase the impact of limited resources is to build in sufficient program flexibility, especially in the utilization of central and regional funds. At last year's Private Sector Workshop in Abidjan, a U.S. entrepreneur chided AID for its over-reliance on projectizing, noting that the private sector was oriented

toward seizing opportunities, not designing projects. Similarly, while program/project concentration can make eminent sense where substantial resources are involved, in the case of small missions where limited funding fails to provide a critical mass, the ability to respond to "opportunities" must be a key element of program strategy.

USAID/Burkina examples utilizing central/regional resources include census involvement and the private sector/policy dialogue area. More recently, the GOB began taking a serious look at its para-statal at a time when a PRE-sponsored seminar on state-owned enterprises (including the divestiture option) was announced. Seizing the opportunity through SHRD III flexibility, the Mission expects to send one high-level candidate from each of four critical ministries (Economic Development, Commerce, Budget, and Planning) as well as the Chamber of Commerce.

Another current example is provided by the GOB making better management one of the development themes of its new Five Year Plan. In working this spring with the University of Pittsburgh's Francophone Development Management Seminar to plan a series of annual in-country workshops, a process was started which may lead to a government-wide, in-country management training series with institutional development linkages between Pittsburg and the University of Ouagadougou.

#### G. PROGRAM SECTORS

Based on the above rationale and strategy, USAID/Burkina's program will focus on agricultural research/education and health/population. Other areas of prior successful investment such as village water supply have been considered. Funding limitations, however, will not permit an effective continued intervention in such high-cost undertakings.

##### 1. Agricultural Research/Education:

Agricultural research follows on with prior research investments under the SAPGRAD projects and complements the personnel developed under the Agricultural Human Resources Development (AgHRD) Project. It is also an area of maximum leverage given other multilateral and bilateral donor interest. U.S. preeminence in agriculture is highly respected and sought after in Burkina. It is an area where U.S. influence and dialogue can have significant policy impact with minimal resources. Both the IBRD and the Netherlands are encouraging USAID's early participation in this concerted effort at a time when the GOB is embarking upon a complete reformation of its agricultural research sector.

At the same time, reduced efforts in Agricultural education will continue. The AgHRD project has had significant impact on reorienting agricultural training and research away from a theoretical classroom-based system to a more practical agricultural education based on the U.S. land-grant system model. Regular OYB funds for FY 87 and a PACD extension will be used exclusively for U.S. long-term training to further strengthen and expand the core faculty at the University's Rural Development Institute. This will permit USAID/Burkina to maintain its close relationship with the University in anticipation of better days while involving minimal Mission management. Although the GOB has expressed strong interest since 1984 in

a second-phase AgHRD project, the Mission's funding resources are clearly insufficient for the level of effort required. USAID/Burkina will nevertheless encourage the University of Georgia's long-term involvement with the University, which began under AgHRD and is continuing with an AID/W-funded strengthening grant.

2. Health/Population: The focus on population will require a sustained commitment for a ten-to-fifteen year period to produce significant impact as the Asian and Latin American experiences have demonstrated. It is also an area in which USAID has a strong comparative advantage. Moreover, AID is the GOB's partner of choice in the planning, policy formulation and management of its population efforts. AID's pioneering work in assisting the institutionalization of a family planning program in Burkina is also bearing fruit in attracting complementary resources from other donors.

Although a new area for the GOB, family planning has received the close personal attention of the President and has been conspicuously included as a priority issue in the 1986-1991 Five-Year National Development Plan. USAID has played an important role in raising GOB official consciousness in the population/family planning arena, notably through the RAPID presentation and participant training activities. The current bilateral effort, reduced because of funding constraints, has been raised from \$1.25 to \$1.9 million utilizing reobligation availabilities (still far below the original \$4.4 million PID planning figure). However, the Mission's ability to sustain this effort through a second phase, at the time when the groundwork will have been laid for an expanded push, will be dependent upon an increased OYB in FY 90 at the latest.

In view of Burkina's serious health deficiencies (see Table 1) and AID interest/comparative advantage in the public health field, the Mission will continue targeting health-related initiatives. However, resource and staff limitations dictate that no major bilateral efforts be planned beyond the current Strengthening Health Planning project which terminates in September 1990. Complementary activities can be funded/staffed from central and regional sources, but must be tailored to the Mission's reduced management capabilities.

Selection of such targets of opportunity will depend on management resources, funding availabilities and potential impact. A recent Mission-supported AFR/TR-UNDP initiative, for example, to undertake institutionalization of a much needed nutritional surveillance system in Burkina with child survival funding had been welcomed and anticipated by the GOB Ministry of Health. Such an investment in an area of priority Congressional concern would have been implemented through UNICEF with an absolute minimum of Mission involvement. The initiative was unfortunately rejected by the Bureau.

Nutrition enhancement efforts will be continued with the ongoing PL 480 Title II Program being implemented by CRS. As recommended by a major AID-financed tripartite evaluation this past summer, USAID/Burkina is working with and highly supportive of CRS's present effort to reorient its Burkina program toward development activities over the next five-year period.

## H. OTHER MISSION ACTIVITIES

1. Private Sector/Policy Dialogue: A small but important element of the Mission's non-project portfolio is private sector development/policy dialogue. This is a critical area because of the GOB's present difficulty in devising "revolutionary" policies conducive to accelerated economic growth. However, Burkina's pragmatic character and its long history of private enterprise encouragement makes this an area where small investments can produce significant results during this evolutionary period. Policy dialogue will be linked not only to bilateral project efforts, but also to opportunities in the private sector, public finance, environmental protection and family planning.

While bilateral projects offer leverage for gaining policy reforms, there is an ongoing need for a low-key basic policy education process which provides government and private sector officials with information and alternatives relative to policy problems and decisions. The 1985 private-sector symposium, based on an AID-financed private sector assessment, was a first step in this area. A price-policy seminar supported by PRE is planned for FY 87 and a complementary effort in marketing will follow in FY 88. All of these efforts have been channeled through the influential Burkina Chamber of Commerce, enabling the Mission to limit management involvement while maximizing impact. They will be further reinforced by complementary targeting of key individuals for participation in USIS programs such as IV grants and Operation Crossroads Africa.

2. Regional Projects: Regional projects have valuable contributions to make for the Sahel in specific and Africa in general, particularly as many critical issues extend beyond national borders. Concomitantly, with Ouagadougou as a regional headquarters and Burkina as a project site for so many regional activities, there is clearly an important role to be played in regional affairs. Future participation will be constrained, however, by other Mission priorities and reduced staff.

USAID/Burkina will limit its implementation responsibilities to two major, non-Burkina specific regional activities: SAPGRAD II and the CILSS component of Sahel Regional Institutions II. The former has Africa-wide importance and complements the Mission's bilateral agricultural efforts. The latter has regional political importance and has become increasingly effective in confronting long-term Sahel development issues. Depending on the results of AID/W review, a third regional project, the second phase of West African Regional Remote Sensing (CRT0), may be included in the Mission's portfolio, albeit with project management resources being built into the design.

USAID/Burkina will make use of other selected central and regionally funded projects for Burkina-specific activities when there are direct and complementary linkages to its bilateral portfolio. The Mission will consider targets of opportunity that may arise through offerings in AID's priority areas, such as environment and biological control, if they make sense and can be implemented with minimal Mission involvement.

3. Human Resource Development: The development of human resources is a primary need throughout the Sahel. Moreover, because the human resource base is so thin, trained individuals can have immediate and far-reaching impacts on governmental programs and policies. The Mission will use training as a mechanism to not only support institution building and technology transfer through bilateral projects, but also to strengthen and foster complementary development needs through SHRD III and other regional and central sources of training funds.

4. Drought Relief Activities: Oriented toward planning and preparedness, this is an active assistance mode aimed at facilitating and improving the USG's response to Sahel-wide or country-specific disaster. With the experience of the 1984 and 1985 droughts in mind, as well as the 1986/87 grasshopper infestations, USAID/Burkina is involved in a broad range of emergency planning tasks ranging from donor/host government coordination and famine early warning to strengthening GOB reaction capabilities. In the recent past, 13 of 17 USDH and 7 of 13 FNDH along with 4 full-time FFP and OFDA contract personnel had direct disaster relief responsibilities covering over 50 individual activities. Such an internal response could not be duplicated under current staffing constraints. Accordingly, a major disaster would imply a major increase in temporary contract staff to augment DH personnel. By being better prepared, however, USAID/Burkina hopes to transfer much of the management burdens of disaster response to the host government and regional organizations.

Table 1

"BLUEPRINT FOR DEVELOPMENT"  
THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

-----  
THRESHOLD TARGETS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH  
AND BASIC NEEDS LEVELS OF ACHIEVEMENT  
COMPARED TO ACTUAL BURKINA PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR	MINIMUM STANDARD	BURKINA LEVELS
1. Per Capita Income Growth	min. 2% per year	1.2% (1973-84)
2. Caloric Intake (1.2 x BMR)	90% of population	70% of population *
3. Under 5 Child Malnourishment	20% of age group	44% (1986)**
4. Infant Mortality	75/1000	146/1000 (1986)
5. Mortality: Children 1-4	10/1000	30/1000 (1984)
6. Life Expectancy at Birth	60 years	45.7 years (1986)
7. Primary School Enrollment	90%	20.4% (1985)
8. Age group Finishing 4 years	70%	not available
9. Adult Literacy	50%	7.5% (1985)
10. Family Planning Service Access	80%	5% ***

Notes: \* No national survey data available. Mission extrapolation based on World Bank and various local based studies.

\*\* Catholic Relief Service estimate based on field data supplied by CRS maternal/child health centers located countrywide (i.e., both surplus and deficit regions). Actual rates of malnourishment (localized surveys have shown rates ranging from 9% to 68%) are highly variable over time and depend on climatic conditions, time of year, ethnic group, location and other socio-economic and cultural factors.

\*\*\* Mission estimate for full range of services. A recent contraceptive prevalence survey estimated a contraceptive utilization rate of 1.8%.

Table 2

USAID/ BURKINA  
RESOURCE TRANSFERS:  
FY 1984-1987

FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR 1984 (Actual)	FISCAL YEAR 1985 (Actual)	FISCAL YEAR 1986 (Actual)	FISCAL YEAR 1987 (Estimated)
A. BILATERAL	40	2,790	6,818	1,581
1. Initial OYB	40	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. OYB Increase	-	1,790	1,000	-
2. Reobligations	-	-	4,818	581
B. SAHEL REGIONAL	4,629	2,080	1,177	1,031
C. REGIONAL/CENTRAL	1,440	3,337	3,676	5,510
1. Bilateral Support	590	760	-	60
2. Reg. Activity Support	850	2,577	3,676	5,450
D. DISASTER ASSISTANCE	0	2,630	3,379	1,089
1. Emergency Assistance	-	2,630	3,189	103
2. Grasshopper Campaigns	-	-	190	986
E. PL 480 TITLE II 1/	23,290	32,905	6,153	5,679
FISCAL YEAR TOTALS	29,399	43,742	21,203	14,889

1/ Includes PL 480 Title II Emergency Food Assistance in FY's '84 and 85, and Title II Section 206 in FY 1984.

Table 3

USAID/BURKINA:  
PROGRAM PORTFOLIO SCHEMATIC

FUNDING SOURCE/ PROJECT TITLE	CY 1987	CY 1988	CY 1989	CY 1990	CY 1991
----------------------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

A. BILATERAL:

Foundation Seed Product.	----				
Grain Marketing Dev.	-----				
Small Econ. Activity Dev.	-----				
Rural Water Supply	-----				
Small Project Assistance	-----				
Training Women in Sahel	-----				
Ag. Human Resources Dev.	-----		-----	-----	-----
Strngthng Health Planning	-----		-----	-----	-----
Family Planning Support	-----		-----	-----	-----
Ag. Research/Trng Support	-----		-----	-----	-----

B. CENTRAL/REGIONAL/PVO (Active/Planned)

Integrated Pest Mgmt.	==				
Sahel Human Res Dev II/III	-----				
PVO/SW Reg. Reforestation	-----				
PVO/Rural Water Develop.	-----				
Semi-Arid Food Grains Dev	I=		-----	-----	-----
Reg. Institutions (CILSS)	I=		-----	-----	-----
W. Africa Remote Sensing	Phase I=		-----	-----	-----
PL 480 Title II/CRS	-----		-----	-----	-----
PL 480 Title II/206	-----		-----	-----	-----

C. CENTRAL/REGIONAL (Opportunities)

Sahel Pop Initiatives	-----	1=		
Priv. Sector/Pol. Dialogue	=2=		=3=	
Child Survival				
CCCD				
Other				

Notes:

1 = Census Support	-----	Ongoing/Funded Activity
2 = Price Policy Symposium	-----	Planned/Unfunded Activity
3 = Marketing Symposium	-----	Activity End/PACD
	=	Activity Start





FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	CP	FY 1988 - ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL	1990	1991	1992	1993
INTERNATIONAL, DISASTER ASSISTANCE									
TOTAL	3,379	1,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS	3,379	1,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DA ACCOUNT									
TOTAL	10,197	4/ 2,670	5/ 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GRANTS	10,197	2,670	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
LOANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (NON-ADD)									
TOTAL	6,153	4,466	5,457	5,138	5,588	5,588	5,588	5,588	5,588
TITLE II Volag	6,153	4,466	5,457	5,138	5,588	5,588	5,588	5,588	5,588
TITLE II/GOVT-GOVT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TITLE II Sect. 206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- 1/ Includes reobligation of \$81,000.
- 2/ Reobligated funds.
- 3/ Total includes \$4,291,000 in reobligated funds.
- 4/ Total includes \$4,818,000 in reobligated funds.
- 5/ Total includes reobligation of \$581,000.

TABLE III

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION  
(\$000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT PROJ. NO	TITLE		FY 87 L/G ESTIMATE	FY 1988 ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM					
6860221	AG. HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	G	700	---	---
6860260	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT	G	881 *	---	---
APPROPRIATION TOTALS			1,581 *	---	---
GRANTS			1,581	---	---
LOANS			---	---	---
FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT					
6860271	AG. RESEARCH/TRG SUPPORT	G	---	1,000	1,000
6860272	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II **	G	---	---	---
APPROPRIATION TOTALS			---	1,000	1,000
GRANTS			---	1,000	1,000
LOANS			---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TOTALS			1,581	1,000	1,000
GRANTS			1,581	1,000	1,000
LOANS			---	---	---
REGIONAL NON-ADDS					
6250929	PM&R	G	(90)	(145)	(145)
6250975	SAHEL REG. INSTITUTIONS II	G	(350)	(500)	(500)
6250977	SAHEL HRD III	G	(321)	(298)	(396)
6980420	WA REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING	G	(250)	---	---
6980452	SAPGRAD II	G	(5,200)	(1,247)	---
NON-ADD TOTALS			(6,211)	(2,190)	(1,041)
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND					
APPROPRIATION TOTALS			---	---	---
GRANTS			---	---	---
LOANS			---	---	---
DA AND ESF ACCOUNT TOTALS			1,581 *	1,000	1,000
GRANTS			1,581	1,000	1,000
LOANS			---	---	---

Notes

- \* = Includes reobligation of \$581,000  
\*\* = Shelf Project

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686) BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)		FY 1988	FY 1989	SPECIAL	
	FY 86	FY 87				1988
OBLIG	PIPE-	OBLIGA-	EXPEN-	AAPI,	EXPEN-	ITEM
DATE - TOTAL COST	LINE	TIONS	DITURES	DITURES	DITURES	NO
INIT FIN AUTH PLAN	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	
EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES						
160221	AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	527	527	300	0%	10889
G 78 87		527	527	300	0%	
360226	NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	1,170	392	392	0%	9517
G 78 80		1,170	392	392	0%	
APPROPRIATION						
TOTAL	2,227	1,697	919	692	227	
GRANT	2,227	1,697	919	692	227	
LOAN						
AHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM						
860221	AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	8,930	2,330	700	0%	9516
G 78 87		8,930	2,330	700	0%	
860228	RURAL WATER SUPPLY	13,480	193	193	0%	9518
G 79 85		13,480	193	193	0%	
860243	GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	2,611	373	373	0%	9521
G 80 83		2,611	373	373	0%	
860245	FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	1,600	406	406	0%	9523
G 81 81		1,600	406	406	0%	

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)		BUREAU FOR AFRICA										
PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE - TOTAL COST - L INIT FIN AUTH PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	PIPE LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)				FY 1988 --- OBLIGA- TIONS	FY 1989 --- EXPEN- DITURES	FY 1989 --- APL EXPEN- DITURES	SPECIAL ---CODES---	ITEM NO
				FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89					
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (continued)												
6860249	SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	2,530	230									9524
G 81 86		2,580	2,530		230							
6860251	STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING CAPACITY	5,750	3,903									9525
G 82 86		5,750	5,750		1,250		1,000				1,000	
6860259	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	160	68									9312
G 83 88		160	160		52							
6860260	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT	1,922	1,041									9063
G 86 87		1,922	1,041		420		780				405	
6860971	RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT (APRICARE)	1,000	1,000									10670
G 86 86		1,000	1,000		500		300				200	
6860934	SOUTHWEST REGIONAL REPORESTATION	1,000	918									10150
G 85 85		1,000	1,000		350		350				210	

APPROPRIATION

TOTAL	39,033	38,983	37,402	10,462	1,581	5,097	3,530	---	---	---	1,973
GRANT	39,033	38,983	37,402	10,462	1,581	5,097	3,530	---	---	---	1,973
LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)										SPECIAL ---CODES---	ITEM NO
	OBLIG DATE	THRU FY 86	PIPE LINE	FY 86 OBLIG	EXPEN- DITURES	FY 87 OBLIGA- TIONS	END OF FY 87	EXPEN- DITURES	FY 1988 OBLIGA- TIONS	EXPEN- DITURES		
EVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
860270	AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT										NONE	10722
G 88 91	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBCAT: FNDS PACD: 9/30/92 PV0: 0%												
						1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	500	
860272	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II **										NONE	-
G 89 92	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBCAT: PNIL PACD: 9/30/93 PV0: 15%												
APPROPRIATION												
TOTAL	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANT	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BY ACCOUNT												
TOTAL	41,260	46,680	39,099	11,381	1,581	5,789	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANT	41,260	46,680	39,099	11,381	1,581	5,789	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY												
TOTAL	41,260	46,680	39,099	11,381	1,581	5,789	0	1,000	4,257	1,000	2,473	---
GRANT	41,260	46,680	39,099	11,381	1,581	5,789	0	1,000	4,257	1,000	2,473	---
LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

\* Includes \$581,000 in reobligated funds.  
\*\* Shelf-item project.

TABLE IV. 1

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FORESTRY

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	LIFE L/G OF PROJECT	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	FY 1988 ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT				
686-0934 Southwest Reg. Reforest.	G 1,000	-	-	-

TABLE IV. 2

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	L/G	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	FY 1988 ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL
=====					
Project No. and Title					
=====					
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT					
None					
FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT					
None					

TABLE IV. 3

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	L/G	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	FY 1988 ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT					
None					
FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT					
None					

TABLE IV. 4

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
CHILD SURVIVAL

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	L/G	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	FY 1988 ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL
HEALTH					
698-0513 African Child Survival*	G	500	500	-	..

\* The activity is a nutrition rehabilitation effort through the Ministry of Health

TABLE IV. 5

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE INCLUDING SMALL FARMS

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	LIFE	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
Project No. and Title	L/G OF PROJECT	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	AAPL
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT				
686-0249 Small Econ. Activ. Devlpt.	G	2,530	-	-
FUND FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT				

TABLE V

AID PROGRAM IN FY 1989  
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING  
(\$ 000)

DECISION UNIT: 686 BURKINA

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ CONT	LOAN/ GRANT	PROGRAM APPROP	FUNDING INCR	CUM
1	0270	AG. RESEARCH & TRNG SUPPORT	C	G	DFA	1,000	1,000
2	PL02	PL 480 TITLE II - CRS/SF	C	G	PL	(2,703)	1,000
3	PL02	PL 480 TITLE II - CRS/MON	C	G	PL	(295)	1,000
4	PL02	PL 480 TITLE II - CRS/FFW	C	G	PL	(702)	1,000
5	PL02	PL 480 TITLE II - CRS/HA	C	G	PL	(277)	1,000
6	0272	FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II*	N	G	DFA	0	1,000

\* Denotes shelf project.

TABLE VI

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Expenditures of Local Currency Generations  
(all in the U.S. million dollar equivalents)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

SOURCE/PURPOSE	1986 ACTUAL	1987 ESTIMATE	1988 PLANNED	1989 PROPOSED
I. <u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</u>	---	---	---	---
II. <u>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</u>	---	---	---	---
III. <u>PL 480</u>				
A. Public Development Activities:				
1. Emergency Food Distribution:	---	1.33	--	---
2. Emergency Relief Projects:	1.08	---	---	---
3. Rural Water Supply/Health	0.40	---	---	---
4. Ag. Planning and Support	1.20	0.20	---	---
5. Agricultural Research Project	---	---	1.14	---
6. Grain Marketing Project	0.55	0.55	---	---
B. Private Sector Programs:	---	---	---	---
C. Public Sector Programs:	---	---	---	---
D. AID Operating Expenses: (Trust Funds)	---	---	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTALS	3.23	2.08	1.14	---

TABLE VI.1

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 LOCAL CURRENCY TABLE  
 (millions of FCFA)

	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
A. BEGINNING OF YEAR BALANCE	966.0	342.0	0.0
B. LOCAL CURRENCY GENERATIONS			
1. DA	-	-	-
2. ESF	-	-	-
3. PL 480 TITLE II			
(a) Regular	-	-	-
(b) Emergency	-	-	-
(c) Section 206	-	-	-
TOTAL GENERATIONS =	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES			
1. DA	-	-	-
2. ESF	-	-	-
3. PL 480 TITLE II			
(a) Emergency/Recovery	400.0	-	-
(b) Ag Planning/Support	59.0	-	-
(c) Agriculture Research	-	342.0 *	-
(c) Grain Marketing	165.0	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES =	624.0	342.0	0.0
D. END OF YEAR BALANCE	342.0	0.0	0.0

\* = Not yet negotiated with GOB.

### LOCAL CURRENCY USE PLAN

PL 480 Title II programs in Burkina have been the source of funds for three active local currency accounts which the Mission programs with the GOB. The largest of these accounts was generated through a Title II emergency program undertaken in response to the 1984-85 drought. The Mission provided PL 480 commodities in two successive years with local sales proceeds deposited in a special bank account for future programming. A second account was set up for a small Title II, Section 206 program generating funds through the local sale of wheat and oil. The second tranche of this Section 206 effort is still pending. A third local currency account was opened for the proceeds generated by a Title II sales component attached to the Grain Marketing Project (686-0243) for the purpose of providing project-specific operational, infrastructure and recurrent cost support.

Funds generated from the emergency program are being utilized to finance a range of government-sponsored direct drought-relief and recovery projects. A large percentage has been used to alleviate village water supply problems in the country. Funds have also been used to cover operational and in-country transportation costs related to the PL 480 food distribution. In accordance with the terms of the Transfer Authorization for the Section 206 program, local currencies have been programmed to fund various small institutional development activities with emphasis on agricultural policy, planning and analysis. Per the Project Grant Agreement, Grain Marketing Project counterpart funds have been utilized for host country training, construction of grain storage facilities in deficit regions, data processing, a financial audit, and local support costs associated with the project.

USAID/Burkina is an active participant in the programming of local currency generations with relevant GOB counterparts. Formal approval for use of funds generated by Section 206 and emergency sales is given by the Mission Director representing the USG and the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture representing the GOB. In the case of counterpart funds for the Grain Marketing Project, funds-use decisions are made by the Mission Director and the Director of the Grain Marketing Board, OPNACER, representing the GOB. With regard to programming, technical review and activity negotiation, USAID/Burkina is represented by the Program, Disaster Relief, Food For Peace and the Agricultural Development Officers, as appropriate. GOB participation varies depending on the activity in question.

The programming process for Section 206 and emergency funds is as follows: the GOB submits projects using a PID-like document format developed under the AID-financed Sahel Regional Aid and Coordination Project (625-0911) to USAID/Burkina for technical review. These are then approved, rejected or sent back for additional information based on technical considerations and programming criteria contained in the transfer authorizations. Agreed upon dossiers are then presented to a joint session for formal approval which is later confirmed through an exchange of letters signed by the Mission Director and the Ministry of Agriculture Secretary-General. Once approved, funds are disbursed by the Ministry of Agriculture directly to suppliers in the case of major commodity purchases or to the relevant ministry once its accounting system has been reviewed by the AID-financed Sahel Regional Financial Management Project (SRFMP).

Funds are managed using guidelines developed by SRFMP and quarterly reports sent to the Mission's Office of Financial Management and the Mission liaison officer. USAID/Burkina monitors activities during implementation through site visits. Once an activity is finished, the GOB sends the Mission an activity completion report as well as a final accounting of funds.

Counterpart fund generations from sales of PL 480 emergency donations in 1984 and 1985 will not be repeated unless drought conditions return. Future project-specific counterpart fund generations, such as previously utilized by the Grain Marketing Project, are unlikely as present GOB policy is to restrict importation of donor cereal grains due to present surplus conditions. Section 206 remains a future possibility under the assumption that imported foodstuffs would be restricted to vegetable oil and wheat, both commodities which Burkina regularly imports. Problems with the existing Section 206 program related to the non-deposit of generated funds by the designated sales agent has nevertheless required the Mission to notify the GOB that no future sales programs will be considered until all delinquent funds have been deposited in the special account. To date, approximately 200 out of 700 million FCFA remains delinquent.

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

Project List	Last Eval Completed	FY 1988	FY 1989	Reasons/Issues	Funding Source ('000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral Assistance
(Project No.)	(Mo./Yr.) (Qtr)	(Qtr)	Start AID/W (Qtr)		Project	45	IQC team 90 p/days
1. Agricultural Human Resources Development (686-0221)	6/84	1	-	PACD: 3/88 The project aims to improve the GOB capability to plan, administer and implement rural development projects. A final evaluation will be conducted to assess project institutional impact and serve as the basis for possible future initiatives.	\$50.0		
2. SAFGRAD II (698-0452)	n/a	-	3	PACD: 7/91 The project will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural research on identified staple food crops in the SAFGRAD region. The mid-term evaluation's purpose is to examine the functioning of the Oversight Committee, the effectiveness of NARSS, the performance of OAU/STRC/Lagos and IARCS, and the completion of the SCO reorganization.	\$100.0	30	AID/W/PASA 180 p/days

NEW SHELF PROJECT NARRATIVE  
FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT II

- A. Project Title: Family Planning Support Phase II  
Project Number: 686-0272
- B. Project Funding: Grant Funding FY 89 - \$750,000  
LOP - \$2,500,000
- C. Appropriation Account: Development Fund for Africa

D. Project Purpose: The purpose is to (a) reinforce and expand leadership, institutional and planning capabilities of Burkinabe structures to deliver family planning services and (b) improve and increase accessibility of family planning services through the national public health system and through private sector channels.

The proposed project will expand support to Burkina's Ministries of Health and Family Welfare in their efforts to institutionalize a nationwide family planning program. This project is a follow-on to the Family Planning Support Project initiated in FY 1986. The first phase was comprised of two major components: human resource development, and information, education and communications (IEC). Two other components, demographic policy development and family planning service delivery, were identified as important but omitted from the Phase I project because of funding constraints, albeit many of the demographic activities were addressed through centrally funded projects. However, only a few of the service delivery component elements have been financed.

Under Phase II, activities initiated under Phase I will be expanded and reinforced. Specifically, the project will provide more short and long-term training both in-country and overseas and expand support to IEC efforts directed towards mass population understanding of family planning. In addition the project will fund selected activities, research and commodity procurement, all of which will contribute to the more efficient and effective delivery of family planning services. The Phase II service delivery component will provide commodity and logistic support to at least 20 additional service sites and expand project activities to at least six new provinces (Phase I operates in 41 sites in 14 of Burkina's 30 provinces). Support will also be given to the expansion of voluntary surgical contraception services in the two national and five regional hospitals. Moreover, in view of increasing concern about sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and the impact of AIDS in Africa, STD elements introduced in Phase I will be expanded. The project will incorporate, as applicable, findings and recommendations from Phase I audit and evaluations. By the end of project, contraceptive prevalence in Burkina will reach 5% of couples of reproductive age.

The project is consistent with AID's policy to promote voluntary family planning programs in order to promote mother and child survival, reduce abortions and give couples greater control over their lives. Its objectives coincide with AID's major strategic objectives, i.e. institution building, technology transfer, human resource development, policy dialogue and the private sector.

The project purpose and related outputs are in concert with Burkina government objectives. One of the goals of the current Five-Year National Health Plan, integrating family planning into the maternal-child health (MCH) system, has already begun with the establishment of family planning divisions in both the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Family Welfare.

During the Phase I project identification process which began in 1983 and in the early stages of implementation, USAID and the GOB engaged in a dialogue which has had tangible results in policy formulation. For example, in 1986, the President officially abrogated a 1920 law banning the sale of contraceptives. As the primary donor in a field still in the formative stage, USAID will have continuing opportunities to expand on this dialogue during the second phase.

**E. Problems:** The major problems facing the family planning program are still the need for trained human resources, adapted training and outreach materials, and the development of health institutions and related infrastructure to form the service delivery base. Other problems are mandatory lab tests for oral contraceptive prescriptions and health policies which hinder community based distribution of contraceptives, particularly in rural areas.

**F. Target Group:** The direct beneficiaries of the project will be (a) the 850,000 Burkinabe women ages 15-to-49 receiving family planning services and (b) those civil servants and policymakers in the Burkina government, and private sector individuals who will receive training in a broad spectrum of health, family planning and management-related fields. Depending on results of the first phase evaluation, GOB progress in expanding rural health services and infrastructure, private sector family planning expansion efforts, and AID funding availabilities, the number of direct beneficiaries may be significantly expanded. Indirect beneficiaries include couples who receive indirect family planning information from their direct-beneficiary neighbors, children of women practicing child spacing and the population at large.

**G. PID Approval:** As the project is within the realm of population policy and per FY 1989 ABS instructions, PID approval authority is not requested. Major policy issues will be addressed in AID/W during the PID approval process. The Mission proposes to have the PID prepared by September 1988 with the project as a shelf activity for FY 1989 should funding become available. The project paper would be prepared by either February or November 1989 depending on whether a FY 1989 or FY 1990 obligation is possible.

**H. Research Activities:** Research activities funded by the project will focus on the methods and mechanisms to make family planning services more efficient and effective, and on related health issues. Several topics have been identified; others will be developed in accordance with implementation and evaluation findings. Examples include feasibility studies on contraceptive social marketing, community-based distribution of contraceptives, and integration of family planning services in MCH clinics.

**I. Special Concerns:**

- (1) **Child Survival:** Improved child spacing decreases infant and child mortality rates and maternal morbidity and mortality improves child nutritional status.
- (2) **Women in Development:** Women between the ages of 15 and 49 will be direct beneficiaries of the project.
- (3) **PVO Activities:** Direct support will be given to the activities of local PVOs involved in Family Planning.

**J. Participants:** The project will train selected Burkinabe medical and social welfare personnel through short-term U.S. third country and in-country training. In addition, the project may fund Master's degrees in Public Health in the United States. Precise figures on participants and estimated costs will be based upon internal and external evaluations conducted during the first phase of the project.

**K. Workforce Implications:** The Project will be implemented through existing S&T and Africa Bureau projects/contractors including, among others, JHPIEGO, Johns Hopkins Population Communication Services, INTRAH, Columbia University, Management Science for Health, and the International Federation of Family Planning Associations as well as local Burkina PVOs. Using the Phase I model, the USAID/Burkina HPN Officer will supervise the project with day-to-day implementation being handled by a project-financed personal services contractor.

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1987  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BPC: COEA-87-21686-U000

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100	902.6	-	902.6	
U.S. Full-time Basic Pay	U101	460.9	-	460.9	9.4
U.S. Part-time Basic Pay	U102	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Differential Pay	U103	115.2	-	115.2	XXXX
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Education Allowances	U106	44.6	-	44.6	6.0
Retirement	U107	34.6	-	34.6	XXXX
Cost of Living Allowances	U108	59.5	-	59.5	XXXX
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	30.9	-	30.9	XXXX
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	3.5	-	3.5	XXXX
Post Assignment Travel	U111	9.0	-	9.0	2.0
Post Assignment Freight	U112	34.0	-	34.0	2.0
Home Leave Travel	U113	34.1	-	34.1	5.0
Home Leave Freight	U114	38.5	-	38.5	5.0
Education Travel	U115	3.8	-	3.8	1.0
R & R Travel	U116	24.0	-	24.0	12.0
Other Code 215 Travel	U117	10.0	-	10.0	2.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DIRECT HIRE	U200	222.5	-	222.5	
F.N. Basic Pay	U201	185.1	-	185.1	13.0
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202	10.3	-	10.3	0.7
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	U203	15.2	-	15.2	XXXX
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	U204	11.9	-	11.9	XXXX
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	U205	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300	192.1	-	192.1	
Pasa Technicians	U301	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U302	40.5	-	40.5	1.8
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U304	151.6	-	151.6	18.8
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Manpower Contracts	U306	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
HOUSING	U400	355.4	-	355.4	
Residential Rent	U401	97.3	-	97.3	10.0
Residential Utilities	U402	178.2	-	178.2	XXXX
Maintenance & Renovation	U403	25.5	-	25.5	XXXX
Quarters Allowance	U404	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Residential Furniture/Equip	U405	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Trans/Freight - Code 311	U406	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Security Guard Services	U407	53.4	-	53.4	32.0
Official Residence Allowance	U408	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Representation Allowance	U409	1.0	-	1.0	XXXX

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1987  
 (continued)  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BPC: COEA-87-21686-U000

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500	1429.0	-	1429.0	
Office Rent	U501	42.6	-	42.6	XXXX
Office Utilities	U502	50.4	-	50.4	XXXX
Building Maint/Renovation	U503	15.0	-	15.0	XXXX
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	10.4	-	10.4	XXXX
Vehicles	U505	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Other Equipment	U506	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Transportation/Freight	U507	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	U508	30.0	-	30.0	XXXX
Communications	U509	28.0	-	28.0	XXXX
Security Guard Services	U510	38.6	-	38.6	8.0
Printing	U511	1.0	-	1.0	XXXX
Site Visits - Mission	U513	15.6	-	15.6	89.0
Site Visits - AID/W	U514	12.8	-	12.8	4.0
Information Meetings	U515	8.2	-	8.2	2.0
Training Attendance	U516	35.0	-	35.0	6.0
Conference Attendance	U517	18.0	-	18.0	6.0
Other Operational Travel	U518	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Supplies & Materials	U519	32.6	-	32.6	XXXX
FAAS	U520	1060.0	-	1060.0	XXXX
Contract Consulting Services	U521	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	U522	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Special Studies/Analyses	U523	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
All Other Code 25	U524	30.8	-	30.8	XXXX
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET		3101.6	-	3101.6	
Reconciliation		1701.6		1701.6	
Operating Budget Requirements		1400.0		1400.0	
'636(c) Requirements	U601	0.0	-	0.0	
TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS	U000	1400.0	-	1400.0	

OTHER INFORMATION

Dollar Requirements for Local Currency Purchases 1230.3  
 Exchange Rate Used (Average Rate for FY 86/87) 300 CFA = \$1.00  
 Estimated Inflation Rate 5%

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1988  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BUDGET PLAN CODE: COEA-87-21686-U000

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100	846.5	-	846.5	
U.S. Full-time Basic Pay	U101	402.5	-	402.5	8.0
U.S. Part-time Basic Pay	U102	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Differential Pay	U103	100.6	-	100.6	XXXX
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Education Allowances	U106	82.8	-	82.8	11.0
Retirement	U107	30.2	-	30.2	XXXX
Cost of Living Allowances	U108	51.0	-	51.0	XXXX
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	26.9	-	26.9	XXXX
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Post Assignment Travel	U111	16.5	-	16.5	3.0
Post Assignment Freight	U112	51.0	-	51.0	3.0
Home Leave Travel	U113	16.5	-	16.5	3.0
Home Leave Freight	U114	9.5	-	9.5	3.0
Education Travel	U115	3.5	-	3.5	1.0
R & R Travel	U116	40.5	-	40.5	24.0
Other Code 215 Travel	U117	15.0	-	15.0	3.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DIRECT HIRE	U200	199.2	-	199.2	
F.N. Basic Pay	U201	159.4	-	159.4	13.0
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202	10.8	-	10.8	0.7
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	U203	16.0	-	16.0	XXXX
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	U204	13.0	-	13.0	XXXX
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	U205	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300	252.4	-	252.4	
Pasa Technicians	U301	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U302	25.5	-	25.5	1.0
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U304	226.9	-	226.9	20.0
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Manpower Contracts	U306	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
HOUSING	U400	403.0	-	403.0	
Residential Rent	U401	85.4	-	85.4	8.0
Residential Utilities	U402	143.6	-	143.6	XXXX
Maintenance & Renovation	U403	66.0	-	66.0	XXXX
Quarters Allowance	U404	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Residential Furniture/Equip	U405	45.0	-	45.0	XXXX
Trans/Freight - Code 311	U406	15.0	-	15.0	XXXX
Security Guard Services	U407	47.0	-	47.0	30.0
Official Residence Allowance	U408	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Representation Allowance	U409	1.0	-	1.0	XXXX

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1988  
 (continued)  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BUDGET PLAN CODE: COEA-87-2168

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500	1147.2	-	1147.2	
Office Rent	U501	45.0	-	45.0	XXXX
Office Utilities	U502	52.9	-	52.9	XXXX
Building Maint/Renovation	U503	40.0	-	40.0	XXXX
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	24.0	-	24.0	XXXX
Vehicles	U505	35.0	-	35.0	XXXX
Other Equipment	U506	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Transportation/Freight	U507	10.0	-	10.0	XXXX
Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	U508	40.0	-	40.0	XXXX
Communications	U509	25.0	-	25.0	XXXX
Security Guard Services	U510	36.3	-	36.3	7.0
Printing	U511	1.0	-	1.0	XXXX
Site Visits - Mission	U513	14.0	-	14.0	85.0
Site Visits - AID/W	U514	15.0	-	15.0	4.0
Information Meetings	U515	9.0	-	9.0	2.0
Training Attendance	U516	25.0	-	25.0	4.0
Conference Attendance	U517	15.0	-	15.0	5.0
Other Operational Travel	U518	6.0	-	6.0	2.0
Supplies & Materials	U519	60.0	-	60.0	XXXX
FAAS	U520	650.0	-	650.0	XXXX
Contract Consulting Services	U521	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	U522	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
Special Studies/Analyses	U523	0.0	-	0.0	XXXX
All Other Code 25	U524	44.0	-	44.0	XXXX
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET</b>		<b>2848.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2848.3</b>	
Reconciliation		1210.2		1210.2	
Operating Budget Requirements		1638.1		1638.1	
'636(c) Requirements	U601	0.0	-	0.0	
<b>TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS</b>	U000	<b>1638.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1638.1</b>	

OTHER INFORMATION

Dollar Requirements for Local Currency Purchases	1313.1
Exchange Rate Used (Average Rate for FY 86/87)	300 CFA = \$1.00
Estimated Inflation Rate	5%

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1989  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BUDGET PLAN CODE: COEA-87-21686-U000

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100	872.6	-	872.6	
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U.S. Full-time Basic Pay	U101	408.8	-	408.8	8.0
U.S. Part-time Basic Pay	U102	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Differential Pay	U103	102.2	-	102.2	xxxx
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Education Allowances	U106	59.5	-	59.5	8.0
Retirement	U107	30.7	-	30.7	xxxx
Cost of Living Allowances	U108	51.0	-	51.0	xxxx
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	27.4	-	27.4	xxxx
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Post Assignment Travel	U111	17.0	-	17.0	5.0
Post Assignment Freight	U112	85.0	-	85.0	5.0
Home Leave Travel	U113	23.0	-	23.0	5.0
Home Leave Freight	U114	29.5	-	29.5	5.0
Education Travel	U115	3.5	-	3.5	1.0
R & R Travel	U116	20.0	-	20.0	10.0
Other Code 215 Travel	U117	15.0	-	15.0	3.0
FOREIGN NATIONAL DIRECT HIRE	U200	211.6	-	211.6	
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F.N. Basic Pay	U201	170.6	-	170.6	13.0
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202	11.0	-	11.0	0.7
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	U203	16.0	-	16.0	xxxx
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	U204	14.0	-	14.0	xxxx
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	U205	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300	270.2	-	270.2	
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Pasa Technicians	U301	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U302	27.3	-	27.3	1.0
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	U304	242.9	-	242.9	19.0
All Other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Manpower Contracts	U306	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
HOUSING	U400	418.8	-	418.8	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Residential Rent	U401	89.7	-	89.7	8.0
Residential Utilities	U402	150.7	-	150.7	xxxx
Maintenance & Renovation	U403	68.0	-	68.0	xxxx
Quarters Allowance	U404	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Residential Furniture/Equip	U405	45.0	-	45.0	xxxx
Trans/Freight - Code 311	U406	15.0	-	15.0	xxxx
Security Guard Services	U407	49.4	-	49.4	27.0
Official Residence Allowance	U408	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Representation Allowance	U409	1.0	-	1.0	xxxx

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 TABLE VIII - FY 1989  
 (continued)  
 (\$000)

ORGANIZATION: USAID/BURKINA  
 BUDGET PLAN CODE: COEA-87-2168

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNCTION CODE	DOLLAR FUNDED	TRUST FUNDED	TOTAL BUDGET	UNITS
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500	1108.7	-	1108.7	
Office Rent	U501	47.0	-	47.0	xxxx
Office Utilities	U502	55.5	-	55.5	xxxx
Building Maint/Renovation	U503	40.0	-	40.0	xxxx
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	25.0	-	25.0	xxxx
Vehicles	U505	35.0	-	35.0	xxxx
Other Equipment	U506	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Transportation/Freight	U507	10.0	-	10.0	xxxx
Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	U508	45.0	-	45.0	xxxx
Communications	U509	25.0	-	25.0	xxxx
Security Guard Services	U510	38.1	-	38.1	7.0
Printing	U511	1.0	-	1.0	xxxx
Site Visits - Mission	U513	14.0	-	14.0	83.0
Site Visits - AID/W	U514	20.0	-	20.0	4.0
Information Meetings	U515	10.0	-	10.0	2.0
Training Attendance	U516	25.0	-	25.0	4.0
Conference Attendance	U517	15.0	-	15.0	5.0
Other Operational Travel	U518	6.0	-	6.0	2.0
Supplies & Materials	U519	50.0	-	50.0	xxxx
FAAS	U520	600.0	-	600.0	xxxx
Contract Consulting Services	U521	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	U522	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
Special Studies/Analyses	U523	0.0	-	0.0	xxxx
All Other Code 25	U524	47.1	-	47.1	xxxx
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET</b>		<b>2881.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2881.9</b>	
Reconciliation		1169.1		1169.1	
Operating Budget Requirements		1712.8		1712.8	
'636(c) Requirements	U601	0.0	-	0.0	
<b>TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>U000</b>	<b>1712.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1712.8</b>	

OTHER INFORMATION

Dollar Requirements for Local Currency Purchases	1371.5
Exchange Rate Used (Average Rate for FY 86/87)	300 CFA = \$1.00
Estimated Inflation Rate	5%

USAID/Burkina

TABLE VIII(a)  
OPERATING EXPENSE NARRATIVE

A. Reasons for Increase

1. U.S. Direct Hire Costs (U-100)

The budget fluctuations of this cost category are attributed to two major items. First, fiscal year 1987 USDH salary and differential amounts are based on an actual onboard personnel workyear's figure of 9.4 rather than the directed end-of-year personnel level of 8.0. Consequently, while workyear levels remain constant, lower costs are reflected over the two subsequent years. The second major cause of budget variation over the three year period is due to the fluctuation in personnel travel, and the composition of such travel with respect to USDH post assignment, home leave, and other associated travel costs.

2. Foreign National Direct Hire (U-200)

While the PSNDH staff workyear levels remain consistent over the budget period, their related costs vary considerably. This is due to the transfer of one TCN direct-hire employee to TCN PSC status in early FY 1988. This will have the immediate effect of decreasing U-200 costs and increasing U-300 personnel costs. The impact of the U-200 reduction which normally would have been reflected in both FY 1988 and FY 1989, is mitigated by anticipated PSNDH annual wage increases of 7% per annum.

3. Contract Personnel (U-300)

The increase in costs in FY 1988 and FY 1989 over that of FY 1987 is due to the transfer of one TCN direct-hire employee to TCN PSC status in early FY 1988. While U-300 personnel levels are reduced significantly in FY 1988 and FY 1989 over that of FY 1987, the higher cost reflects the shifting of the TCN position and anticipated wage increases of 7% per annum.

4. Housing (U-400)

Normally, the reduction from 10 residential housing units in FY 1987 to 8 units in FY 1988 and 1989 would have resulted in concomitant budgetary decreases in the same years for this cost category. This reduction is offset, however, by the inclusion of essential non-expendable replacement property which has been deferred over the past few years. In addition, funding for residential maintenance has been increased to absorb the added costs anticipated upon the USAID withdrawal from this JAO PAAS-provided support function in early FY 1988.

5. Office Operations (U-500)

While the majority of costs remain fairly constant throughout the budgetary period, recognition has been given to added costs associated with USAID assumption of direct logistic support upon withdrawal from selected JAO PAAS functions in early FY 1988. Upon withdrawal, USAID

will assume direct responsibility for providing travel, shipping/customs, residential and office leasing, residential and office maintenance, and procurement services. Accordingly, office maintenance, equipment maintenance, supplies and materials, and miscellaneous contract cost categories have been increased in FY 1988 and FY 1989 to absorb these added responsibilities. These increases, however, are more than offset by the substantial anticipated reduction in FAAS costs and, despite the inclusion of funds for essential replacement of vehicles, the office operations costs category is expected to drop significantly, most notably within the AID/W cost component.

B. Management Improvements:

1. Portfolio Reduction: In view of the magnitude of USDH staff cuts over the past three years and the reduced staffing levels set for FY's 1988 and 1989, the Mission has undertaken a purposeful portfolio reduction. In this regard, six bilateral projects will be closed out in FY 1987 bringing the bilateral portfolio down to management's goal of three. Of those remaining, one will terminate in FY 88 (except for long-term training) at which time an agricultural research/training effort will come on-stream.

2. Staffing Reductions: USAID/Burkina's USDH staffing levels have been successively reduced from 20 in 1984 to 12 in 1985 to 10 in 1986 and 8 in 1987. Following a reduction by 1 in FY 86, FNDH positions remain stable at 13. By FY 88, 13 Mission-specific PSC contract personnel (PSN/TCN/US) will have been eliminated from the roster existing at the start of FY 87. This reduction will be slightly offset by the necessity to add 4 additional contract personnel to the Management Office in FY 88 to perform duties required by the Mission's assumption of functions previously provided by JAO/FAAS. Total reduction will therefore be 9 contract personnel.

3. Logistical Support Services: In response to long-standing Mission management concern (temporarily put on hold because of drought/disaster relief activities) regarding high logistical support costs, and in accordance with Agency directives, USAID/Burkina undertook in early FY 1987 a complete review of all JAO FAAS-provided logistical support services. The results of this review have prompted the Mission to present notification of intent to withdraw from several major JAO FAAS service functions and to provide these services directly. Such direct assumption of services is anticipated to lead to a FAAS cost reduction of some \$410,000 in FY 1988 and \$460,000 in FY 1989 (see Table VIII). We see this action as a major management improvement in both cost reduction and operating efficiency. It should be noted, however, that in order to accomplish this as planned in early FY 1988, the Mission will require AID/W support in terms of budgetary level approval to offset anticipated direct cost increases.

4. Internal Controls: As a result of the 1985 Vulnerability Assessment as well as a series of project and program audits, USAID/Burkina has taken significant efforts to improve both its internal controls and program and project monitoring. Specifically, payment verification and administrative approval of vouchers have been brought in line with Agency guidelines and policies, a computerized participant training tracking and monitoring

system is being installed, tighter monitoring of PL 480 Title II commodities has been instituted, additional audits are planned, and a reduced portfolio is expected to result in significant improvement in overall vulnerability.

5. Space Planning: At the beginning of the fiscal year, the USAID/Burkina physical plant consisted of one central building on the Embassy compound and four satellite units. While sometimes unwieldy vis-a-vis staff interaction, the system has proven itself both practical and cost-effective in being able to increase/decrease units in line with fluctuations in space requirements. With most activities from the recent drought ended, there is no need for a separate disaster unit (added in FY 85). The Mission has consequently turned the lease of that satellite building over to the Sahel Regional Financial Management Project thus reducing satellite units from four to three. The original intention had been to further reduce facility size by another satellite unit in FY 88. Such reduction has been postponed at this time as the Mission will be assuming major logistical support functions previously supplied by JAO FAAS. This is an overall cost-saving decision whose implementation necessarily will require an increase in management office space.

6. Staff Training: In addition to the ADP training described later in Section 7, USAID/Burkina is placing high priority on the professional upgrading of project management skills for both DH and PSN staff, particularly in implementation monitoring and procurement. The Mission has sent all but one PSN (set to attend in October 1987) to the Project Implementation Course and will continue sending eligible employees to other sessions such as Financial Management and Contracting for Non-Procurement Personnel courses. In addition, the Mission will initiate a series of in-house workshops using the expertise of current personnel supplemented by TDY staff such as the RLA and RCO. Topics will include preparation of project agreements, PILs and action memos, procurement waivers, and PIOs as well as other basic program/project documentation. As the Mission becomes more and more reliant upon its PSN staff, it will be scheduling members of this staff as Mission representatives at various AID sponsored conferences and workshops scheduled throughout each year.

7. PSN Position Upgrading: In the light of programmed USDH staff cuts, USAID/Burkina began a process several years ago to attract talented PSNs, provide them with in-house and Agency training opportunities, and place them in slots previously filled by U.S. direct hires. For example, the Program Office now has 1 USDH supported by 3 first-rate PSNDH's occupying the engineer, project development officer and training officer positions, all three of which were filled by USDH three years ago. Similar efforts are taking place in the general development, agriculture and financial management offices. Footnote: As a small mission which is highly dependent on PSN's for program/project implementation, USAID/Burkina was pleased to recently be included among the handful of Missions asked to comment on the draft of the new PSN position classification standards. These new standards will play an important role in defining the future utilization and retention of the Agency's PSNDH staff.

**8. Mission Automation:** USAID/Burkina's rapid entry into mission automation has already paid high dividends. Not only did it permit close to normal functioning during three years of heavy disaster relief operations when staffing levels went down from 21 to 8 USDH, but automation equipment and skills have also improved the efficiency and effectiveness of project monitoring and decision-making. Management objectives in this area are as follows:

- (a) **Training:** Currently all Mission secretaries have received basic and intermediate WP training (50% have advanced skills) and all USDH and FSN project officers have some basic WP and spreadsheet training. Over the next year we will emphasize development of advanced data-base and spreadsheet skills and will increase the use of project management software and project inventory data bases.
- (b) **System Expansion:** A 1984 needs analysis performed by M/SER/IRM/MPS recommended a target of a 2-to-1 user population/unit ratio. As a result of portfolio reduction and concomitant staff cuts, the Mission's FY 1987 ratio of 4.77 will fall to 3.85 at the beginning of FY 1988. The Mission has therefore programmed purchase of a small amount of additional hardware over the next two fiscal years with the intermediate goal of reaching a user/unit ratio near 3-to-1.
- (c) **System Redundancy/Integrity:** The 3.85 to 1 ratio above includes minimal system redundancy (1 back up unit for 10 WANG PCs, and 1 back up unit for 3 IBM PCs). Past problems regarding stable power supply will be solved by the end of FY 1987 with the installation of uninterrupted power source equipment for all Mission computers. A remaining problem is the need to adequately provide for "redundant" or backed-up data. In FY 87 the Mission installed back-up capability for the Office of Financial Management. However, Mission data in other offices remain vulnerable. The Mission will be reviewing various technical and cost-effective options for purchase to provide minimal data integrity for the remaining staff and two technical offices.
- (d) **Mission Software:** Over the past year USAID/Burkina has installed a computerized system for both project and O.E. accounting using a menu-driven system based on D-base III+ software. In addition, the Mission continues to use a basic portfolio management information system tied directly into the Mission's project monitoring/review process. Over the next year, however, because of limitations in the current program, USAID/Burkina will develop an expanded generalized Mission data base (while continuing to use the current portfolio management system) to serve as the central data source for further development of Mission and office-adapted software, specialized reports, project and overall portfolio management and information.

The Mission is on schedule for installation of ST/IT's participant training management system (PTMS version 3) which will be fully operational by the end of FY 1987 and will include all former AID and Embassy-funded participants going back to 1964.

C. Trust Funds:

USAID/Burkina has examined its project assistance portfolio in an attempt to identify potential sources of local currency generations which could be utilized for supplemental operating expense support under a trust fund arrangement. Currently, the only existing counterpart funds are those which have been generated through the sale of 1984 and 1985 emergency grain shipments and a small Title II, Section 206 program for the import of wheat and vegetable oil. The uses of these funds have already been specified in the appropriate Transfer Authorizations. Given Burkina's present grain surplus position, the GOB does not wish to import grains for use in development projects. The Title II, 206 program is in abeyance due to failure of one of the commercial agents to deposit monies generated by the program. There are therefore no appropriate vehicles within USAID/Burkina's small portfolio to attach a trust-funded generating component.

Moreover, Burkina's economy has yet to recover from the impact of the drought and change in political regimes. This situation is made worse by the normal recurrent cost crisis faced by most third-world countries. In response, the GOB has felt compelled to take some sharp economic measures which, while bridging temporary shortfalls, have sown the seeds for even more severe recurrent cost crises in the future. The current state of U.S.-Burkina political relations and the past drastic reduction in the AID program are other factors weighing against the trust-fund alternative. In light of these program, economic and political factors, USAID/Burkina considers it counterproductive at this time to initiate dialogue regarding the establishment of a trust fund mechanism.

TABLE VIII(b)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on U.S. PSC Costs  
( '000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

JOB TITLE/POSITION DESCRIPTION	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
Management Officer	\$29.5 (10/86- 9/87)	\$25.5 (10/87- 9/88)	\$27.3 (10/88- 9/89)
Disaster Coordination Assistant	\$3.0 (2/87- 3/87)	\$0.0	\$0.0
Secretary - CFM	\$8.0 (10/86- 3/87)	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL	\$40.5	\$25.5	\$27.3

TABLE VIII(c)  
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
All Other Code 25 Detail  
('000)

DESCRIPTION	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
AID/W Wang Maintenance Contract	\$10.0	\$10.5	\$11.0
All Other Contracts (less than \$10,000 each)	\$20.8	\$33.5	\$36.1
TOTAL CODE 25	\$30.8	\$44.0	\$47.1

The All Other Contracts category is comprised of contracts less than \$10,000 each issued to local vendors for photocopy maintenance, generator maintenance, and miscellaneous repair and maintenance. The anticipated increases in FY 1988 and FY 1989 are attributed to expected cost increases within this category upon assumption of direct support by USAID/Burkina upon withdrawal from certain aspects of the JAO/PAAS operation in early FY 1988.

TABLE VIII(d)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Manpower Contract Detail  
( '000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

DESCRIPTION	FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
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USAID/Burkina does not maintain manpower contracts for services. Security guard services (office and residential) are currently under direct personal service contracts and reflected as security guard services under Codes 407 and 510.

Organization: USAID/Burkina

TABLE VIII(e)

OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION  
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
(\$ 000)

ITEM AND EXPLANATION	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
1. CAPITAL INVESTMENT:	12.65	22.00	23.00
A. Purchase of Hardware	10.50	19.00	20.00
- WANG PC X C3	-	2.90	-
- WANG APC	-	-	4.50
- IBM XT (20MB)	-	1.50	1.50
- WANG streaming cartridge tape	-	3.30	1.90
- Iomega Bernoulli box	5.10	-	-
- Plus Hardcard	1.40	0.70	0.70
- Epson matrix printer FX100 for IBM	-	-	1.00
- NEC dot matrix printer 3500 series	1.50	-	1.40
- Quadram Quadlaser printer for IBM PC	-	4.30	4.00
- WANG OIS 192/40 CPS matrix printer	-	5.30	5.00
- Amdek 722 monitor for IBM PC	-	0.50	-
- Maxum PC-5151 keyboard for IBM PC	-	0.20	-
- Spare parts for IBM PC	2.50	-	-
- Hercules graphics card	-	0.30	-
B. Purchase of Software	2.15	3.00	3.00
- Ashton-Tate: DBase III 2100	-	-	0.85
- Ashton-Tate: DBase III+	0.83	-	-
- Lotus Development Corp. Lotus 1-2-3	0.75	-	-
- Breakthrough Software: Timeline	0.24	0.52	-
- WANG Random House Thesaurus	-	0.20	-
- Fox & Geller: Quick Code Plus	0.16	0.28	0.28
- Fox & Geller: Quick Report	0.17	0.17	-
- Fox & Geller: dGraph	-	0.26	-
- Funk Software: Sideways	-	0.16	-
- Javelin: Javelin	-	0.14	0.28
- Microsoft: Word	-	0.69	0.56
- Nantuket: Clipper	-	0.40	0.55
- Fith Generation System: Fastback	-	0.18	0.48
C. Site Facility	-	-	-
2. PERSONNEL:	-	-	-
A. Compensation, Benefits and Travel	-	-	-
B. Workyears	-	-	-

Organization: USAID/Burkina

TABLE VIII(e)

OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION  
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS  
(\$ 000)

ITEM AND EXPLANATION	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
3. EQUIP. RENTAL, SPACE & OTHER OPERATING COSTS:	8.00	8.50	9.00
A. Lease of Equipment	-	-	-
B. Space	-	-	-
C. Supplies and Other Material	8.00	8.50	9.00
D. Non-Commercial Training	-	-	-
4. COMMERCIAL SERVICES	10.10	11.20	12.20
A. Computer Time	-	-	-
B. Leased Telecommunication Services	-	-	-
C. Operations and Maintenance	-	-	-
(1) Operations	-	-	-
(2) Maintenance	-	-	-
Other than WANG equipment	0.10	0.20	0.20
WANG equipment (Local maintenance)	-	-	-
WANG equipment (A.I.D./W maintenance)	10.00	11.00	12.00
D. Systems Analysis and Programming	-	-	-
E. System Design and Engineering	N/A	N/A	N/A
F. Studies and Other	-	-	-
5. TOTAL DOLLARS	30.75	41.70	44.20
TOTAL WORKYEARS (From item 2A)	-	-	-
6. MISSION ALLOWANCE LEVELS:			
A. Existing systems	30.75	-	-
B. New or expanded systems	-	41.70	44.20

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY NARRATIVE  
COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

**A. AUTOMATION EQUIPMENT USES:**

OPERATIONAL AREAS	CURRENT FY	PLANNED
<b>1. Project Development</b>	- PP/PPSS (WANG) - Pro Aqs/LSGAs incl. dual column print - Budget Spreadsheets - Procurement schedules	- Use of Timeline for input planning - Econ/Stat. Analysis
<b>2. Project Implementation</b>	- Correspondence - Cables (WANG & IBM) - Project Budgeting - PILs (English/French) - Procurement Waivers - Participant Data Base - Counterpart Contrib. - SMDP III Programming	- Quarterly Reports - Cond. Prec. Tracking - Automated Document Preparation - Project Tracking - PIO/T/C/P Glossaries - Participant Tracking - Evaluation Follow-up
<b>3. Program Management</b>	- ABS/CP Documents - Portfolio Mgmt. - PL 480 LC Programming - PM&R - Auto Doc Glossaries - OYB Obligations	- Burkina Social and Economic Data Base - Donor Assistance - Computer Mapping
<b>4. Financial Management</b>	- Project/OE Accounting - FSN/TCN Payroll - Word Processing - ABS OE Expenditures - Funds Status Report - Voucher Processing - Project Expenditures - DATEL - Monthly Disbursements - COLA processing	- Reporting Cables - OE Operations - Advance of Funds - Audit Follow-up - Automated Document Preparation - Cables (WANG)
<b>5. Mission Management</b>	- Standard Contracts - Staff Training - Gen'l Word Processing - EERs (WANG/IBM) - Mission Op. Manual - Leave Scheduling (Timeline)	- Auto Contracts - Vendor Data Base - Maintenance and Supply Work Orders - Property Mgmt.

## **B. INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS**

### **1. Mission Priorities**

**Current Year:** This year USAID/Burkina installed, updated and refined its own internally-developed computerized O.E. and project accounting system using D-base III+ software. The Mission also designed and partially implemented a second generation portfolio management system. Because of limitations with regard to the adaptability of the program, USAID/Burkina now intends to develop a new generalized Mission data base which will serve as the central information source for further development of overall Mission and office-adapted software, specialized reports, project and portfolio management and information.

**Long-Range Plan:** Our long-range priorities are to (a) improve portfolio management as well as coordination with other donors on the program level and (b) improve individual project management and monitoring. The first will involve database design and input of program/project records and data. The second priority will make use of new project management and data base management software to increase the information handling capacity of project officers.

### **2. System Management/Operations**

**Current Year:** Development and oversight of AID/Burkina's IRM plan continues to be the responsibility of the IRM Coordinator in consultation with all office chiefs and the Mission Director. Day-to-day operations are handled by two positions:

**Information Resources Management Coordinator:** Currently filled by the USDH/Program Officer, the IRM Coordinator is charged with proposing automation policies plans and operational guidelines to Mission management as well as coordinating hardware/software procurement, training and allocation of ADP/WP resources.

**Technical Support Specialist:** Currently filled by the Mission Engineer (FSN), the Technical Support Specialist is charged with the daily operation of all hardware and CPU's as well as supplies procurement and preventive maintenance. The incumbent has received specialized technical training from REDSO/WCA and in AID/W. He is also the Mission's technical liaison with M/SER/IRM and provides technical support/assistance to ADP/WP operators.

**Long-Range Plan:** The Mission's long-range priorities are geared toward further devolution and institutionalization of tasks currently assigned to the two positions described above where appropriate. While the IRM Coordinator and Technical Support Specialist are permanent positions, many tasks such as routine maintenance and supplies planning can be passed on to individual offices with proper training and oversight. In addition, depending on future Mission size and structure as well as the work requirements of the Mission Engineer, there could be a need to either hire an individual or a local firm to provide technical support services.

### 3. Training/User Support

**Current Year:** All Mission secretaries have received basic and intermediate training in word processing with the majority also having Lotus spreadsheet skills. All DH and PSN project officers have received training in basic wordprocessing and spreadsheet skills. While USAID/Burkina sends personnel to AID/W and REDSO/WCA for WP/computer training when appropriate, internal Mission and TDY training coupled with on-the-job experience provides excellent individual skill development. USAID/Burkina will therefore continue to encourage as much within-Mission training and user support as is practical.

**Long-Range Plan:** USAID/Burkina's long-range training plans are focused on the development of full operational familiarity with advanced WP, spreadsheet, data base management and project management skills by all professional and secretarial personnel within three years. In fact, these skills will ultimately be included as part of job descriptions and made partial criteria, in the case of PSN's, for tenure and promotion.

USAID/Burkina will continue to develop networks with other missions, bureaus and regional offices and U.S. universities with regard to project development and project management skills including exchange of documents, software and glossaries and, in some cases, personnel for instructional TDY's. For example, the Mission has already exchanged information and software with USAID's in Panama, India, Mali, Ecuador, Ivory Coast and Haiti as well as the LA bureau and SER/IRM/MPS.

### 4. Linking ADF/WP Resources to DA Strategy

**Current Year:** The major formal linkage at present is between improved project monitoring and management decisions. Automated monthly financial reports and quarterly project implementation reports have begun to help office chiefs and Mission management to surface potential problems before they become crises.

USAID/Burkina has begun to integrate activities into a larger DA strategy with regard to the programming of PL 480 local currency regenerations and Sahel Human Resource Development Project II/III funds. In addition, the Mission has worked with the local World Bank and UNDP offices on a donor country data base (coordinated by the Bank) to avoid project proliferation and improve donor coordination.

**Long-range Plans:** By setting up a management information system which will be able to network various internal and external data bases, the Mission expect to tie both on-going and planned interventions into our assistance strategy. In the area of financial management/monitoring, the Mission intends to develop software for auditing expenditures and tracking commodities.

USAID/Burkina intends to begin making extensive use of computer mapping, with much of the data coming from the 1985 AID-supported GOB census. This will permit the Mission to (1) continue a development dialogue with the government in the vein of the RAPID presentation vis-a-vis the impact of proposed interventions and (2) to better plan and monitor our own program and project portfolio.

## 5. System Performance and Evaluation

**Current Year:** The Mission has been quite satisfied with its hardware and software choices. System performance feedback is provided informally by Mission staff and formally by the IRM steering committee. By having a dispersed and highly redundant system coupled with active borrowing of parts, PC down time has been kept to a minimum, albeit printers - any system's weakest link - have been more problematic. USAID/Burkina will further improve system performance by tying into the Embassy's WANG OIS system by the end of FY 87, thereby adding additional functions such as dual-column print to its range of wordprocessing capabilities.

Operational results in all areas have been quite positive, particularly with regard to the preparation of quarterly financial and project implementation reports, long reporting cables, project development documents (PIDs, PPs and PPSs) and in various programming activities where preparation and response time have been cut dramatically.

Now that USAID/Burkina has an adequate ADP/WP system in place and has solved power supply/conditioning problems, there is one remaining concern which has only been partially rectified. As the Mission becomes more dependent on our own data, there is a need to protect and backup data and document files. Thus, purchase of a range of back up systems is planned.

**Long-range Plans:** The Mission will concentrate on system upgrading rather than expansion and improving the operating efficiency and productivity of existing IRM resources. The eventual development of a local area network will be looked into. Emphasis will continue on tailoring existing software to meet the program and project management needs. A first priority will be development of a project commodities data base to commence at the beginning of projects rather than waiting for audit recommendations after the fact.

### C. MISSION ACQUISITION PLAN

USAID/Burkina's acquisition plan is standard except in the area of redundant equipment. Experience has shown that Africa is a particularly harsh environment: the Mission's first two UPS's had to be deadlined after 4 months; 1 of 4 IBM's works only intermittently; 2 of the first 7 WANG PC's were down within 1 week of arrival; and 1-to-2 WANG printers are out of service continuously. The nearest service site is Abidjan, Ivory Coast and turnaround time by pouch is from four to six weeks. Thus, figures for redundant equipment, while relatively high, are based on experience and perceived reliability of hardware units.

Organization: USAID/Burkina

TABLE VIII(f)  
Report on Motor Vehicle Operations  
(\$ 000)

ITEM AND EXPLANATION	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
<b>A. NUMBER OF VEHICLES:</b>			
1. Purchased Vehicles:			
(a) Number of vehicles on-hand at start of year	13	11	11
(b) Plus Number of vehicles to be purchased during the year	0	2	2
(c) Less Number of vehicles to be disposed of during the year	2	2	3
(d) Number of vehicles on-hand at end of year	11	11	10
2. Leased Vehicles:			
Average number of leased vehicles in use during year	0	0	0
<b>B. ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS:</b>			
1. Vehicle Purchases	0.0	35.0	35.0
2. Special Modifications	-	-	-
3. Transportation of Purchased Vehicles	0.0	15.0	15.0
4. Vehicle Leases	-	-	-
5. Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	-	-	-
6. Salaries/Benefits of Drivers/Dispatchers	-	-	-
7. Supplies/Materials/Gas/Oil	-	-	-
8. Rental of Warehouse/Garage Space	-	-	-
9. Other Miscellaneous Costs	-	-	-
10. Total Obligations	0.0	50.0	50.0
<b>C. ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
1. Vehicle Purchases	0.0	0.0	35.0
2. Special Modifications	-	-	-
3. Transportation of Purchased Vehicles	0.0	0.0	15.0
4. Vehicle Leases	-	-	-
5. Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	-	-	-
6. Salaries/benefits of drivers/dispatchers	-	-	-
7. Supplies/Materials/Gas/Oil	-	-	-
8. Rental of Warehouse/Garage Space	-	-	-
9. Other Miscellaneous Costs	-	-	-
10. Total Disbursements	0.0	0.0	50.0
<b>D. Vehicles included in (A) above owned by A.I.D. but operated/maintained by JAO/Embassy motor pool:</b>			
(1) On-hand at start of year	13	11	11
(2) To be purchased during the year	0	2	2
(3) To be disposed of during the year	2	2	3

TABLE VIII(g)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on U.S. Direct Hire Staffing

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

Posno./686 SACode*	POSITION TITLE	PROJECT MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
1006	Mission Director	None	1.0	1.0	1.0
1017	Executive Assistant	None	1.0	1.0	1.0
3006	Controller	SahelRegFinMgmt II (625-0974)	0.9	1.0	1.0
3016	Finl Mgt Off B/A	None	0.9	-	-
5006(g)(i) (j)	Sup Program Officer	PM&R (625-0929) SHRDP III (625-0977)	1.0	1.0	1.0
9002(a)(c)	Sup Gen Devl Officer	CILSS (625-0911/0975) Remote Sensing (698-0420)	1.0	1.0	1.0
7011(k)	Special Projects Off	SAPGRAD II (698-0452) PL 480 Title II (CRS & 206)	1.0	1.0	1.0
7032	Hlth/Pop Dvl Off	StrngHlthPln(686-0251) Fam. Planning (686-0260)	1.0	1.0	1.0
8021(f)	Agri. Devl. Officer	AgHumanResDev (686-0221) AgRes&TrngSupport (686-0270)	1.1	1.0	1.0
9011	Agri. Devl. Officer	IntPestMgmt (625-0925)	0.5	-	-
Total Positions			8	8	8
Total USDH Workyears			9.4	8.0	8.0

\* SACode - Special Activity Codes

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Disaster Relief Officer        | (g) Private Enterprise Officer   |
| (b) EEO Officer                    | (h) Security Officer             |
| (c) Emergency Preparedness Officer | (i) Women-in-Development Officer |
| (d) Energy Officer                 | (j) Peace Corps Liaison          |
| (e) Environmental Officer          | (k) Food For Peace Officer       |
| (f) PVO Officer                    |                                  |

Notes: (b) EEO Officer: Embassy Pol/Econ Officer  
(d) Energy Officer: USAID FSNDH Engineer  
(h) Security Officer: JAO Director

TABLE VIII(h)  
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on IDI Staffing

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

BS CODE	TITLE	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Positions	0	0	0
	Total IDI Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0

No IDI staff on-board or contemplated  
for the planning period.

TABLE VIII(i)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on Foreign Service & Third Country National  
Direct Hire Staffing

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

FSN/TCN	DESCRIPTIVE JOB TITLE	FUND SOURCE	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
FSN	Agricultural Economist	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Secretary/Agriculture	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
TCN	Asst. B&A Officer	O.E.	1.0	-	-
FSN	Financial Analyst	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Project Accountant	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Accountant	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Accountant - O.E.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Accountant Asst. - Voucher	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Program Specialist/PDO	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Engineer/IRM Specialist	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Training Officer	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Program Specialist/Gen. Dev.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSN	Secretary/General Development	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
FSN	Asst. Management Officer	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
FSN	Program Specialist/Pop-Hlth	O.E.	1.0	-	-
	Total Positions	O.E.	13	13	13
	Total Workyears	O.E.	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Total Positions FY 87 Only	LSC	0	0	0
	Total Workyears FY 87 Only	LSC	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE VIII(j)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on Part-Time  
Direct Hire Staffing

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

US/ FSN/TCN	DESCRIPTIVE JOB TITLE		FY 1986	FY 1987	FY 1988
-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Positions	OE	0	0	0
	Total Workyears	OE	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Positions	PR	0	0	0
	Total Workyears	PR	0.0	0.0	0.0

No part-time personnel on-board or contemplated for the planning period.

ANNEX I  
TABLE VIII(k)  
FY 1988 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
Information on U.S., Foreign & Third Country National  
Contract Staffing

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTIVE JOB TITLE	FUND SOURCE	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
FSNPSC	Receptionist	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Translator	O.E.	1.0	1.0	-
FSNPSC	Translator	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Sup. C&R Clerk	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	C&R Clerk	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	C&R Clerk	O.E.	0.3	-	-
USPSC	Management Officer	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Management Assistant	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Management Assistant	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Management Assistant	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Management Assistant	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Secretary - Hum. Res. Dev.	O.E.	0.3	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Mgmt. Office	O.E.	0.7	1.0	1.0
TCNPSC	Asst. B&A Officer	O.E.	-	1.0	1.0
USPSC	Secretary - Off. Fin. Mgmt.	O.E.	0.6	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Off. Fin. Mgmt.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Payroll Clerk	O.E.	0.3	-	-
FSNPSC	Voucher Examiner	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Program Specialist/Agriculture	O.E.	0.6	-	-
FSNPSC	Program Specialist/Agriculture	O.E.	0.7	-	-
TCNPSC	Secretary - Off. Gen. Dev.	O.E.	0.3	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Off. Gen. Dev.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Secretary - Hum. Res. Dev.	O.E.	0.3	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Health	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Secretary - Hum. Res. Dev.	O.E.	0.3	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Health	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Program Specialist/Health	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Program Specialist/FFP	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
USPSC	DA Admin. Assistant	O.E.	0.2	-	-
FSNPSC	Secretary - Program Off.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Secretary - Program Off.	O.E.	1.0	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Project Accountant	PROG	1.0	1.0	1.0
USPSC	Program Specialist/Health	PROG	0.6	1.0	1.0
FSNPSC	Program Specialist/Agriculture	PROG	0.5	-	-
FSNPSC	Program Specialist - IPM	PROG	0.6	-	-
USPSC	Disaster Assistance Spec.	PROG	1.0	-	-
			=====	=====	=====
	Total Positions	O.E.	27	21	20
	Total Workyears	O.E.	20.6	21.0	20.0
	Total Positions	PROG	5	2	2
	Total Workyears	PROG	3.7	2.0	2.0

FY 89 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE

Over the past several years Mission management and CRS/Burkina have discussed the need to reorient PL 480 Title II resources with the aim of moving to a more development-oriented stance. Specific action nevertheless had to be put on hold during recent famine relief efforts. It is worth noting that a GAO review of 1984-85 emergency food distribution programs termed the USAID/Burkina relief effort (which included a large role for CRS/Burkina) as the most successful in Africa, with 98% of the donated food reaching its intended target group. In 1986, PL 480 program reorientation became USAID and CRS's number one joint-agenda item resulting in an in-depth tripartite evaluation with CRS and the host government to review the CRS/Burkina PL 480 Title II program and make recommendations for future program directions.

The key findings of the evaluation were (1) the need to plan for a phased shift in the overall orientation of the CRS/Burkina program toward longer-term development and (2) the need, both during the reorientation and in the long-term, to better target PL 480 resources on the poorer elements and regions of the country. The evaluation was followed by an intensive negotiation and policy reformulation period between the local CRS office, its New York headquarters and the Government of Burkina.

The results of these negotiations closely parallel evaluation recommendations but call for a more gradual reorientation period. School feeding and food-for-work will continue, the former gradually retargeted from food surplus to deficit regions and the latter to increase. The maternal and child health (MCH) program will be closed out after FY 1988, the positive evaluation notwithstanding. Burkina's Ministry of Health has had longstanding doubts about the efficacy of the MCH program itself and was particularly concerned about the apparent negative linking of health care with food aid. This point of view is a valid one and understandable in light of the GOB's recent ambitious expansion of health services to the rural areas. For a government which prides itself on making do with its own internal resources, a program perceived as "bribing" women (with food rations) to come for what is a national goal is anathema. Accepting the GOB's wishes, CRS will close out its MCH program after FY 1988.

Looking down the road, CRS/Burkina will endeavor to move away from the food logistics business and into field development activities. Preliminary discussions are underway with the GOB regarding the eventual transfer of the school feeding program logistical management to Burkina's Ministry of Education. CRS/Burkina will continue its modest programs in general relief, hospital feeding and malnourished child centers. In the longer term, major assistance will be provided through expanded food-for-work activities focused on those provinces suffering frequent production deficits. While sound conceptually and a program area with which CRS/Burkina has some on-the-ground experience, food-for-work becomes more problematical and management intensive when it comes to actual field design and implementation. USAID/Burkina will work with CRS using program management and research funds to explore mechanisms and avenues for carrying out cost-effective and high-impact food-for-work activities.

As an adjunct to programmed food distribution and development activities over the planning period, CRS/Burkina has requested approval for a yearly monetization program to cover direct in-country administration and food transportation/handling costs related to the regular program.

TABLE XIII  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 PL 480 TITLE II  
 (' 000)

I. Country: Burkina Faso Sponsors Name: Catholic Relief Services

<u>RECIPIENTS BY CATEGORY</u>	<u>NAME OF COMMODITY</u>	<u>KGS.</u>	<u>DOLLARS *</u>
A. School Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>285.0</u>
<u>285.0</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>9,120.0</u>	<u>1,678.1</u>
<u>285.0</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>1,140.0</u>	<u>774.1</u>
<u>285.0</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>2,280.0</u>	<u>250.8</u>
Subtotals: 285.0		<u>12,540.0</u>	<u>2,703.0</u>
B. Food For Work . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>24.5</u>
<u>24.5</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>2,102.0</u>	<u>386.8</u>
<u>24.5</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>194.0</u>	<u>131.7</u>
<u>24.5</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>194.0</u>	<u>21.3</u>
Subtotals: 24.5		<u>2,490.0</u>	<u>539.8</u>
C. Food For Work (CFJA) . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>30.0</u>
<u>30.0</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>604.8</u>	<u>111.3</u>
<u>30.0</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>75.6</u>	<u>51.3</u>
Subtotals: 30.0		<u>680.4</u>	<u>162.6</u>
D. Humanitarian Assistance . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>11.5</u>
<u>11.5</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>828.0</u>	<u>152.4</u>
<u>11.5</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>138.0</u>	<u>93.7</u>
<u>11.5</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>138.0</u>	<u>15.1</u>
Subtotals: 11.5		<u>1,104.0</u>	<u>161.2</u>
E. Hospitals . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>5.0</u>
<u>5.0</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>360.0</u>	<u>66.2</u>
<u>5.0</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>20.4</u>
<u>5.0</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Subtotals: 5.0		<u>450.0</u>	<u>93.2</u>
F. Malnourished Child Centers (CRENS) . . . Total Recipients			<u>1.0</u>
<u>1.0</u>	<u>S.F. Cornmeal</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>13.2</u>
<u>1.0</u>	<u>Veg. Oil **</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>8.2</u>
<u>1.0</u>	<u>NFDM</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Subtotals: 1.0		<u>96.0</u>	<u>22.7</u>
G. Monetization . . . . . Total Recipients			<u>0</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>2,500.0</u>	<u>295.0</u>

II. Sponsor's Name: CRS - USCC

TOTAL RECIPIENTS: 357,000 TOTALS: 19,860.4 \$3,977,549

\* Cost calculated at USDA prices per STATE 103007 (April 7, 1987)

\*\* Cartons

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE I  
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTION

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

Project Number	Project Name	Shadow Functional Account	Fiscal Year Budget Allocation
			FY 1988
686-0270	Ag. Research & Training Support	SDP	1,000,000
			FY 1989
686-0270	Ag. Research & Training Support	SDP	1,000,000
686-0272	Family Planning Support II *	SDP	-

\* Shelf-item project

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE II  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 PIPELINE ANALYSIS AND MODIFICATIONS TO LOP AND PACD  
 (\$ 000)

Project Name	Total Cost Obligated		FY 1986		FY 1987		FY 1988		FY 1989		Current Propos.	
	Auth.	Plan.	Through FY 1986	Pipe- line	Oblig.	Expend.	Oblig.	Expend.	Oblig.	Expend.	PACD	PACD
0221 Ag. Human Resources Dev.	9,457	9,457	8,757	2,857	700	1,623	-	1,327	-	275	3/88	12/92
0226 Trng Women in the Sahel	1,700	1,170	1,170	392	-	392	-	-	-	-	9/87	-
0228 Rural Water Supply	13,480	13,480	13,480	193	-	193	-	-	-	-	7/87	-
0243 Grain Marketing Dev.	2,611	2,611	2,611	373	-	373	-	-	-	-	6/87	-
0245 Foundation Seed Product.	1,600	1,600	1,600	406	-	406	-	-	-	-	5/87	-
0249 Small Econ. Activity Dev.	2,530	2,530	2,530	230	-	230	-	-	-	-	6/87	-
0251 Strngth. Health Planning	5,750	5,750	5,750	3,903	-	1,250	-	1,000	-	1,000	9/90	-
0259 Small Project Assistance	160	160	160	68	-	52	-	-	-	-	7/87	-
0260 Family Planning Support	1,922	1,922	1,041	1,041	881 *	420	-	780	-	405	6/89	6/90
0271 Rural Water Dev. (PVO)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	500	-	300	-	200	8/89	-
-0934 SW Reg. Reforest. (PVO)	1,000	1,000	1,000	918	-	350	-	350	-	218	9/89	-
-0270 Ag. Res. & Trng. Support	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,000	500	9/92	-
-0272 Fam. Plan. Support II**	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

includes \$581,000 in rebudgeted funds.  
 half-item project.

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE III  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 PVO ACTIVITIES  
 (\$ 000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

Project Number	Project Name	PVO Name (US/Non-US)	Shadow Functional Account	Span of PVO LOP (yr-yr)	PVO LOP for Total Project and % of Total	FY 87 Oblig.	FY 88 Oblig.	FY 89 Oblig.
686-0249	Small Econ. Activity Dev.	(B) PFP	SDA	81 87	2,530 100%	-	-	-
686-0266	Wells Rehabilitation	(B) AFRICARE	Disaster	86 87	350 100%	-	-	-
686-0267	Save the Children Grant	(B) SCP/FDC	Disaster	86 87	60 100%	-	-	-
686-0271	Rural Water Development	(B) AFRICARE	SDA	86 89	1,000 100%	-	-	-
686-0934	Southwest Reg. Reforest.	(B) AFRICARE	SDA	85 89	1,000 100%	-	-	-
932-0632	Natural Family Planning	(C) IFFLP	Population	85 88	31 100%	-	-	-
932-0955	High-Risk Clinic	(C) PPIA	Population	85 88	162 100%	27	82	-
932-0838	IPPF Affiliate Support	(C) IPPF	Population	84 89	981 100%	199	212	212
PL-480	Food for Peace	(C) CRS	Food Assist.	87 89	15,192 100%	4,466	5,138	5,588

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE IV  
 FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
 PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITIES  
 (\$ 000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

Project Number	Project Name	Implementing Organization (US/Non-US)	Shadow Funct. Account (yr - yr)	Priv. Sector LOP Span	Priv. Sector Total Project and % of Total	FY 87 Oblig.	FY 88 Oblig.	FY 89 Oblig.
686-0249	Small Econ. Activity Dev. (B)	PfP	SDP	81 87	2,530 100%	-	-	-
625-0970	Sahel Policy Analysis (R)	Burkina Chamber of Commerce	SDP	85 88	277 100%	67	150	-

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE V  
REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES  
(\$ 000)

COUNTRY: BURKINA (686)

	Implementing Organization (US/Non-US)	Shadow Funct. Account	LOP (yr-yr)	LOP (\$000)	FY 87 Oblig.	FY 88 Oblig.	FY 89 Oblig.
<b>I. Directly Related to Mission Portfolio:</b>							
625-0960	Sahel Human Res. Dev. II	MOHESR/GOB	84-88	1,155	-	-	-
625-0969	Sahel Population Initiatives	MOP/GOB	87-89	200	200	-	-
625-0977	Sahel Human Res. Dev. III	MOHESR/GOB	86-93	1,524	321	298	396
698-0452	SAPGRAD II	OAU/STRC	86-91	9,800	5,200	1,247	-
698-0513	African Child Survival*	MOH/GOB	87-89	500	500	-	-
932-0632	Natural Family Planning	IFFLP	85-88	31	-	-	-
932-0955	High-Risk Clinic	FPIA	85-88	162	27	82	-
936-3004	Family Planning Communicat.	JHU/PCS	85-87	64	-	-	-
939-3030	Operations Research	Columbia Univ.	85-87	30	-	-	-
932-0838	IPPF Affiliate Support	IPPF	84-89	981	199	212	212
<b>II. Indirectly Related to Mission Portfolio</b>							
625-0911	Sahel Reg. Aid Plg. & Coord.	CILSS	78-87	5,332	150	-	-
625-0928	Integrated Pest Management	CILSS	78-87	26,533	-	-	-
625-0975	Sahel Reg. Institutions II	CILSS/INSAH	87-91	5,000	350	500	500
698-0420	Regional Remote Sensing	CRTO	78-88	3,625	250	-	-
698-0421	CCCD	CDC	84-89	527	-	-	-
<b>III. Not Related to Mission Portfolio:</b>							
None							

\* The activity is a nutrition rehabilitation effort through the Ministry of Health

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

AFRICA BUREAU - SUPPLEMENTARY NARRATIVES

I. PVO Activities

USAID/Burkina has a long history of supporting and collaborating with U.S. PVO's in Burkina. Traditional partners have been Africare, Save the Children, Partnership for Productivity and Catholic Relief Services. Despite strong interest on both sides for maintaining this positive relationship, the future is not propitious. As can be seen in Africa Bureau Table III, reduced OYB levels will preclude further bilateral support directly to PVO's during the FY 1987 - FY 1989 period. Thus, future Mission PVO support will be dependent upon centrally or regionally funded availabilities. In view of the worldwide competition for these funds, however, only relatively small activities can be supported and total funding will not approach previous bilateral PVO funding levels of the recent past.

As family planning is one of the Mission's two priority intervention areas, USAID/Burkina's small bilateral project (which has potential for local PVO participation) will, to the extent possible, be complemented by PVO population programs using central/regional funds (see Table III).

The Mission's major remaining PVO partner, once the two current AFRICARE activities finish in FY 1989, will be Catholic Relief Services. CRS is reorienting its program as a result of an AID-financed evaluation (see PL 480 Title II Narrative). The program will be smaller (MCH is being phased out) and will be focused on development, particularly in innovative Food for Work activities.

II. Natural Resource Management Activities:

Summary funding information is as follows:

=====						
Project	Project	LOP	(\$ 000)			
Number	Title	Funding	FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989	
=====						
686-0221	Ag Human Resources Dev.	9,457	700	-	-	
686-0934	SW Reg. Reforestation	1,000	-	-	-	
686-0271	Rural Water Development	1,000	-	-	-	
686-0270	Ag Research & Trg Support	3,500	-	1,000	1,000	
698-0420	WA Reg. Remote Sensing	250	-	-	-	
698-0452	SAFGRAD II	10,000	5,200	1,247	-	
625-0911	Sahel Reg Institutions II	5,000	350	500	500	
625-0977.86	Sahel Hum Res. Dev. III*	1,524	321	298	396	

\* Burkina allotment only

**A. Bilateral**

**1. Agricultural Human Resources Development (686-0221):**

While more directly oriented toward the Africa Bureau priorities of agricultural research and strengthening African faculties of agriculture, this \$9.5 million project has natural resource management impact. First, the graduates of the University's Rural Development Institute (IDR) become the teachers at Ministry of Agriculture training centers which were constructed with AID funds and which produce the extension workers who put governmental environmental and resource protection policies into practice. These extension training centers, initially part of the AID-financed project, play a critical role in the GOB's ambitious plans to reverse rural degradation (e.g., unrestricted grazing of animals, brush fires, and unlicensed sale of firewood are all prohibited by recent policy directives). The IDR also has a forestry department which trains students in natural resource management techniques and whose graduates take positions in various aspects of forestry development and natural resource protection.

**2. SW Regional Reforestation (686-0934):**

The U.S. FVO Africare is implementing this \$1.0 million grant whose purpose is to halt and reverse environmental degradation, stabilize the rural environment and increase soil fertility in two southwestern Burkina provinces. Africare is collaborating with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and is also helping to upgrade ministry staff and infrastructure. Key elements of the effort are villager training and sensitization, development of mini-nurseries, and tree planting.

**3. Rural Water Development (686-0271):**

A second \$1.0 million effort implemented by Africare is directly focused on increasing water availability for agricultural production purposes at selected rural sites. Also included in the project plan are improved vegetable gardening and cattle raising techniques, land management, and resource protection training in soil erosion and forestry.

**4. Agricultural Research and Training Support (686-0270):**

This new \$3.5 million project planned for FY 1988 will strengthen Burkina's national agricultural research institute, INERA. Included, in what is part of a \$19.0 million multi-donor effort headed by the World Bank, will be farming systems research component packages for use by small/medium farmers.

**B. Regional**

**1. West Africa Regional Remote Sensing (698-0426):**

While an institutional development project in the main, the development of the operational remote sensing center (CRTO) in Ouagadougou with processing, analytical and training capabilities has had direct impact

on improving the quality of natural resource management decisions. First, CRTO graduates return home better able to analyze, plan and implement natural resource interventions. Second, the center has built up and expanded its data base and available information sources to provide West African countries with information/analytical capabilities on environmental protection. The project will terminate in December 1987 with further AID direct and indirect financial participation currently under investigation.

**2. Semi-Arid Food Grains Development (698-0452):**

The \$10.0 million Semi-Arid Food Grains Development project is the second phase of the initial \$22.2 million SAFGRAD effort which ended in September 1986. While agricultural research networking is the Phase II project focus, the improved cereal and grain varieties to be extended are developed taking into account environmental, economic, social and cultural factors.

**3. Sahel Regional Aid Planning and Coordination (625-0911):**

This \$5.3 million project is both an institutional development and a regional planning effort. CILSS (the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel) has become effective of late in identifying and coordinating regional responses to long-term development problems, especially in the area of protecting the Sahel's fragile ecosystem and the few remaining natural resources. CILSS's major efforts are currently focused on desertification, environmental protection and grain marketing/price policies. The planned FY 87 Phase II effort will continue action on these same themes.

**4. Sahel Human Resources Development (625-0977):**

This is the third phase of a regional training effort used to complement the Mission's bilateral and regional activities. Since the end of the Forestry Education and Development project in 1985, and in line with reduced budgetary and staffing levels, the Mission has had to limit its portfolio thus precluding a follow-on targeted specifically on natural resource management. USAID/Burkina has used the SHRD project series to fill this gap by funding some long-term, short-term and in-country training in forestry, environmental protection and related natural resource management topics.

**III. Biological Diversity:**

No activities included in the current Mission portfolio.

**IV. Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture:**

This Africa bureau priority is one of USAID/Burkina's two areas of program concentration, the other being health/population. The Agricultural Human Resources Development Project (686-0221) is focused on strengthening the faculty of the University of Ouagadougou's Rural

Development Institute with emphasis on developing/upgrading faculty and student teaching and research skills based on an adaption of the U.S. land-grant university model.

Agricultural research activities relate to the Semi-Arid Food Grains Development (SAPGRAD) project series, the second phase of which began in September of 1986, and the planned FY 1988 Agricultural Research and Training Support Project. The former will concentrate on research networking among African national agricultural research entities while the latter will strengthen Burkina's own national agricultural research institute, INERA. USAID/Burkina will continue to develop operational and training linkages between all three activities. For example, the University of Ouagadougou's research/training farm at Gampela is already a site for ongoing research by both SAPGRAD and INERA personnel.

Planned funding for these activities is as follows:

Project Number	Project Title	LOP Funding	(\$ 000)		
			FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989
686-0221	Ag Human Resources Dev.	9,457	700	-	-
686-0270	Ag Research & Trg Support	3,500	-	1,000	1,000
698-0452	SAPGRAD II	10,000	5,200	1,247	-

**V. Child Survival:**

The Mission's only child survival activity is a possible FY 1987, centrally funded, intervention in the area of nutrition rehabilitation. This \$500,000 activity would assist Burkina's Ministry of Health to reinforce nutrition rehabilitation, education and surveillance. Project support would be given to a selected number of nutrition rehabilitation centers to more effectively rehabilitate malnourished children and provide nutrition education to their mothers. Funding would be provided for commodity purchases (e.g., scales, growth charts), facility renovation, health education materials, short-term technical assistance and the retraining of clinical workers. An end result of this activity would be the reduction of case fatality rate for malnourished children released from intensive rehabilitation programs to follow-up clinical care.