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Africare

Visant l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie en Afrique rurale en développant les ressources hydrauliques, la production agricole et les services de santé.

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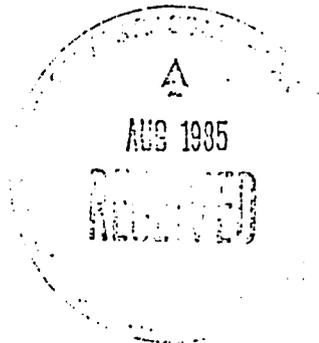
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FINAL PROGRAM REPORT

USAID GRANT N° 5071025-B

SUPPORT FOR AFRICARE'S FOOD-FOR-WORK

PROGRAM IN BURKINA FASO



Submitted by: Africare

Date: August 1985

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

The groundwork for the Africare Food-For-Work (FFW) Program was laid in October 1984. When it became clear that the cereal harvest would be extremely poor in many areas of northern Burkina, the Africare staff began discussions with various local and international agencies regarding the possibility of a FFW program that would focus primarily on the Segou region of Yatenga Province. The FFW program was designed with two principal objectives in mind: 1) to respond to the severe food deficit situation, and 2) to tie the response to work projects which would promote the economic and social development of the target areas, particularly in terms of increased water supply and food production.

During October, discussions were held with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), USAID, the Yatenga Regional Development Organization (ORD), the Association des Volontaires pour le Développement (AVD - a Burkinabè ONG), and others to assess the situation and plan Africare's response to the famine in Burkina. The implementation of Africare's FFW program began in late October in six (6) villages south of Kongoussi in Bam Province. The FFW projects in these 6 villages are administered in cooperation with the AVD, which had ongoing and programmed work projects in the area. The first food delivery to these villages took place on November 1, 1984.

During November, an additional 24 villages in Yatenga Province were targeted and sensitization sessions were held to identify work projects. Projects in these villages were started in early December (or in some cases were already ongoing) and food deliveries were begun in mid-December. Thus, by the end of December, there was a total of 30 villages in the program, with a total population of 52,000 and an estimated average of 3,350 workers per day.

Seeing the critical need for a larger-scale program, during December Africare began planning the acquisition of the means to allow the inclusion of additional villages. This process was encouraged by the staffs of other organizations, particularly USAID and CRS, who stated that they were prepared to give food and financial support. In early January, Africare presented a proposal to the Peace Corps which outlined a program to involve Yatenga-area PCVs in FFW. During the same period, discussions concerning a short-term USAID grant to Africare to support a first phase of the FFW program were concluded. On January 15, 1985 Africare/Burkina Faso signed with Ambassador Neher Grant Agreement N° 5071025-B for \$7,000 to cover "direct local costs of FFW projects" during the period November 1, 1984 to February 28, 1985.

In late January, Africare submitted to USAID a request for \$274,210 in support for a second, expanded phase of the FFW program. The second phase was to begin March 1, 1985 and end October 31, 1985; it targeted a total of 150 villages. With encouragement and urging from USAID, Africare thus began to expand the FFW program with the

goal of attaining the full 150 villages by the end of March. The decision to begin the expansion immediately was made primarily so as to: 1) meet the urgency of the food situation as quickly as possible; 2) to realize the maximum amount of work progress and to lessen the negative socio-economic impact of the famine by keeping people from fleeing the target area; and 3) to implement dry-season projects at least two months before the start of the rainy season so that substantial progress be made before the rains begin and the work focus shifts to planting activities.

Thus, by the end of January 140 villages had been identified for inclusion in the FFW program, with the identification of the other 10 awaiting the resolution of problems concerning Peace Corps involvement. An additional 30 villages in the Seguenega region had been fully included in the program by the end of January bringing the total number of working villages to 60; the total project-area population to 85,000; and the total estimated number of workers to 5,400 per day. The monthly food deliveries to these villages began in mid-January and stretched into the first week of February.

During February, the final month of the \$7,000 grant, the expansion of the FFW program was slowed. There were several reasons for this: 1) an uncertainty about the availability of sufficient quantities of food in the coming months due to delayed deliveries of major shipments from the U.S.; 2) a shortage of staff to arrange logistics and oversee the program; 3) a shift from a system of delivering food based on a percentage of the total population of

of CRS funds to reimburse the Yatenga ORD for food transport from Ouahigouya to the villages. Because of these constraints, February food deliveries did not start until the beginning of March.

Despite these constraints, however, a decision was made in mid-February to distribute attendance sheets to the remaining 53 villages in the Seguenega region which had been targeted for inclusion in the program. This decision was prompted by assurances from CRS that the FFW program would be given priority status in allocations of in-country food stocks and that we would get the required amounts of food. The decision was also influenced by two additional considerations: 1) The pressure from USAID to identify early in the process the names and locations of the full 150 villages meant that these villages had to be contacted directly. This put Africare in a difficult position since, once a village had been contacted, it was often assumed by the villagers that they would begin receiving food in return for work soon afterwards. Despite the fact that no work schedules were formally set up and no promises were made as to dates for food delivery, the expectations of many of these villagers were raised during the identification process in January. Work often began or, in the case of ongoing projects, participation increased in anticipation of the imminent receipt of food. Thus, Africare was honor-bound to meet perceived commitments to deliver food as soon as possible to these additional villages. 2) If Africare was to keep as closely as possible to the implementation schedule (desirable for reasons given in paragraph 5 above), it was necessary to program additional villages as quickly as possible.

In sum, at the end of February, there were 60 villages fully participating in the Food-For-Work program. The attendance sheet system indicated that an average of 7,100 workers per day were benefitting from the program in these 60 villages. February food deliveries to these villages were made during the first two weeks of March. In addition, by the end of March, attendance sheets had been collected and food deliveries made to another 2,970 workers in 32 villages.

In early May, Africare requested and was given permission by USAID to extend the PACD date for the Phase I funding from February 28 to April 30, 1985 because the \$ 274,000 request for Phase II had not yet been approved. Although very few of the \$ 7,000 in Phase I funds remained after February 28, they were stretched to cover essential costs during March and April. Work activities continued in the participating villages during April. Due, however, to the unavailability of food and lack of funding for transport and personnel, food deliveries were made only to the Watinoma Dam project site (just 5 kilometers from the ORD warehouse in Ouahigouya where food was stored) and program oversight was at a minimum during the month of April.

II. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Africare/Burkina has designed the system under which the FFW Program is being implemented. The system assigns clearly defined roles to the villagers, the Yatenga ORD, Africare, and other organizations such as USAID and CRS.

A. Village and Project Identification

The target villages have been identified with the input of the ORD sector chiefs, ORD extension agents, the Prefects, the AVD, and the Africare/Seguenega Integrated Rural Development Project staff. Once a village has been identified, the villagers themselves have been primarily responsible for choosing appropriate work projects; deciding on a feasible work schedule; and choosing a group of 3 to 5 villagers that is responsible for overseeing the work activities and the storage and distribution of food within the village. The village oversight committees generally include at least one representative each of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) and the "Groupement Villageois", and a customary leader. Work projects are primarily water and food-related; see Appendix I for details.

Villages in the Seguenega, Kalsaka and Ouahigouya regions have been aided in this process by the ORD extension agent who is assigned to that village. The ORD agent is the principal person in the field who is responsible for seeing that activities are progressing smoothly on a daily basis. The ORD agents check, for example, to see that project records are kept up to date in each village, and communicate to the ORD sector chief or the Africare staff any problems or needs concerning areas such as food deliveries, tools or technical support. In the Kongoussi villages, the representatives of the Association des Volontaires pour le Développement perform a role similar to that of the ORD agents.

B. Food Rations

Our method of calculating the quantity of food to be delivered to each village has changed as the implementation of the FFW Program has progressed. We began by delivering food in November, December and January based on the total and active population of each village, a system which evolved out of our early discussions with CRS. That system and its evolution can be summarized as follows:

1. In October 1984 Africare was informed that CRS food provisions for FFW projects are based on a ration of one 23-kg sack of cereal and one 3.5-kg tin of oil per worker per month. This ration is considered adequate for a "family". At that time, there was some confusion over how many persons constituted a family. During discussion with various persons in the Seguenega area, the Africare staff found that the average family size is about 15 persons.

2. Because of the urgency of the food situation, it was decided that we should implement the program and begin food deliveries as quickly as possible. We wanted to avoid requiring that work begin and last for several weeks in order for us to determine the average number of workers per day and thus the quantity of food needed. Therefore, we approached the work projects on the assumption that entire villages were in need of food aid and that the structures already existed within each village for choosing communal work projects and distributing food.
3. Desiring to supply enough food to reach (at least in theory) every family, we took the total population of the targeted villages and divided by 15 persons/family to get the number of families. This figure, together with the CRS ration per worker, was then checked against the figures for the active population and found to suggest that 15 percent of the active population would be coming out to work on a regular, full-time basis and would be supplied with food.
4. As this seemed a reasonable, although perhaps conservative number of persons to expect to participate in FFW, we requested CRS food and began deliveries on that basis. In December, after we had received more oil (in the form of 5-kg tins of EEC butteroil), we increased the relative ration of oil.

By late January, a system of food distribution based on recorded attendance at each worksite had been designed and implemented. Attendance forms were distributed to each village worksite by the Africare, ORD/Yatenga, and AVD staffs in January and collected in late February. The attendance figures were then tabulated and used to determine the quantities of food to be sent to each worksite for the coming month. Relative to the original rationing system, the new system resulted in the deliveries to some worksites being decreased and the deliveries to others being increased. The net result was an increase of about 30 percent in the number of workers being supplied with food through the program.

The current food rationing system can be summarized as follows:

1. The basic assumption is that food will be provided based on a ration of one 23-kg sack of cereal and one 3.5-kg tin of oil per worker per month. To earn this ration, a worker is expected to work 20 days during a 4-week period for 4 to 5 hours per day.
2. The second assumption is that it is preferable and beneficial to allow the villagers to establish their own work schedules. Therefore, the number of days worked as well as the number of workers, will vary from worksite to worksite.
3. Because some worksites may work every day and others only once a week, it was necessary to devise a system which did not penalize or reward villages whose work schedules deviated from the norm. Thus, a worksite where 100 persons work once a week should receive the same amount of food as one where 20 persons work 5 times per week.
4. Attendance sheet tabulations and food deliveries are made on a monthly basis. The attendance sheets are collected toward the end of each calendar month (when the ORD/Yaten extension agents in Seguenega have their monthly meeting) and are used to determine amount of food to be delivered to each worksite for the coming month.
5. Using hypothetical examples, the calculations are done as follows:

Time Period: February 1-28

- Worksite 1: Worked a total of 4 times with 100 persons present each time for a total monthly attendance of 400.
- Worksite 2: Worked a total of 4 times with respective attendances of 75, 125, 80 and 120 for a total monthly attendance of 400.
- Worksite 3: Worked a total of 10 times with 50 persons present each time for a total monthly attendance of 500.
- Worksite 4: Worked a total of 20 times with 20 persons present each time for a total monthly attendance of 400.

Since rations are determined on the assumption that a worker puts in 20 workdays during the month of February, the total monthly attendance must be divided by 20 in order to determine the average number of workers present per expected workday.

Thus, the formula reads: $\text{Total monthly attendance} / 20$
workdays per month = average
attendance per workday.

The hypothetical worksites yield the following:

Worksite 1: $400 \div 20 = 20$

Worksite 2: $400 \div 20 = 20$

Worksite 3: $500 \div 20 = 25$

Worksite 4: $400 \div 20 = 20$

These figures indicate that, although their schedules and the number of persons present were different, Worksites 1, 2, and 3 performed an amount of work which was equivalent to 20 workers working 20 days during the month of February. At worksite 2, although they worked only 10 days of the month but with 50 workers, the villagers did an amount of work which was equivalent to 25 workers working 20 days per month.

Therefore, the following rations would be sent for the month of February.

Worksite 1: 20 sacks of cereal, 20 tins of oil

Worksite 2: 20 sacks of cereal, 20 tins of oil.

Worksite 3: 25 sacks of cereal, 25 tins of oil

Worksite 4: 20 sacks of cereal, 20 tins of oil.

A disadvantage of this system is that there is a lag of one month in increasing or decreasing the amount of food being sent to the worksites. This advantage is outweighed, however, by advantages such as the relative administrative simplicity of the scheme. Furthermore, with the exception of cases such as when there has been a death in the village and therefore work is called off or the number of workers is reduced, the average monthly attendance figures are expected to remain fairly constant.

C. Food Receipts and Deliveries (See Appendix II for details)

As of April 30, 1985 Africare had received and stored at central distribution points in Ouahigouya (Yatenga) and Kougsabla (Bam Province) the following types and amounts of food received from Catholic Relief Services :

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in CFA</u>
Cornmeal (U.S.)	23,034 sacks	529.782	87,417,030
Soy Oil (U.S)	8,082 tins	28.287	13,705,725
Butteroil (EEC)	17,982 tins	89.910	45,741,712
<u>TOTAL RECEIPTS</u>		<u>647.979</u>	<u>146,86 ,467</u>

The following types and quantities of food had been delivered to 86 villages in Yatenga and 6 villages in Bam as of April 30, 1985 :

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in CFA</u>
Cornmeal (U.S.)	20,214 sacks	464.922	76,712,130
Soy Oil (U.S)	7,744 tins	27.104	13,132,533
Butteroil (EEC)	17,972 tins	89.860	45,716,275
<u>TOTAL DELIVERIES</u>		<u>581.886</u>	<u>135,560,938</u>

In addition, the following quantities of food were unaccounted for or lost through theft*:

	<u>Missing</u>		
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in CFA</u>
Cornmeal (U.S)	1 sack	.023	3,795
Soy Oil (U.S.)	-	-	-
Butteroil (EEC)	-	-	-
	<u>Stolen</u>		
	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in CFA</u>
Cornmeal (U.S)	-	-	-
Soy Oil (U.S)	338 tins	1.183	573,192
Butteroil (EEC)	10 tins	.050	25,437
TOTAL MISSING OR STOLEN		1.256	602,424

Thus, the total remaining stocks at Africare central distribution points as of April 30 were :

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in CFA</u>
Cornmeal (U.S.)	2,819 sacks	64.837	10,698,105
Soy Oil (U.S.)	0 tins	0	0
Butteroil (EEC)	0 tins	0	0
TOTAL STOCKS		64.837	10,698,105

* The stolen food was taken from the O.R.D. warehouse in Ouahigouy several persons have^{been}/detained and the police investigation/justice process is continuing.

D. TOOLS

In November, 1984 Africare requested and received from CRS tools for distribution to the 6 villages in Bam Province. The following tools were provided at the end of November by CRS in partial fulfillment of the request:

26 shovels	9 hand compactors
30 picks	14 buckets
30 rakes	5 barres à mines
17 wheelbarrows	

It was originally our intention to use tools purchased by both the Seguenega Integrated Rural Development (SIRD) Project and CRS for the first 23 Seguenega area villages. We discovered, however, that there were almost no SIRD Project tools left in stock and, as the funding for the 1-year extension was not yet available, we were unable to purchase tools under the SIRD Project. Furthermore, when we put in a additional request to CRS, they had no more Food-For-Work tools in stock.

USAID grant funds were used to purchase F. 1,377,000 worth of tools in February 1985. These tools were distributed to selected villages in the Seguenega/Kalsaka region. Tools purchased with USAID funds were:

100 shovels	20 hand compactors
35 wheelbarrows	5 barres à mines, 2 meter
55 picks	5 barres à mine, 1.5 meter

In addition privately-raised Africare funds were

forwarded to purchase F. 1,271,600 worth of tools for a dam project in Ouahigoya Department which is part of the FFW program. The following tools were supplied for the Ouatinoma-silmissi dam :

50 picks	25 wheelbarrows
50 shovels	30 hand compactors
12 barres à mines	

In sum, there is an urgent need for more tools in order to expedite work progress. To date, a total of 506 pieces have been supplied. The average number of Workers per day in February was 7,100. Some of these workers have crude, locally-made tools and a few have tools supplied by other organizations ; most have no tools at all.

III. Fund Receipts and Expenditures

A final, detailed financial report will be submitted separately. Following is a summary of receipts and expenditures:

A. Receipt

USAID advance per Grant N° 5071025-B received
by Africare by way of BIAO check N° 0552546,
USDO Account N° 35 706-001P, Paris, dated
1/25/85
F. CFA 3,304,500

B. Expenditures

a. Purchase of tools and related costs	F. 1,410,416
b. Transport of 90 tons of butteroil from Ouagadougou to the Yatenga project villages	1,155,400
c. Fuel for oversight and support of work activities	760,782
d. Miscellaneous direct costs	57,902
TOTAL	<u>3,384,500</u>

APPENDIX I.

AFRICARE FOOD-FOR WORK PROJECT SITES

- NOTES : 1) Activities listed are based on reports as of June 7, 1985. Activity key at end.
 2) * Indicates that as of April 30, 1985 the village had received at least one delivery of food.

<u>DEPARTMENT/REGION</u>	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>
KALSAKA (30 Villages)	BEMA	* Béma -Mossi	2 789	1,6
		* Béma-Silmissi	2 740	1,2,6, 16
		* Gonsin	148	3,4,6
		* Tiligui	73	1,3,6, 16
		* Wattinoma	592	1,6
		* Wembatinga	215	1,4,5, 16
	BERINGA	* Beringa	3 418	1,3
		* Touko	315	14, 16
		* Wembazaka	490	1, 14, 16
		* Tanghin-Tiyiri		5
	KALSAKA	Boulé	427	6, 16
		Goungré	476	1
		Iria	858	1,6
		* Kalsaka	4 886	1,6, 16
		* Kalsaka silmi-Mossi	746	6, 16
		Poulto	315	16
		Remene	645	16
		Tafiré	480	1, 16
		Wavoussé	649	1, 16
		* Wilao	1 546	6,7
	RONDO	* Derga	784	1, 16
		* Kamdogo	817	16
		* Touma	908	6, 16
		* Toumouni	719	1, 16
	RONDOMA	Goumbéré	1 118	16
		Guenda	133	1, 16
		Masséré	119	16
		Naradibganga	568	1
		* Rondoma	947	1, 16
		Tibtenga	494	16
KONGOUSSE (6 villages)	KONGOUSSE	* Kougsabla	2 000	1,5,6
		* Koumnoogo	400	1,8
		* Mogodin	1 500	1,8, 14, 18
		* Ronguin	800	1,4,8, 14
		* Sorgho	1 500	1,8, 14
		* Toublongo	500	1,8
OUMHIGOUYA (3 villages)	KOURRA-BAGRE	Filly II	650	1
		Kourra-Bagré	676	1,5
		Réckou	650	8

<u>DEPARTMENT/REGION</u>	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	
OUAHIGOUYA (continued)	LOUGOURI	Gourga	843	1,5,6,14	
		Lougouri	3 915	1	
		Zanna	776	1	
	NAMSIGUIA	Tangorye	2 861	1	
	NOOGO	Barelgo	1 412	1,5	
	OUAHIGOUYA	★ Ouatinoma-Silmissi	982	5	
			3 000	9	
	SISSAMBA	Bouri	575	1	
		Ramessé	975	1	
		Soubo	613	1	
	TOESSIN	Bogoya	3 000	3	
	TOUGOU	★ Tougou	Yirbou	3 000	9
			622	1	
	WOMSOM	Boussoum	Margho	1 083	1
			Tanlili	849	1
			Womsom	937	1,5
			2 000	1,5	
	YOUBA	Ramdolla	Youba	1 449	1
			3 007	1	
	ZIIGA	Ouro	Pelkisga	740	1
			Ziiga	800	1
3 877			1		
ZOGORE	Nango	Yawa	2 962	4	
		Zogoré	1 070	10	
		4 394	1		
SEGUENEGA (76 villages)	BOUGA	★ Bouga	2 650	1,16	
		★ Tangaye	1 152	1,16	
BOULGHIN	★ Rallé	★ Som-na-yarka	317	8	
		208	16		
BOULGUI	★ Téonsogo	4 599	1,5		
GAMBO	★	Bakou	762	1,16	
		Barma	852	6,8	
		Gambo	3 245	1,9	
		Namassa	1 291	1,16	
		Nougou-Outoum	1 396	1,16	
		Sacré	414	6,16	
		Sekba	413	1,16	
Tambokin	205	1			

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<u>DEPARTMENT/REGION</u>	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>
SEGUENEGA (Continued)	GOUBRE	★ Bangsila	310	11
		★ Goubré	1 537	8, 12, 16
		★ Guitti	690	5, 12
		★ Niébgé	429	4
		★ Sarga	399	1, 16
		★ Wonko	814	1
	KONDE-TAN- GAYE	★ Boulli	435	1
		★ Dierko	971	1, 2
		★ Kondé-Tangaye	806	1, 13
		Niousou-Tangaye	134	1, 16
		Pourra	2 360	1
		Tantcaga	536	10
		Yargo	1 971	1, 6
		KOUDOUMA	★ Bamyiri	228
	★ Gouroungo		1 524	1
	★ Koudouma		898	9
	★ Koukabanko		732	9
	★ Koulomkom		374	1
	★ Roffo		269	1, 16
	★ Zouma		2 162	8, 19
	★ Zougahgin		270	1
	Lougalyiri			1
	KOUSSOUKA		★ Bascouda	332
		★ Bissighin	442	1, 5, 16
		★ Iki	236	1, 16
		★ Inou	534	1, 16
		★ Kangarin	395	16
		★ Koussouka	3 438	1, 4, 16
		★ Marougou	669	1, 16
		★ Napalgué	883	1, 5, 16
		★ Sassaka	1 251	16
		★ Samtaga	250	16
		★ Tiébléga	1 142	1, 4, 5, 16
		★ Toéghin	650	5, 16
		★ Yamsindé	735	6, 16
		RAMBO	★ Irim	2 487
	Kangalé		328	16
	Lenga		370	1, 6
	★ Rambo		3 391	1, 6
	Soanga		1 440	14
	Zindinogo		994	16
	RAMSA		★ Bassanga	654
		★ Kandéga	577	4, 8, 11, 16
★ Nogom		2 002	1, 4, 5, 11	
★ Ramsa		3 185	1, 5, 6, 11, 14	
★ Toungouya		750	5, 11, 16	

<u>DEPARTMENT/REGION</u>	<u>ZONE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	
SEGUENEGA	SEGUENEGA	* Guibou	936	1, 4, 16	
		* Koumranga	931	1, 5	
		Kourra	520	1, 16	
		* Ramessé	503	1, 16	
		* Séguénéga	3 964	1, 5, 11	
		* Sima	2 464	1, 9, 16	
		* Tiba	728	1, 16	
		SITTIGO	* Ouanaré	76	1, 4, 16, 17
			* Sabouli	170	1, 4, 10
	* Sittigo		2 237	1, 2, 4, 16, 17	
	* Sommanéré		123	16, 17	
	ZOMKALGA	* Kapelga-Tangaye	309	16	
		* Loghin	158	9, 16	
		* Sampela	912	1, 16	
		* Sanspelga	1 037	1, 16	
		* Toéguin	611	10, 16	
		* Zomkalga	2 599	8, 15	

<u>TOTALS</u>			
<u>DEPARTMENTS</u>	<u>ZONES</u>	<u>VILLAGES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
	31	140	167,877

Activity key

- Small dam
- Maternity construction
- Warehouse construction
- Anti-erosive "diguettes" construction
- Well construction
- Building construction
- Reforestation
- Road repair
- Large dam
- Low-land improvement
- Vegetable gardening
- School construction
- Youth center construction
- Cereal bank construction
- Latrine construction
- Water catchment basin construction
- Drain field improvement
- Care/maintenance of sown fields
- Bridge construction

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APPENDIX II.

A. FOOD RECEIPTS I | CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

(AS OF APRIL 30, 1985)

<u>DATE RECEIVED</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>STORAGE LOCATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>			<u>BUTTER OIL</u>			<u>SOY OIL</u>		
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>CFA FRANC VALUE</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>CFA FRANC VALUE</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>CFA FRANC VALUE</u>
Nov. 1	Ouahigouya	1,520	34.960	5,768,400						
Nov. 1	Kougsabla	1,394	32.062	5,290,230						
Nov. 2	Ouahigouya	1,520	34.960	5,768,400				1,314	4.599	2,228,321
Nov. 3	"	3,317	76.291	12,588,015				5,766	20.181	9,778,171
Nov. 23	"				1,400	7.0	3,561,250			
Dec. 4	"				2,788	13.940	7,091,975			
Dec. 10	"				1,400	7.0	3,561,250			
Dec. 19	"				1,400	7.0	3,561,250			
Dec. 21	"				1,400	7.0	3,561,250			
Dec. 27	"				2,799	13.995	7,119,956			
Dec. 28	"				2,799	13.995	7,119,956			
<u>1985</u>										
Jan. 9	Ouahigouya				2,800	14.0	7,122,500			
Jan. 10	"				1,196	5.980	3,042,325			
Feb. 1	"	1,520	34.960	5,768,400						
Feb. 2	"	3,914	90.022	14,853,630						
Feb. 8	"	1	.023	3,795						
Mar. 5	"	1,533	35.259	5,817,735						
Mar. 7	Kougsabla	1,000	23.000	3,795,000						
Mar. 9	Ouahigouya	2,716	62.468	10,307,220				1,002	3.507	1,699,221
Mar. 12	"	1,533	35.259	5,817,735						
Mar. 14	"	3,066	70.518	11,635,470						
TOTAL RECEIPTS		23,034	529.782	87,414,030	17,982	89.910	45,741,712	8,082	28.287	13,705,725
TOTAL TONNAGE, ALL FOOD RECEIPTS		647.979 TONS								
TOTAL VALUE, ALL FOOD RECEIPTS		146,861,467 F.CFA								

B. FOOD DELIVERIES TO PROJECT V ACES IN YATENGA

First Tranche - December 1984

<u>E. DELIVERED</u> <u>1984</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
		<u>23-Kg</u> <u>SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-Kg</u> <u>TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-Kg</u> <u>TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
10	Ramsa	212	4.876	375	1.875		
	Mogom	133	3.059	236	1.180		NONE
	Bassanga	166	3.818	293	1.465		
11	Irim	166	3.818	293	1.465		
	Kondé-Tangaye	54	1.242	95	.475		
	Inou	36	.828	63	.315		
	Dierko	65	1.495	114	.570		
	Bouga	177	4.071	312	1.560		
13	Tougouya	50	1.150	88	.440		
	Kandega	38	.874	68	.340		
	Bangassila	21	.483	36	.180		
	Guitti	46	1.058	81	.405		
	Koudouma	60	1.380	106	.530		
	Gambo	216	4.968	380	1.900		
	Rondoma	63	1.449	111	.555		
14	Sima	164	3.772	290	1.450		
	Teonsogo	307	7.061	541	2.705		
	Seguenega	-	-	240	1.200		
17	Koussouka	229	5.267	404	2.020		
	Seguenega	264	6.072	224	1.120		
	Tiébléga	76	1.748	134	.670		
18	Guibou	62	1.426	110	.550		
	Sittigo	149	3.427	263	1.315		
	Wonko	54	1.242	96	.480		
21	Ouatinona-Silmissi	43	.989	32	.160		
TOTAL	24 VILLAGES	2851	65.573	4985	24.925		

SECOND Tranche- JAN/FEB 1985

<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
		<u>23-kg SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-kg TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-kg TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
<u>1985</u>							
JAN. 15	OUATINDMA	65	1.495	48	.240		NONE
	RAMSA	123	2.829	216	1.080		
	MOGOM	133	3.059	236	1.180		
JAN. 22	RAMSA	89	2.047	159	.795		
	BASSANGA	44	1.012	77	.385		
	TOUGOUYA	50	1.150	88	.440		
	GUIBOU	62	1.426	110	.550		
JAN. 23	GOUBRE	102	2.346	181	.905		
	SARGA	27	.621	47	.235		
	KANDEGA	38	.874	68	.340		
	BANGASSILA	21	.483	36	.180		
	GUITTI	46	1.058	81	.405		
	KALSAKA	326	7.498	200	1.000		
JAN. 24	KALSAKA	-	-	374	1.870		
	WILAO	103	2.369	182	.910		
	RONDOMA	63	1.449	111	.555		
	WEMBAZAKA	33	.759	58	.290		
	KONDE-TANGAYE	54	1.242	95	.475		
	DIERKO	65	1.495	114	.570		
	INOU	36	.828	63	.315		
	BOULLI	29	.667	51	.255		
	BOUGA	117	2.691	312	1.560		
	IRIM	166	3.818	293	1.465		
	RAMBO	68	1.564	-	-		
	ZOMKALGA	173	3.979	306	1.530		
SUB-TOTAL		<u>2,033</u>	<u>46.759</u>	<u>3,506</u>	<u>17.530</u>		

<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>		
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	
JAN. 25	RAMBO	158	3.634	399	1.995	NONE		
	BISSIGHIN	29	.667	52	.260			
	NAPALGUE	59	1.357	104	.520			
	KOUDOUMA	60	1.380	106	.530			
	GOUROUNGO	102	2.346	179	.895			
	KOLOMKOM	25	.575	44	.220			
	ZOUGAHGUI	18	.414	32	.160			
	NAMASSA	86	1.978	152	.760			
	SANSPELGA	69	1.587	122	.610			
	SAMPELLA	61	1.403	107	.535			
	OUANARE	5	.115	9	.045			
	SABOULI	11	.253	20	.100			
	RALLE	21	.483	37	.185			
	JAN. 28	GAMBO	216	4.830	380		1.900	
		BAKOU	51	1.173	90		.450	
BEMA-MOSSI		186	4.278	328	1.640			
BEMA-SILMI MOSSI		112	2.576	-	-			
SIMA		164	3.772	290	1.450			
JAN. 29	BEMA-SILMI MOSSI	71	1.633	322	1.610			
	GONSIN	10	.230	17	.085			
	TOUMOUNI	48	1.104	85	.425			
	DERGA	52	1.196	92	.460			
	TIBA	49	1.127	86	.430			
FEB. 4	TANGAYE	77	1.771	134	.670			
	BOUGA	60	1.380	-	-			
	KOUSSOUKA	152	3.496	272	1.360			
	NOUGOU	93	2.139	164	.820			
FEB. 5	SEGUENEGA	264	6.072	32	.160			
	SEGUENEGA	-	-	272	1.360			
	TEONSOGO	355	8.165	541	2.705			
	KOUSSOUKA	77	1.771	132	.660			
	TIEBLEGA	76	1.748	134	.670			
SUB-TOTAL		2,817	64.791	4,734	23.670			

<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
FEB. 6	WONKO	54	1.242	96	.480		
	SITTIGO	149	3.427	263	1.315	NONE	
FEB. 13	OUATTINDMA	107	2.461	107	.535		
FEB. 26	SEGUENEGA	-	-	160	.800		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
SUB-TOTAL		372	8.556	736	3.680		
TOTAL JAN/FEB 2ND TRANCHE		<u>5,222</u>	<u>120.106</u>	<u>8,976</u>	<u>44.880</u>		

THIRD TRANCHE - FEBRUARY/MARCH 1985

<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
FEB. 27	RAMSA	177	4.071	88	.440	89	.312
	MOGOM	108	2.484	56	.280	52	.182
	TOUGOUYA	100	2.300	52	.260	48	.168
	KANDEGA	78	1.794	40	.200	38	.133
	GUIBOU	106	2.438	52	.260	54	.189
	KALSAKA	214	4.922	96	.480	112	.392
	WILAD	86	1.978	44	.220	42	.147
FEB. 28	RONDOMA	49	1.127	24	.120	25	.087
	WEMBAZAKA	45	1.035	24	.120	21	.074
	TOUMOUNI	63	1.449	32	.160	31	.108
	DERGA	66	1.518	32	.160	34	.119
	GONSIN	17	.391	8	.040	9	.032
	BEMA-SILMI-MOSSI	138	3.266	68	.340	70	.245
	BEMA-MOSSI	142	3.266	72	.360	70	.245
	DIERKO	218	5.014	108	.540	110	.385
	KONDE-TANGAYE	32	.736	16	.080	16	.056
	BOULLI	60	1.380	32	.160	28	.098
	TIBA	123	2.829	60	.300	63	.220
	BISSIGHIN	70	1.610	36	.180	34	.119
	INOU	54	1.242	28	.140	26	.091
	NAPALGUE	55	1.265	28	.140	27	.095
MAR. 1	KOUDOUMA	67	1.541	32	.160	35	.122
	GOUROUNGO	205	4.715	104	.520	102	.357
	ZOUGANGHI	26	.598	12	.060	14	.049
	KOLOMKDM	31	.713	16	.080	15	.053
	GAMBO(BARRAGE)	127	2.921	64	.320	63	.220
	" (BOKIN BOULLI)	68	1.564	36	.180	32	.112
	" (LOUMBOUGHO)	62	1.426	32	.160	30	.105
	NOUNGOU	72	1.656	36	.180	36	.126
	WATTOUM	84	1.932	44	.220	40	.140
	BAKOU	129	2.967	64	.320	65	.228
	SIMA	99	2.277	48	.240	51	.178
MAR. 4	KOUMRANGA	168	3.864	84	.420	84	.294
	SUB-TOTAL	3,139	72.197	1,568	7.840	1,566	5.481

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<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>		
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	
MAR. 5	RALLE	32	.736	16	.080	16	.056	
	SANASPELGA II	56	1.288	28	.140	28	.098	
	" I	66	1.518	32	.160	34	.119	
	SANSPELA	71	1.633	36	.180	36	.126	
	ZOMKALGA	49	1.127	24	.120	25	.087	
	KOUSSOUKA	254	5.842	124	.620	130	.455	
	SABOULI	53	1.219	28	.140	25	.088	
	WANARE	34	.782	16	.080	18	.063	
	SITTIGO	141	3.243	72	.360	69	.242	
	SEGUENEGA	326	7.498	164	.820	162	.567	
MAR. 6	TIEBLEGA	320	7.360	160	.800	171	.599	
	BOUGA	23	.529	12	.060	11	.038	
MAR. 7	TANGAYE II	70	1.610	32	.160	38	.133	
	RAMBO	100	2.300	48	.240	52	.182	
	TEDNSOGO	192	4.416	96	.480	99	.347	
	GOUBRE	186	4.278	92	.460	94	.329	
	SARGA	29	.667	16	.080	13	.046	
	BANGASSILA	88	2.024	44	.220	44	.154	
	BASSANGA	251	5.773	124	.620	127	.444	
	WONKO	66	1.518	32	.160	34	.119	
	GUITTI	207	4.761	104	.520	103	.361	
	NAMASSA	257	5.911	128	.640	129	.451	
MAR. 13	TILIGUI	23	.529	12	.060	11	.039	
	WATINDMA (SEG)	37	.851	20	.100	17	.059	
	WEMBAZINGA	35	.805	16	.080	13	.046	
	BERINGA	130	2.990	64	.320	66	.231	
	TOUKO	43	.989	20	.100	23	.080	
	KAMDOGO	63	1.449	32	.160	31	.109	
	TOUMA	59	1.357	28	.140	31	.109	
	BARMA	179	4.117	88	.440	91	.318	
	SUB-TOTAL		<u>3,440</u>	<u>79.120</u>	<u>1,708</u>	<u>8.540</u>	<u>1,741</u>	<u>6.094</u>

<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTEROIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>		
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	
MAR. 14	SACRE	38	.874	20	.100	18	.063	
	SEKBA(BARRAGE)	46	1.058	24	.120	16	.056	
	" (BOULLI)	43	.989	20	.100	23	.081	
	TAMBOKIN	100	2.300	48	.240	52	.182	
	BASCOUDA	29	.667	20	.100	19	.066	
	NIEBCE	44	1.012	40	.100	24	.084	
	BAMYIRI	83	1.909	40	.200	43	.151	
	KOUKA-BANKO(BARRAGE)	121	2.783	60	.300	61	.213	
	KOUKA-BANKO(BOULI)	77	1.771	40	.200	37	.130	
	ROFFO	64	1.472	32	.160	32	.112	
	ZOUMA(YOTO BARRAGE)	40	.920	20	.100	20	.070	
	ZOUMA (ROU1)	82	1.886	40	.200	42	.147	
	WATINOMA (OUAH)	107	2.461	-	-	107	.374	
	MAR. 15	KANGARIN	24	.552	12	.060	12	.042
		MAGGAROUGOU(YIMITADRIN)	32	.736	16	.080	16	.056
		" (TOGUIN)	34	.782	16	.080	18	.063
		SASSAKA	71	1.633	36	.180	35	.123
SAMTAGA		26	.598	12	.060	14	.049	
TUEGHIN		50	1.150	24	.120	26	.091	
YAMSINDE(YARCE)		56	1.288	28	.140	28	.098	
" (MOSE)		18	.414	8	.040	10	.035	
KAPELA TANGAYE		25	.575	12	.060	13	.045	
LONGHIN		22	.506	12	.060	10	.035	
TOEGHIN		47	1.081	24	.120	23	.081	
ZOMKALGA(ROUTE,MAISON DE JEUNES)		86	1.978	92	.460	94	.329	
SOMNAYALKA		32	.736	-	-	32	.112	
GOURYA	171	3.933	28	.140	87	.304		
TONGHIN-TIYIRI	155	3.565	28	.140	79	.277		
SUB-TOTAL		1,723	39.629	732	3.660	991	3.468	

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<u>DATE DELIVERED</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTEROIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
		<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
MAR. 18	NDUNGOU(PERIMETRE)	80	1.840	N O N E		80	.280
	OUTOUM (")	86	1.978			86	.301
	BAKOU(TEDNSOGO BARR.)	128	2.944			128	.448
	BAKOU " BOULLI)	61	1.403			61	.214
	SOMNAMERE	38	.874			38	.133
	RAMESSE	130	2.990			130	.455
	TOUGOU(OUAH,SECTOR)	10	.230			10	.035
	WATINDMA(" ")	105	2.415			105	.367
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
SUB-TOTAL		638	14.674			638	2.233
TOTAL FEB/MAR 3RD TRANCHE		8,940	205.620	4,008	20.040	4,936	17.276

FOURTH TRANCHE - MARCH/APRIL 1985

DESTINATION	<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
	<u>23-KG SACKG</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
Watinama DAN (Ouahigouya sector)	807	18.561	3	015	492	1.722
TOTAL MARCH/APRIL 4th TRANCHE	807	13.685 18.561	3	015	492	1.722
TOTAL FOOD DELIVERIES TO VILLAGES IN YATENGA PROVINCE AS OF APRIL 30, 1985	17,820	409.860	17,972	89.860	5,428	18.998

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C. FOOD DELIVERIES TO PROJECT VILLAGES IN BAM

First Tranche - Delivered November 1, 1984
to cover months November 1984-January 1985

<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
<u>23-KG</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG</u>	<u>TONS</u>
<u>SACKS</u>		<u>TINS</u>		<u>TINS</u>	
1,394	32.062		NONE	1,314	4.599

Second Tranche - Delivered March 7, 1985
to cover the month of February 1985

1,000	23.000			1,002	3.507
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TOTAL FOOD DELIVERIES TO
VILLAGES IN BAM PROVINCE
AS OF APRIL 30, 1985

2,394	55.062		NONE	2,316	8.106
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C. FOOD DELIVERIES TO PROJECT VILLAGES IN BAM

First Tranche - Delivered November 1, 1984
to cover months November 1984-January 1985

<u>CORN MEAL</u>		<u>BUTTER OIL</u>		<u>SOY OIL</u>	
<u>23-KG SACKS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>3.5-KG TINS</u>	<u>TONS</u>
1,394	32.062		NONE	1,314	4.599

Second Tranche - Delivered March 7, 1985
to cover the month of February 1985

1,000	23.000			1,002	3.507
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TOTAL FOOD DELIVERIES TO
VILLAGES IN BAM PROVINCE
AS OF APRIL 30, 1985

2,394	55.062		NONE	2,316	8.106
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