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**FY 97 ACTION PLAN**

**AFRICA BUREAU  
OFFICE OF WEST AFRICA AFFAIRS (AFR/WA)  
SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM**

**June 20, 1995**

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## ACRONYMS

AGRHYMET	Agroclimatology, Hydrology and Meteorology Regional Institution
AFR/SD/PSGE	Africa Bureau/Office of Sustainable Development/ Productive Sector Growth and Environment Division
AFR/WA	Africa Bureau/Office of West Africa Affairs
AFR/WA/REGL	Africa Bureau/West Africa/Regional Programs
CFA	African Financial Community
CERPOD	Center for Studies and Research on Population and Development
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CY	Calendar Year
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFA	Development Fund for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community
EU	European Union
FCFA	African Financial Community Franc
FERAP	Fluidification des Echanges et de Rapprochement des Politiques Agro-Alimentaires - CILSS project on regional agricultural policies and trade
FY	Fiscal Year
INSAH	The Sahel Institute
LAP	Livestock Action Plan
NPI	New Partnership Initiative
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PACD	Project Activity Completion Date
PADRES	Programs for Applied Development Research in the Sahel
PM	Programme Majeurs
PRISAS	Food Security Analytical Capacity Building Regional Program
PRRD	Sustainable Restructuring and Relaunching Program of CILSS
REDSO/WCA	Regional Economic Development Support Office/West and Central Africa
RSSA	Resource Support Services Agreement
SO	Strategic Objective
SRI	Sahel Regional Institutions Project
UMOA	West African Monetary Union
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UDEAC	Central African States Customs Union
USAID	Agency for International Development
USAIDs	Field Missions of USAID
USDH	United States Direct Hire Personnel
USG	United States Government
WAEN	West Africa Enterprise Network

**FY 97 ACTION PLAN  
AFRICA BUREAU, WEST AFRICA (AFR/WA)  
SAHEL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM**

**I. Program Summary**

The Sahel Regional Program (SRP) emphasizes cooperation, collaboration and capacity building in Sahel regional institutions and associations. It places particular emphasis on support to the CILSS (Permanent Interstate Committee to Combat Drought in the Sahel, which includes Cape Verde, Mauritania, Chad, Senegal, Niger, Mali, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Burkina Faso). CILSS is composed of three major regional institutions: INSAH (Institute for Research in the Sahel), which provides analysis and dialogue on sectoral, social and economic topics bearing on regional policy and program issues; CERPOD (Center for Studies and Research on Population and Development), which provides population planning and research services at the regional level and AGRHYMET (Agroclimatology, Hydrology and Meteorology Regional Institution), which monitors the natural environment and coordinates food situation monitoring and food early warning information at the regional level.

The Sahel Regional Program also emphasizes coordination and collaboration among donors active in the region to promote efficient use of aid resources by supporting USAID's participation in the Club des Amis du Sahel (Club). Donors who are most active in the Club are the United States, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The same countries are also major supporters of CILSS programs; additional support is provided by the European Union, the UN and Italy.

Using the collaborative, regional framework the Sahel Regional Program is able to pursue the objectives set by USAID policy, which also emphasizes cooperation, coordination and regional approaches where appropriate. The SRP has program elements that respond to the Agency's four sustainable development objectives. Crisis prevention is also an element of the program, via support to AGRHYMET and participation in the Club du Sahel's "Food Crisis Prevention Network"

**A. Overview of Current Strategy.**

The Sahel Regional Program Stratic Plan reflects the special circumstances of the Sahel within West Africa and the collective experience of Sahelian decision-makers and donors over the past two decades:

- in an environment of slim natural, human and economic resources, the Sahelian states cannot afford the luxury of duplication of development efforts; and
- there is a common understanding that the best protection against the effects of recurrent drought is environmentally sustainable economic and social development.

These foci are reflected in USAID's Sahel Regional Program Strategy and in the CILSS Three-Year Action Plan.

USAID's Sahel Regional Program is a component of a multi-donor effort which addresses the major problems confronting the Sahel: food insecurity, demographic pressure and natural resource degradation in an environment of economic and political liberalization. The portfolio is a blend of interventions combining policy analysis and dialogue, donor coordination and capacity building. In the Sahel Regional Program, USAID supports the work of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), a core group of Sahelian states, and the Club the donor counterpart to the CILSS. The regional program emphasizes efficiency in the use of development resources through regional cooperation, close linkages between regional and bilateral programs, greater partnership between donors and countries in the region, development of regional capacity and donor coordination for leveraging of resources.

### **Goal and Sub-Goals of Regional Program.**

**Goal.** The goal of the regional program remains **food security and ecological balance increased in Sahel West Africa**, and reflects twenty years of common understanding between the Sahelian states and the donor community about what the overall development goal for the Sahel is and should be.

**Sub-goals.** The strategy includes three sub-goals which, together, should lead toward achievement of the goal, but which stress the areas of greatest US comparative advantage and interest, as well as the indigenous trends that are accelerating within the region. These are sub-goals whose achievement can be significantly enhanced by achievement of the strategic objectives identified. However, the sub-goals are not within the manageable interest of USAID.

#### **Sub-Goal 1. Regional cooperation allows market development**

Analysis of economic performance in the Sahel has surfaced a continuing need to broaden and deepen markets for agricultural and industrial goods if food security is to be increased. Such a broadening requires that governments pursue some form of economic cooperation. Despite various formal efforts at market integration and regional economic cooperation, the market has remained shallow and thin. Within the various economic communities (UEMOA, ECOWAS), the official trade of the member countries remains a small share of their total trade.

#### **Subgoal 2: Regional cooperation encourages democracy and improved governance**

Democracy and governance concerns raise issues that are intrinsically country specific, but regional cooperation can play an important role in encouraging transition to and consolidation of democratic institutions and improved governance. First, the use of a regional framework to facilitate the sharing of information, exchange of experiences, and the identification of problems and alternative solutions should lead to efficiencies in developing approaches to democracy and improved governance suitable to the Sahelian context and history -- an important advantage for small countries with limited resources. Second, the sharing of perspectives, ideas and experiences among governments, NGOs and private sector actors in the region should serve as a catalyst for democratization and improved governance. Third,

regional exchanges, analyses, and debates can play a unique role in fostering African leadership and expertise in defining principles, and shaping institutions and approaches so that they are consistent with realities of West African countries. **Fourth**, the pressure to change to democratic institutions is likely to provide an added source of internal conflict, which could result in regional conflict as neighboring states support and provide refuge to opposing factions. Since the source of much of the internal conflict is rooted in issues of democracy and governance, regional exchanges on these issues may provide a framework for responding to the potential for regional conflict.

Decentralization in the provision of public services and local management of natural resources have represented the major efforts through which the regional program has supported increased participation and democratic governance, so it is well-positioned to contribute to USAID's New Partnership Initiative (NPI). These efforts will be broadened to promote dialogue on issues associated with political and economic participation, pluralism, and effectiveness and responsiveness of government.

### **Sub-Goal 3. National policy decisions increasingly reflect intra-regional realities**

While the other two sub-goals also imply action at the supra-national level, this sub-goal places emphasis on national impact of regional activities, especially on activities related to food security and ecological balance. The intent here is to enhance, and to expand, efforts at regional coordination that have been successfully undertaken by the regional institutions such as the CILSS/Club network, supported by the member states, by USAID, and by other donors. Regional-level policy decisions and guidelines regarding environment, population, food security, and food aid relate directly to the goal of the CILSS and have been supported by the member states for some time. This sub-goal reinforces commensurate policy decisions and policy implementation at the national level as well as the increasingly West African orientation of AGRHYMET, INSAH and CERPOD.

## **B. Overall Progress**

### *General development*

Although a broad measure of social and economic development ranks the countries in the Sahel among the lowest in the world, these countries have made considerable progress over the past several years. In aggregate (for the seven countries with data available) the Human Development Index has increased by almost 40% since 1980, with the greatest improvement in Guinea-Bissau, Mali and The Gambia (1992 data). Prospects are good for improved incomes and greater civil participation in most of these countries, so development is expected to accelerate over the next five to seven years. We expect substantial immediate gains in purchasing power in the rural areas, and longer term improvement in life spans and education levels.

### *Economic Growth*

Broad based economic growth is the ultimate measure of food security. Prospects for economic growth in the region improved dramatically when the CFA countries elected in

early January to devalue the currency by 50%. While this alone cannot solve the "growth problem" or assure food security, it was a much needed adjustment. Prior to the devaluation, real per capita economic growth rates were negative or near zero in four of the nine countries. In aggregate, the nine countries lost almost one percent in real per capita income in 1993, the latest year for which there is data. An improved competitive situation, more rational allocation of resources to local vs. imported foods, and a greater incentive to invest in regional trade is expected to push per capita economic growth to a sustainable level of around 3% per year by 1996.

### *Ecological balance*

Ecological balance, as measured by changes in per capita "availability" of forest and woodlands, declined by 3.4% per year in the 1980's -- population growth rates of 2.7% and a reduction in forest and woodland area of 0.7% per year. Per capita availability of forest areas only (excluding woodlands) decreased at a much higher rate -- 4.1% per year.

The Desertification Convention, scheduled for early implementation beginning 1995, is expected to help protect existing forest and woodlands. Bilateral and regional programs to improve agro-forestry practices and land policy in Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, and Niger will contribute to reduced pressure on the eco-system. Combined, these programs reverse the trend and should increase availability by 1% per year by the year 2000.

#### **Sub-Goal 1: Regional cooperation allows market development**

The Sahelian states, and West Africa in general, have come to realize that active economic cooperation is essential for economic growth in the region. This awareness is reflected in the many regional institutions (ECOWAS included) in that part of sub-Saharan Africa. The Sahelian states are especially dependent on trade with the coastal states. However, until the recent devaluation of the CFA, a combination of surplus dumping (European red meat), the overvalued exchange rate, and formal and informal barriers to trade acted to discourage trade between the Sahel and the Coastal states. The situation changed dramatically when the CFA was devalued. It helped to open both domestic, regional and international markets to local products.

Table 1. Recorded Export Trade Between West African States (% of total exports)

Exports to:	Exports from:		
	Sahel	Non-Sahel Coastal States	West Africa*
Sahel			
1987-92 Average	4.8%	2.8%	3.1%
1993	4.4%	3.0%	3.1%
Non-Sahel Coastal			
1987-92 Average	7.7%	5.3%	5.6%
1993	7.5%	6.1%	6.3%
West Africa*			
1987-92 Average	12.6%	8.2%	8.7%
1993	11.9%	9.1%	9.4%

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, 1994.

\* Excludes Serria Leone, Liberia, Equitorial Guines and Gabon.

The value of recorded export trade between Sahelian and other West African states is used as an indicator of progress for this sub-goal (Table 1). Between 1987 and 1992 this trade amounted to 12.6% of the total export trade of the Sahelian states. Conversely, over the same period, recorded export trade from the Non-Sahelian-Coastal states to the Sahelian states amounted to only 2.8% of the total exports by Non-Sahelian Coastal states (Table 1).

Trade between these three groups of states in 1993 was distributed about the same as the 1987-92 average, with approximately 12% of the total from the Sahelian going to West Africa.

Data for 1994 are not yet available, but the devaluation has had a significant impact on regional trade. On the negative side, The Gambia, and to some extent Guinea Bissau, lost because a major incentive for formal and informal trade with CFA zone countries was eliminated. On the positive side, the devaluation acted to stimulate considerable import substitution from both domestic and regional sources, especially rice and meat. Estimates are that trade between West African states could double if formal and barriers are removed. The Sahelian states, especially the rural sector, will be the largest gainers.

### Sub-goal 2: Democracy and governance improved

This sub-goal is measured by the Political Rights and Civil Liberties indexes produced by Freedom House. They measure rights of association, expression, participation and freedom of movement. Countries are classified according to "not free", "partially free", and "free", depending on individual classification of civil liberties and political rights (Table 2). Analysis has shown that political and civil freedom are positively correlated with economic growth.

The coup in The Gambia has shifted it from a "free" to a "not free" status, which has also forced a revision in expectations about economic growth. It is expected to post negative growth over the next several years. Burkina Faso, on the other hand has instituted some significant reforms, so it has shifted from "not free" to "partially free". This change is reflected in prospects of economic growth. The other Sahelian countries have maintained past rankings.

Table 2. Comparative Measures of Freedom in Sahelian Countries

	1991/92	1993/94
Burkina Faso	NF	PF
Cape Verde	F	F
Chad	NF	NF
Gambia	F	NF
Guinea Bissau	PF	PF
Mali	PF	PF
Mauritania	NF	NF
Niger	PF	PF
Senegal	PF	PF

Source: Freedom in the World, Freedom House, various issues.

### Sub-goal 3: National policy decisions increasingly reflect intra-regional realities

Attainment of this sub-goal is measured by the existence of complementary National Environmental Action Plans (NEAPs), avoidance of unanticipated food crises, and the existence of regionally attuned national population policies. Each of these indicators is

generated at the national level, often as a result of bilateral actions and activities, so overall attainment is a reflection of donor coordination, regional cooperation, and assistance from regional institutions to national governments.

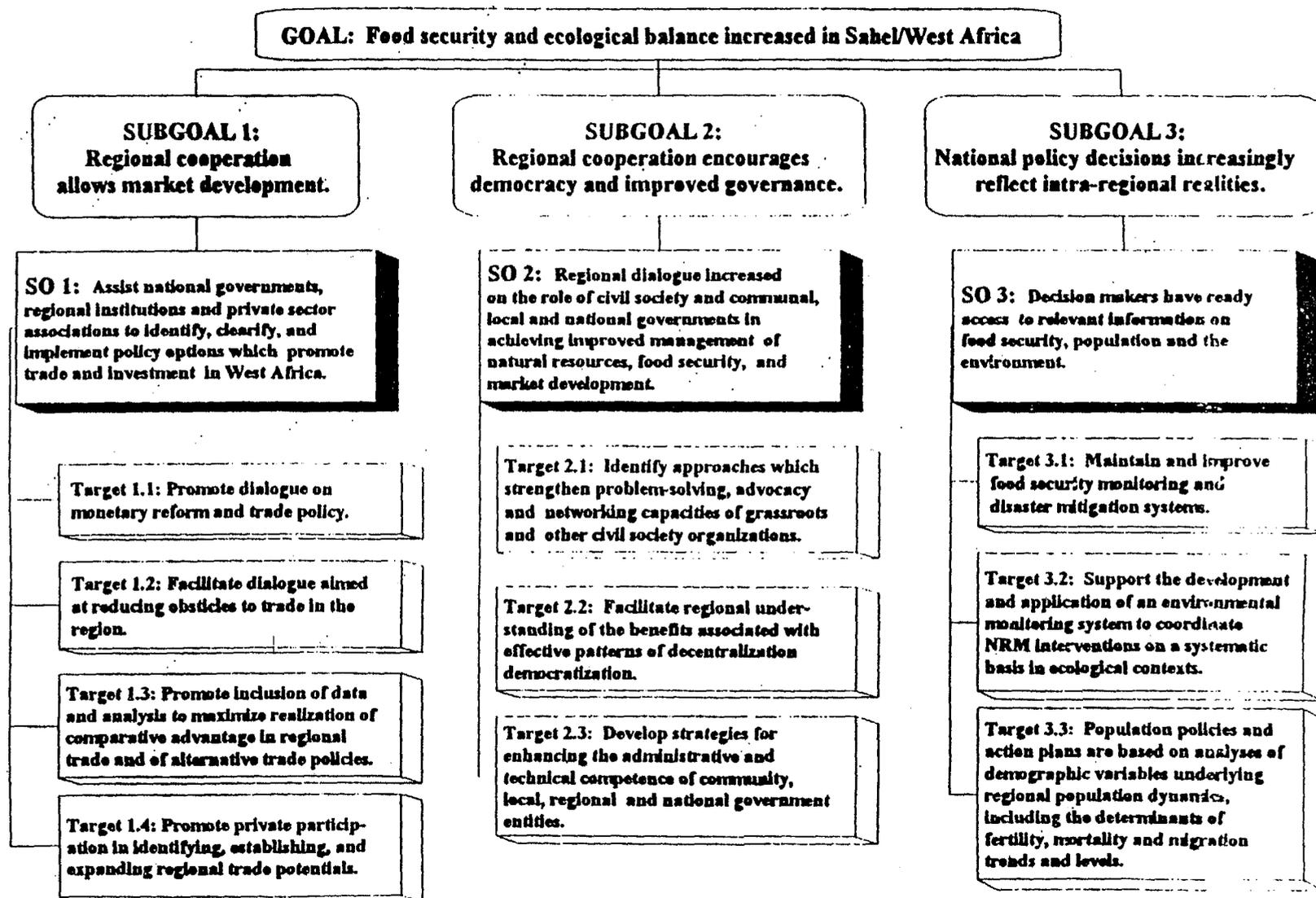
*NEAPs.* The Desertification Convention is the major event which impacts on complementarity of NEAPs in the region. While this process has just begun, with early actions yet to be determined, it is expected that associated planning, dialogue and environmental monitoring will make a major contribution. At the present, three of the nine Sahelian states have developed NEAPs (Gambia, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau).

*Food crises avoided.* One of the great achievements of the Club du Sahel/CILSS system has been the avoidance of famine in the Sahel. Rainfall variation is probably the one most important factors in the region, and below "normal" levels are a frequent occurrence. However, several strong national early warning and market information systems, along with a regional center at AGRHYMET, and careful coordination and review have helped avoid crisis situations. Rainfall this cropyear has been above average, so Sahelian states are not expected to face any significant food problems this year.

#### C. Appropriation Summary (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	7,195	6,200	6,200
*DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	6,164	6,200	6,200
*SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	1,031		
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES			
BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH	3,588	3,108	3,083
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT	1,724	1,462	1,491
POPULATION GROWTH	921	769	785
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	962	860	841

Figure I Sahel Regional Program Objective Tree.



## II. Strategic Objectives

The Sahel Regional Program is pursuing three strategic objectives, which together are contributing to increased food security and ecological balance in Sahelian Africa. The program is limited to regional activities, with the intent of addressing issues that cut across national boundaries, and which also complement bilateral programs.

**A. SO 1: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in the West Africa region.**

Description. SO 1 pursues "broad-based economic growth" by addressing policy and regulatory impediments to the development of local markets and exports, especially the enabling environment affecting agriculture and commerce. To achieve this SO, debate at regional fora and analyses of monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries are supported.

Under SO 1, the program supports two types of activity: (1) dialogue on monetary and trade policy at the regional level; and, (2) private sector efforts to identify and eliminate barriers to trade in the region. The first activity is primarily research and dialogue. The second is focused on stakeholder participation and development and implementation of action plans by private sector groups.

Progress. Strategic Objective 1 is being implemented through support to four activities: the Mali/Burkina Faso/Cote d'Ivoire Livestock Action Plan (LAP); the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN), the CILSS activity FERAP; and, analyses and dialogue developed under the Devaluation Impact Monitoring program at INSAH. Each is implemented at a different pace, and each has a separate expected termination date. The LAP and WAEN are the most mature of the four activities.

The WAEN is a regional association of private sector operators. It is established in 11 countries and has about 350 members, most of whom operate small business as defined under the Agency's NPI. The national and regional units of the WAEN share a common objective - to improve the business environment - assumed full responsibility for publication of its quarterly, bilingual, "The Networker", which reports on Network activities; nt in West Africa by advocating for policies which support private sector development and open trade and investment in the region. In the two years since its creation the Network has:

- established fully self-financing national networks, and self-financed regional coordination committee, including membership financing of travel, etc. associated with regional meetings;
- created three professional sub-networks (Netforce, West Africa Exporters Sub-network, Financial Sector Sub-network);
- initiated development of a regional investment fund (West Africa Fund) meant to mobilize investment funds for use in the region;

- six of the eleven national units have formalized their groups as non-profit organizations; and,
- actively participated in influencing national policies in Mali, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Gambia and Chad.
- assumed full responsibility for publication of its quarterly, bilingual, "The Networker", which reports on Network activities;
- established (with TA support from the Regional Program) specifications for its own e-mail based information system;

The rapid success of the WAEN has drawn considerable donor interest, with a real possibility that they would become "donor dependent" because of excessive donor support. At USAID insistence, a unit has been created in OECD (associated with the Club du Sahel) to coordinate donor support to the WAEN. This unit is expected to avoid the problem of excessive donor interference, and to provide services "on demand" by the Network. German, European Community, Canadian and French assistance has been committed to support the unit. The Regional Program will help provide funds to support TA and training to the WAEN through FY 96 for a total of three years' worth of program support.

The LAP is the first of a planned series of policy implementation activities the SRP will help implement under SO 1. Its implementation is prototypical: it is a collaborative effort among CILSS, the governments of Mali, Burkina Faso and the Cote d'Ivoire, and interested parties in the private sector. The action plan actually implements and monitors policies that eliminate constraints to livestock trade in the affected countries. Overall coordination is provided by CILSS, and advocacy is provided by the country coordinating groups. The LAP is now preparing for its second annual regional meeting, to be held in Bamako (September or November). The activity has considerable support in the region; approximately 700 people attended the first annual meeting in Abidjan in 1994, where they debated issues such as transportation regulation, road blocks and other "informal" trade barriers, and export and import regulations. The participants developed and presented the following proposals for the coordinating government Ministers (Mali, Burkina and Cote d'Ivoire): consolidate current gains in simplified livestock export and import regulation, tax and duty reductions; expand the operation to include the major markets in Ghana and Togo; develop better information systems; and formalize the regional associations developed under the activity. All proposals were accepted and are now being implemented.

In its first year, the LAP contributed to reduced transactions cost in livestock marketing by 4.5 per cent (approximately \$1.8 million in savings). In addition to the measures implemented by the three governments as part of implementing the LAP, several countries imposed duties, or otherwise restricted subsidized European beef sent to Africa: the Cote d'Ivoire imposed a compensating duty; Senegal, Togo and Nigeria have systems which nearly prohibit European beef imports (with attendant possibilities of fraudulent imports from neighboring countries). These measures helped increase demand for Sahelian beef by restricting subsidized additions to supplies and by increasing prices for imported beef. Beef prices had declined in the Cote d'Ivoire by over 20% because of subsidized imports. The

combination of these measures and the CFA devaluation, have led to massive increases in beef exports from Mali and Burkina Faso to coastal countries. The devaluation made it possible for Sahelian producers to exercise their comparative advantage in beef production and the reduction in formal and informal barriers made it feasible. Mali and Burkina Faso are 80-90 percent rural, so the direct and indirect impact of this increased trade is both broad-based and focused on the poorest segment of the population. The LAP will be supported for two more years; subsequent support to policy implementation will focus on other commodities or industries with high potential to enhance the growth of intraregional trade in West Africa.

**The FCFA Devaluation Impact Monitoring** activity is collecting information which will quantify the positive and negative impacts of the CFA devaluation at the micro level. It is a region-wide activity which includes Sahelian, Coastal, CFA, and non-CFA countries. The activity is managed by MSU and implemented at INSAH via a network of African collaborators. The first regional meeting to discuss Phase I monitoring results (prices household income, etc.) is scheduled for late June, 1995 at INSAH. This activity will continue for two more years.

**The FERAP** activity is part of the CILSS Three-Year Action Plan. It is constructed to facilitate dialogue and coordination related to eliminating trade barriers in the region, and is patterned after the LAP. Details of this activity are being completed by a joint donor/CILSS design group. Once the activity design is completed, the LAP, and subsequent policy implementation work, will be incorporated as an ongoing part of FERAP.

**Performance Rating:** Medium. Good progress has been made toward Program Outcomes with reference to trade policy. Only this year, since the macro-level FCFA devaluation, could work be begun on monetary policy issues whose dialogue is in the manageable interest of the SRP. Several other major trade policy initiatives are at an early stage of development, as noted above.

**B. SO 2: Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving regional objectives in the management of natural resources, food security, and market development.**

**Description.** SO 2 contributes to three of the Agency's goals in an integrated fashion: protecting the environment; building democracy; and encouraging broad-based economic growth. By promoting dialogue among private and non-governmental institutions, the strategic objective addresses USAID's "building democracy" strategy of focussing on the "absence or weakness of intermediary organizations, such as labor unions, business associations, media outlets, educational institutions, and civic groups." This strategic objective responds to the need for institutionalized economic and political participation and decentralized democratic governance in order to sustain improvements and ensure program impact in Sahelian Africa. Attention is focused on strengthening institutions through regional networking and dialogue to support the development of a vibrant and effective partnership between civil society and government entities from the community to the national level. Experience has shown that devolution of governance in the Sahel improves the effectiveness

of natural resources management, contributes to food security and allows local markets to flourish; hence this SO cuts across and reinforces the other two SOs in the SRP.

Three sorts of activities are being undertaken to achieve the strategic objective: a) strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society - particularly representatives of grassroots-level interests - to actively participate in the dialogue, b) supporting the dialogue between these groups and government entities at regional conferences, and c) supporting the development by Sahelian institutions of materials that will serve as the basis of discussion at regional exchanges. These materials might include, for example, documentation of the special constraints faced by women, herders and other traditionally disadvantaged groups in obtaining and using natural resources; building a database of successful experiences in decentralized NRM management; and documentation of public service provision and of alternative tenure conflict resolution practices.

Progress. Strategic Objective 2 captures efforts to promote dialogue on issues associated with political and economic participation, pluralism and effectiveness and responsiveness of government. In the previous strategy period, a series of CILSS/Club studies and meetings, catalyzed with USAID funding and expertise, have documented how some countries have experimented with an enhanced role for civil society in the delivery of public services and natural resources management. In line with the CILSS environmental mandate, and member country as well as donor concerns, the studies and meetings emphasized the nexus among renewable natural resource management, local-level, decentralized control of resources and land tenure issues affecting sustainable land use patterns. On June 20-24, 1994, these efforts culminated in a CILSS/Club sponsored Regional Conference on Land Tenure and Decentralization in Praia, Cape Verde.

The Praia Declaration, which was presented at the Conference, consists of policy recommendations which bear on the legal recognition of local institutions, the authority of citizens to constitute new jurisdictions and the recourse of citizens faced with arbitrary decisions. In a written "platform" the peasants presented at the final plenary session, they asked, among other things, that: 1) CILSS establish a permanent committee to monitor the implementation of the Praia recommendations and proposed that their network of peasant organizations be incorporated into the process and 2) that the network be accorded observer status at all CILSS meetings which concern peasant organizations.

As of the end of May 1995, the CILSS had conducted national workshops to disseminate the results of the Praia Conference in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Mali. The workshops have three purposes: to discuss the conclusions of the Praia Conference with the national authorities and to assess with them what follow-up steps have been taken; to help national authorities take stock of the support required to widely disseminate the findings of the Praia Conference in each country and to devise an action plan for modest activities to promote greater awareness and to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

In addition, individual states have begun particular follow-up actions on their own. Senegal has formed a national-level Praia follow-up committee (with governmental and non-governmental members), which has begun to plan activities at its own initiative, turning to CILSS for specific technical assistance. In Burkina Faso, a national follow-up committee

has been designated and a series of sub-national workshops has been scheduled. Workshops at the sub-national level allow for substantial farmer participation, and farmer representatives are being identified through a non-governmental network.

A representative of the peasant organizations present at the Praia Conference attended the CILSS statutory meeting of the Council of Ministers in Nouakchott, Mauritania in April 1995. The representative presented the "peasant platform" to the Council, which, in turn, passed a resolution stipulating farmer representation at all future formal CILSS meetings, as requested in the peasant platform.

The next set of activities to deepen reflection and make regional recommendations for action has been designed, and personnel are being recruited to carry forward the work on decentralization, enhancement of land tenure security and local resource management. Workshops to disseminate the Praia Conference results have been scheduled for an additional three of the member states before the end of CY 1995.

Performance Rating. Low. The SO in its current form is new. Sporadic support had been given to democratic governance activities at the regional level prior to the approval of the SRPSP in January 1995.

**C. SO 3: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.**

Description. Strategic Objective Three facilitates access of decision makers to important environmental and food security information and improved monitoring systems generated by Sahelian institutions.

Program activities are implemented via USAID projects which provide support to regional institutions under the CILSS umbrella (CILSS headquarters, INSAH, CERPOD and AGRHYMET). Activities related to AGRHYMET and CERPOD help provide services to CILSS member states (resource monitoring, early warning, population policy, strategy, and action plan development). Support to INSAH helps with institutional development and the provision of services to member states (natural resource management, agricultural policy and food security analyses and related dialogue).

Progress. This SO is the "oldest," in that it has been at the core of the regional program for many years. Thus, population programs, donor coordination, food security monitoring, and disaster mitigation systems are fairly well established. This SO emphasizes information and analysis of regional issues, especially natural resource management, environmental policy, population policy and programs, and economic analysis in support of improved policies in the region. Major accomplishments:

- Food Aid Charter for the Sahel
- credited with helping avert food crises in the Sahel by helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food monitoring systems

- efficiencies gained from the coordination of food aid and the improved accuracy of food needs assessments in the region -- review of activities in 1993 rated the system fair to good
- extended dialogue on food grain policy in the region, including liberalization of trade
- the Africa Annex to the Desertification Convention has been drafted and signed; the Early Action Programme for Africa has been initiated
- AGRHYMET has expanded its role as a data and information center and has become a more active participant in analysis and dissemination of spatial data -- resources, population, and economic data. It collaborated with CERPOD in preparing a presentation for the World Population Conference to be held in Cairo 9/94. Similar collaboration will be established with INSAH, the other major institution at CILSS.
- with the shift to INMARSAT transmission, turnaround time on NDVI data provided by AGRHYMET to member states has been reduced from days to minutes with concomitant cost savings
- extensive research and dialogue on resource management issues, especially land and resource tenure

The population portion of this SO is executed through CERPOD, with support from the USAID Promoting Population Policy Development Project:

- CERPOD has helped all nine CILSS countries prepare population policy statements, and seven of the nine nations have formally adopted the statements as national policy ; one nation is being assisted in revising its originally CERPOD-assisted policy to account for a decline in fertility rates
- the remaining two population policy statements are expected to be adopted in 1995
- **action plans** and implementation are the next steps. This will begin in late 1994, when **18 countries** will meet for training and discussion about action plans, how to develop them and how to implement them
- extensive research on population dynamics, and training in research methods for West African professionals has been carried out

Performance Rating. High. Positive trends are being shown in all Program Outcome measures. Perhaps most importantly, the region has continued its unbroken record of avoidance of famine for the last 20 years, due in no small part to the activities supported under this SO in concert with other donors.

#### **D. Donor Coordination**

Donor coordination is an essential part of the Sahel Regional Program. The regional focus of the program, varied interests of CILSS member states and individual programs all mandate continuous coordination between donors and regional institutions; thus, one of the main functions of the program is to support USAID participation in the principal coordinating mechanism, the Club du Sahel. Through the Club there is frequent contact with other donors (usually orchestrated by the Club, whose secretariat includes a USDH), and by frequent contact among donors and regional institutions (usually arranged by the CILSS and its constituent institutions). The SRP supports and reinforces donor policies and projects in their quest to build Sahelian and West African regional institutions in the public and private sectors, with linkages to national economies and societies. The USAID program is in the vanguard of donor (Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, EU, UN and World Bank) commitment to meeting the Sahel's development challenges in a regional context. The SRP directly supports policy and program changes needed to fully exploit the potentials provided by such region-wide policy events as the CFA devaluation, and the regional policies initiated by the Franc Zone Presidents when the devaluation was announced.

Building and reinforcing the new CILSS structure also requires considerable donor coordination and a new way of organizing support to the CILSS system. This is being achieved as part of the donor coordination function provided by the Club du Sahel around the new agenda developed at CILSS Three-Year Action Plan, and around issues of institutional sustainability.

The Sahel Regional Program also connects with the other donors on questions of civil society development and a diminished role of the central state through the Club/CILSS fora. As a framework for consultation and consensus building, it has been the setting in which there has been a willingness to initiate policy research into delicate areas and confront the policy implications.

#### **III. Program and Budget Scenarios**

Three budget scenarios have been developed for the Sahel Regional Program: Scenario I maintains Program funding at \$6.2 million in FY96 and FY97; Scenario II maintains Program funding at \$6.2 million in FY96, but reduces FY97 funding to \$4.3 million; Scenario III reduces both FY96 and FY97 Program funding to \$4.3 million. Objective Trees for the three scenarios are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Table A summarizes funding levels and resultant changes in Program activities under the three scenarios. Details for each scenario are discussed separately. Programming for Scenarios I and II places emphasis on support to the programs of the CILSS regional institutions.

Table A: Sahel Regional Program,  
FY 1997 Funding and Program Activities Under Three Scenarios

Strategic Objective	Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
1. Assist implement policy options which promote trade and investment.	FY 96 \$1.574 FY 97 \$1.559  Maintain current strategy	FY 96 \$1.574 FY 97 \$0.776  Begin phase-out of this SO in FY96.  Eliminate this SO in FY97.  Financing in FY97 supports CILSS trade related activities only.  No research budget	FY 96 \$0.888 FY 97 \$0.776  Eliminate this SO in FY96.  Financing in FY96 and FY97 supports CILSS trade related activities.  No research budget
2. Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving regional objectives in the management of natural resources, food security, and market development.	FY 96 \$0.963 FY 97 \$0.902  Maintain current strategy	FY 96 \$0.963 FY 97 \$0.530  Reduce support by 45% in FY97.  No research budget.	FY 96 \$0.605 FY 97 \$0.530  Support for this SO is reduced by 37% in FY96 and by 45% in FY97.  No research budget
3. Decision makers have access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment	FY 96 \$3.663 FY 97 \$3.738  Maintain current strategy	FY 96 \$3.663 FY 97 \$3.037  Maintain current strategy.  No research budget	FY 96 \$2.851 FY 97 \$3.037  Support for this SO reduced by 19% in FY97.  No research budget
Program Total FY 96 FY 97	\$6,200,000 \$6,200,000	\$6,200,000 \$4,343,000	\$4,343,000 \$4,343,000

**GOAL: Food security and ecological balance increased in Sahel/West Africa**

**SUBGOAL 1:  
Regional cooperation  
allows market development.**

**SO 1: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in West Africa.**

**Target 1.1: Promote dialogue on monetary reform and trade policy.**

**Target 1.2: Facilitate dialogue aimed at reducing obstacles to trade in the region.**

**Target 1.3: Promote inclusion of data and analysis to maximize realization of comparative advantage in regional trade and of alternative trade policies.**

**Target 1.4: Promote private participation in identifying, establishing, and expanding regional trade potentials.**

**SUBGOAL 2:  
Regional cooperation encourages  
democracy and improved governance.**

**SO 2: Regional dialogue increased on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving improved management of natural resources, food security, and market development.**

**Target 2.1: Identify approaches which strengthen problem-solving, advocacy and networking capacities of grassroots and other civil society organizations.**

**Target 2.2: Facilitate regional understanding of the benefits associated with effective patterns of decentralization democratization.**

**Target 2.3: Develop strategies for enhancing the administrative and technical competence of community, local, regional and national government entities.**

**SUBGOAL 3:  
National policy decisions increasingly  
reflect intra-regional realities.**

**SO 3: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.**

**Target 3.1: Maintain and improve food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems.**

**Target 3.2: Support the development and application of an environmental monitoring system to coordinate NRM interventions on a systematic basis in ecological contexts.**

**Target 3.3: Population policies and action plans are based on analyses of demographic variables underlying regional population dynamics, including the determinants of fertility, mortality and migration trends and levels.**

Figure 1

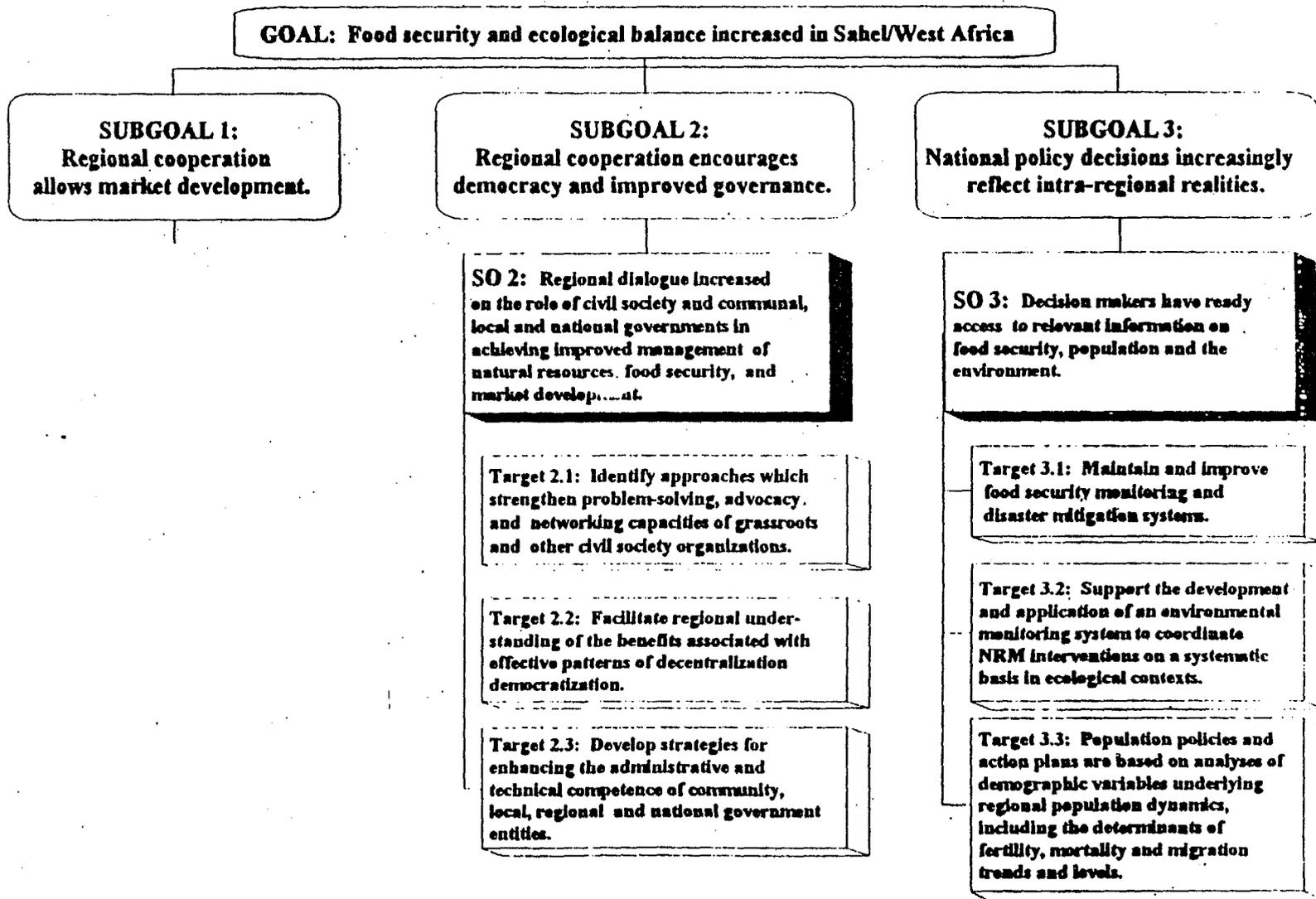


Figure 2 (Revised Objective Tree)

A. Programming Scenario I: FY 96 CP/High Level FY 97

1. Objective Tree (See Figure I).

2. Summary of S.O. Funding (Table III)

SAHEL REGIONAL (625)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST
S.O. 01 ASSIST TO IMPLEMENT POL OPTIONS TO PROMOTE TRADE & INVESTMENT IN WA.			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,874	1,574	1,560
S.O. 02 PROMOTE DIALOGUE ON ACHIEV'G REGL OBJ IN MGT OF NAT RES, FS & MRKT DEV			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	936	963	902
S.O. 03 DECISIONS MAKERS HAVE ACCESS TO RELEVANT INFO ON FS, POP & THE ENVIR.			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,385	3,663	3,738

3. S.O. Projected Impact

a) AFR Table 1, Scenario 1

Program Outputs and Indicators	Base- line 1993	1994	Planned							
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Total
Indicators for Strategic Objective 1: Countries using comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy.	0	3	1	2	1	1	•	•	•	8
Transactions costs for regional trade of major commodities reduced 20%.	0	4.5	5%	7%	8%	10%	12%	15%	18%	20%
Indicators for Strategic Objective 2: Meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving management of natural resources, public service delivery, and food security.	0 (94)	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	•	10
Relevant stakeholders are included in planning, implementing and follow-up of the discussions.	NO (93)	Some	Some	Some	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most
Decisions reflect positions put forward by various stakeholders.	NO (93)	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<75 %	75%	75%	75%

Program Outputs and Indicators	Base-line 1993	1994	Planned							
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Total
Indicators for Strategic Objective 3: Number of country rationales and concerted actions for food security, NRM, population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to regional info. systems NEAPs, pop. policies, and food security policies.	0		•	•	3	•	•	6	•	8

#### 4. Changes in S.O. Content

The resource levels programmed under Scenario I are sufficient to maintain the Sahel Regional Program at approximately a constant level in real terms (assuming 5% inflation). Strategic Objectives and results would remain as specified by the Sahel Regional Program Strategy. The Program will include:

- Support to the West Africa Enterprise Network. At the insistence of USAID, a coordination unit for the WAEN has been established at OECD (Club du Sahel). This unit will facilitate joint donor financing of WAEN activities and provides a mechanism for sharing support costs among donors. This activity will continue through FY 97;
- Support to the Mali/Burkina Faso/Cote d'Ivoire Livestock Action Plan through FY 96, until it is integrated into the CILSS/FERAP program. The Regional Program will work with the CILSS/FERAP program to develop additional Action Plan(s) to which the methodology developed under the LAP can be effectively applied;
- Maintain a modest research program which will investigate critical issues in the region (such as monetary and exchange policy, governance/participation and policy, growth linkages specific to the Regional Program);
- Maintain support to the Club du Sahel, which includes salary and support for the American Director of the Club through FY 96;
- Maintain support to the six "Programmes Majeurs" at CILSS and implementation of the CILSS Three Year Action Plan. This includes: (1) support to INSAH for natural resource economics, environmental monitoring and education, and food security analysis; (2) support to CERPOD for population and demographic analysis, population policy and population action plans; (3) support to AGRHYMET for environmental monitoring, regional early warning and food situation monitoring; and, (4) support to the two policy PMs (food security and natural resource monitoring - including monitoring application and impact of the Desertification Convention) at CILSS headquarters.

## 5. New Partnership Initiative, Scenario 1

SO	NPI Component	Implementing Agent	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Comments
1.			1,734	1,357	1,429	
	Democratic local gov't.					
	Small business partnership	WAEN	32%	18%		
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	10%	10%	10%	
2			861	788	819	
	Democratic local gov't	CILSS	80%	80%	80%	
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	20%	20%	20%	
3						
	Democratic local gov't					
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment					

## 6. Microenterprise Funding (Table X)

Since the Sahel Regional Program is focused on regional activities and institutions, there is no direct funding for microenterprise development. However, the indirect impact of an improved trade and business environment (SO 1) together with more local participation in policy and program development (SO 2) will generate the conditions which are necessary before a dynamic microenterprise sector can develop. Conditions established by SO 1 and SO 2 at the regional level will also be necessary before direct bilateral efforts at microenterprise development can be successful or sustainable.

7. G Bureau Services (AFR Table 3), Scenario I

Global Bureau Project	SO Supported	FY95 \$000	FY96 \$000	FY97 \$000	Buy-in or OYB transfer
APAP III 936-4201	SO1: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in the West Africa region.	400		200	OYB
IPC 936-5451		800			OYB
IPC II <sup>a</sup> (936-5470)			150	115	OYB
Democracy Field Support( )	SO 2: Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving regional objectives in the management of natural resources, food security, and market development.		100	100	OYB
BASIS			100	200	OYB
ACCESS II		85			OYB
Democracy PD&S		85			OYB
BASIS (936- )			100	100	OYB
INTERCRSP	SO3: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.		100	100	OYB
GLOBAL (POP)			500	100	OYB
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>915</b>	

Note: IPC(Implementing Policy Change); APAP(Agricultural Policy Analysis Project)

8. Other AID/W Backstopping

The SRP will continue to call on the AFR/SD Office to provide selected technical assistance to the CILSS institutions. In addition, a small amount of management time will be required from AFR/DRCO, as a buy-in from the SW&DM III Project to the FEWS III Project is currently being negotiated to provide technical assistance to AGRHYMET through July 1997.

9. S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4), Scenario I

Strategic Objective	Scenario 1	
	Terminal FY	Mortgage
SO 1	2001	4,898
SO 2	2001	2,728
SO 3	2001	15,350

10. Pipeline Issues. None.

**B. Programming Scenario II: FY 96 CP/Low Level FY 97**

1. Objective Tree (See Figure II).

2. Summary of S.O. Funding (Table III)

SAHEL REGIONAL (625)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST
S.O. 01 ASSIST TO IMPLEMENT POL OPTIONS TO PROMOTE TRADE & INVESTMENT IN WA. DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,874	1,574	776
S.O. 02 PROMOTE DIALOGUE ON ACHIEV'G REGL OBJ IN MGT OF NAT RES, FS & MRKT DEV DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	936	963	530
S.O. 03 DECISIONS MAKERS HAVE ACCESS TO RELEVANT INFO ON FS, POP & THE ENVIR. DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,385	3,663	3,057

3. S.O. Projected Impact

a) AFR Table I, Scenario 2.

Program Outputs and Indicators	Base- line 1993	1994	Planned							2002 Total
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Indicators for Strategic Objective 1: Countries using comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy.	0	3	1	2	SO is eliminated in FY 97					6
Transactions costs for regional trade of major commodities reduced 20%.	0	4.5	5%	7%						7%
Indicators for Strategic Objective 2: Meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving management of natural resources, public service delivery, and food security.	0 (94)	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	*	10
Relevant stakeholders are included in planning, implementing and follow-up of the discussions.	NO (93)	Some	Some	Some	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most
Decisions reflect positions put forward by various stakeholders.	NO (93)	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<75 %	75%	75%	75%

Program Outputs and Indicators	Base-line 1993	1994	Planned							
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 Total
Indicators for Strategic Objective 3: Number of country rationales and concerted actions for food security, NRM, population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to regional info. systems NEAPs, pop. policies, and food security policies.	0		*	*	3	*	*	6	*	8

#### 4. Changes in S.O. Content

The resource levels programmed under Scenario II will require that several adjustments be made to the Program:

- SO 1 will be eliminated from the Program in FY 97, there will be no support outside CILSS programs for identifying or developing trade related activities;
- Support to the Club du Sahel will be scaledback beginning FY 97. If the American Director of the Club is extended beyond FY 97, then either all support for the Club workplan will have to be allocated to support the Director, or an alternative source of funds will have to be provided. In the second case support to the Club workplan will still be reduced by 40%;
- Funding for the modest research program will be continued through FY 97, then it will be eliminated;
- Support to the regional programs at the CILSS institutions will be the priority, but overall this support will have to be reduced by 20%.

#### 5. New Partnership Initiative, Scenario 2

SO	NPI Component	Implementing Agent	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Comments
1.			1,734	1,357	700	
	Democratic local gov't.					
	Small business partnership	WAEN	32%	18%		
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	10%	10%	10%	
2			861	788	468	
	Democratic local gov't	CILSS	80%	80%	80%	
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	20%	20%	20%	

3						
	Democratic local gov't					
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment					

## 6. Microenterprise Funding (Table X)

Since the Sahel Regional Program is focused on regional activities and institutions, there is no direct funding for microenterprise development. However, the indirect impact of an improved trade and business environment which was supported by SO I will be minimal because SO 1 is eliminated under this scenario. The local participation in policy and program development supported by SO II will still help generate some of the conditions necessary for a dynamic microenterprise, but achievements will be minimal and erratic.

## 7. G Bureau Services (AFR Table 3), Scenario II

Global Bureau Project	SO Supported	FY95 \$000	FY96 \$000	FY97 \$000	Buy-in or OYB transfer
APAP III 936-4201	SO1: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in the West Africa region.	400			OYB
IPC 936-5451		800			OYB
IPC II <sup>a</sup> (936-5470)			115		OYB
Democracy Field Support( )	SO 2: Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving regional objectives in the management of natural resources, food security, and market development.		100	60	OYB
ACCESS II		85			OYB
Democracy PD&S		85			OYB
BASIS (936- )			100	53	OYB
INTERCRSP	SO3: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.		100	100	OYB
GLOBAL (POP)			500	100	OYB
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,370</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>313</b>	

Note: IPC(Implementing Policy Change); APAP(Agricultural Policy Analysis Project)

8. Other AID/W Backstopping

The SRP will continue to call on the AFR/SD Office to provide selected technical assistance to the CILSS institutions. In addition, a small amount of management time will be required from AFR/DRCO, as a buy-in from the SW&DM III Project to the FEWS III Project is currently being negotiated to provide technical assistance to AGRHYMET through July 1997.

9. S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4)

Strategic Objective	Scenario 2	
	Terminal FY	Mortgage
SO 1	2001	2,336
SO 2	2001	1,892
SO 3	2001	11,739

10. Pipeline Issues. None.

C. Programming Scenario III: FY 96 Low Level/FY 97 Low Level

1. Objective Tree (See Figure II).
2. Summary of S.O. Funding (Table III)

SAHEL REGIONAL (625)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST
S.O. 01 ASSIST TO IMPLEMENT POL OPTIONS TO PROMOTE TRADE & INVESTMENT IN WA.			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,874	888	776
S.O. 02 PROMOTE DIALOGUE ON ACHIEV'G REGL OBJ IN MGT OF NAT RES, FS & MRKT DEV			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	936	605	530
S.O. 03 DECISIONS MAKERS HAVE ACCESS TO RELEVANT INFO ON FS, POP & THE ENVIR.			
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,385	2,850	3,057

### 3. S.O. Projected Impact

The resource levels programmed under Scenario III will cause a substantial reduction in the immediate impact of the Program. SO 1 will be abandoned, and activity under SOs 2 and 3 will be reduced.

#### a) AFR Table I, Scenario 3

Program Outputs and Indicators	Base-line 1993	1994	Planned							2002 Total	
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		
Indicators for Strategic Objective 1: Countries using comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy.	0	3	1	SO eliminated							4
Transactions costs for regional trade of major commodities reduced 20%.	0	4.5	5%								5%
Indicators for Strategic Objective 2: Meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving management of natural resources, public service delivery, and food security.	0 ('94)	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	*	10	
Relevant stakeholders are included in planning, implementing and follow-up of the discussions.	NO ('93)	Some	Some	Some	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most	Most	
Decisions reflect positions put forward by various stakeholders.	NO ('93)	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<50 %	<75 %	75%	75%	75%	
Indicators for Strategic Objective 3: Number of country rationales and concerted actions for food security, NRM, population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to regional info. systems NEAPs, pop. policies, and food security policies.	0		*	*	3	*	*	6	*	8	

### 4. Changes in S.O. Content

The resource levels programmed under Scenario III will require approximately the same adjustments to the Program as were necessary under Scenario II:

- SO 1 will be eliminated from the Program in FY 96 rather than in FY 97, there will be no support outside CILSS programs for identifying or developing trade related activities;
- Support to the Club du Sahel will be scaled-back beginning FY 96 rather than in FY 97. If the American Director of the Club is extended beyond FY 97, then either all support for the Club workplan will have to be allocated to the Director's support, or

an alternative source of funds will have to be provided. In the second case support to the Club workplan will still be reduced by 40%;

- Funding for the modest research program will be continued through FY 97, then it will be eliminated;
- Support to the regional programs at the CILSS institutions will be the priority, but overall, this support will have to be reduced by 20%.

### 5. New Partnership Initiative, Scenario 3

SO	NPI Component	Implementing Agent	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Comments
1.			1,734	715	700	
	Democratic local gov't.					
	Small business partnership	WAEN	32%	18%		
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	10%	10%	10%	
2			861	450	468	
	Democratic local gov't	CILSS	80%	80%	80%	
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment	CILSS	20%	20%	20%	
3						
	Democratic local gov't					
	Small business partnership					
	NGO empowerment					

### 6. Microenterprise Funding (Table X)

Since the Sahel Regional Program is focused on regional activities and institutions, there is no direct funding for microenterprise development. However, the indirect impact of an improved trade and business environment which was supported by SO I will be minimal because SO I is eliminated under this scenario. The local participation in policy and program development supported by SO II will still help generate some of the conditions necessary for a dynamic microenterprise, but achievements will be minimal and erratic.

7. G Bureau Services (AFR Table 3), Scenario III

Global Bureau Project	SO Supported	FY95 \$000	FY96 \$000	FY97 \$000	Buy-in or OYB transfer
APAP III 936-4201	SO1: Assist national governments, regional institutions and private sector associations to identify, clarify, and implement policy options which promote trade and investment in the West Africa region.	400			OYB
IPC 936-5451		800			OYB
IPC II <sup>a</sup> (936-5470)			115		OYB
Democracy Field Support( )	SO 2: Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and communal, local and national governments in achieving regional objectives in the management of natural resources, food security, and market development.		100	60	OYB
ACCESS II		85			OYB
Democracy PD&S		85			OYB
BASIS (936- )			100	53	OYB
INTERCRSP	SO3: Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.		100	100	OYB
GLOBAL (POP)			500	100	OYB
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,370</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>313</b>	

Note: IPC(Implementing Policy Change); APAP(Agricultural Policy Analysis Project)

8. Other AID/W Backstopping

The SRP will continue to call on the AFR/SD Office to provide selected technical assistance to the CILSS institutions. In addition, a small amount of management time will be required from AFR/DRCO, as a buy-in from the SW&DM III Project to the FEWS III Project is currently being negotiated to provide technical assistance to AGRHYMET through July 1997.

9. S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4), Scenario III

Strategic Objective	Scenario 3	
	Terminal FY	Mortgage
SO 1	2001	2,351
SO 2	2001	1,892
SO 3	2001	11,498

10. Pipeline Issues. None.