



AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

July 20, 1994

For: James Govan, D/AFR/DP
From: Dana D. Fischer, ^{DF} AFR/WA/RP
Subject: FY 96 Action Plan for the Sahel/West Africa Regional Program

Please find attached the FY 96 Action Plan for the Sahel/West Africa Regional Program. Not all of the Technical Annexes were appropriate for the Regional Program. We have included Annexes A, B, C, D and J in the document. Annexes E through I were not required. Please note that the Regional Program does not request central bureau resources.

PD-ABN-309

FY 96 ACTION PLAN

AFRICA BUREAU
WEST AFRICA (AFR/WA)
SAHEL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

July 1994

8

Table of Contents

I. Program Summary	1
A. Overview of Current Strategy	1
Goal and Sub-goals of Regional Program	2
B. Overall Progress	5
C. Proposed Changes	7
D. Objective Tree (Figure I)	8
E. Appropriations Summary (Annex A)	33
II. Strategic Objectives	9
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.. . . .	9
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.. . . .	18
C. SO 3 Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food security, population and the environment.	23
III. Operating Expenses and Workforce Requirements	31
Technical Annexes	
ANNEX A: APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARY	33
ANNEX B: SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY ACTIVITIES	34
ANNEX C: PROJECT BUDGET DATA	36
ANNEX D: ACTIVITY CODE/SPECIAL INTEREST CODE	39
ANNEX E through ANNEX I not required	
ANNEX J: RESEARCH NARRATIVE STATEMENT	46

C

FY 96 ACTION PLAN
AFRICA BUREAU, WEST AFRICA (AFR/WA)
SAHEL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

I. Program Summary

A. Overview of Current Strategy.

USAID support to the countries of the Sahel dates from the 1960s, when the first regional offices were opened. Assistance intensified with the opening of the first REDSO in Abidjan in 1972, established to provide assistance to 21 countries including eight Sahelian countries. Following the disastrous 1968-73 Sahelian drought, USAID's regional program was significantly increased, with a \$25 million appropriation for long-term development of the Sahel. At the same time, the seven core Sahelian states joined together to try to address the causes of the drought and resulting food insecurity by creating the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The UN established a special office for the Sahel, as did FAO and WFP. Regional assistance was seen as the best way to help to meet the needs created by the great drought, and to provide for increased economic and social development to prevent a recurrence.

With regional coordination and development in mind, the USG helped to create a donor counterpart to the CILSS, the "Club des Amis du Sahel", with a modest secretariat, located within the OECD in Paris. While bilateral programs continued to be supported by USAID and by the other donors making up the Club, in 1977, the Congress enacted the Sahel Development Program (SDP) as a single regional line item in the FAA. The countries of coastal and central West Africa did not have an equivalent "special program".

The initial focus of these programs was largely restricted to countries in the Sahel, with little emphasis on the role played by the coastal states as a market, as a source of inputs, and as a safety valve for population that could not be supported by a fragile and diminishing resources base in the Sahel. The programs were oriented toward cooperation and, to some degree integration, but uniquely within the Sahel. In recent years the Sahelian West African states have come to understand that sustainable growth has to be pursued in a regional context which includes all of West Africa, rather than on a purely sub-regional or bilateral basis.

The present regional strategy has evolved out of 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. This has been recognized by the states themselves, and by the donor agencies, since the drought of the early 1970's. At the same time, there continues to be another common understanding that the best protection against the effects of recurrent drought is environmentally sustainable economic and social development.

For most of the past two decades, the various elements of the regional economic and social development program for the Sahel have been oriented toward a commonly shared goal of food security, with emphasis on avoiding recurrent famine and ensuring national food self-sufficiency. In more recent years this focus has evolved to a more broadly based view of food security and ecological balance. While the goal remains essentially the same, different country and intra-regional experiences -- both those that relate to ODA and those that are completely indigenous -- led to changes in the assessment of constraints to achieving the goal, and thus to more coordination in establishing development policies and plans. The balance between regional, multi-donor and multilateral assistance and bilateral, national-level programs also shifted, while the goal remained essentially the same. This is true for USAID assistance as well as for that of other donors.

Goal and Sub-Goals of Regional Program.

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

Sub-goals. Three sub-goals were selected 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 selected. However, it is important to remember that like the goal itself, 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. However, despite various formal efforts at market integration and regional economic cooperation, the market has remained shallow and thin. Within the various economic communities (CEAO, ECOWAS), the official trade of the member countries remains a small share of their total trade. Except in ECOWAS, all intragroup trade stagnated or declined in the 1980s.

However, over the past few years, USAID-sponsored research, as well as research sponsored by other donors, has demonstrated that at least some sub-regions of the West Africa region are already highly integrated in terms of production and trade in certain commodities. Chief among these are cereals and livestock products. Research on informal cereals trade flows has been synthesized and obstacles to freer trade have been identified. Through CINERGIE¹

¹ The CINERGIE unit has been established by the Club/CILSS in the African Development Bank to coordinate efforts to liberalize trade within West Africa.

and other fora, these findings are being communicated to West African states and to donors with a view to expediting needed policy changes. Under the auspices of regional or sub-regional institutions, and with the support of USAID, the World Bank and other donors, an action plan has been developed which lays out in detail the measures necessary to liberalize livestock trade between Burkina Faso, Mali and the Ivory Coast. We intend to build upon the early successes in implementation of the action plan, using the action plan model for additional commodities. A similar plan for addressing the remaining trade obstacles has been designed and will be implemented in FY 94, 95, 96 and 97.

Subgoal 2: Regional cooperation encourages democracy and improved governance

While democracy and governance concerns raise issues that are intrinsically country specific, 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 Sahel/West African 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. Regional cooperation should have the effect of exerting "peer pressure" and promoting greater ease in raising new ideas on democracy and governance that normally tend to be threatening to central government officials. 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. African self-determination and leadership are required to ensure sustained democracy and governance reforms, that is, to guard against externalizing responsibility and imposing values and concepts that are not consistent with social, economic, and historical realities (poverty, illiteracy, rapid population growth/urban migration, resource scarcities, ethnic tensions, colonial heritage) of countries in the region. 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. 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 regional activities, especially on activities related to food security and ecological balance. As may be seen from the related SO, the intent here is to continue 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 members 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.

There are a number of countries which are pursuing what they believe to be their individual national interest by deciding policies that may run counter to agreements made at the regional level. In at least some instances, these policy decisions are triggered by strong pressures from bilateral and/or multilateral donors, e.g., in the context of structural adjustment or food aid programs and are met by resistance from local political and economic agents who stand to gain from special programs or lose from changes in the status quo.

USAID's Sahel/West Africa Regional Program is a component of a multi-donor effort which addresses the major problems confronting the Sahel: food insecurity, demographic pressure and environmental degradation. The portfolio is a unique blend of interventions combining policy analyses and dialogue, donor coordination and capacity building. USAID works closely with the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), a core group of Sahelian states, and the Club des Amis du Sahel (Club) the donor counterpart to the CILSS. Over the years, we have moved a long way from famine relief in the mid-1970s to helping to lay the foundation for regional integration throughout West Africa. The regional program now 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.

This is a transitional strategy which is intended to help usher in a new vision for West Africa -- one characterized by regional integration and economic cooperation. This vision responds to new development challenges brought on by declining development assistance budgets of donors and greater competition in international markets; it also reflects greater awareness by West Africans of regional interdependence, and the need for participation, partnership, systemic change, and accountability.

There are two key elements to this transitional strategy. First, the strategy will help us move from a Sahelian focus to a West Africa vision by adopting strategic objectives (SOs) which are aimed at:

- a) assisting the CILSS member countries to regain access to West African regional markets through the removal of barriers to intra-regional trade;
- b) strengthening the ability of elements of West African civil society to better influence and benefit more from development efforts in the areas of natural resource management, food security and market development; and

c) enabling coastal West African countries to benefit from the services of key Sahelian institutions: AGRHYMET, CERPOD and INSAH.

The three SOs differ in their reach to coastal West Africa. The trade emphasis of SO 1 rests on the interdependence of the Sahel and coastal West Africa although it is constructed from the point of view of the Sahel. SO 2 builds on work done in the Sahel on decentralization and opens the way toward encompassing elements of West African society, although our current activities are predominantly Sahelian. SO 3 rests on Sahelian institutions which themselves are moving outward to cover their coastal neighbors.

Secondly, the strategy is intended to provide a regional program framework to enable bilateral programs, over time, to complement and reinforce each other in a broader regional context. Thus, this transitional strategy is a building block and an essential first step in the evolution towards a coherent regional program: thinking regionally and acting bilaterally will have new impetus as the Agency is 'rightsized' and it searches for new program approaches where there is no country presence.

B. Overall Progress

While the food security and environmental degradation problems in the Sahel have not been solved, there has been considerable progress toward achieving the goal of increased food security and ecological balance. Improved donor coordination, the Food Aid Charter along with improved monitoring and early warning systems, and improved cereals policies in member states are credited with having averted famine in the region. Regional CILSS institutions have been strengthened, to the degree that AGRHYMET and CERPOD are recognized centers of technical excellence and both will now begin to take a West Africa-wide focus. INSAH has undertaken a number of initiatives in the area of trade liberalization, natural resource management and agricultural research coordination. Finally, an effort has begun to improve management, communication, coordination, and cooperation between these institutions and between them and their partner, national, counterparts.

Sustainable development in the Sahel/West Africa in terms of food security and ecological balance will be accelerated and broadened when a stronger role is accorded civil society (meaning economic/political/social elements outside of the government). Two recent trends support a measure of optimism about an enhanced role for civil society in the future. The first is a trend toward constitutional change: the fall of certain dirigist regimes (Mali, Benin, Niger), or the apparent modification of their dirigism (Burkina Faso), and the holding of democratic elections or moves toward the possibility of elections in a number of countries. The second is a trend toward political pluralism: increased willingness of some centralized, still largely authoritarian regimes to make modest moves toward deconcentration and decentralization is providing opportunities for the emergence of associations and other membership institutions in civil society.

With the CFA devaluation in January 1994, a significant element in the package of structural adjustment has been added. We can start thinking again in terms of long-term growth prospects for West Africa -- but with caveats. The devaluation helps but there are still regional trends and policy distortions which must be taken into account. Years of policy

research on West Africa trade flows and comparative advantage enabled us to respond quickly to the new opportunities and challenges. The first West Africa Mission Directors' Conference was organized around the implications of the devaluation for our regional and bilateral programs. It was agreed to proceed with a "trade focused" amendment to the SRI project and to develop a concept statement for a possible regional AEPRP. A CFA devaluation impact monitoring program has been initiated following discussion with and enthusiastic acceptance by the French and the World Bank. The program is being carried out by a network of West African economists coordinated by INSAH.

The CILSS system has begun implementing its financial and administrative restructuring, including the elimination of over 45 positions. The scope of activity has been expanded to a West Africa-wide focus and the new work programs (Programmes Majeurs or PMs) have been defined in broad terms. Detailed programs for the six Pms are now being developed.

Work at CINERGIE progressed significantly. The West Africa Long Term Perspectives Study has been completed and is now being summarized for broad distribution and discussion. CINERGIE has been subjected to a major evaluation, with the conclusion that it has successfully accomplished most of its mandate, but that it should be somewhat reorganized and relocated out of the African Development Bank. A second phase is being designed and is scheduled to begin in early 1995.

The West Africa Enterprise Network has continued to mature in terms of member countries and in terms of action programs. There are now about 250 members in 11 West African countries. Action plans have been developed for each national network and the regional steering committee has begun to function.

The Livestock Action Plan (LAP), which is funded jointly by USAID and the World Bank, has nearly completed its first phase. The activity has successfully helped to eliminate numerous formal and informal trade barriers on livestock trading between Burkina Faso and Mali and the Cote d'Ivoire. This experiment has proven that a minimal, well targeted investment (\$275,000) can lead to significant savings to traders, and subsequently gains for producers. In the case of the LAP, it is estimated to have reduced annual marketing costs by a minimum of \$1.8 million. A second, expanded phase of this effort is now being planned (to include Ghana and Togo) and to consolidate and better evaluate gains to date.

The negotiations on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification were completed and the treaty was adopted in June 1994. The West Africa negotiators were major supporters of this convention at the United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (Rio, 1992). They were strong advocates for the view that development assistance must enter a new phase emphasizing decentralization and participation so that funds might flow where they are needed on the local level rather than to support international bureaucracies. In the treaty, future funding is to be linked to performance. Impartial monitoring, therefore, becomes crucial to treaty implementation. Under the Africa Annex of the Global Desertification Convention, INSAH and AGRHYMET will play a major role in monitoring the implementation of the treaty's provisions. A resolution calling for Urgent Action For Africa (expected to be passed by the U.N. General Assembly in the Fall of 1994)

The negotiations on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification were completed and the treaty was adopted in June 1994. The West Africa negotiators were major supporters of this convention at the United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (Rio, 1992). They were strong advocates for the view that development assistance must enter a new phase emphasizing decentralization and participation so that funds might flow where they are needed on the local level rather than to support international bureaucracies. In the treaty, future funding is to be linked to performance. Impartial monitoring, therefore, becomes crucial to treaty implementation. Under the Africa Annex of the Global Desertification Convention, INSAH and AGRHYMET will play a major role in monitoring the implementation of the treaty's provisions. A resolution calling for Urgent Action For Africa (expected to be passed by the U.N. General Assembly in the Fall of 1994) provides the legal framework for voluntary, immediate implementation of the convention until the treaty has enough ratifications to come into force in approximately two years.

CERPOD and AGRHYMET are collaborating on a GIS based presentation for the Cairo International Conference On Population and Development in September 1994. Two themes will be treated in the presentation: 1) The relationship between population distribution and access to family planning services and 2) The relationship between population and natural resources in areas experiencing environmental stress. This is the first time two CILSS institutions have pooled their technical resources in a collaborative effort, but not the last. With future activities in mind, CERPOD and AGRHYMET are drafting a comprehensive proposal which will allow for their continued collaboration in GIS efforts throughout West Africa.

C. Proposed changes. None

D. Objective Tree: See Figure I, page 8.

E. Appropriation Summary: See ANNEX A.

OBJECTIVE TREE: SAHEL/WEST AFRICA REGIONAL STRATEGY

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.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

II. Strategic Objectives

Three strategic objectives have been selected, one contributing to each subgoal. The relationship among the three strategic objectives selected as within the manageable interest of the Sahel/West Africa Regional Program and the three sub-goals discussed above is depicted graphically in the Objective Tree (Figure I). Given a four to six year planning horizon, it may be assumed that the attainment of these three strategic objectives will help substantially to meet the three sub-goals which, together, will help to achieve the overall goal. As in any other development planning exercise, there are a number of key assumptions about the nature of the problems being addressed and the contribution of others to solving those problems, that will determine the extent to which SO attainment will contribute to goal achievement.

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.

We have already briefly discussed the background of the regional integration sub-goal. There are a number of key technical and political issues which are involved in the concepts of regional economic cooperation and of market integration; not all analysts agree on the basic definitions of the question. Some issues which are currently being hotly debated are comparative advantage of the region as a whole, and of sub-regions, and protectionism and vertical integration versus minimal protectionism and a production-oriented approach. Debate continues, and the USG is putting its ideas on the table through the DAC/OECD forum, the CINERGIE unit in the ADB, and other means.

Related to the regional integration debate is the question of monetary reform and trade policy for the region as a whole. Here, even with the CFA devaluation in January 1994, the issues remain both technically and politically thorny. USAID is sponsoring a series of studies to explore the issues and their consequences, both through the Sahel/West Africa Regional Program and through work of AFR/ARTS/FARA and AFR/ARTS/EA.

What is proposed for the regional program is a modest SO--something within the realm of the "doable"--influencing policy options selected and implemented by West African states rather than claiming to be able to predetermine those selections. The targets are equally realistic; what is already being done or will soon be done to achieve them is depicted in Figure 2.

1. SO Supports Agency Goals

SO 1 supports USAID's goal of "broad-based economic growth" by addressing policy and regulatory impediments to the development of local markets and exports, especially the environment which affects agriculture and commerce. The USAID strategy encourages programs for policy, regulatory, and legal reforms that address, *inter alia*, such areas as tariffs and other trade restrictions; tax codes; investment; privatization; pricing mechanisms; the informal sector in both rural and urban economies; financial markets and services; agricultural production, marketing, subsidies, and land tenure arrangements. SO 1 of the

Sahel/West Africa Regional program operationalizes the USAID strategy by contributing to the debate at regional fora and by analyzing monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries.

2. Progress: See Expected Impact, below

3. Proposed Changes: None.

4. Expected Impact

Strategic Objective 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.

Indicator 1.1: At least five countries use comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy.

Countries	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		3	3	5	7
Actual	0	3			

1994: Livestock Action Plan (lap) implemented in Mali, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire
 1995: na
 1996: na
 1997: na

Indicator 1.2: Weighted transactions costs for regional trade of major commodities reduced 10%. Transaction cost is defined to include the formal and informal costs associated with the movement of goods or the provision of services from producers to consumers.

% Reduction	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		0%	5.0%	7.0%	10%
Actual	0	4.5%			

1994: Livestock marketing costs reduced about 15% between Mali, Burkina and Cote d'Ivoire. Livestock account for about 30% of Mali's exports so a weighted reduction of 4.5% is used.
 1995: na
 1996: na
 1997: na

Impact assessment: Indicator 1.1 is a measure of how active countries are in establishing conditions for sustainable growth. It is not a direct measure of impact on incomes and economic growth because policy change alone is not sufficient to generate economic growth. However, it is a necessary condition for sustainable change. Additional elements must accompany policy: transparency and credibility. Individuals must believe that policy is appropriate, made with a real intent to implement, and they must believe that changes and/or reversals will not be capricious. We have elected to use action plan implementation as a measure because it embodies the necessary elements. Indicator 1.2 is a measure of how effectively indicator 1.1 has been implemented. It is possible to reduce transactions costs without policies based on comparative advantage. However, such reductions would not be sustainable. In fact, they could lead to incentives to invest in non-productive activity, resource diversion, and could generate a drag on economic growth. This is why we have selected indicators 1.1 and 1.2 as an "indicator pair" to be measured jointly. Targets 1-4, below, measure the process through which SO 1 is achieved. The target of reducing transaction costs by 10% is conservative. For example, formal and informal taxes on livestock shipments to the Cote d'Ivoire from Mali and Burkina range from 10% to 40% of marketing costs. Informal taxes on onion shipments from Niger are reported as high as 100% of the purchase cost, and they are reported to add about 20% or FOB costs of exports from Ghana.

The Livestock Action Plan for Mali, Burkina and the Cote d'Ivoire is the first of a planned series of action plans we will help implement to support SO 1. We have evaluated its impact purely in terms of the effect on livestock marketing costs, which amounts to a minimum estimate because other commerce will also profit from reforms achieved through the implementation process. There are several kinds of impact: reduction in transaction costs - which may impact directly on trader incomes, on lower retail prices, and on higher producer prices; increases in trade - which impact on incomes of all market participants; and generated indirect impacts - generated by economic activity to support increased trade and because incomes have of increased. Changes in transactions costs associated with livestock marketing are measured during the implementation of the action plan. The change in transaction costs is conservatively estimated to be \$1.8 million per year. The level of broad based impact will depend on how much of the gains are transmitted back to producers, and how they and the market system react to improved incentives. This is a research issue which will be addressed in the coming year. We can estimate the impact by assuming that 20% of the gain is transmitted back to producers (\$360,000), that the multiplier which captures direct and indirect benefits is 4 (\$1.440 million), and that the increase in trade is double (\$2.880 million per year plus the direct and indirect value of the increased trade).² These are immediate impacts of the devaluation and implementation of the action plan. Future increases, even maintenance of current trade, depends on production response. Given the nature of livestock production, we expect a decline as herds are expanded and/or productivity is improved (considered a bilateral issue). Our research agenda, especially its link with natural resource management, will emphasize environmental aspects of this kind of increase

²The multiplier is based on economic linkage research for Burkina Faso (IFPRI). The increase in trade is based on reporting from Burkina and Mali.

in economic activity. Research planned for FY 94 and 95 will measure growth linkages and impacts at the gender/economic activity and income class levels.

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 supply and by increasing prices, which had declined in the Cote d'Ivoire by over 20% because of cheap imports.

Activities Planned:

- 1994: **Planned:** develop strategy for strengthening the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN)
- 1995: **Planned:** expansion of LAP to include Ghana and Togo
Planned: identify and design two new trade related action plans
Planned: Regional seminar with the WAEN on regional trade, information needs, etc to develop a regional action plan (early in FY 95)
Planned: Initiate comparative advantage studies for non-traditional and high potential goods and services
Planned: Initiate market potential analyses with WAEN and the Industrial Economists Network
Planned: Expanded analysis of trade and growth linkages at the micro-level.
Planned: INSAH and AGRHYMET begin monitoring activities under the Urgent Action for Africa Resolution.
Planned: evaluate the need/potential of a regional AEPRP.
- 1996: **Planned:** implementation of new action plans
Planned: implementation and evaluation of research agenda
- 1997: **Planned:** indepth evaluation of action plan impacts
Planned: Regional seminar on regional trade - analytic and operation experience

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

Indicator 1.1.1 Progress toward dialogue on monetary policy and trade reform, rated on a scale of 0 to 10.

Indicator	Weight	Highest	Medium	Lowest
Newspaper coverage	0.3	(10) Pros and cons of major issues are presented prior to enactment.	(5) Pros and cons of major issues are presented after enactment.	(0) No coverage
Conferences, Workshops	0.5	(10) Conferences include presentations by interest groups	(5) Interest groups attend but are not active participants	(0) Conferences are closed, with no participation by interest groups
Dialogue with U.S. and Other donors	0.2	(10) Dialogue is open and constructive with broad participation among donors and regional governments	(5) Dialogue is open but with only partial participation either by donors or regional governments	(0) Dialogue is discouraged or prohibited
	1.0			

Index	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		3	4	5	7
Actual	0	3.5			

1994: CFA devaluation by 50% (Coverage: medium; Conferences: low; Dialogue: low).

Index = 1.5.

Niger-Nigeria dialogue on trade and monetary policy (Coverage: medium; Conferences: medium; Dialogue: high). Index = 6.0.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

The devaluation of the CFA by 50% (January 11, 1994) has been the major economic event in West Africa during FY 1994. While this action was essential to restore competitiveness in the CFA zone and to restart economic growth in these economies. It was a traumatic experience for many in the CFA zone. The necessity for a devaluation was denied by many officials up to and following the announcement. Post-devaluation experience has shown that none of the countries was prepared to manage the aftermath of such a dramatic economic event. There were numerous protests, strikes and strike threats following the announcement which could probably have been avoided if better planning had preceded the announcement. Economic reporting began to capture some of the "advantages" of the devaluation once the benefits to much of the rural population began to emerge. Urban populations continue to complain, and there is continuing commentary on possible adverse political consequences in

several countries. Donor response to the event was massive in terms of funds allocated for safety net programs and for debt rescheduling. Since there were no apparent pre-devaluation evaluations of potential positive and negative impacts of the devaluation, USAID has initiated a system-wide, three year, impact monitoring system. This initiative has been discussed with and accepted by the other major donors in the region. It will be implemented by INSAH staff in close collaboration with the Food Security II Project. A preliminary planning and programming meeting was held in early July 1994. This system will provide input for further evaluation and dialogue between governments, local groups, and the donors. The information from this system will be available for more detailed impact reporting in early FY 95.

Preliminary impact assessment: Retail prices of non-price-controlled commodities increased by between 20% and 50% following the devaluation. Prices for local food commodities increased, but not in the same proportion. The result has been a considerable increase in demand for locally produced commodities, both "at home" and in regional markets. For example, Burkina Faso reported that livestock exports to the Cote d'Ivoire were already nearly double previous year levels within a few months of the devaluation. Mali recorded similar high livestock exports. Mali and Senegal also reported that demand for local cereals, fruits, and vegetables has increased, with merchants who normally depend on imported cereals now seeking locally or regionally produced foods. Immediate impact assessments are not yet available, but increased demand for local commodities will certainly increase rural incomes in 1994. It is expected that the full impact of the devaluation will not be felt until production systems have time to adjust.

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

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of intra-regional trade negotiations facilitated (counting by product and country) which increase cross-border access.

Number	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		2	2	5	10
Actual	0	5			

1994: Mali, Burkina, Cote d'Ivoire reduce export and import taxes and fees on livestock shipments = 3;
Burkina and Mali establish one-stop export window = 2;

1995: na
1996: na
1997: na

The Livestock Action Plan (LAP) is the regional program's first direct activity related to reduction in trade barriers. The LAP has successfully organized three groups of market participants and national officials as implementing and monitoring agents. The participatory process used by the LAP has resulted in considerable progress in the three countries.

Impact assessment: Livestock are the major commodity in regional trade from Mali and Burkina Faso, and both countries have a comparative advantage in regional markets. It is estimated that the elimination of taxes and fees achieved under the LAP have reduced livestock marketing costs by a minimum of \$1.8 million for 1994. Given the increase in demand of livestock following the devaluation, the LAP has helped establish conditions under which the interior states could profitably respond to their improved competitive position in regional markets.

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

Indicator 1.3.1: Progress in using comparative advantage data and analysis in inter-state meetings and when setting policies that affect regional trade rated on a scale of 0 to 10.

Indicator	Weight	Highest	Medium	Lowest
Studies of Comparative Advantage	0.3	(10) Studies have an explicit regional focus (may also have an extra-regional focus).	(5) Studies are primarily focused on non-regional markets, but have regional application	(0) Studies have no regional focus or application
Meetings and workshops	0.3	(10) Trade implications, advantages and disadvantages drawn from research and data on comparative advantage are discussed. Reports are fully distributed. Discussion includes cost/benefit and impact analyses.	(5) Report summaries and summary recommendations are provided. Reports are distributed. Discussion of cost/benefits. Limited discussion of impact.	(0) No discussion or distribution of research or data
Participation	0.4	(10) Interest groups participate in identifying and executing a research agenda.	(5) Interest groups participate in identifying research agenda. Little participation in execution or, participation in execution and little participation in research.	(0) Limited participation by interest groups.

Index	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		3	5	7	10
Actual	0	5.1			

1994: Livestock Action Plan managed negotiations between Mali, Burkina and Cote d'Ivoire (Studies: 10; Meetings: 5; Participation: 3). Index = 5.7.

AFR/WA Regional program commissioned "A Regional Strategy for Trade and Growth in West Africa" presented at Mission Directors' Conference and

to Club donors meeting. (Studies: high; Meetings: medium; Participation: low) Index = 4.5.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

The U.S. has been a leader in focusing attention on the importance of including the concept and measurement of comparative advantage in discussions about production and trade policy and programs. The LAP is the result of considerable research and debate on livestock marketing in the region, and has proven the utility of the approach. An extension of the concept is planned for FY 94 and FY 95. Monitoring information gathered by this process will be made available to as broad an audience as possible and a final, region-wide review is planned for 1996.

Impact assessment: There is an estimated \$1 billion in potential additional intra-regional trade in West Africa. This potential cannot be realized unless policies which optimize local and regional comparative advantage are made and implemented. The actual impact, however, will be several multiples of the direct increase in intra-regional trade, because of the indirect benefits to local business, especially micro-enterprise and activities traditionally engaged in by women. The SRI research agenda and the support programs for this SO emphasize identification and measurement of these impacts.

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

Indicator 1.4.1: Network members identify and recommend public policy changes needed for trade and investment growth (scale of 0 to 10).

Indicator	Weight	Highest	Medium	Lowest
Networks complete action plans	0.2	(10) All Network member countries have a completed action plan and implementation schedule.	(5) Networks in major countries in the region have action plans.	(0) No action plans
Action Plans implemented	0.3	(10) Trade implications, advantages and disadvantages drawn from research and data discussed in action plans.	(5) Summary recommendations are provided. Limited discussion of impacts in action plans.	(0) Limited implementation.
Participation	0.2	(10) Network members participate in regional meetings and in implementing action plans.	(5) Network members participate in regional meetings but not in implementing action plans.	(0) Limited participation.
Barriers eliminated	0.3	(10) Major trade barriers identified by action plans are eliminated.	(5) Minor trade barriers identified by action plans are eliminated.	(0) No success at removing barriers.

Index	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		2	5	7	10
Actual	0	4.5			

1994: 11 Network action plans formulated;
 2 Mali Network meetings with government officials to discuss the role of the private sector;
 1 Network regional meeting November 1993 attended by 200 persons discussed role of private sector, developed a broad action plan, including identification of obstacles and strategies for overcoming them.
 (Plans: 10; Implementation: 5; Participation: 5; Barriers:0) Index = 4.5.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

USAID has supported the development of the West Africa Enterprise Network, which has proven to be a very dynamic group. Since it is just getting established, it is too early to begin impact evaluations. Future support to the Network will include impact monitoring components, for the benefit of both USAID and the Network members as they enter into dialogue with national and regional institutions and as they initiate their action plans.

The Network already has some noteworthy achievements: a regional steering committee has been established to assist national networks; each of the 11 member country networks has developed an action plan; the Mali Network has held two broadly attended meetings to discuss the role of the private sector in economic development; and the Ghana Network has hosted a regional meeting. The action plans are now well developed, with specific actions, steps in executing them, assignment of responsibility and schedule. Each has identified obstacles to implementation and a strategy for overcoming the obstacles.

Impact assessment: The Network has not included estimates of potential impacts of its programs, nor has it established a system for concrete measurement of actual impacts. In the coming year, the SRI project will assist the Networks establish an impact measurement system.

5. Donor programs and policies as they relate to SO: This SO supports and reinforces numerous donor policies and projects which deal with development of the private sector, including related policies and programs. It is in the vanguard of donor (Canada, German, EU and World Bank) intentions to develop programs with a regional context. It is directly supportive of policy and program changes needed to fully exploit the potentials provided by the CFA devaluation, and of the regional policies initiated by the Franc Zone Presidents when the devaluation was announced. Donor coordination will be provided by the American representative posted at the Club du Sahel, by frequent contact at the bilateral level provided by USAIDs, and by collaborative development of Action Plans.

6. See ANNEX B.

7. Pipeline Issues in proposed budget: We do not anticipate pipeline issues under this SO.

8. Central support needs: We will use buy-ins and OYB transfers to the APAP III and IPC projects to support this SO.

CENTRAL PROJECT	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
APAP III	700,000	200,000	200,000
IPC	800,000	800,000	400,000
FOOD SECURITY II	1,000,000		

9. Additive Resource Request: Amendment Number 3 to the Sahel Regional Institutions Project (SRI) identifies an additional \$1.750 million in additional funding to support this SO.

10. New Activity Descriptions: None.

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.

The other two SOs will contribute to measurable improvements in priority economic development areas (natural resources management, food security and market development). This SO responds to the need for institutionalized economic and political participation and democratic governance in order to sustain improvements and ensure program impact. Attention is focused on building institutional capacity to support the development of a vibrant and effective partnership between civil society and government entities from the community to the national level. In this regard, this SO has two key aspects: (1) it supports the development of competitive private and non-governmental institutions, and free expression and association of individuals in civil society in both rural and urban communities (e.g., press, political parties, public interest advocacy groups, professional associations, trade unions, policy institutes, cooperatives); and (2) it supports a greater understanding of the need and means for appropriately limiting central government's role in planning and managing public affairs and delivering services and increasing the effectiveness and accountability of public institutions at the national, community and local levels (e.g., executive, legislative, judicial, municipal, community). Democracy and governance issues will be addressed within the context of the regional strategy's programs in natural resources management, food security and market development, so that this SO cuts across and reinforces the other two SOs. The movement toward democracy and democratic governance gained momentum in Africa only within the last five years. The process of democratic reform is complex and lengthy. This SO, by promoting understanding and dispelling fears about democracy through conducting analyses, disseminating factual information, developing

strategy options, and promoting communication, will provide critical inputs for West Africans as they work through this process.

1. SO Supports Agency Goals

SO 2 allows the Sahel/West Africa Regional Program to support three of USAID'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 SO 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." The topics of the dialogue promoted by SO 2 support indirectly the USAID strategy of protecting the environment and encouraging broad-based economic growth.

2. Overall Progress

Over the past four years, 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 have 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.

This conference was unprecedented in terms of ambience and outcome. The triumvirate that usually runs things -- donor and state representatives and foreign consultants -- was outnumbered by well-prepared representatives of peasant groups, the Sahelian press, the private sector, PVOs as well as locally elected office holders and some formidable Sahelian consultants. The outcome, embodied in the Praia Declaration, consists of very substantive policy recommendations which, for instance, 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.

3. Proposed Changes: None.

4. Expected Impact

Strategic Objective 2 is a recent formulation. While the rationale on which it is based builds on years of policy work in the areas of decentralization, land tenure security, and private sector development, the SO is cast more broadly. It captures future efforts to promote

dialogue on issues associated with political and economic participation, pluralism and effectiveness and responsiveness of government.

The watershed Praia Conference has only recently occurred. The design of activities to support this SO as well as the precise identification of indicators to measure impact will occur early in FY 95 as the Club establishes a new civil society dossier and as the Praia recommendations are implemented through several of the Programmes Majeure being formed in the restructured CILSS.

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

The indicators are to be determined (TBD). They will have both a quantitative and qualitative dimension.

Quantitative - numbers of regional discussions on the role of civil society and government at various levels in improving management of natural resources and public service delivery, food security, and market development.

Qualitative- the relevant stakeholders are included in planning, implementing and follow-up of the discussions.

1994: The Praia Conference on Land Tenure and Decentralization was held June 21-24, 1994. Previously excluded groups were actively involved in the preparation and the conduct of the five day meeting.

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

Indicators are TBD. They will draw on the experiences of local, national and regional associations, professional and public interest organizations and PVOs in the region to identify what works and why.

	Base 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Planned					
Actual					

1994: Supported the preparation of 20 some peasant leaders to play an active role in the meeting.

The results of the policy studies leading up to the Conference have been the subject of articles in the local press both in French and local languages on opportunities for improved governance.

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

Indicators are TBD. They will involve developing evidence which counter fears and misconceptions regarding decentralization and democracy, improving the flow of information about different approaches to problem solving, promoting increased access to information and decision makers and providing insights regarding the likely implications for reform approaches in different cultural, social and political circumstances.

	Base 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Planned					
Actual					

1994: Funded all the policy studies leading up to the Praia Conference: inter alia

- Showed that in Chad, local communities are capable of achieving the same quality of results in the provision of primary education as the state at 1/9 of the cost.
- In multiple locations in Mali identified successful user-based efforts to govern and manage renewable natural resources, e.g. pastures, watersheds, fisheries and forests.
- Documented examples of collaborative, community/municipal government approaches to urban sanitation in Dakar.

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

Indicators TBD. They will involve drawing on experiences in the region to develop approaches proven effective in overcoming governance, technical and administrative weaknesses at all from the community up to the national level, and in promoting the development of frameworks, attitudes and practices that are consistent with the principles of democratic governance.

	Base 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Planned					
Actual					

1994: In collaboration with ARTS/FARA and USAID/Mali, supported three NGOs (Near East Foundation, Care and SOS Sahel) in their efforts to provide a legal framework for community based efforts to govern natural resources.

5. Donor Coordination

The Sahel/West Africa Regional Program connects with the other donors on civil society questions through the Club/CILSS forum. As a framework for consultation and consensus building, it has been the setting in which there has been a willingness to recognize the symptoms of wrong minded policy and mismanagement and to initiate policy research into delicate areas and confront the policy implications. The Praia Conference in June 1994 was a kind of ultimate witness for the uniqueness of what is the most completely institutionalized, North-South debating framework in Africa. Donor coordination in policy research and dialogue will move to a new stage as the recommendations of Praia begin to be implemented through the "programmes majeurs" in the restructured CILSS and as the Club du Sahel establishes a civil society dossier in FY95.

6. See ANNEX B.

7. Pipelines: We do not anticipate pipeline issues under this SO.

8. Central Support Needs

Our natural partner in the implementation of this SO is the Democracy Center in the Global Bureau. Only recently established, its project portfolio is not yet complete. The work on "Democratization of Economic Policy Making" under the DFM project will conclude at the PACD on December 31, 1994. We expect to buy-in to several central projects to support work under the civil society dossier to be created in FY 95 at the Club du Sahel. At the present time, only the IPC project exists. A civil society project is expected to come on line in late FY 96.

Central Project	FY94	FY95	FY96
Decentralization Finance and Management	350,000		
Implementing Policy Change		300,000	100,000
Civil Society Project			300,000

All work carried out through buy-ins to Democracy Center projects will be funded from the Sahel Regional Institutions Project, or in collaboration with other AFR regional and bilateral programs.

9. Additive Resource Request: We will not be requesting additional resources.

10. New Activity Descriptions: No new activities proposed.

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

This SO is at the heart of USAID's overall development strategy, as well as the Club/CILSS agenda, which already receives funding from USAID's Sahel West Africa Regional Program, and is consistent with the Club and CILSS's recently expanded, West African regional focus. It involves maintaining existing systems which have been developed in part with USAID financial and political support, such as food security monitoring, implementation of the Food Aid Charter, and work on regional approaches to population policy and demographics being undertaken under the Club/CILSS "nexus" program, which is, itself, a West African-wide program. It is also proactive in terms of contributing to the improvement of NRM monitoring systems which will become part of the monitoring system of the global desertification treaty regime mandated by the Rio environmental conference in 1992 (UNCED). An additional aspect of this newer work will be assistance to individual countries in harmonizing their various environmental action and natural resource management plans and resource monitoring systems, so as to permit more effective implementation, leading to better environmental and natural resources management.

1. SO Supports Agency Goals

The USAID strategy's operational approach to "protecting the environment" is to encourage the development of institutional and policy capacity within recipient countries to facilitate the flow of information, encourage consultations in-country, support economically efficient and environmentally sound policies, and promote the development, transfer, and adoption of technologies that enhance environmentally sound growth. The USAID strategy encourages regional approaches and sharing of technical resources. SO 3 gives decision makers access to important environmental and food security information and improved monitoring systems generated by West African institutions rather than foreign technical assistance.

2. Progress: See Expected Impact below

3. Proposed Changes: None.

4. Expected Impact

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

Indicator 3.1: Country rationales and concerted actions for food security, NRM, and population reflect sound development methodologies and access to regional information systems.

SO 3 is the most varied and most long-term in the Strategy. It aims at resource and environmental policy and management on the one hand, and population policies on the other, two critical elements of assuring food security. Programs to support this SO are focused on CILSS institutions as collaborators with, and advisors to, national institutions. While all of the SO's require good donor coordination, achievement of this SO is especially dependent

on donor coordination. This coordination is provided via the Club du Sahel and by bilateral missions located in countries which host the CILSS institution (Burkina, Mali and Niger). This SO is also 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 good to fair
- extended dialogue on food grain policy in the region, including liberalization of trade
- the Africa Annex to the Desertification Convention has been drafted
- 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 has 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.
- 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 six of the nine nations have formally adopted the statements as national policy
- the remaining three 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

The CILSS/Club complex will continue to seek and implement improvements. One of the major improvements has been a complete restructuring of the CILSS system, which is approaching completion. New workplans and a new, broader regional, vision for the CILSS institutions are now being developed to create an institution which is oriented toward problem-solving.

Impact assessment: The majority of the activities supported by this SO are aimed at donor coordination and capacity building in national and regional institutions, as reflected by continued success at the Club du Sahel, by the restructuring of CILSS, the development of the African Annex to the Desertification Convention, development of nine and adoption of six population policies, strengthening the capability of AGRHYMET and INSAH to manage natural resource and economic information and data, and improvements in communicate systems. All of these achievements will have impacts which are broadbased and long-range, but which are difficult to quantify.

Planned Activities:

- 1994: **Planned:** design and implement a regional devaluation impact monitoring system
Planned: workplans for CILSS 6 Programmes Majeure drafted
Planned: MCH/FP Indicators Project initiated in Mali (pilot) by CERPOD
Planned: training of national and regional technicians in analytic and modeling methods with demographic data
Planned: CERPOD implements regional Adolescent Fertility and Medical Barriers to Contraceptive Use Study
- 1995: **Planned:** complete installation of electronic communications systems at AGRHYMET
Planned: workplans for CILSS six Programmes Majeure approved (early FY95)
Planned: extend communications system to other CILSS institutions (INSAH, CERPOD, CILSS headquarters in Ougadougou and the Club du Sahel)
Planned: review of WALTPS research
Planned: adoption of population policies by three CILSS member states
Planned: regional seminar on population action plan development (early FY 95)
Planned: Adolescent Fertility Study completed
Planned: Indicators Project expanded to one more country
Planned: CERPOD collaborates on a regional evaluation of vertical vs horizontal family planning service delivery
Planned: continued training of national and regional technicians in analytic and modeling methods with demographic data

1996: **Planned:** INSAH and AGRHYMET programs continue
Planned: Indicators Project expanded to two additional countries
Planned: Continued training in analytic and modeling methods for demographic data

1997: **Planned:** population action plans developed and being implemented

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

Indicator 3.1.1: Food Aid Charter observed:

1994: Joint CILSS, national government, FAO review was completed and concludes that there is still insufficient awareness of the conditions included in the Charter. Observation rated fair to good. Financial problems in most states caused delays or shortages in food price and food availability data collection and reporting.

Indicator 3.1.2: Functioning Food Crisis Network (Annual Meeting/report and information sharing as needed):

1994: Annual meeting held and donor food aid data reviewed and revised. U.S. subject to some informal criticism because of continued Title II assistance to food surplus countries (Burkina). New U.S. food aid policy was summarized and welcomed by the Network.

A second meeting (April 1994) was held following the devaluation of the CFA to discuss immediate and likely impacts on food security. U.S. outlined a region-wide impact monitoring system it will initiate in collaboration with INSAH (broad donor acceptance and support was given).

Indicator 3.1.3: Timely provision of Greenness Maps by AGRHYMET (Reduce present seven to ten day transmission down to three days in next three years)

Days	Base 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Planned		10	5	3	1
Actual	10	7			

1994: AGRHYMET has installed three pilot electronic communication systems (Niger, Mali, and Burkina) and has equipment for the remaining six member countries. Test dataset and e-mail transmissions have been completed. Transmission time between the test sites is now one day.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

Indicator 3.1.4: Increased application and utilization of Information Management tools, technology and methods for Sahel Early Warning over the next two to five years (Remaining 5 NACs set-up and using GIS to produce monthly bulletins on growing season indicators, hydrology, wetness, vegetative cover, and pests; AGRHYMET/NACs development and use of an agricultural production estimation tool; and 5 NACs provided on-line access to regional data bases to improve analysis of growing season indicators and reduce response time for information needs).

1994: AGRHYMET has installed three pilot electronic communication systems and has equipment for the remaining six member countries. Test transmissions of large datasets and e-mail communications have been completed. This is the first step toward establishing region-wide access to data and other information systems.

AGRHYMET has collaborated with CERPOD to produce GIS based presentation for the World Population Conference to be held in Cairo. This provides a model for future collaboration between these regional institutions.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

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

Indicator 3.2.1: African Annex to the Desertification Convention drafted: Completed June 1994.

Indicator 3.2.2: Donor Meetings supported to discuss, review and agree on elements of the Annex and the Resolution for Early Action For Africa: Planned 1995.

Indicator 3.2.3: U.S. Government agrees to Desertification Convention: Planned 1997.

Indicator 3.2.4: Increased INSAH managed information exchanges about determinants and impacts of production practices:

1994: CILSS reorganization has been completed and the institution is in the process of defining workplans for the INSAH components.

INSAH has been certified to receive and manage USAID grant funds.

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

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 migratory trends and levels.

Indicator 3.3.1: National and regional analysts are trained in demographic methods and conduct analyses of variables underlying regional population dynamics (fertility, mortality, and migration)

1994: West Africa Long Term Perspectives Study completed and discussed at Club.

Regional Adolescent Fertility and Medical Barriers to Contraception Use study implemented by CERPOD.

INTEGRA model reports are finalized for four Sahelian countries

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

Indicator 3.3.2: Research results, basic data, and planning models are disseminated via appropriate communications systems ("Pop Sahel", publications, radio/TV, electronic communications, seminars/workshops)

1994: West Africa Long Term Perspectives Study published.
CERPOD, in collaboration with AGRHYMET, has prepared a GIS based presentation for the Cairo World Population Conference.

INTEGRA model reports are published and disseminated regionally

1995: na

1996: na

1997: na

Indicator 3.3.3: Number and quality of population policies and action plans

Country	Population Policy		Action Plan		Summary evaluation of quality and effectiveness
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
Mauritania	1995		1997		<p>Quality of action plans will be judged on the use of planning models and demographic variables to analyze population dynamics as part of the planning process.</p> <p>Quality of action plans will be judged on the use analytic methods and population dynamics as a basis for establishing realistic goals and targets. Effectiveness will be judged on rates of implementation.</p> <p>Quantitative measures for these indicators and the link to population growth will be constructed when the action plans are developed beginning in FY 1995.</p>
Senegal		1988	1997		
Gambia		1992/93	1997		
Mali		1991	1997		
Burkina Faso		1993	1997		
Niger		1993	1997		
Chad		1994	1997		
Guinea Bissau	1994		1997		
Cape Verde	1995		1997		

Impact Assessment: Population policies and action plans have been developed in six of the nine CILSS countries and policy statements for the remaining three are expected in 1995. The CERPOD program has adopted the action plan process as the implementing mechanism and expects that all nine countries will have adopted action plans by the end of 1997. A regional seminar (including 18 West African countries) will be held in November 1994 to discuss the action plan process and to train collaborators in preparation methods and procedures. More concrete targets will be developed when the action plans are prepared. A follow-on project (the PACD of PPPD is 12/95) which supports CERPOD will need to include specific targets and a monitoring and reporting system. For the time being, impacts are captured in bilateral reporting.

5. Donor programs and policies as they relate to SO: The activities for this SO are coordinated very closely with all donors via the Club du Sahel and CILSS to insure consistency in application of donor, national, and regional programs and policies.

6. Pipeline Issues in proposed budget 1) the Sahel Water Data Management (625-0973) pipeline is a result of accrued expenditures. The contractor, the National Center of the U.S. Geological Survey, has assured us that all outstanding vouchers have been submitted to USAID/Niamey; and, 2) the pipeline for the Programs in Applied Development Research in the Sahel (698-0980) will disappear rapidly now that INSAH has been certified to manage USAID grant funds.

7. Central Support Needs: None

8. Additive Resource Request: None

9. New Activity Descriptions: "Analysis of Population Dynamics for Action Project", description follows.

FY 95 NEW PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Title: Analysis of Population Dynamics for Action Project (APDAP)

Funding Level: DFA LOP \$10,000 (\$ 6 million in core funds and \$4 million in mission buy-in authority over a four year period.)

Major Development Problems Addressed: high rates of mortality, fertility, and urbanization, low status of women and poor natural resource management in the Sahel/West Africa region.

Project Purpose: to promote the design, implementation and evaluation of national and regional population policies and action plans which reflect the underlying determinants of regional population dynamics.

Project Description: Support the Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) in its provision of the following services in the Sahel/West Africa region: 1) development and management of a regional health and population statistic data

bank; 2) needs assessments and strategic planning for population policy and action plan development; 3) operations research on and evaluations of health and family planning service delivery strategies; 4) training in demographic methodologies, including the implementation and analysis of surveys, censuses, MCH/FP management information systems, vital registration systems, and inter-sectoral planning models; 5) dissemination of information on regional health, population, environment, women's and development issues; 6) coordination of national and regional population policy dialogue activities.

Planned Outputs: 1) improved access to, availability, scope and quality of CERPOD's demographic data bank; 2) Population policies adopted in Mauritania, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, and Population Action Plans developed and adopted in at least 10 countries in the Sahel/West Africa region; 3) evaluation of health and family planning service delivery strategies undertaken in at least 4 regional sites which assess both vertical and horizontal as well as public versus private service delivery systems; 4) technical assistance provided in the design, implementation and/or analysis of at least 4 national demographic surveys or censuses; national planning experts and service providers are trained annually in MCH/FP management information systems; planning models are modified and national experts trained in their use in at least 4 Sahelian countries; 5) CERPOD's information dissemination capacity is strengthened; CERPOD's documentation center is updated and expanded; regional experts increase their presence and participation in regional and national policy and technical conferences; 6) CERPOD develops population action plan procedures manual; coordinated regional policy for action plan mandated.

Progress Indicators: 1) # and types of requests for data and % requests met by CERPOD; increased number and types of data filed in data bank, including geographic scope expansion; 2) population policies and action plans developed and adopted; quality of action plans as assessed by standard evaluation indicators; 3) Health and family planning service delivery evaluations undertaken and research findings integrated into Action Plans and/or modified service delivery practices; 4) numbers and types of demographic research activities undertaken; number and characteristics of individuals trained as related to content of training (match with Action Plan development needs); extent to which skills and knowledge acquired during training are applied in the production of reports, presentations, planning processes; modification and application of planning modules; 5) CERPOD's documentation center is enlarged, expanded and updated; CERPOD implements communication and scientific publications strategies; expanded range of communication alternatives is developed and exploited, including electronic mail networking; increased number and quality of population-related publications; increased presence and participation of West Africans in regional and international population conferences and workshops; 6) Population action plan procedures manual is published and used; coordinated regional policy for action plan implementation is adopted at highest levels.

Sahel/West Africa Bureau Strategy and Agency Policy Compliance: This project provide the mechanism by which the Sahel/West Africa Bureau may achieve the third category of goals and targets outlined in its Regional Strategy, and the project's impact will most strongly be exerted in the Agency's priority area of population.

III. Operating Expense and Workforce Requirements

At the program activity level, there are two new project activities as well as new roles envisaged for INSAH and AGRHYMET. First, in response to the devaluation, the SRI project is being amended to permit the full implementation of the SO 1. Second, as a consequence of the restructured CILSS and in light of the priority accorded population by the reinvented USAID, a new project will be developed in FY 94/FY 95 to continue our support to CERPOD. Third, the anticipated role of INSAH and AGRHYMET in the monitoring of the provisions of the Africa Annex to the Global Desertification Convention will require considerable management time.

There are a number of management implications. The major additional analytic work envisaged in the strategy is to be accomplished by existing contractors and staff who are funded through SRI either directly or through our institutional contract. The recently signed SRI institutional contract also will enable us to better link the regional program and the results of its activities to Missions and Mission programs. However, it is not yet clear whether, even with the RSSA economist funded under SRI and the institutional contract, we will have adequate technical expertise to cover the range of the strategic objectives and to provide liaison with the other AFR offices, field missions, the Club/CILSS network and other institutions in the region.

Additionally, considerable staff time is -- and will continue to be -- required in Washington, Ouagadougou and Paris in connection with the CILSS reorganization. The linkage between this reorganization and the strategy outlined above is both critical and evolving. With the increased emphasis on integration within West Africa as a whole, rather than merely within the Sahelian states combined under the CILSS banner, the amount and breadth of institutional backstopping is likely to increase, rather than decrease. Such expanded integration will also mean that the span of Mission bilateral programs with which the regional program should be coordinated will also increase.

The right-sizing of both our West African field presence and the Africa Bureau will have an yet unclear impact on the day-to-day management of the three projects which support AGRHYMET, INSAH, and CERPOD as well as USAID's relationship with CILSS Headquarters in Ouagadougou. Eventually, management responsibility for the three CILSS specialized institutions may be covered out of REDSO/Abidjan. Should this path be chosen, it will be important that institutional ties be maintained with the Regional Program in USAID/W, given the relationships between the SOs themselves and the involvement of the regional institutions in both their achievement and the monitoring of performance. Of particular concern is the transfer of responsibility for managing the SRI funds which support CILSS headquarters from USAID/Ouagadougou to REDSO/W. The financial management and technical back-up to the CILSS provided by the Ouagadougou Mission was cited in the recent CILSS audit as a model for the management of donor funds. The decision has been made to transfer this responsibility to REDSO/W. A local financial management specialist will be provided under our institutional contract to assist the CILSS in the preparation of their accounts for REDSO/W. This individual will work under the supervision of the long-term technical advisor placed at the CILSS under the same institutional contract. This

rearrangement of responsibilities will almost certainly require an additional amount of attention from the Regional Development Coordinator in WA.

The provisional Sahel/West Africa Regional Strategy on which this Action Plan is based was developed and has been implemented until June 1994 by a staff of two direct hire foreign service officers, one RSSA economist and an institutional contract. The flagship project in the portfolio, the Sahel Regional Institutions Project, has had a triangular management system with the USAID Representative to the Club du Sahel, the USAID Representative in Ouagadougou and the Regional Program Coordinator in constant communication. One crucial part of the triangle will be lost with the closing of the Burkina Faso Mission. In addition, one direct hire position was eliminated with the merger of SWA and CCWA into the Office of West Africa Affairs (WA). This staffing decision was made before the full implications of the CFA devaluation, the CILSS restructuring and right-sizing of our West African field presence could be estimated. While some of the programming responsibilities will be assumed by the Analysis and Implementation Division of WA, Bureau management may want to consider whether one direct hire is sufficient to manage the expanded FY 94 portfolio which now totals \$7,900,000.

Travel expenses for the USDH associated with the Regional Program are estimated to total \$22,500 per year for FY95 and FY96. (See following table for details).

Travel	Trips/Year	FY 1995 (\$000)	FY 1996 (\$000)
Total	7	\$22.5	\$22.5
Washington-West Africa and Return	4	8	8
- Burkina - Mali - Niger - Cote d'Ivoire			
Per diem: 2 weeks each trip @ \$190/day		7	7
Washington-Paris & Return	2	2	2
Per diem: 1 week each trip @ \$242/day		3.5	3.5
Professional Meetings	1	2	2

ANNEX A: Appropriation Summary (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	4,499	5,993	3,993
*DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	3,251	2,207	2,207
*SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	150		
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES			
BROAD-BASED ECONOMIC GROWTH	2,833	3,121	2,376
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT	2,381	2,435	1,705
POPULATION GROWTH	1,030	1,250	1,250
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	1,506	1,395	870

ANNEX B: SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES BY ACTIVITIES

TABLE III: Strategic Objectives by Project
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NUMBER AND TITLE PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE		FY1994 ESTIM.	FY1995 PLAN	FY1996 PROP.
1 Assist national governments, regional institutions and private ...				
1 625-0975 SS SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	(80 %, 80 %, 80 %)	1,596	926	926
1 625-0975 ST SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	(80 %, 80 %, 80 %)	2,319	2,794	1,394
S. O. 1 SUB-TOTAL BILATERAL PROGRAM		3,915	3,720	2,320
Central/Regional Costs				
S. O. 1 TOTAL				2,320
Mission USDH Staff (FTE)		0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Promote dialogue on the role of civil society and the state in ...				
2 625-0970 SS SAHEL POLICY PROJECT		76		
2 625-0975 SS SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	(20 %, 20 %, 20 %)	399	231	231
2 625-0975 ST SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	(20 %, 20 %, 20 %)	580	699	349
S. O. 2 SUB-TOTAL BILATERAL PROGRAM		1,055	930	580
Central/Regional Costs				
S. O. 2 TOTAL				580
Mission USDH Staff (FTE)		0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Decision makers have ready access to relevant information on food ...				
3 625-0973 SH SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III		150		
3 625-0973 SS SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III		1,180	1,050	1,050
3 625-0973 ST SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III		570	450	450
3 625-0978 ST PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.		1,030		
3 898-0558 ST ANALYSIS OF POP.DYNAMICS FOR ACTION PRJ (0 %,100 %,100 %)			1,250	1,250
3 898-0980 ST PROGS FOR APPLIED DEV RES IN THE SAHEL			800	550
S. O. 3 SUB-TOTAL BILATERAL PROGRAM		2,930	3,550	3,300
Central/Regional Costs				
S. O. 3 TOTAL				3,300
Mission USDH Staff (FTE)		0.0	0.0	0.0
REPORT TOTALS - BILATERAL PROGRAM		7,900	8,200	6,200
Central/Regional Costs				0
REPORT TOTALS				6,200
Mission USDH Staff (FTE)		0.0	0.0	0.0

35

ANNEX C: PROJECT BUDGET DATA

TABLE IV : PROJECT BUDGET DATA(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

PROJECT NO.	OBLIG FUND NPA SRC IND	OBLIG DATE IN/FIN PACD	--TOTAL COST--		CUME THRU		--FY 1994 EST.--		-----FY 1995 PLANNED-----			--FY 1996 PROP.--		
			AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG. FY 1993	EXPEND.	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	YR END MORTGAGE	OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND ITURES	
** 625-0955		MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT												
	SS G	84 92 /	500	500	500	85		200						
	SH G	84 92 /	18,335	18,335	18,335	18,303								
	PROJECT TOTAL:		18,835	18,835	18,835	18,388		0	200	0	0	0	0	0
625-0970		SAHEL POLICY PROJECT												
	SS G	85 94 06/95	3,114	3,123	3,047	2,828		76	219		76			
	SH G	85 94 06/95	4,886	4,836	4,836	4,734								
	PROJECT TOTAL:		8,000	7,959	7,883	7,562		76	219	0	76	0	0	0
** 625-0971		AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND												
	SH G	86 91 /			472	466								
625-0973		SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III												
	ST G	87 97 /	1,470	1,470				570		450	580	450	450	520
	SS G	87 97 /	13,883	13,883	8,226	5,163		1,180	1,400	1,050	1,200	3,427	1,050	1,500
	SH G	87 97 /	5,521	5,521	5,371	4,238		150	1,150		100			33
	PROJECT TOTAL:		20,874	20,874	13,597	9,401		1,900	2,550	1,500	1,880	3,877	1,500	2,053
625-0975		SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS												
	ST G	87 97 /	8,391	8,391				2,899		3,493		1,999	1,743	
	SS G	87 97 /	15,384	15,384	10,508	7,119		1,995	2,000	1,157	2,000	1,724	1,157	2,100
	SH G	87 97 /	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,198			27					
	PROJECT TOTAL:		25,000	25,000	11,733	8,317		4,894	2,027	4,650	2,000	3,723	2,900	2,100
625-0978		PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.												
	ST G	88 96 /		1,030				1,030			800			230
	SS G	88 96 /	7,971	7,655	7,655	5,104			600		1,894			
	SH G	88 96 /	1,029	1,029	1,029	1,000			29					
	PROJECT TOTAL:		9,000	9,714	8,684	6,104		1,030	629	0	2,694	0	0	230
** 625-9801		HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA:												
	SH G	79 87 /			361	359								
698-0452		SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II												
	DP G	86 93 /	9,003	9,003	8,971	8,857						32		
	SS G	86 93 /	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,096			56					
	PROJECT TOTAL:		12,268	12,268	12,236	11,953		0	56	0	0	32	0	0
** 698-0549		PARCS												
	ST G	95 97 /		2,100								2,100		
698-0558		ANALYSIS OF POP.DYNAMICS FOR ACTION PRJ												
	ST G	PA 95 99 /		6,000						1,250		4,750	1,250	

**These projects are not manage by the Sahel RegionalProgram.

TABLE IV : PROJECT BUDGET DATA(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

PROJECT NO.	OBLIG		--TOTAL COST--		CUME THRU		--FY 1994 EST.--		-----FY 1995 PLANNED-----			--FY 1996 PROP.--			
	FUND NPA	DATE	AUTH	PLAN	FY 1993	EXPEND.	OBLIG	EXPEND	OBLIG	EXPEND	YR END	OBLIG	EXPEND		
SRC IND	IN/FIN	PACD			OBLIG.		ATIONS	ITURES	ATIONS	ITURES	MORTGAGE	ATIONS	ITURES		

698-0980	PROGS FOR APPLIED DEV RES IN THE SAHEL														
ST G	92 98	/	7,607	7,607					800		6,807	550			
SS G	92 98	/	893	893	893		393			200			300		
SH G	92 98	/	1,355	1,355	1,355	31		2							
PROJECT TOTAL:			9,855	9,855	2,248	31	0	395	800	200	6,807	550	300		
REPORT TOTALS			103,832	112,605	76,049	62,581	7,900	6,076	8,200	6,850	20,456	6,200	4,683		
APPROPRIATION SUMMARY															
							4,499	0	5,993	1,380	16,106	3,993	750		
							0	0	0	0	32	0	0		
							3,251	4,868	2,207	5,370	5,151	2,207	3,900		
							150	1,208	0	100	-833	0	33		
							REPORT TOTALS		7,900	6,076	8,200	6,850	20,456	6,200	4,683

2/8

ANNEX D: ACTIVITY CODE/SPECIAL INTEREST CODE PROJECT CODING

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY94	% FY95	% FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
PROJECT NUMBER: 625-0970 TITLE: SAHEL POLICY PROJECT						
AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING						
SI CODE: APP		15 %		5		
SI CODE: DEC		20 %		7		
SI CODE: FBN		50 %		19		
SI CODE: MBN		50 %		19		
SI CODE: PSD		15 %		5		
TOTAL AC CODE:		50 %		38		
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY						
SI CODE: DEC		50 %		19		
SI CODE: FBN		50 %		19		
SI CODE: MBN		50 %		19		
SI CODE: PSD		50 %		19		
TOTAL AC CODE:		50 %		38		
PROJECT TOTAL	100 %			76	0	0

PROJECT NUMBER: 625-0973 TITLE: SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III						
AGIF AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	380	300	300
SI CODE: FSE	100 %	100 %	100 %	760	600	600
SI CODE: INS	100 %	100 %	100 %	760	600	600
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	380	300	300
TOTAL AC CODE:	40 %	40 %	40 %	760	600	600
AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	190	150	150
SI CODE: FSE	100 %	100 %	100 %	380	300	300
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	190	150	150
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	190	150	150
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	20 %	20 %	380	300	300
EVMP ENVIRONMENTAL MGNT, PLANNING AND POLICY						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	285	225	225
SI CODE: FSE	100 %	100 %	100 %	570	450	450
SI CODE: INS	80 %	80 %	80 %	456	360	360

of

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY94	% FY95	% FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	285	225	225
SI CODE: NRM	100 %	100 %	100 %	570	450	450
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %	30 %	570	450	450
INCO TELECOMMUNICATIONS						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	95	75	75
SI CODE: FSE	100 %	100 %	100 %	190	150	150
SI CODE: INS	100 %	100 %	100 %	190	150	150
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	95	75	75
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	10 %	190	150	150
PROJECT TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	1,900	1,500	1,500

PROJECT NUMBER: 025-0975 TITLE: SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING

SI CODE: ESA	40 %	40 %	40 %	391	372	232
SI CODE: FBN	30 %	30 %	40 %	293	279	232
SI CODE: FSE	50 %	50 %	50 %	489	465	290
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	489	465	290
SI CODE: MBN	70 %	70 %	60 %	685	651	348
SI CODE: NRM	40 %	40 %	40 %	391	372	232
SI CODE: RDC	40 %	40 %	40 %	391	372	232
SI CODE: RSS	40 %	40 %	40 %	391	372	232
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	20 %	20 %	978	930	580

DICS CIVIL SOCIETY

SI CODE: DEC	50 %	50 %	50 %	367	348	217
SI CODE: FBN	40 %	40 %	50 %	293	279	217
SI CODE: MBN	60 %	60 %	50 %	440	418	217
SI CODE: PSD	50 %	50 %	50 %	367	348	217
TOTAL AC CODE:	15 %	15 %	15 %	734	697	435

DIME FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

SI CODE: FBN	30 %	30 %	30 %	220	209	130
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	367	348	217
SI CODE: MBN	70 %	70 %	70 %	513	488	304
SI CODE: PSD	50 %	50 %	50 %	367	348	217
TOTAL AC CODE:	15 %	15 %	15 %	734	697	435

EVMP ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT, PLANNING AND POLICY

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY94	% FY95	% FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	489	465	290
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	489	465	290
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	489	465	290
SI CODE: NRM	100 %	100 %	100 %	978	930	580
SI CODE: RDC	40 %	40 %	40 %	391	372	232
SI CODE: REF	20 %	20 %	20 %	195	186	116
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	20 %	20 %	978	930	580
PRNS POLICY REFORM, NONSECTORAL N.E.C						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	611	581	362
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	611	581	362
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	611	581	362
SI CODE: PSD	50 %	50 %	50 %	611	581	362
TOTAL AC CODE:	25 %	25 %	25 %	1,223	1,162	725
PSMG PUBLIC SECTOR ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT						
SI CODE: FBN	20 %	20 %	20 %	48	46	29
SI CODE: FSE	50 %	50 %	50 %	122	116	72
SI CODE: INS	100 %	100 %	100 %	244	232	145
SI CODE: MBN	80 %	80 %	80 %	195	186	116
SI CODE: NRM	10 %	10 %	10 %	24	23	14
SI CODE: REF	10 %	10 %	10 %	24	23	14
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	244	232	145
PROJECT TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	4,894	4,650	2,900
PROJECT NUMBER: 625-0978 TITLE: PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.						
PNCN FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES						
SI CODE: FBN	70 %	70 %	70 %	216		
SI CODE: MBN	30 %	30 %	30 %	92		
SI CODE: RSS	50 %	50 %	50 %	154		
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %	100 %	309		
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	25 %	25 %	77		
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %	30 %	309		
PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	206		
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	206		
SI CODE: NFC	33 %	33 %	33 %	135		

22

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY94	% FY95	% FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: RDC	33 %	33 %	33 %	135		
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %	100 %	412		
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	25 %	25 %	103		
TOTAL AC CODE:	40 %	40 %	40 %	412		
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY						
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	309		
SI CODE: FBN	70 %	70 %	70 %	216		
SI CODE: MBN	30 %	30 %	30 %	92		
SI CODE: NFC	50 %	50 %	50 %	154		
SI CODE: RDC	50 %	50 %	50 %	154		
SI CODE: SPR	66 %	66 %	66 %	203		
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %	30 %	309		
PROJECT TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	1,030	0	0

PROJECT NUMBER: 698-0558 TITLE: ANALYSIS OF POP.DYNAMICS FOR ACTION PRJ

PNCN FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES

SI CODE: FBN	70 %	70 %		262	262
SI CODE: MBN	30 %	30 %		112	112
SI CODE: RSS	50 %	50 %		187	187
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %		375	375
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	25 %		93	93
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %		375	375

PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %		250	250
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %		250	250
SI CODE: NFC	33 %	33 %		165	165
SI CODE: RDC	33 %	33 %		165	165
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %		500	500
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	25 %		125	125
TOTAL AC CODE:	40 %	40 %		500	500

PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY

SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %		375	375
SI CODE: FBN	70 %	70 %		262	262
SI CODE: MBN	30 %	30 %		112	112
SI CODE: NFC	50 %	50 %		187	187

62

AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
 (U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY94	% FY95	% FY96	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST
SI CODE: RDC		50 %	50 %		187	187
SI CODE: SPR		66 %	66 %		247	247
TOTAL AC CODE:		30 %	30 %		375	375
<u>PROJECT TOTAL</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>1,250</u>
PROJECT NUMBER: 698-0980 TITLE: PROGS. FOR APPLIED DEV RES IN THE SAHEL						
AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING						
SI CODE: APP	100 %	100 %	100 %	280	192	
SI CODE: FBN	40 %	40 %	40 %	112	77	
SI CODE: FSE	50 %	50 %	50 %	140	96	
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	140	96	
SI CODE: MBN	60 %	60 %	60 %	168	115	
SI CODE: RAG	40 %	40 %	40 %	112	77	
SI CODE: RSS	60 %	60 %	60 %	168	115	
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %	100 %	280	192	
TOTAL AC CODE:	35 %	35 %	35 %	280	192	
AGRM RESOURCE MGMT FOR AGRIC. PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY						
SI CODE: APP	100 %	100 %	100 %	256	176	
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	128	88	
SI CODE: IAS	50 %	50 %	50 %	128	88	
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	128	88	
SI CODE: RAG	100 %	100 %	100 %	256	176	
TOTAL AC CODE:	32 %	32 %	32 %	256	176	
EVMP ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT, PLANNING AND POLICY						
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	132	90	
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	132	90	
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	132	90	
SI CODE: NRM	100 %	100 %	100 %	264	181	
TOTAL AC CODE:	33 %	33 %	33 %	264	181	
<u>PROJECT TOTAL</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>550</u>
REPORT TOTALS				7,900	8,200	6,200

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1994 ESTIMATE	FY 1995 PLANNED	FY 1996 REQUEST	
(1) Child Survival Funding	--	--	--	--
(2) Other Health	--	--	--	--
(3) Environment	2,378	2,434	1,703	--
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to BPD Guidance Annex D for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

45

ANNEX J: RESEARCH NARRATIVE STATEMENT

BASIC RESEARCH: None.

APPLIED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Sahel/West Africa Program supports three kinds of applied research. First, it supports a research agenda developed and executed by CILSS regional institutions. Second, it supports applied research developed and executed in collaboration with USAID and West Africa national and regional organizations. Third, it supports applied research in areas which USAID believes are critical but which, for political or other reasons, are not a part of the agenda of West African organizations.

The research supported by the Regional Program is used to support development activities. The process is generally initiated as follows: first, identification of problem areas, as specified by strategy statements; second, studies to identify and evaluate the impacts of critical constraints; third, development of action and implementation plans to eliminate or minimize critical constraints; and, fourth, monitoring and impact evaluation. The first and second stages of the agenda are research and the last two stages are development. In all cases, the research and the development focuses on identifying and eliminating constraints to broadbased, sustainable, participation in economic development in West Africa. By broadbased, we mean geographically, including the poorest urban and rural segments of the population, and we mean across society, which includes women and youth. Research supported by the Regional Program emphasizes four areas: health and population; natural resource management; civil society; and, regional market structure and performance. Development activities supported by the Regional Program are the same as the research areas. The research and development activities, by Special Interest Code are:

Private Sector Development

1994: Develop strategy for strengthening the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN)

Identify and design two new trade related action plans

Initiate market potential analyses with WAEN and the Industrial Economists Network

1995: Regional seminar with the WAEN on regional trade, information needs, etc to develop a regional action plan (early 1995)

Sectoral Policy Reform

1994-95: Comparative advantage studies for non-traditional and high potential goods and services