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AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979

USAID
BENIN, TOGO, IVORY COAST-ADO/NIAMEY

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
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JUNE 1977

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FY 1979

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

ADO/NIAMEY

BENIN, TOGO, IVORY COAST

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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INTRODUCTION

This volume contains the ABS's for Benin, Togo and Ivory Coast. ADO/Niamey believes separate treatment from the Niger program is warranted for these countries, given the increased emphasis on Sahel Development Program criteria and funding for Niger which do not apply to the three coastal countries, and the distinct program issues in Benin and Togo. The Ivory Coast presentation is limited to a shelter sector narative. A separate ABS submitted by REDSO/WA covers AID-Entente Fund regional projects benefiting Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

ADO/Niamey believes that the problems of Benin and Togo require a more explicit AID focus on the needs of the poor majority. The facts speak for themselves: Benin is one of the 25 least developed countries in the world. Togo is slightly better off (per capita income $250 per year), but it is still a poor country with the benefits of development reaching few Togolese. Like their Sahelian neighbors, both countries suffer from frequent droughts and food shortages, severe health problems, inadequate water supplies, and a shortage of trained personnel. Transfers of resources through regional organizations such as the Entente Fund, while helpful, are not adequate to deal with these problems. A five-country regional organization with limited managerial capacity does not afford the necessary flexibility in choice of projects and implementation mechanisms. This is recognized in the case of Niger, Upper Volta and other neighbors of Togo and Benin which receive substantial AID bilateral assistance; it should be equally recognized in the case of Togo and Benin.

The issue is not a simple one of bilateralism versus regionalism. Both principles already are established in Benin and Togo. Aside from AID assistance through the Entente Fund, both countries are eligible for regionally funded but bilaterally administered projects such as the African Manpower Development Program (AMDP), the Cotonou Bridge/Dam project, and the Accelerated Impact Program (AIP). In addition, two projects are to be financed in Togo with bilateral funds: Togo Family Health, and Low Income Shelter technical assistance.

The issue is, rather, not to foreclose the additional flexibility needed for New Directions programming and implementation on a bilateral basis. This flexibility can be achieved through either bilateral or regional funding - whichever is appropriate in a given case - the essential point being direct AID programming and

implementation in the country. Thus we are proposing an expansion of training opportunities, either through regional AMDP funds or bilateral funds, and a Rural Water Supply project which could be funded regionally for Benin and Togo with sub-projects in each, or bilaterally as two projects. In either case, we propose the economy of joint management.

The question of providing bilaterally managed assistance to Togo and Benin also has a political dimension. The identity of U.S. assistance funded through regional organizations is diluted and lacking in impact. The exception has been the Entente Fund Regional Road Maintenance Traning Center (RRMTC), which began as a direct AID project and has always maintained a U.S. identification. Both Togo and Benin are going through important phases in their history in which more direct expressions of U.S. concern and interest are warranted. Bilaterally implemented assistance is, again, the strategy to achieve the several objectives of U.S. development policy.

The programs proposed for Togo and Benin conform in every case to the Congressionally mandated areas of increased food production and nutrition, health and population planning, and human resources development. In Togo, the health sector will remain an important area of U.S. assistance while rural development projects and studies gain importance in future U.S. assistance programs. The Benin program also is health/rural development oriented. An expanded participant training effort will give AID a direct and potentially strong role in the human resources development area in both countries.

BENIN

Summary Narrative Statement

Over the last three years, the AID program in Benin has been averaging $6.5 million in disbursements annually, making the U.S. the second largest bilateral donor in Benin after the French. The Canadians and Germans as well as the World Bank and U.N. agencies are also active in Benin but generally in more restricted fields - education for the Canadians, communications for the Germans, roads for the IBRD, each UN agency in its field of expertise with the UNDP rendering planning assistance and administrative support. The high cost of U.S. aid to Benin reflects expenditures on two major infrastructure loans. Both of these projects were authorized several years ago, and both were approved because of their importance as regional transportation links.

The first of these, the Parakou-Malanville Road, was initially authorized in 1972 in cooperation with the World Bank. AID has funded construction of the 169.4 kilometers from just below Sori to Malanville, and the Bank the southern portion from Parakou to Sori with small additional sections between Cotonou and Bohicon. The project is designed to serve as an essential link in the transport of goods from and to Niger via Cotonou port and the Cotonou-Parakou railway. This road is now completed. Final disbursements are expected to be made in 1978 when the maintenance period is over.

The second major infrastructure endeavor is the Cotonou Bridge and Dam. This project, authorized in 1974, represents the improvement of a major link in the West African highway system. Currently, all traffic to Nigeria and Cameroon from points to the west such as the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Togo must pass over a narrow and unsafe bridge in Cotonou. This project includes construction of a new bridge by AID and refurbishment of the old one by the African Development Bank. The AFDB will also fund a dam to protect Cotonou Lagoon against salination and the two bridges from erosion. AID funds are used for engineering for all three structures.

In January 1977, the construction phase of the Parakou-Malanville Road Project was completed and the Cotonou Bridge Order to Proceed was issued. If the bridge contractor meets his schedule, AID will be out of the construction business in Benin by 1980.

Apart from these regional transportation projects which were handled as bilateral loan projects with Benin, and PL480 Title II assistance, U.S. assistance to Benin has been based entirely on regional projects. These

have included in particular regional activities managed through the intermediary of the Entente Fund: the Entente Livestock and African Enterprises Loans, and the Regional Road Maintenance Training Center (RRMTC). Benin has also participated in other regional projects: the African Manpower Development Project (AMDP), discussed in detail in the next section, the Regional Onchocerciasis Area Planning Project, and the University of California Mother-Child Health Project. Accords recently signed with the Entente Fund for new activities in livestock, small business and agriculture should continue to provide adequate AID financing in those areas over the next few years. The RRMTC is now a self-sustaining entity independant of AID funding. ROAP funds will finance LANDSAT activities and a socio-economic study in FY 78.

With the New Directions for AID, the emphasis on redirecting aid to the poor and to the poorest countries, ADO/Niamey has sought to identify areas for bilaterally managed assistance (funded regionally and/or bilaterally) where U.S. help can make a substantial difference to the development process and where we will be making a very direct contribution to improving the quality of life and ability of the poorest groups to help themselves. Our programming has taken into account country development priorities and efforts, what other donors are doing, and what we are doing under various regional activities.

It is mainly in the area of health that we see future AID involvement replacing the Mother-Child Health Project which will be completed in FY 1978. The health field is a desirable one for several reasons. First, it represents the most apolitical of all AID interventions. Agriculture projects may become enmeshed in collectivization campaigns or questions of pricing policy; education endeavors run into local language sensibilities and a dearth of francophone educators in the United States. Health projects, on the other hand, are by their nature humanitarian, and can readily be directed at the most needy strata of the population. Secondly, there is ample scope for work in the health field in Benin. There are unresolved and important problems requiring outside intervention both in areas where other donors are not working, and where their efforts require the kind of supplement which we may be able to provide. Thirdly, the Mother-Child Health Project has given us a base of contacts and goodwill in the Ministry of Health on which to build. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, the Government has several high-priority projects in this field in which AID could effectively work. We have also been approached for assistance in the other Congressionally mandated areas, but the health possibilities seem to us most promising.

Turning to specifics, we see need and enthusiasm for a project to create the internal capacity for supply of potable water to rural communities. The attractiveness of such endeavor has several bases. To begin with, the value of clean water to health is unquestioned. It has been estimated

that the incidence of disease in West Africa could be cut in half if this one step, the provision of potable water, were taken. Secondly, a village water supply effort would involve the most needy elements of Beninese society, the rural poor. Thirdly, this project would remove an incredible burden from village women who in some cases spend 20 percent of their waking hours carrying water from distant and often polluted sources to their homes. The project, then, not only represents the single most significant effort that could be made to improve health in Benin, but has considerable social value in enhancing the lot of women in society, and in providing an entree for teaching more sophisticated family health practices.

In addition, small-scale but rapid health interventions are anticipated via AIPs to help equip rural dispensaries, and in assistance to a fledgling training center for paramedical personnel.

To complete the low-profile, but important package of health-related activities, there is an OPG in the offing to the Catholic Relief Service in the field of nutrition. For two years now, the local CRS representative has been experimenting with the cultivation and local acceptance of soy beans. We have rendered some assistance to him in the provision of seeds, but he was anxious to proceed slowly and methodically before attempting to replicate his activities on a larger scale. CRS feels, and we agree, that it is time to disseminate the results of these experiments. We have encouraged CRS to prepare an OPG and expect they will submit it this fall.

These, then, are the general outlines of the future AID program in Benin. Our current construction activities will be allowed to run to conclusion. Regional activities, largely under the auspices of the Entente Fund, will continue, particularly in the agricultural realm. Training will be expanded. Health will become our area of concentration with a major project in rural water supply and smaller efforts in rural health infrastructure and nutrition. Such a program, disbursing in the range of $3-3.5 million per year, is consistent with our interest in maintaining dialogue with the Beninese government, and our humanitarian concern to help the Beninese people.

Annex

Because of the varied mechanisms wherely assistance is rendered to Benin, the following tabular presentation is included to summarize AID-funded activities in progress.

	Dollars	
I - Infrastructure		
A. Parakou-Malanville Road (625-H-002/8).....	$ 12,000,000	
B. Cotonou Bridge/Dam (625-W-009).....	10,000,000	
II - Agriculture		
A. Entente Livestock I (698-H-011).....	990,000	
B. Entente Livestock II (625-T-014 & 626-0204).....	1,500,000	1/
C. Entente Food Production (625-T-015 & 626-0203)....	3,000,000	1/
III - Health/Population		
A. University of California Mother-Child Health Project (698-0358).....	3,000,000	1/
B. ROAP	464,000	2/
IV - Industry		
A. Entente African Enterprises I (625-H-006).....	1,000,000	
B. Entente African Enterprises II (625-W-012).....	2,000,000	1/
V - PL 480 Title II		
Catholic Relief Service	150,000	3/
VI - Education		
African Manpower Development Project (698-0384).....	200,000	2/

1/ Projected
2/ Estimate of first year's expenditure under this project
3/ Average recurring yearly expenditure since 1964

U.S. PARTICIPANT TRAINING PLANS - BENIN

The first tranche of students, five in number, are about to be sent to the United States under the African Manpower Training Project. We consider training a keystone to the Beninese program.

One of the major absorptive capacity constraints in Benin is the lack of trained manpower available to administer foreign inputs that arrive here. We encounter this obstacle at every turn: the Cotonou Abattoir - AID-financed through the Entente Fund - cannot function as designed due to lack of refrigeration expertise; the Parakou-Malanville road cannot be maintained due to lack of engineering knowledge; the Beninese Development Bank - The Entity administering our Entente Enterprise Loan - requires increased investment expertise. Even in the area of non-technical administration, the Beninese have acknowledged their shortcoming by asking us for management work/study opportunities in the United States for personnel up to the Director General level. Thus, the substantive necessity for increased manpower training is apparent. Additional aspects of this question are the utility of having Beninese personnel trained in American methods available to work with us on future assistance projects, and the desirability of providing an alternative viewpoint to the French, Soviet, North Korean and Chinese training efforts which now predominate. A summary of the Beninese training needs requested from AID is included as an annex.

To meet these varied demands, a highly flexible training instrument is required. The African Manpower Development project has served as an excellent entree into the human resources field. It has allowed contacts and procedures to develop upon which our activities can be expanded. As it now stands, however, the AMDP cannot itself meet the demands in this area. To date, this project has proved itself capable of financing only graduate degree training, and is now requiring a lead-time of 15 months from identification of training need to arrival of student. A glance at the annex will reveal that not all Beninese training needs are at the graduate degree level. Moreover, short-term training requirements often manifest themselves in the course of other projects such as the month's familiarization tour that is now requested to survey the possibility of aviculture in the U.S. as part of our Entente Livestock project. What we require is a rapid and responsive training project, with a minimum of red tape and a maximum of flexibility. If the AMDP can be made into such, well and good; if not, a bilateral project is called for.

U.S. PARTICIPANT TRAINING PLANS - BENIN

1978-1980

AREA	LEVEL	NUMBER
Prospecting	one year; non-degree	4
Agronomist	one year, non-degree	5
Hydro-Geology	Masters	4
Civil Engineering	Masters	5
Fish Culture	Doctor	3
Food Technology	Masters	5
Aviculture	one month; non-degree	2
Livestock - small ruminants	18 month; degree optional	4
Soil Chemistry	Masters	3
Genetics	Doctor	2
Industrial Engineering	Masters	5
Petro-Chemistry	Masters	2

Country/Program: ADO/Niamey - BENIN

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
($ millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition						
Grants						
Loans						
Population						
Grants						
Loans						
Health						
Grants		1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Loans						
Education 1/						
Grants	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Loans						
Selected Development Activities						
Grants						
Loans						
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants		1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Loans						
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants						
Loans						
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I						
Title II	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)						
AIP - (non-add)	1.0					
OPG - (non-add)	0.2					

1/ Non-add: These figures represent participant training needs on a bilateral basis to the extent not fundable under the African Manpower Development Project.

ADO/Niamey - BENIN

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE*

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify):	
	Other (Specify):	
FY 1980	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify):	
	Other (Specify):	
FY 1981	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify):	
	Other (Specify):	

* Required for FY 1979; optional for FY 1980 and FY 1981.

A

Country/Program: ADO/Niamey - BENIN

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
(in $000)

	FY 1977 1/	FY 1978	FY 1979
Food/Nutrition			
Grants			
Loans			
Population/Health			
Grants			1,500
Loans			
(Population)			
(Grants)			
(Loans)			
(Health)			
(Grants)			
(Loans)			
Education			
Grants		(400) 2/	(500) 2/
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			
Grants			
Loans			
Sub-Total			
Grants			1,500
Loans			
Other Accounts - none			
Total			1,500
PL 480			
Title I			
Title II	749	719	151
AIP (non-add)		1,000	
OPG (non-add)		150	

1/ Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

2/ Non-add - Figures represent participant training needs on bilateral basis to extent not fundable under AMDP.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: ADO/Niamey, BENIN

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.: X

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 680

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS Revision, 3 = CP, 4 = CP Notification)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = Project, 2 = Program)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) AY	OY	BY	LOP
	Population - Health - Grant									
626-0210	Rural Water Supply (Benin sub-project) (see also Togo Table III)	-	80	PH (Health)	519B	GN	-	-	1,500	3,000
	Non-add									
698-0410	Rural Health AIP	-	79	PH	539B	GN		(500)		(500)
698-0410	Para-Medical Training	-	79	PH	529B	GN		(500)		(500)
698-0384	1/ African Manpower Development (AMDP)	1		EH	600R	GC		(400)	(500)	cont'g
680-0201	Soy OPG	3	79	FN	300B	GN		(150)		(150)

1/ These figures represent participant training needs on a bilateral basis to the extent not fundable under AMDP.

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

PL 480 TITLE II
PROJECTED PROGRAM PER YEAR
FY 79-83

I. Country: BENIN

Sponsor's Name: CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health .....Total Recipients: 30,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
30,000	SF Bulgur	360	67.320
30,000	CSB 1/	360	68.400
Total MCH		720	135.720

B. School Feeding .....Total Recipients: 2,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
2,000	SF Bulgur	10.9	2.038
2,000	CSB 1/	10.9	2.158
2,000	Cornmeal	10.9	2.670
Total School Feeding		32.7	6.866

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients: 1,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
1,000	SF Bulgur	8.2	1.533
1,000	CSB 1/	8.2	1.623
1,000	Cornmeal	8.2	2.009
Total Other Child Feeding		24.6	5.165

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients: 2,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
2,000	SF Bulgur	4.1	.766
2,000	Cornmeal	4.1	1.004
Total of Food for Work		8.2	1.770

E. Other (Specify) Adult Health Cases.....Total Recipients: 500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars
500	SF Bulgur	4.1	.766
	Cornmeal	4.1	1.004
Total Other		8.2	1.770

II. Sponsor's Name: CRS

1/ Commodity prices used are per AIDTO A-676 except for CSB for which no guidance received, and for which we used $ 198/MT per advice of CRS.

PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE - BENIN

It will be noted that the accompanying table shows constant commodity levels for the Benin CRS program in the FY 79-83 period. This apparent uniformity does not indicate stagnation, but rather conceals an evolving mechanism designed to bring nutrition and health information into the homes of the more vulnerable elements of society, mothers and children.

CRS/Benin has an ambitious program to replace imported fortified foods with domestically produced counterparts. This program will be supported by an OPG designed to assist in the replication of experiments undertaken in the Cotonou area with the production and introduction of soybeans as a protein supplement. As this program gets underway, it is anticipated that established centers will fulfill more and more of their food needs while new centers introduce additional Beninese to the nutritional benefits of increased protein intake through the use of PL 480 commodities.

In the areas where CRS program is now well established, the results have been gratifying. The program operates through 31 main centers containing 158 groups. In all of these, Kwashiorkor had, before the current drought, been typically reduced by 50 percent. Some ground has been lost in the recent bad harvests, but a net reduction of 30 percent since the inception of the program can still be substantiated. In some centers, such as Djougou, serious protein deficiency is no longer known. Program results are, of course, most dramatic among small children. At the program's inception only 10 percent of the children brought in conformed to accepted weight gain curves. In established centers, the figure before the current drought was 50 percent.

Typically, the 150-200 children that attend the opening of a new center have grown to 500 within a month. The effectiveness of the program has made its use as a vehicle to spread nutrition, health and hygiene practices invaluable. Instruction is coupled with demonstration; regular attendees are required to have their own gardens, thus moving toward self-sufficiency.

An idea of the program's effectiveness may be obtained from the fact that, when a center runs out of food, participating mothers frequently come and pay their fees in any case. Such popularity has led to pressure for expansion. CRS has resisted these pressures due to its desire to continue a well administered, cleanly run operation--no losses and pinpoint programming. The Beninese government cannot provide incremental counterpart funds to handle significantly increased administrative burdens such as supplementary shipping and warehousing, therefore the program has been projected at a constant level. This level is sufficient, however, to make the program an important and valuable aspect of AID's contribution to Benin. With the coming Soy OPG, we expect even greater results from CRS in the future with the same modest level of PL 480 inputs. If increased administrative funds are forthcoming, we may request a slight expansion. The opportunity the program affords to spread health, hygiene and nutrition information would easily justify the increased expenditure.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: ADO/Niamey -- Benin

PERIOD COVERED: DATE: June 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks 4/
Parakou-Malanville Road 625-H-002/8	--	--	May 1978	Beginning of project to end of contractor's one-year maintenance period 5/78	World Bank may be planning evaluation including AID portion

1/ Supplementary information may be provided either as footnotes or in the accompanying narrative.
2/ FY 1978 to be firm; FY 1979 tentative.
3/ Footnote where PAR was supplemented by other evaluation report.
4/ To include indication of help needed from AID/W -- for information and planning only; action request to be submitted in accordance with normal procedures.

TOGO

Summary Narrative Statement

U.S. assistance to Togo has been inconsistent with the nature of the friendly relationships which exist between that country and the United States. U.S. assistance has been inadequate in playing a significant role in Togolese development strategy. AID strategy and programs have ignored the absorptive capacity of Togo for increased amounts of foreign assistance, particularly in key sectors where other foreign assistance is lacking or inadequate. Our only ongoing and large-scale project has been the Entente Fund Regional Road Maintenance Training Center (RRMTC). Owing to extensive involvement of American consultants, this project has been locally perceived as a U.S. effort but U.S. involvement in the project terminated in 1977. The emphasis of AID activities will now shift to the health sector with the commencement of the Togo Family Health Project this year.

The Togo Family Health Project is designed primarily as an activity for the training and reorientation of Togolese medical, paramedical and social personnel in updated concepts and practices of family health care, including family planning, and the effective delivery of these services. The project aims to strengthen the delivery of preventive family health care services and information throughout the country, and serve as a resource center for the training and retraining of personnel to staff the Togolese decentralized rural health system. The Family Health Project will, undoubtedly, be a keystone for further long-term U.S. assistance efforts in the key health sector. Forty-nine percent of Togo's population is under 15; thus severe demographic, food and employment problems loom unless the question of population growth is seriously addressed. By the same token, life expectancy in Togo continues to be in the mid-40's which represents a different and no less severe set of problems.

FY 79 should see increased activity in the health sector with the implementation of a Rural Water Supply project along the same lines as envisioned for Benin. Due to its essentiality to preventive health, water is explicitly presented as the top priority in Togo's five-year plan. Four thousand wells are deemed necessary to satisfy the country's minimal needs. The goal of our project, as explained in the attached PID, will be to help develop Togolese capacity to meet this tremendous need.

AID currently has a number of regional activities in the agricultural/rural development area in Togo. However, the thrust of the 1978 program will be a major study of the entire agricultural sector in Togo. It is clear that there are extensive rural development problems, but the present DAP is deficient in describing this sector, its problems and potentials. A new DAP analysis is urgently needed so that U.S. assistance can be focused with sufficient precision to develop a rational plan of attack. U.S. bilateral assistance need not, however, await the completion of this study as areas have already been identified where moderate increments of U.S. assistance can bring about change. One such area is animal traction. An AIP has been designed to assist Togolese farmers to adopt this form of intermediate technology. Also in the context of rural development, the role that rural market roads can play in increasing food production and facilitating food distribution will be considered, and an entry will be made into the agricultural technology area with our participation in the Seed Multiplication Center. A medium-term rural development program in Togo is clearly required. The OICI integrated rural development project is well underway and is a useful step in this direction.

A rural development program will also provide an efficient framework for existing regional activities in this area. ROAP presently provides funds to carry out economic and social studies related to the settlement of areas freed from onchocerciasis. A broad approach to rural development will enhance the effectiveness of the present Entente Livestock and Food Production Projects. The SAFGRAD (Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development) Project would also have a better focus. The recommended strategy anticipates continued short-term reliance on regional mechanisms in rural development which will subsequently be phased into a broader bilateral rural development effort.

Our current activities in Togo are rounded out by a continuing Catholic Relief Services program running $2.7 million of PL 480 commodities per year in the mother-child health, food-for-work and school-feeding categories, and by the Entente Fund African Enterprises Project providing technical and loan assistance to Togolese entrepreneurs. We also anticipate a Section 206 PL 480 Title II grant-sales project. Funds generated will be used for agricultural development and nutrition purposes.

In addition, a shelter program is being proposed for funding. The purpose is to develop an institutional capability in Togo to improve housing conditions for families of below median income. Program details are to be developed based in a shelter sector study but are tentatively planned to include the financing of pilot programs in sites and services, slum upgrading and small construction loans and the provision of approximately two person-years of technical assistance to GOT shelter-related agencies, plus $5 million in Housing Guaranty financing.

Plans for Togo may, then, be characterized as health-oriented in the short-term with the Togo Family Health Project. This project is

followed by rural water activities under both the health and rural development rubric, and further study in agriculture and rural development looking toward the possibilities of increased involvement there in 1980 or '81.

Togo's efforts and progress made in each of the 102 (d) categories is encouraging. Togo's third 5 Year Plan (1976-1980) gives high priority to increased agricultural production, provision of safe and clean water, rural development and priority attention to health. In a recent policy statement, the country's President reemphasized the Government's goal of increased agricultural production and betterment of life in rural areas. In addition to this declaration, the head of state organized a conference of all appropriate entities. This conference led in turn to formation of a national committee at the highest political level to oversee and implement the development and realization of the GOT policy.

GOT's current agriculture policy seeks a balance between a judicious combination of large and small farms to increase food production. GOT has already identified an area in Northern Togo, Moyenne Valléé de l'Oti, the most impoverished area in Togo and where onchocerciasis is prevalent, for priority economic and social development. The first settlers in this area, when freed of onchocerciasis, will be small farmers who will be provided with economic and social services to get them established. More than 60% of the land freed of onchocerciasis will be set aside for the resettlement of farmers. A part of the GOT strategy for this area, and for other land in the oncho-zone, calls for the development of growth poles in northern Togo in an attempt to decrease emigration to the urban centers and to harness the development potentials of the North.

GOT is becoming more aware of the problems of population pressures and the need to address this problem. A step in the right direction will be the implementation of the Lomé Family Health Center which will help bring family planning information and services for the first time to those greatly in need of it. Other indications of GOT interest in population and related health problems are a recent Government request to participate in the World Fertility Survey and the CDC Nutrition Survey.

GOT plans to exploit the developmental potentials of northern Togo and to bring these people more into the mainstream in an attempt to minimize the income disparities and lack of opportunities that have long pervaded the society.

AID currently has a number of regional activities in the agricultural/ rural development area in Togo. However, the thrust of the 1978 program will be a major study of the entire agricultural sector in Togo. It is clear that there are extensive rural development problems, but the present DAP is deficient in describing this sector, its problems and potentials. A new DAP analysis is urgently needed so that U.S. assistance can be focused with sufficient precision to develop a rational plan of attack. U.S. bilateral assistance need not, however, await the completion of this study as areas have already been identified where moderate increments of U.S. assistance can bring about change. One such area is animal traction. An AIP has been designed to assist Togolese farmers to adopt this form of intermediate technology. Also in the context of rural development, the role that rural market roads can play in increasing food production and facilitating food distribution will be considered, and an entry will be made into the agricultural technology area with our participation in the Seed Multiplication Center. A medium-term rural development program in Togo is clearly required. The OICI integrated rural development project is well underway and is a useful step in this direction.

A rural development program will also provide an efficient framework for existing regional activities in this area. ROAP presently provides funds to carry out economic and social studies related to the settlement of areas freed from onchocerciasis. A broad approach to rural development will enhance the effectiveness of the present Entente Livestock and Food Production Projects. The SAFGRAD (Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development) Project would also have a better focus. The recommended strategy anticipates continued short-term reliance on regional mechanisms in rural development which will subsequently be phased into a broader bilateral rural development effort.

Our current activities in Togo are rounded out by a continuing Catholic Relief Services program running $2.7 million of PL 480 commodities per year in the mother-child health, food-for-work and school-feeding categories, and by the Entente Fund African Enterprises Project providing technical and loan assistance to Togolese entrepreneurs. We also anticipate a Section 206 PL 480 Title II grant-sales project. Funds generated will be used for agricultural development and nutrition purposes.

In addition, a shelter program is being proposed for funding. The purpose is to develop an institutional capability in Togo to improve housing conditions for families of below median income. Program details are to be developed based in a shelter sector study but are tentatively planned to include the financing of pilot programs in sites and services, slum upgrading and small construction loans and the provision of approximately two person-years of technical assistance to GOT shelter-related agencies, plus $5 million in Housing Guaranty financing.

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followed by rural water activities under both the health and rural development rubric, and further study in agriculture and rural development looking toward the possibilities of increased involvement there in 1980 or '81.

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TOGO TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Project: African Manpower Development 698-0384

FIELDS OF STUDY	FY 1978	FY 1979
Agriculture		
Engineering	6	5
Economics	6	5
Agronomy	8	4
Veterinary Medicine/Animal Husbandry	10	10
Farm/Range Management	5	3
Research, Extension	5	3
Health, Population		
National Health Policy Planning	3	1
Public Health/Paramedical		3
Nutrition Planning	3	4
Health Administration	3	4
Demography/Statistics	1	3
Selected Development Activities		
Macro-Micro Economics/Cost Benefit Analysis	2	5
Business Administration	2	3
Public Administration	2	4
Marketing	3	2
Civil Engineering/Ecological Engineering	1	1

TOGO TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The levels of training noted in the FY 79 ABS training requirements are needs expressed by GOT that have not been provided by other donors. Togo's economic progress is being slowed down by lack of sufficiently trained manpower in its key sectors of agriculture and rural development and commerce. In order for GOT to increase its absorptive capacity it has to strengthen its development institutions particularly in project preparation and implementation. If the current regionally funded African Manpower Development Project is unable to provide all the training requested in the plan, for which GOT has candidates, then a bilateral or regionally funded training project for the Sahel and coastal countries should be considered to fulfill the training requirements of the countries. An indication of the interest and need in training, particularly management, is the recent successful aid-financed senior-level management seminar held in Togo. Not only was the seminar over-subscribed but the sponsoring GOT entity, the Minister of Plan, has already requested AID sponsor a similar seminar next year for Director/Secretary Generals and Ministers. The GOT is aware of its human resources needs and continued to request AID assistance in fulfilling those needs in areas where American institutions have recognized and specialized competence.

Country/Program ADO/Niamey - TOGO

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
($ millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition						
Grants			3.0		3.0	
Loans						
Population						
Grants			0.5		0.5	
Loans						
Health						
Grants	.30	1.75	1.5	2.0		2.0
Loans						
Education 1/						
Grants	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)
Loans						
Selected Development Activities						
Grants		.20				
Loans						
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants	0.5	1.9	5.0	2.0	3.5	2.0
Loans						
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants						
Loans						
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I						
Title II	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)		5.0				
PBS (non-add)	0.8					

1/ Non-add: Figures represent training needs on bilateral basis to the extent not fundable under AMDP.

Country/Program ADO/Niamey - TOGO

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
($ 000)

	FY 1977 1/	FY 1978	FY 1979
Food/Nutrition			
Grants			
Loans			
Population/Health			
Grants	400	300	1,750
Loans			
(Population)	(200)	(150)	(125)
(Grants)			
(Loans)			
(Health)			
(Grants)	(200)	(150)	(1,625)
(Loans)			
2/ Education			
Grants	(900)	(900)	(900)
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			200
Grants			
Loans			
Sub-Total			
Grants	400	300	1,950
Loans			
Sahel Development Program			
Grants			
Loans			
Total	400	300	1,950
PL 480			
Title I			
Title II	1,852	2,290	2,958
Housing Investment Guaranties			5,000

1/ Data for FY 1977 should conform with the most recent approved Operational Year Budget level.

2/ Non-add: These figures represent training needs on a bilateral basis if not fundable under AMDP.

ADO/Niamey - TOGO

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE*

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify): HEALTH	1977
	AGRICULTURE	1978
	Other (Specify):	
FY 1980	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify):	
	Other (Specify):	
FY 1981	Original DAP	
	DAP Revision	
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	
	Sector Assessment (Specify):	
	Other (Specify):	

* Required for FY 1979; optional for FY 1980 and FY 1981.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: ADO/Niamey TOGO

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 693

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) AY	OY	BY	LOP
	Population - Health - Grant									
693-0212	Togo Family Health	1	79	PH	442B	GN	400	300	250	950
626-0210	Rural Water Supply (Togo sub-project see also Benin Table III) PDS funds for above?		80	PH	513B	GN			1,500	3,000
	Selected Development Activities/Grant									
693-0213	Togo Low-Income Shelter - TA		81	ST	729B	GN			200	200
	Non-add:									
	Sector Study - Agr., Research and Devel. PDS funds	1	78	FN	209B	GN		(75)		(75)
698-0410	AIP-Animal Traction	3	80	FN	222B	GN		(150)	(150)	(150)
"	AIP-Women in Development	3	80	EH	700B	GN		(50)	(50)	(125)
"	AIP-Togo Seed Multiplication Center	4	80	FN	111B	GN		(200)	(30)	(260)
698-0384	African Manpower Development 1/	1	cont.	EH		GC		(900)	(900)	cont.
	HIG								5,000	5,000

1/ These figures represent training needs on a bilateral basis to the extent not fundable under AMDP.

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION July, 1977
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	Togo Family Health		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 693-0212	APPROPRIATION PH	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 950	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR Dec 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	400	-	400	300	660	40		250	140	150	
Construction of Center	400	-	400	200	600	-	10/77-12/77				
Health Administrator				90	50	40	2/78-1/79	180	90	130	1/79-12/80
Center Equipment, Educational Materials				10	10	-		70	50	20	2/79-12/79
Progress to Date Project Paper is to be completed by July 1977.											
HOST COUNTRY INPUT											

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH			
PASA			
CONTRACT		1	1

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM		2	2
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

PL 480 TITLE II
PROJECTED YEARLY PROGRAM
FY 79-83

I. Country: TOGO

Sponsor's Name: CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health .....Total Recipients: 87,200

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
87,200	WSB	3139	838
	Cornmeal	1569	384
	Bulgur	1569	293
	Oil	470	321
Total MCH		6747	1836

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients: 63,250

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
63,250	WSB	1138	304
	Cornmeal	569	139
	Bulgur	569	106
	Oil	130	88
Total School Feeding		2407	637

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients: 2,300

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
2,300	WSB	55	15
	Cornmeal	27	7
	Bulgur	27	5
	Oil	12	8
Total Other Child Feeding		121	35

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients: 23,450

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
23,450	Cornmeal	1407	345
	Oil	154	105
Total of Food for Work		1561	450

PL 480 TITLE II NARRATIVE - TOGO

The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) PL 480 Title II feeding program has experienced some administrative problems during the past year. Hopefully with the recent establishment of a GOT Interministerial Food Committee (June 1977) charged with the overall coordination of all food donation programs, most of these problems will be resolved and the program can be more effectively administered. The Committee membership includes all GOT entities concerned with food and malnutrition and interested donor nations. The future success of the CRS program will hinge on its cooperation and active participation with GOT to reorient its program to meet the nutritional and developing needs of Togo.

GOT concern over the nutritional status of its young and a desire to effectively program and utilize donated foods brought about the establishment of the committee at this high ministerial level. With the final results of the recent CDC nutrition survey to be published very soon, the GOT Secretary of State for Social Affairs, present chairman of the newly formed committee, would like to have the donated food programs coordinated and concentrated in those areas where supplemental feeding can assist in combatting malnutrition. Because of the long drought and subsequent deteriorating effect on the health of the population, GOT now appears to be most interested in the effective utilization of these foods and wants to be actively involved in the selection of recipients and identification of areas.

GOT has requested assistance in conducting follow-up evaluation of the school lunch programs. A special unit in Social Affairs has been set up to perform this work but it is without the materials and logistical support to do this effectively. CRS plans to request an OPG to help GOT/Social Affairs implement and hopefully improve their activities in this area.

The problem concerning the warehousing of PL 480 Title II commodities appears to have been resolved and CRS can expect the construction of a warehouse before the end of CY 1977. Meanwhile GOT has provided warehouse space at the Agricultural Marketing Board (O.P.A.T.).

In light of these recent developments the CRS request for a modest increase (15%) in its program over the FY 77 approved levels is reasonable. The increase will enable CRS to reach more recipients in areas where malnutrition is prevalent and in areas of food shortage.

In addition, this increase will give GOT and the newly formed food committee some flexibility in programming donated foods in a coordinated fashion and in such a way to impact upon malnutrition, particularly amongst the young.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: ADO/Niamey -- Togo

PERIOD COVERED: DATE: June 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979 1/ 2/

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable) 3/	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks 4/
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT (693-0212)			December 1978	Beginning of project through December 1978	

Other Evaluations

1/ Supplementary information may be provided either as footnotes or in the accompanying narrative
2/ FY 1978 to be firm; FY 1979 tentative
3/ Footnote where PAR was supplemented by other evaluation report
4/ To include indication of help needed from AID/W -- for information and planning only; action request to be submitted in accordance with normal procedures

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

To Be Completed By Originating Office

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: ADO/Niamey - Benin and Togo

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER *(7 digits)*: 626-0210

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. Symbol AFR; B. Code 06

7. PROJECT TITLE *(maximum 40 characters)*: Rural Water Supply

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY 11 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 or equivalent, $1 = 6000)

FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project
a. AID Appropriated	6000	
b. OTHER U.S. 1.		
b. OTHER U.S. 2.		
c. Host Country		
d. Other Donor(s)		
TOTAL		6000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. Grant	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. Loan	E. FIRST FY 79 F. Grant	E. FIRST FY 79 G. Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT H. Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT I. Loan
(1) PH	510S	545		3000		6000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	3000		6000	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES *(maximum six codes of three positions each)*

190 | 549

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES *(maximum six codes of four positions each)*

BRW | LAB | PART | TECH | TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 500

15. PROJECT GOAL *(maximum 240 characters)*

Improvement of health and general quality of life in the rural area of Benin and Togo

16. PROJECT PURPOSE *(maximum 480 characters)*

Improve the systems capacity in Togo and Benin to provide the rural populace with quantitatively and qualitatively adequate village water supplies.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS *(staff/funds)*

PRP - 3 man design team - 4 weeks $25,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Albert R. Baron

Title: Albert R. Baron, Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY 06 28 77

19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution: MM DD YY 07 01 77

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

Togo and Benin

Rural Water Supply PID

The Project

The Togo/Benin Rural Water Supply Project addresses two priority areas - health of the rural populace and the level of productivity of the rural farm family. The purpose of the project is basic - the provision of quantitatively and qualitatively adequate village water supplies. The mechanisms to be used to achieve this purpose are the governmental, quasi-governmental and private systems which are or can be developed to construct and maintain village wells and the education processes required for safe water usage.

The Problem

It has been estimated that the incidence of disease in Benin and Togo would be cut by 50% if potable water were assured to all individuals. Water in the rural areas, where 90% of the inhabitants live and where the poorest segments of the population are found, is characterized by any and usually all of the following:

1. The water supply is located at great distance (often up to 10 kilometers) from the village. Gathering the water supply is traditionally woman's work and one on which she spends as much as 20% of her waking hours. It involves hauling water from wells that are 30 meters deep or more and walking to her village carrying 50 pounds on her head and a baby on her back. Obviously, only the minimum water for cooking and drinking is brought home. Personal cleanliness, especially for children, is the last priority.

2. In the rainy season, water is gathered from closer available sources, usually mud holes and bogs in which children are playing and around which cattle are grazing.

3. Well water itself is quickly contaminated, first by the containers used as water dips and finally by the incidence of small animals falling into the wells.

Water plays a predominant role in the transmission of such enteric bacterial infections as typhoid, paratyphoid, bacillary dysentery, and cholera. It is also important in the epidemiology of some salmonella

and shigella infections, and in amoebiasis. It is indirectly connected with the transmission of malaria, filariasis, onchocerciasis and schistosomiasis. It is also sometimes associated with undulant fever, tularaemia, hepatitis and various other protozoal and virus infections.

More simply, diarrhoeal diseases are the largest single cause of death in the tropical world and these diseases are largely waterborne. These diseases are proliferative in the estimated 6000 villages in the project area that are without adequate potable water.

The importance of the water supply system was recognized by the CWR DAP which cites some of the disease problems mentioned above and the important relationships between the availability of potable water and health and nutrition level of the rural poor. The DAP also points out the central role which health plays in economic development. The causal connection between low levels of health and the reduced level of farmer productivity, particularly those suffering from the very parasitical diseases that an improved water supply would alleviate, is well documented.

The scope of the problem is clear. Clean water is essential to good health which is in turn a sine qua non of development. Clearly a program to furnish potable water to rural villages is called for in Benin and Togo.

While these countries have different local situations, and responses must be somewhat varied, there emerges nevertheless a common pattern. Each country has a rural water deficit far beyond the capabilities of any short-term foreign intervention. In each, the problem is too large to be solved by an expatriate contractor drilling the necessary number of wells over the next few years even if such a program were socially or economically desirable. For each, the local capacity to construct inexpensive wells, and, of equal importance, to maintain them, must be created.

The Response

The project proposes to improve the well construction/maintenance systems in Benin and Togo and to encourage local entrepreneurs to enter the field. While assisting the hydraulic services to be able to produce and maintain water supplies at less cost and more efficiently, the project will construct approximately 1000 wells.

The project will include equipment, expert assistance in both technical and management fields, credit and training components. Limited overseas training would be undertaken only as and if sophisticated needs, such as for hydrologists, are encountered. The project will be carefully coordinated with other donors working in the area. Out of this coordination, an explicit goal of the project, will grow an overall water management plan to assure the absence of future

deleterious ecological effects from too many wells in the wrong place or from a polluted aquifer.

Significant direct effects of the provision of adequate water supply systems are calculated to be:

1. Substantial reduction in the incidence of death and sickness due to water-borne diseases.

2. Increased productivity and production of the farm family.

3. Substantial savings in time and effort to those women who now bear the brunt of the labor and anguish caused by bad and inadequate water supplies. Time and energy now devoted to the hauling of water for daily use will be reduced substantially, and can be used more productively in the raising of livestock and gardens (also traditionally women's work).

4. The reduction of infant mortality due to water-borne diseases would make family spacing more acceptable.

The importance of water supply, and particularly rural water supply, has been recognized by the Beninese and Togolese governments, and has been adopted by each as a top development priority. Both governments have programs underway, and are actively cooperating with the international donor community. Already realized or anticipated programs have supplied the major population centers with more or less reliable water systems. The more difficult, and, in terms of population, more significant problem or rural water has received less attention.

The proposed project would attempt to improve the systems and develop additional capacity within Benin and Togo to meet the potable water needs of an important segment of its rural population. To achieve this goal in countries with different needs and resources and at different stages of sophistication in their water resource development, calls for bilateral funding through separate project agreements. Provision would, however, be made for shared administration as much as feasible. The project would initially be restricted to selected regions in each country from which replication could later spread.

The proposed project envisions a systems approach to the rural water problems of the participating states. Rather than simply building up the capacity of the national water agencies described below, the project would also study the possibilities of decentralization and commercialized drilling. It might be feasible to relieve the burden on the national government, and reduce construction costs by encouraging small entrepreneurs to engage in the activity. The African Enterprises Loan could be employed toward this end. In any

case, credit possibilities must be investigated.

The maintenance problem is central to the rural water question. It can be finessed to a certain extent by digging large-bore wells with no pumps where one does not have to go too deep - say under 40 meters - but the health costs are considerable. Such a well quickly becomes polluted by the buckets and refuse dropped into it. Although the importation of overly sophisticated technology is a constant danger in foreign assistance, the first step toward mechanization must be taken if health conditions in rural West Africa are to improve.

The capacity to carry out routine maintenance of a simple hand/foot pump exists in most medium-sized villages in West Africa. With training, whoever fixes the local bicycles can also fix the local pump. The project should include training to instruct local mechanics in basic pump maintenance and repair. A payment mechanism within the village needs to be developed to make it worth the mechanic's while to work on the pump. National and regional repair capacity can then be reserved for major problems.

According to some sources, a large-bore well does not have to be completely sealed to give pure water. It is said that if the pump platform covers only part of the well opening, water drawn by buckets through the open portion will be polluted while pump water drawn from several meters down in the aquifer remains pure. This is an important consideration when attempting to satisfy the water needs of several hundred people with one well. If true, water for washing, animals and perhaps cooking can be drawn in the traditional manner while the pump furnishes drinking water. Peace Corps/Niger is experimenting with this system and finds that villagers quickly become cognizant of the difference between pure and polluted water, and of the proper use of each. Thus the introduction of potable water into a village provides an excellent vehicle for basic health education.

A summary of the rural water situation in the individual countries, and other-donor activities is provided as follows:

BENIN

The Direction de l'Hydraulique (DH) is part of the Ministère d'Equipement which now perform the public works functions of the old Ministère des Travaux Publics, Transports, Postes et Telecommunications. Drawing upon a research and assistance furnished by UN and FED, the DH has prepared a preliminary plan outlining a program to create 2400 rural water sources (points d'eau) throughout the country in the 1977-1992 period.

The DH is thinking in terms of large-bore (1.8 meter) wells, 80% of which would be less than 60 meters deep. It is enthusiastic

about the Vergnet system, a foot-pump which is easy to use, and theoretically easy to maintain though gasket wear has proved a problem in initial testing in Niger.

This 2400 well program is laid out in 3-year, 500-well tranches, the first of which is costed at $7.6 million including 5% for studies, 10% for maintenance, and 30% for contingencies. This works out to $15,000 per well which is several hundred percent above US costs. No attention has been paid to self-help possibilities, nor to the problems of developing a maintenance system.

Other-donor activity in well construction is limited to a Canadian project to drill 250 wells in conjunction with dispensaries as part of a preventive medicine project combined with basic health education. The original project restricted its educational efforts to the rural development aspects of the project and planned for drilling operations to be carried out by a Canadian contractor. That contractor has now gone bankrupt, and CIDA is studying other alternatives. UNICEF has also recently expressed an interest in the field. Obvious scope exists for coordination of efforts.

An AID program might be centered in the northern part of the country where water needs are most acute.

TOGO

The Togolese plan for the period 1976-1980 places water as the first priority as part of a campaign of agricultural and rural development designed to bring Togo to take-off point in economic growth. Responsibility for the rural water aspects of this plan are divided between the Ministry of Plan and the Service Hydraulique (SH) in the Ministry of Public Works. Animation Rurale is also interested in capitalizing on the health aspects of the program.

The SH estimates a need for 4,000 wells to be constructed over approximately the next 15 years. Precise information about the type of wells and kind and extent of pumps desired is not presently available, nor is costing.

Although German, Canadian and French aid are heavily involved in water networks for medium-sized cities, only the Peace Corps and some missionary groups are currently engaged in rural water programs. The Peace Corps drills small-bore wells of up to 30 meters using percussion drills hand-powered by the local villagers. The villagers also furnish food and lodging for the drilling crew and contribute about $100 toward costs. Peace Corps feels that the villagers value and care for the wells, and especially the pumps, more carefully because of their contributions, but characterized hand-powered percussion drilling in hard country as both heart and back-breaking. Volunteers have used

pumps from the US, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and France, but have not yet settled on one as clearly superior to the others.

The Canadians will be leaving behind a certain amount of equipment from the exploratory drilling they have done for the Lomé water supply. They would consider applying this equipment to a rural water supply program, and perhaps to the creation of a national well-digging corporation. Clearly coordination with CIDA is called for in Togo as well.

An AID program could be run in the North or just below the extreme north, an area where resettlement is taking place.

Financial Requirements and Plans.

In order for a rural water supply and maintenance system to be institutionalized, approximately 500 wells should be constructed in each country over a three-year period during which materials and machinery are imported, a system created, training given, and the foreign technical assistance component performs its function and phases out. The costs of such a program will vary depending upon the sophistication of machinery used, the self-help component, the amount of training, type of pumps, proportion of small and large-bore wells and other factors.

One thing, however, is clear: Wells currently being constructed in these countries are costing too much.

Taking the cost projections from Benin - the most complete we have - as an example, the initial 500-well tranche involves the excavation of about 20,000 meters of wells at a projected cost $5.5 million for the digging alone plus the cost of pumps, studies and contingencies. A rule of thumb, somewhat on the liberal side, for well construction in the US is $2 per vertical foot and inch of bore. Thus a five-inch well - an acceptable size for hand pumps - in the US would cost $10 per vertical foot. The drilling of these 20,000 meters (65,600 feet) would then cost $656,000 in the US rather than the $5.5 million projected for the same number of vertical meters in Benin.

It may be argued that we are comparing apples and oranges, that hand-dug large-bore wells cannot compete with small-bore wells dug by machines. Since the ultimate product, however, is in both cases water, the cost effectiveness of these alternative technologies must be compared. Self-help construction of large-bore wells is attractive, particularly if the well can be used with traditional buckets at the same time it yields pure water at the pump, but it is doubtful that this luxury is worth reducing the number of wells by three-quarters for a given investment of resources.

Assuming a reasonable mix of technological alternatives is adopted (the determination of this mix will be a task of the PRP team), we believe that 1000 wells can be dug, and the technical assistance imported and training given to sufficiently improve the hydraulic systems of the two countries for $3 million per country, $6 million for the entire project. Host country costs would include all local personnel, and all infrastructure currently in country. Ultimately, all project activities must be integrated into the national budget. A financial plan to accomplish this should be developed in the PRP. We would expect equipment and materials to represent about two-thirds of the budget, and technical assistance and training the remainder. The possibility of developing a payment mechanism by the villagers themselves must also be explored.

Development of Project.

The next step in project implementation is the PRP. A PRP team should spend approximately one week in each of the countries beginning in late September. If this schedule is adhered to, the PRP could be written in the first part of November, and submitted by November 15, 1977.

The PRP team should consist of technicians experienced not only in water drilling operations but also in the organization of water services, the application of intermediate technology and systems analysis. French language capacity and experience in the West African milieu are desirable. We would suggest that the team include a water engineer, a hydrologist, a public health expert, an economist, and a management/systems expert.

Sector Narrative Statement

IVORY COAST SHELTER

The Government of Ivory Coast (GOIC) undertook a significant shift in its national housing programs as a result of discussions with AID and IBRD in connection with the joint AID/IBRD/GOIC urban sector program (Ivory Coast 681-HG-003 authorized in 1976). New program developments included the following:

-minimum-standard shelter activities (low-income neighborhood upgrading; sites and services)

-greater emphasis on cost-recovery (special benefit assessments, elimination of infrastructure subsidies)

-straightening out sector financing.

In connection with this, GOIC was required to allocate most of the resources from its tax-supported National Housing Fund, first, to financing its share of the joint urban sector program (from 1976-80), and then, to restructuring shelter sector financing and honoring past commitments (from 1980-84). GOIC will thus require external resources to enable it to undertake new low-income programs and to follow up on the policy innovations described above.

A $10 million Housing Guaranty is recommended for FY 79 to continue the minimum standard initiatives undertaken with HG-003, where applicable, and to extend these solutions to secondary development poles and/or rural centers. A PID is to be submitted separately by SER/H.

The reader is referred to The Ivory Coast Shelter Sector Assessment in the FY 75 DAP for Togo, Dahomey and Ivory Coast.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: ADO/Niamey | REVISED BY | CONSOLIDATED BY

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						
				WORKFORCE (DH ONLY)				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	
	DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	INCREMENT US	INCREMENT FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN	INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
	Decision Package - Minimum:								
	Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY-79 Obligations)		1,602			35	111		
1	683-0205 Niamey Department Development (GO)	FN				35	111	1,334	1,334
2	683-0202 Niger Range and Livestock (GO)	SH				35	111	883	2,217
3	625-0917 Sahel Water Data Network (GO)	SH				35	111	(547)	2,217
4	625-0915 Niger River Development Planning (GO)	SH				35	111	(1,500)	2,217
5	683-0208 Improving Rural Health (GO)	SH				35	111	2,350	4,567
6	693-0212 Togo Family Health (GO)	PH				35	111	150	4,717
7	PL 480 Title II/Benin (CRS)					35	111	151	4,868
8	PL 480 Title II/Togo (CRS)					35	111	1,823	6,691
9	683-0214 Basic Health Delivery Service (GO) (Africare OPG)	PH				35	111	300	6,691
	Decision Package - Current:								
10	683-0202 Niger Range and Livestock (GO)	SH				35	111	196	7,187
11	625-0917 Sahel Water Data Network (GO)	SH				35	111	203	7,187
12	625-0915 Niger River Development Planning (GO)	SH				35	111	275	7,187
13	683-0208 Improving Rural Health (GO)	SH				35	111	725	7,912
14	PL 480 Title II/Togo					35	111	612	8,524
15 5	683-0214 Basic Health Delivery Service (GO) (Africare OPS)	PH				35	111	249	8,524
	Decision Package - Proposed:		1,877						
16	683-0225 Niger Cereals Production II (GN)	SH		2	2	37	113	7,200	15,724
17	683-0226 Rural Sector Human Resources Development (GN)	SH		1		38	113	5,041	20,765
18	626-0210 Rural Water Supply (GN)	PH				38	113	3,000	23,765
19	683-0227 Irrigation Training/Planning/Execution (GN)	SH		1		38	113	(850)	23,765
20	625- Forestry and Land Use Planning (GN)	SH				39	113	2,900	26,665
21	PL 480 Title II/Togo (CRS)	-				39	113	298	26,963
22	PL 480 Title II/Niger(CARE)	-				39	113	4,500	31,463

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Note: These Tables V and accompanying narratives appear both in

(Continued)

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: ADO/Niamey | REVISED BY: | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM (Continued - Page 2)	DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY) INCREMENT US	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY) INCREMENT FN	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY) CUMULATIVE US	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY) CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) INCREMENT	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) CUMULATIVE
23	693-0213	Togo Low-Income Shelter (GN)	ST				39	113	200	31,663
24		Housing Investment Guaranty/Togo (L)	-				39	113	5,000	36,863
25		Housing Investment Guaranty/Ivory Coast (L)	-				39	113	10,000	46,863
26	683-0224	Shelter Sector Development/Niger (GN)	ST				39	113	175	47,038
27	625-0915	Niger River Development Planning (GO)	SH				39	113	225	47,263
28	683-0205	Niamey Department Development (GO)	FN				39	113	191	47,454
29	683-0202	Niger Range and Livestock (GO)	SH				39	113	54	47,508
30	625-	Rural Roads (GN)	SH				39	113	(3,000)	47,508
31	625-	Say Arrondissement Development (GN)	SH		1		40	113	2,350	49,858
32	683-0222	Village Agriculture Development/CARE OPG (GN)	FN				40	113	(200)	49,858
33	683-0223	Dune Stabilization/CARE OPG (GN)	FN				40	113	(75)	49,858

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TABLE V.a.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: ADO/Niamey | REVISED BY: | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) INCREMENT US	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) INCREMENT FN	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) CUMULATIVE US	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) INCREMENT	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) CUMULATIVE
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM								
	Decision Package - Minimum:								
1.	683-0202 Niger Range and Livestock (GO)	SH(all)						883	883
2.	625-0917 Sahel Water Data Network (GO)							(547)	883
3.	625-0915 Niger River Development Planning (GO)							(1,500)	883
4.	683-0208 Improving Rural Health (GO)							2,350	3,233
	Decision Package - Current:								
5.	683-0202 Niger Range and Livestock (GO)							196	3,429
6.	625-0917 Sahel Water Data Network (GO)							(203)	3,429
7.	625-0915 Niger River Development Planning (GO)							(275)	3,429
8.	683-0208 Improving Rural Health (GO)							725	4,154
	Decision Package - Proposed:								
9.	683-0225 Niger Cereals Production II (GN)							7,200	11,354
10.	683-0226 Rural Sector Human Resources Development (GN)							5,041	16,395
11.	683-0227 Irrigation Planning/Training (GN)							2,900	19,295
12.	625- Forestry and Land Use Planning (GN)							(850)	19,295
13.	625-0915 Niger River Development Planning (GO)							(225)	19,295
14.	683-0202 Niger Range and Livestock (GO)							54	19,349
15.	625- Rural Roads (GN)							(3,000)	19,349
16.	625- Say Arrondissement Development (GN)							2,350	21,699

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TABLE V.b.

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: ADO/Niamey | REVISED BY: | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM: DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY): INCREMENT US	INCREMENT FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000): INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
	FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS								
	Decision Package - Minimum:								
1.	683-0205 Niamey Department Development (GO)	FN						1,334	1,334
2.	693-0202 Togo Family Health (GO)	PH						150	1,484
3.	683-0214 Basic Health Delivery Services (GO) (Africare OPG)	PH						(300)	1,484
	Decision Package - Current:								
4.	683-0214 - Basic Health Delivery Services (GO)	PH						249	1,733
	Decision Package - Proposed:								
5.	626-0210 Rural Water Supply (GN)	PH						3,000	4,733
6.	693-0213 Togo Low-Income Shelter (GN)	ST						200	4,933
7.	683-0224 Shelter Sector Development (Niger) (GN)	ST						175	5,108
8.	683-0205 Niamey Department Development (GO)	FN						191	5,299
9.	683-0222 Village Agriculture Development/CARE OPG (GN)	FN						(200)	5,299
10.	683-0223 Dune Stabilization/CARE OPG (GN)	FN						(75)	5,299

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TABLE V NARRATIVE

Decision Package - Minimum

ADO/Niamey is responsible for programs in Niger, Benin, Togo and Ivory Coast, and for two West Africa regional projects headquartered in Niamey: Sahel Water Data Network and Management, and Niger River Development Planning. The total FY 78 funding level for these programs as contained in the FY 78 CP is $11,298,000 (excluding Title II amounts for the World Food Program shown in the CP). Eighty percent of that amount is $9,038,000. This is 25% less than the $12,066,000 proposed for ongoing projects in FY 79. A cut of $3,028 would be required to reach the 80% level above. ADO/Niamey would accomplish this as follows:

1. Cut the Togo Title II program by one third from the proposed FY 79 funding level, that is, from $2,733,000 to $1,823,000. The cut is this large only to compensate for a large discrepancy between the FY 78 CP figures on Title II in Togo and ADO/Niamey's. The latter indicate that the actual FY 77 and planned FY 78 levels are already at about the proposed FY 79 levels, whereas the CP shows only $1.23 million each for FY 77 and 78. (Projected cut would be $910,000 from the proposed FY 79 level.)

2. Reduce the Africare Health OPG budget for FY 79 from $549,000 to $300,000, and postpone obligation of the balance to FY 80. This would necessitate extension of the project by one fiscal year. (Cut of $249,000 from proposed FY 79 level.)

3. Cut the Improving Rural Health budget for FY 79 by nearly one fourth. This would result in delays of six months to a year in construction, commodity procurement and/or training. (Cut of $725,000 from the proposed FY 79 budget.)

4. Reduce the Niger River Development Planning budget for FY 79 by one fourth, thereby reducing substantially the amount proposed for planning studies -- the heart of the project -- and shifting the burden to other donors. (Cut of $500,000 from the proposed FY 79 budget.

5. Sahel Water Data Network: Any significant reduction in the amount of spending or in the scope and quality of work to be performed which will enable the RDO to make judgements on activity levels, work force requirements, and resource requirements for a decision package would involve reductions in expenditures for radar. This would then permit ranking of programs in descending order of priority

for the decision package set. The probable effect of any other project reallocation of resources for trade-offs, alternative methods of accomplishing objectives and ranking order purposes would tend to reduce the project to minimum levels where it would not be feasible to continue the activity unless other donors would be willing to finance shortfalls. The objective of the radar expenditures is to install a weather radar facility at two locations, one in FY 79 and one in FY 80. Radar will be useful in assessing the distribution of rainfall over the 420 km radius of coverage and the included and contiguous river basins. This in turn will be valuable in improving planting and harvesting practices as well as in water conservation and better use of water throughout the area. The elimination of the radar expenditures would reduce the project budget by 27 percent in FY 79 and 33 percent in FY 80. However, the probable effect of this trade-off would reduce rainfall observation to traditional manual and human observation methods from ground stations, supplemented by A.P.T. coverage, whereas radar rainfall observation provides an intermediate range and coverage and altitude more comprehensive and more complete observation. Therefore, the efficiency of rainfall observation in an area where communications presents serious problems is greatly reduced. Owing to the necessity for efficiency of rainfall observation in the area, the effect of eliminating expenditures for radar in FY 79 and FY 80 would postpone radar installation until a later date but not cancel the need for that installation. (Under the 80% funding constraint, ADO/Niamey would have to make the cut of 27% or $203,000 from the proposed FY 79 budget.)

6. Reduce the Niger Range and Livestock budget for FY 79 by $250,000. This would involve postponing a portion of construction and training until FY 80, thereby delaying termination of the Phase I project and commencement of Phase II. (Cut of $250,000 from FY 79 proposed budget.)

7. Reduce the Niamey Department Development budget by 12.5%. This would necessitate reductions in a variety of activities, resulting in a certain loss of momentum. (Cut of $191,000 from the proposed FY 79 budget.)

With the required elimination of all personnel-related costs from the Table V MOB cumulative expenses, the incremental requirements at all levels are relatively small. Most operating expense requirements would remain at near-maximum level for continued support of non-project related mission functions. As the projects contained in the minimum decision package are all ongoing activities, the direct-hire personnel for which MOB support is required would already be on board and would remain so even with reduced FY 79 obligations. As all projects contain support funding for non-direct hire personnel and other project support requirements, the obligation of project funding at the minimum level would increase neither the MOB support or workforce requirements.

Decision Package - Current

The current decision package would total $11,298,000, or $768,000 below the proposed FY 79 level for ongoing projects. The impact would be as follows:

1. The Togo Title II program would be cut by 11%, or $298,000 from the proposed FY 79 budget. This would require a cut in the number of recipients or in the amounts of food allotted to them.

2. The Niger River Development Planning project would be cut by $225,000 from the proposed FY 79 level, representing the cost of part or all of one planning study (they are estimated range frm $200,000 to $700,000 in cost).

3. Niger Range and Livestock would be cut by $54,000 and the Niamey Department Development project by $191,000.from FY 79 proposed levels. By spreading out the cuts among budget items, the most essential project aims could still be achieved.

4. The remaining ongoing projects would suffer no cuts under the current package.

As the decision package at the current level merely adds funding to projects contained at the minimum level there would be no increase in the MOB or workforce requirements over the minimum package.

Decision Package - Proposed

The keystone of the ADO/Niamey program is Niger Cereals Production. This project is basic to Niger's efforts to achieve food self-sufficiency, and is a prerequisite to the success of the Niamey Department Development project and similar regional integrated rural development programs of other donors. The Phase II Cereals project, to begin in FY 79, will build on Phase I by strengthening further the GON agricultural services and by providing farm inputs on a large scale.

The success of Niger's rural development program ultimately depends on the training of adequate numbers of technicians, managers, and planners. Training provided under individual rural development programs is limited by inadequate and poorly coordinated training institutions. The Rural Sector Human Resources Development project addresses this key problem in a wide-ranging, integrated manner.

Benin and Togo suffer from a serious shortage of clean water supplies. The Rural Water Supply project is designed to increase the number of wells and develop local capacity for further well construction upon project termination.

Niger's agricultural progress depends in large part on irrigation development. At the present time, the GON is forced to rely on costly contract work for irrigation projects it finances. The Irrigation Planning/Training/Execution project seeks to develop the GON capacity to implement irrigation projects and provides financing for one irrigation perimeter.

An essential adjunct to Niger's agricultural and livestock production expansion program is forestry and soil conservation/restoration. There has been serious degradation of soils due to population increase and the recent drought. The GON's current program is grossly inadequate todthe need. The Forestry and Land Use Planning project addresses the need on a long-term basis.

Restoration of the Togo Title II funds cut under the current decision package is considered important to allow full implementation of a key nutrition program.

The CARE PL 480 Title II feeding program was not included in the FY 78 CP but is under negotiation with the GON for commencement in FY 78. The program will have a major impact on the nutrition status of primary school and MCH recipients, and will facilitate community development projects through food for work.

The Togo Housing Guaranty and the shelter technical assistance program are aimed at easing a serious shortage of low-income housing and developing Togolese capacity to manage shelter programs.

The Ivory Coast needs an additional Housing Guaranty to finance low-income shelter in secondary development poles and rural centers. A $10,million follow-on HG is proposed for FY 79.

Niger's Three-Year Interim Program (1976-78) includes shelter sector development as a priority to deal with the needs of the burgeoning urban and rural population. However, the GON lacks the capacity to implement an integrated strategy. The GON has therefore requested technical assistance, hopefully to begin in FY 78.

To prevent implementation delays and provide for contingencies in three key programs, it will be necessary to restore the funds cut under the Current Decision package for Niger River Development Planning, Niamey Department Development and Niger Range and Livestock.

The GON is planning a major expansion of its secondary and feeder road system, and has requested the World Bank to undertake a detailed study of priority needs. ADO/Niamey proposes to contribute to this program on a multi-donor, regional basis whereby each donor contributes funds ascribed to a particular road or roads, but with one of the donors acting as executing agent.

Say Arrondissement Development is a multi-donor resettlement program now in the planning stage. It is aimed at exploiting good soils in a relatively high-rainfall region of Niger that has been underpopulated largely because of onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis. Efforts are underway to eliminate these problems prior to resettle ment scheduled to begin in late 1978. U.S. assistance in road and well construction will provide essential elements to this program.

CARE/Niger proposes to build on its rural development experience in Niger with additional projects which will require OPG financing. Key objectives are expansion of rural income and dune stabilization.

With the addition of the decision package ;at the proposed level an increase of only $275,000 in MOB support expenses would be required. This would be caused by the addition of five U.S. direct-hire project managers and two F.N. direct hires. The preponderant part of project and non-direct hire personnel support requirements would be borne by project funding and put little additional strain on the MOB. Increases in the MOB are in object classes 210, 215, 25, 26, and 310.