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FY 1977

AFR/CWR

Regional Programs and Summary

BEST AVAILABLE

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Annual Budget Submission

AFR/CWR

Regional Programs and Summary

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FY 1977

Annual Budget Submission

Office of Central/West Africa Regional Affairs

Regional and Summary

I. Introduction

From the late 1950s, when most Francophone States in West Africa were achieving their independence, to the early 1970s, the United States carried on a relatively modest assistance program of about \$20,000,000 per year to the CWR region as a whole. The U.S. assistance effort during that period may be characterized as "seeking for the right formula". While the land area covered is immense, the population is relatively small -- approximately 50,000,000 people. The land and people in this area, particularly those in the Sahelian States, are among the economically poorest in the world. The need for assistance, therefore, is among the greatest in the world.

The initial U.S. aid effort was the attempt to establish a program in each of the newly independent states and to begin the development in each of a fairly traditional, A.I.D. country program. The Africa Bureau quickly learned, however, that basic information to plan and carry out such programs did not exist, that absorptive capacity in the area was much too small to begin more than a minimal program, that capital and institutional infrastructure at the national level was so thin that, initially at least, only a regional approach to development stood any chance of success and that there was not a sufficient number of U.S. personnel with French language skills necessary to mount more than a small program in the area.

From a policy point of view, it was also felt preferable to let the former colonial power - France - lead the way in assistance to the area. Initially, this view was shared by the French government which continued for a long time after independence to consider West Africa an area of French influence and protection and did not welcome the entrance of the U.S. or other European powers. Cooperation among the French and other donors is now vastly improved.

Flowing from these realizations, country programs were replaced by regional development programs, attempts at traditional integrated economic development replaced by programs of basic agriculture and livestock development, and the level of U.S. aid was reduced to one more consistent with the ability of the area to absorb and A.I.D. to administer.

But the 1960s were crucial years in the modernization process in West Africa. Political, economic and social ties with the former colonial powers were changing in the direction of full and meaningful independence for the African States. More Africans were receiving higher levels of training, African institutions were being created, Africans were moving into positions of political and administrative power in the old and new institutions, and internal political upheaval was replacing the older African leadership, trained under the former colonial powers, with African leaders trained under their own evolving system of values and political ideas.

This political and social evolution would no doubt have continued at its own pace, as it is doing in other parts of the developing world. However, the great Sahelian drought of 1968-1974 speeded up that evolutionary

process in the Sahelian and surrounding African States. By 1972 the world and the African States themselves woke up to the full implication of the disaster in the area and the work required. As a result, a huge international effort was mounted to relieve the human suffering and to assist in the rehabilitation of the area. During the past 2-1/2 years, in addition to regular assistance in the \$20,000,000 annual range, A.I.D. provided over \$250,000,000 of emergency, recovery and medium term development assistance to the Sahel States. Other donors provided, in total, at least that amount.

As a result of the new worldwide attention to the Sahel, and the ability and desire of the African States to work more seriously for their own development, regular U.S. assistance to the CWR area for FY 1976 is proposed at approximately \$35,000,000 or one and a half times the historical level. A.I.D. has also requested OMB to seek a budget supplemental for FY 76 of an additional \$25,000,000. This amount is specifically to permit the U.S. to keep its commitment to support the initiatives of the CILSS and to fund a portion of the \$150,000,000 list of projects presented by the CILSS to world donors at a July 1st pledging meeting in Geneva. An additional \$26,441,000 is proposed for the Interim Quarter, \$20,000,000 of which is a loan for the OMVS. The recently completed DAP exercises indicated a rising program level of assistance which could approach \$100,000,000 per year by FY 1977 or shortly thereafter, plus an amount twice that large for the Sahel Development Investment Fund. That is, for FY 1977, in addition to an increased level of regular assistance, we are proposing in this ABS that we add \$200 million as the first U.S. tranche to the newly formed international Club des Amis du Sahel, designed to coordinate a higher level of sustained worldwide assistance to the Sahel. This

is explained in greater detail in Section III, below. Section IV, below explains the request for an additional \$15,000,000 for a new Accelerated Impact Program. If the \$25 million supplemental for the CILSS/UNSO project list is not approved for FY 1976, this amount would have to be added to the FY 1977 total budget request.

Up until this year, the annual budget submission for the CWR area was requested and approved either as one consolidated submission or in the form of a subregional submission from each of the three Regional Development Area Offices (RDO), i.e., Dakar, Niamey and Yaounde. During the past 12 months, separate Country Development Offices (CDO) have been created in four of the Sahelian countries -- Mauritania, Upper Volta, Mali and Chad. For FY 1977, therefore, an ABS is being submitted for each of the three RDOs and for each of the four CDOs. In addition, a major effort is beginning for the development of the Senegal River Basin. This program is large enough so that an FY 1977 ABS for the OMVS alone is also being submitted.

A number of area-wide regional programs are still being implemented by CWR. CWR is also centrally responsible, at least during the planning stages, for work on the Sahel Development Investment Fund and for the new Accelerated Impact Program. Therefore, a CWR/Washington ABS -- this present document -- is also being prepared to cover those area-wide regional programs not included in one of the regular ABS's.

The total CWR budget requests for the CWR area, as modified by CWR/W

after the AID/W project committees and country reviews is as follows:***

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>(5 Q)</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>
Vol. 1 CWR Regional and Summary ABS	\$29,540	\$ 700	\$223,525
Vol. 2 OMVS ABS	790	20,000	11,060
Vol. 3 RDO/Dakar ABS	1,590	500	6,717
Vol. 4 RDO/Niamey ABS	17,144	2,742	10,693
Vol. 5 RDO/Yaounde ABS	3,455	252	12,245
Vol. 6 CDO/Bamako ABS	1,250	1,820	9,962
Vol. 7 CDO/N'Djamena ABS	1,920	305	6,300
Vol. 8 CDO/Nouakchott ABS	700	--	2,685
Vol. 9 CDO/Ouagadougou ABS	<u>2,797</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>11,955</u>
 Total New CWR Program Obligational Authority	 <u>\$59,186</u>	 <u>\$26,441</u>	 <u>\$295,142</u>

*** Supporting tables for these figures are not contained in this ABS but have been separately submitted to PPC. The tables on pages 36-58 of this document represent the preliminary recommendations made by CWR at the AA/AFR country reviews. Where no program changes were made at these reviews, the numbers are reflective of the numbers herein.

II. DAP Validity and Summary Issues

Five volumes and over 1000 pages of narratives, tables and charts were presented as the DAP for the CWR area. Because of the relatively low level of U.S. assistance going into the area up to now, and because of the dearth of in-depth data which the U.S. has had up to now on the Sahel and related areas, the DAPs probably do not sufficiently analyze individual country sectors. But the CWR DAPs do meet the requirements set for Part I of the DAP instructions. Some of the DAPs in fact go somewhat beyond what would be required.

Because of the newness of most of the CWR programs -- four of the field offices only having been set up one year ago -- and, therefore, the assumed inability to prepare complete "real DAPs", the term "DAP Substitute" came to be used. However, since the "DAP Substitutes" turned out to be as complete as they did, CWR does not propose to redo all of them at this time. That is, we wish to initiate the FY 76 and FY 77 program as now proposed in the FY 76 CP and FY 77 ABS, and wait until we have further experience before fielding a full scale DAP team to all Sahel countries. We would also want to wait the outcome of the proposed Fall meeting of the Club des Amis du Sahel and to determine the size and scope of other donor assistance to the Sahel before reconsidering the U.S. Development Assistance Strategy to the area.

There are three follow-on actions, however, which we do propose at this time. At the time the original DAP teams were in the field, we were having difficulties with the Chadian government over the U.S. grain airlift.

It was determined, therefore, that it would not be appropriate for the full DAP team to go to Chad to engage the Chadian Government in questions of U.S. aid to the country. A new team has now been formed, however, to go to Chad to reconsider U.S. strategy there and to make more detailed recommendation on the type of U.S. aid flows.

A second follow-up action we wish to support is in the human resources development sector. The original DAPs did indicate that this was a priority sector and the DAP reviews supported increased emphasis in this sector. However, in recognition of our reviews in the sector, a slow, fairly limited approach was also recommended in the short term and are limited to our other sectors of immediate interest. It was also proposed that we undertake a study of non-formal education and training practices prior to development of a more detailed strategy. However, the ABS's submitted by the RDO/CDOs proposed the widest variety and types of training education and general human resources development activities. Many of these projects seem very useful and it would be the CWR position to approve most of them in view of the desire to prepare a guideline and criteria statement within which to analyze these submissions. There has been some reticence in moving ahead on these projects. To avoid any further delays, it is hoped that a human resources DAP type study can be initiated as soon as possible so criteria can be prepared in time to analyze the upcoming PRPs.

A third follow-up action is the requirement for more detailed economic studies across the Sahel, particularly as related to regional marketing and price policies and more detailed analysis of government accounting and budgeting as they relate to the allocation of resources for development purposes.

A fourth action which is already being taken - not necessarily related to DAP exercise - but which will achieve one of the purposes of the DAP, in the analysis of the Livestock Sector among the Entente States.

Within that framework, all country ABS's may be said to be in accord with the thrust of the summary and country DAPs. The following conclusions which were reached in the DAP were, in fact, generally incorporated into the ABS's.

General Conclusions:

- To adopt a modular (incremental) program development strategy, which allows us to address specific problems, disaggregate them into the most immediate constraints, and set to work now, without closing the door to further analysis or other options.
- To accept the important relationship of the interior Sahelian states with their coastal neighbors as a basic premise in our strategy, strengthening our regional programs, using them to strengthen our country-level programs, and vice-versa.

(Continued on Page 9)

- To concern ourselves with the environmental impact of each and every one of our assistance programs, but particularly the impact associated with livestock activities and river basin and irrigation development.
- To undertake an extended economic analysis with the U.S. professional community of those price, marketing, and monetary policies (especially with regard to the franc zone) practiced in key CWR countries (e.g., Senegal, Mali). We will most effectively address these larger economic policy issues in bilateral and multilateral coordination with other donors.
- To ensure that our programs continue to address directly the problems of the poor majority, we will build a data gathering capacity into each project for management purposes.
- To address the key problem of absorptive capacity on the personnel side, we are prepared to assist in the formation and implementation of manpower development plans and long-term approaches to remedy the deficiency of middle- and high-level skills required for development. On the budgetary side, we are prepared in the poorer states to pay local costs on a limited basis and even some recurrent costs where a clear plan exists for the host government to assume these costs within a specific time.
- To support those regional organizations contributing to African multinational cooperation and facilitating donor investment programs.

Sectoral Conclusions:

Livestock : Of special importance to the area for nutrition and income.

- To continue to study the important relationship of people to livestock to determine response to external factors.
- To continue to refine the stratification strategy which maximizes the potential use of Sahel, Sudan, and Guinea zone for livestock purposes.
- To encourage adequate allocation of African budgetary resources to the livestock sector, proportionate to the contribution of the sector to government revenues.
- To include the greater use of livestock for on-farm power and animal fertilizer as an important part of our livestock program.

Food Production :

- To strike an appropriate balance between extensive (e.g., minimum package dryland farming) and intensive (e.g., river basin development) approaches.
- To work towards the self-sufficiency in food production of the Sahelian zone, which is believed possible despite obvious climatic and other disadvantages. To achieve this end, we stand ready to assist host governments in their reassessment of their price and marketing policies, and their development priorities.
- To help promote the rotation of food and cash crops in areas where the two may ordinarily be in competition.
- To assist in developing and introducing on-farm, improved low-risk technologies which will profit the subsistence farmer.
- To place greater emphasis upon adaptive and local research and on the linkages of that research to the larger regional and international research network which already exists.

Health:

- To assist the reorientation of national health programs towards preventive services (including nutrition and MCH/FP) for the rural majority.
- To help in meeting the need for data essential to improved health planning.
- To find ways (including the posting of health specialists in the area) to collaborate more closely with host country and regional health officials in planning health assistance.
- To investigate additional intervention possibilities in selected fields of disease control, environmental health (including prevention of adverse fall-out from irrigation and other development), etc.
- To assist in the retraining and upgrading of those now in health services, for extension to rural areas.

Human Resource Development (with particular sensitivity to other donor activities):

- To assist non-formal and technical training activities at lower and middle levels which produce skills in our other sectors of interest (livestock, etc.) and which prepare the rural recipients of project assistance to manage and control project inputs.
- To develop training activities to meet skills deficiencies at middle and higher levels of personnel and to do so in concert with long-term manpower projections worked out and approved by host governments and other donors.
- To continue support to change-oriented regional institutions (e.g., PAID, CAFRAD), and to regional participant training schemes (e.g., AFGRAD).

- To conduct more thorough studies of non-formal education and training practices and programs in the area prior to development of a more detailed strategy in the sector.

PL 480:

- To conduct a formal review of the requirement to continue Title II programs, including the implications of food for work, feeding, and nutrition.

Transportation (not a sector of concentration):

- To consider assistance in transport in those cases where transport becomes a serious constraint on our activities in food production, livestock, and health, as an integral part of a U.S.-sponsored project (e.g., rural roads component of Mali Cereals project).
- In exceptional circumstances, in a multidonor context, to consider transport assistance to break a particularly serious bottleneck.

Population:

- To engage local policy makers in constructive dialogue (and special studies), both to improve our own knowledge of conditions which support high birth rates, as well as to advance host country understanding of the importance of demographic factors for economic development.
- To initiate and implement family planning programs, where possible, both through conventional means (clinics, commodities, education) and "beyond family planning" approaches.

III. Sahel Development Investment Fund (SDIF)

The United States and other donors have initiated a major recovery and rehabilitation effort and programs of medium-term development to correct the damage to the ecology and resources basis in the Sahel so the area, the people, the institutions and the economies will be in a better position to withstand the ravages of any subsequent drought or disaster. However, the cataclysmic drought of 1968-1974 caused a major reconsideration of the economic, social and political goals in the area, and has sensitized African Sahelian leaders to their responsibility for their own growth and development. The drought also reinforced the view that overcoming the problem of the Sahel must be attacked on a united front.

There is now, therefore, the opportunity to coalesce worldwide concern for the area into an approach which will assure sufficient resources over a long period of time, to bring about a new level of longer-term development in the Sahel. There is now the possibility that this development can take place over the entire area and at a level to achieve a qualitative change. If the Sahel is not to continue on permanent international relief, this new approach must begin as soon as possible.

In order to bring a new order of growth to the Sahel and to preempt the possibility of cyclical disaster a massive investment effort is needed. That effort must be fashioned in such a way as to bring about actual transformation of the zone. Such an undertaking must be well coordinated among international donors and African recipients States, and, if possible, be institutionalized in some manner. This will permit development programs

to be planned, funded, implemented and evaluated in a collective atmosphere which could accelerate the planning and policy decisions on major programs, expand absorptive capacity in the region and limit the resources required of any single donor.

The U.S. Congress is aware of this requirement. In some ways, they have already taken the lead. Section 639(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act was added last year which directed the Executive Branch to consult and plan, along with all interested countries and international organizations, a comprehensive long-term development program for the Sahel. This consultation and planning began last August and has taken a tremendous amount of time and effort, and in which the A.I.D. Administrator and Secretary of State have provided essential policy guidance and support.

State and A.I.D., in a memorandum of August 8, 1974, informed the Secretary of State that A.I.D. was proceeding to consult with the DAC and IBRD to persuade them to undertake the basic coordinative work. After exchanges of correspondence between the A.I.D. Administrator and the Chairman of the DAC, the latter undertook consultation with the French, the IBRD and the U.N., all of whom indicated a keen interest in seeking a more effective approach to donor coordination. Mr. Abelin, the French Minister for Cooperation, who wholeheartedly endorsed the idea, made contact with and secured the cooperation of FED. The Assistant Administrator for Africa flew to Canada and the Deputy Assistant Administrator went to Bonn to secure the cooperation and support of these two governments.

When it was determined that a solid nucleus of support existed for the

concept of increased and coordinated assistance to the Sahel, the Chairman of the DAC called an informal meeting in Paris on January 30, 1975 of interested donors to review the idea of institutionalized cooperation of assistance to this part of Africa. The conclusion of the January 30 meeting was that:

- the donors did feel that the effectiveness of their assistance would be increased through concerted action;
- that support of the African countries should be sought and their priorities for development determined;
- that a small secretariat to support the work of the Club should be set up.

Following the meeting, Mr. Williams initiated a tour of affected African capitals to explain the purposes of the Club des Amis and to secure support of African leaders for such an approach to coordinated donor development assistance for the Sahel. This tour culminated at a meeting on March 14 in Niamey with CILSS leaders. It was clear after the trip that there was considerable interest in the proposal, although CILSS, itself, indicated some concern that the Club be established in a manner that would complement the CILSS role. Support from individual African States was stronger.

The next step in this delicate consultation is, therefore, for the donor and recipient countries to meet together to decide on the form and mechanism of the new approach. A first meeting of the Club des Amis

will take place in December with representatives of the African States as well as donor members of the Club in attendance. The United States and France already provided an initial grant to the Development Center of the OECD to provide the salaries and related costs of a small staff level secretariat to prepare for the follow-up meeting. The first two members of this secretariat are already in place and an implementation plan is being prepared for work to be carried out. It is already decided, for example, that :

- IBRD will present a paper and chair a discussion on transportation in the Sahel, and
- the French will present a paper and chair a discussion on water resources development.

In preparing for the first meeting it is probable that the DAC Chairman will again make a tour of the Sahel capitals in advance of the December meeting to confirm support for the Club des Amis. He will plan to attend the October 19 meeting in Nouakchott of the CILSS Heads of State. The agenda items for the December meeting are still being worked on and will be the subject of consultation over the next few months.

Last year, in advance of the January 30, 1975 meeting, the Africa Bureau prepared a number of internal working papers on a proposed Special Development Fund for the Sahel. It was too soon in January, however, to present so specific a proposal or to seek contributions or pledges to the fund. A more positive approach may be taken, if not at the December meeting,

then certainly at the first meeting thereafter. We have already signaled this to the Congress by our indication on pages 127-129 of the Africa Section of the 1976 Congressional Presentation that a Special Sahelian Development Fund is being worked on. And as noted above, the African States, individually and through the CILSS, have already begun to prepare and present specific projects for funding by donors. The first 52 projects totalled approximately \$154 million and were presented to the donors at the CILSS/UNSO sponsored July 1 meeting in Geneva. Donor interest was very positive and approximately \$140 million worth of commitments were made by them.

While the specifics of a U.S. proposal for a Sahel Development Investment Fund are still being worked on the outline would be approximately as follows:

- a. A Sahel Development Investment Fund (SDIF) would be established to permit participation by all donors. Communist Bloc, OPEC and donors other than U.S. and European countries would be welcome.
- b. The goal of the Fund would be to transform key resource opportunities in the Sahel into a self-sustained agricultural economy as compared to present investment levels which can probably do no more than maintain the area at a nearly sub-subsistence level, and in a disaster-prone state.
- c. The Fund, while concentrating on the Sahel, would also provide assistance for other contiguous, disaster and threatened areas such as the Central African Republic, and the north of Ghana, Dahomey and Cameroon.

- d. Within the framework of the SDIF, an initial investment of \$4-5 billion over five years would be the target.
- e. The United States would commit itself to provide up to \$1 billion or no more than 25% of the total package.
- f. The Fund itself could be administered by the IBRD or another body on behalf of the Club des Amis. The Club would request the Bank to establish a special staff for this purpose. (Note: The management form of the Fund is a very critical point and will involve substantial consultation prior to the meeting of the Club).
- g. The African States would create a mechanism to work with the Club des Amis. The mechanism might be a body with representation from individual African States, AFDB, and regional organizations such as CILSS, OMVS and the other river basin commissions. Over time the CILSS itself, might evolve into the chosen point of contact and coordination by the African States.
- h. Criteria would be established by the Club for the use of the Fund in such a manner as to assure significant resource transfers to large area development programs such as River Basins as the Senegal, Gambia, White Volta and Black Volta.
- i. Individual donors would still be encouraged to continue country-to-country programs on bilateral terms as they feel are desirable or necessary.
- j. Money would not be transferred to the Fund in advance, but countries would release funds to contractors, suppliers and institutions on the basis of schedules agreed to in advance by members of the Club.

- k. Administrative costs of the Fund, its secretariat and the secretariat of the Club des Amis would be paid by members of the Club.
- l. The African States would pay for the administrative costs of the mechanism they establish to work with the Club and the Fund.
- m. While the Club des Amis and the African Coordination Body should be politically responsive to their respective member states, the Fund and its management should be structured as a professional unit not institutionally subject to political influence.
- n. A common professional project evaluation group, responsible both to the Club des Amis and to the African coordinating mechanism, should be created to review, audit and evaluate project progress.
- o. While most of the resources should be provided on a grant basis, there should also be a loan portion with terms no harder than IDA minimum terms.

There are reasonable prospects for the \$3 billion, plus, required from other sources for the successful establishment of the Fund. France is currently providing well over \$100 million a year to the Sahel area, as is the IBRD. Perhaps just as importantly, France's efforts could also be more effectively coalesced around problem areas. The FED can be expected to contribute approximately \$100 million a year and Canada approximately \$75-100 million. Other countries which are providing assistance are Italy, Germany, the U.K., and the Scandinavian States could also be expected to participate. The USSR, PRC and OPEC could also be significant sources of assistance.

It is recognized that the President cannot, under normal appropriation procedures, make a long-term budgetary commitment. Therefore, the Congress would have to commit the United States to the provision of these funds if we are to receive the full response needed from the international donor community. Consultation with the President and the Congress must begin as soon as possible in order to provide guidance for the farther planning of the fund concept prior to the second meeting of the Club des Amis.

At the same time, it is necessary to start the procedure to secure the first tranche of funds on the assumption that the Club des Amis will, during the next 12 months, approve the beginnings of a positive investment program. Although first-year operations will of necessity not require a large outlay of funds, the amount must be large enough to start the operation in the intended direction. It is, therefore, recommended that \$200 million be added to the A.I.D. FY 1977 budget request specifically earmarked for programs to be financed through the multilateral mechanism of the Sahel Development Investment Fund.

In what specific areas will investments be made and how ready are we with specific project proposals for the first tranche? CWR, in consultation with the secretariat of the Club des Amis is now undertaking a major effort to develop an indicative investment program to present at the December meeting. However, some outlines of such an investment program already exist. For example, most recently a shift has occurred throughout the international assistance community -- away from major capital investment

projects into projects that most directly help the rural poor, i.e., food production, human resources development and health. While this type of assistance is essential and critical, the requirement for capital infrastructure is still essential in the countries of the Sahel. It is, therefore, estimated by the IBRD that \$10 billion alone would be needed in the Sahel over the next 15-20 years just for transportation and major river basin irrigation and land improvement projects. In addition, another \$5 billion is the estimated need for the capital infrastructure investment in the human resources and health sectors indicated above as the new mandate. Even in the agriculture sector, present perspectives on what is possible to be accomplished is limited by a limit on financial resources. If this limit were lifted, it may be possible to introduce new technology and make quantum changes to the area. Most specifically, it is estimated that major river basin investment would require the largest amount of first tranche investment.

IV. CILSS/UNSO Project List

In the fall of 1973 when the drought was at its most critical stage, the Chiefs of State and other African representatives of the drought affected countries of the Sahel met in Ouagadougou and proposed a program of approximately \$3 billion of assistance for the drought affected States. The then President of Niger went even farther and called for a "Marshall Plan" for the Sahel. The list of projects presented at that time contained a mixture of drought emergency assistance, recovery and rehabilitation projects, and a wide range of development programs, most of which were only in the earliest conceptual stage of design.

A variety of responses were made to the originally perceived need for assistance. The affected African states themselves - 6 months earlier - had established the CILSS - The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel - to work out the details of their request for assistance and to organize donor support for recovery and long term development among the Sahelian member countries. In fact, the provision of organized emergency assistance by donors began in late 1972 even before the creation of the CILSS. By the time of the CILSS meeting in September 1973, the international relief effort had already reached a level of over \$150,000,000 and has continued to the present time. Emergency food, tents, well digging equipment, medical supplies, trucks, etc. with a present total value of over \$250,000,000 have been shipped and flown into the area by the U.S. alone over the past 2-3 years.

But hardly had the first relief supplies reached the Sahel when the United States and other donors began sending teams to Africa to design and introduce a program of recovery and longer term development. The UNSO (United Nations Sahelian Office) was created in 1973 as a temporary mechanism under the direction of Bradford Morse, Under Secretary General of the United Nations for Political Affairs, to assist CILSS coordinate international attention for medium term assistance.

With the assistance of UNSO, CILSS has spent the past year and a half analyzing and seeking support for parts of the original list of projects. On July 1, 1975, CILSS/UNSO sponsored a meeting in Geneva at which the United States and other donors were invited to review and make pledges toward a modified sharply reduced list of 50-55 studies and projects with total estimated requirement of approximately \$150 million.

A preliminary review in April by AFR/CWR of the CILSS/UNSO list indicated that 13 of the studies and projects with an estimated requirement of \$50,000,000 fit the Congressional mandate and were projects which related very well to other activities which A.I.D. was undertaking in the Sahel and which seemed to be fairly ready for implementation. That is, they were the kinds of projects that could assist in closing the food gap in the region and result in improving the livelihood of the rural poor. Allowing for changes that would occur as design became more finite, it was felt that \$25.0 million of additional funds would be needed to support a smaller number of approved projects.

In May, therefore, in anticipation of the July pledging session in

Geneva, the Africa Bureau proposed a \$25,000,000 FY 1976 supplemental budget request so that the United States could make a firm commitment to the CILSS and the African States. In implementing the program, we recommended an approach that would maximize African responsibility and management of these CILSS projects but without relinquishing U.S. approval and accountability for individual activities. For some portion of the program, U.S. support through bilateral or regional mechanisms might be most appropriate. However, we proposed that a large part of the \$25.0 million should be disbursed through an arrangement with CILSS which would place the major burden of design and management on that organization. We, therefore, suggested an approach which we considered to be in furtherance of the Congressional injunction by recommending that funding of the supplemental be authorized and appropriated under a revised Section 639 of the FAA.

The request for supplemental funds for CILSS list has since been approved by Mr. Parker, has been cleared through the OMB and is now waiting for signature by the President. The only change in the supplemental request from that recommended by the Africa Bureau is that the additional funds are now being requested as a supplement to the regular A.I.D. functional appropriation, specifically Section 106, Selected Development Problems.

We cannot, however, wait for final top level Executive or Congressional Branch action, before initiating certain administrative procedures to consider or design the projects proposed by the CILSS/UNSO. A U.S. delegation headed by Dr. Adams attended the July 1st pledging session in Geneva, therefore, and strongly supported the CILSS/UNSO planning effort and the list of CILSS

priority projects. The U.S. delegation encouraged and reassured the Sahelian governments that their own collective planning efforts could and would pay off in terms of sustaining new levels of resource flows. It was stated that U.S. support for the CILSS/UNSO project list would be met from ongoing or planned programs for which funding has already been secured, as well as for a number of new projects, subject to the availability of funds - either from regular funding sources or from a supplemental request.

The table attached to this section lists all the CILSS projects under consideration by A.I.D. They are a mixture of studies which could lead to larger production projects at a later time, and production projects deemed feasible for early implementation but which need further design attention. Column (4) shows the amounts for projects originally selected by AFR/CWR and is the basis of the budget supplement request which went to OMB. Columns (5) and (6) show the projects which Dr. Adams indicated in his Geneva statement that the United States was interested in giving further consideration. It is only slightly modified from the projects originally selected by AFR/CWR. However, as a result of updated costing, the new total, if all the projects were in fact covered out of A.I.D. would be in excess of \$50 million. Column (5) indicates those CILSS projects which have since been included in one of the CWR/ABS program request for FY 76/77. Column (6) indicates those CILSS projects for which additional funds will be required. Assuming all production projects are approved for FY 76/77, that is Projects #30, 39, 41 and 46, at least an additional \$20.4 million is the minimum additional amount which must be added to the CWR request.

Column (7) is based upon a meeting between a CWR representative and a UNSO/New York representative following the Geneva meeting. It reflects CILSS/UNSO understanding of those projects to which the United States committed itself. Although there are some differences in amount, and there may be some differences in understanding as to how firm the U.S. commitment is to fund the investment position of a project after the study/design is completed, CILSS and the U.S. are in general accord on the areas for our future cooperation. CILSS will be completing the project files for those projects included in column (7) and will be bringing them to the U.S. by mid-August for our further review.

Columns (8) and (9) analyze Africa Bureau's need for funds in FY 1976 to carry out the studies and design of the projects in the CILSS list. The total requirement amounts to approximately \$2.8 million dollars. However, since an estimated \$1.0 million needed for studies will actually be included as part of the approved project, the need for general studies money is estimated at this time at approximately \$1.8 million. If other donors express an interest in some of these projects on a joint basis, such as they have already done for Projects #1 and #5, the study amount needed will be somewhat less.

Questions were raised during preliminary reviews of the CILSS rproject list as to where the funds, that is the \$1.8 million, would come from to carry out the necessary studies preliminary to our consideration of investment in the full project. If the \$25.0 million supplemental request is

approved this would, of course, be the source of funding. Otherwise, page 3 of the table lists other sources. Two new projects are proposed for FY 1976 totalling \$1,700 which will contain design money. However, these projects might not be approved sufficiently early in the fiscal year to provide resources necessary to meet the November 15th PRP deadline. However, other design activities having a more flexible time schedule could be shifted into these two projects toward the end of the year. CWR also has its Sahel Sudano Zone Studies project with, at present, over \$1.0 million of Special Funds programmed into it. If additional funds were needed, we could reduce amounts for FY 1976, R&R, AIP or mid-term projects and make the additional amounts available. In addition, \$2,800 million is available in the Africa Bureau Regional Program Development Support project. Some design requirements for the CILSS list of projects certainly has some claim on these resources. In summary, then, there should be sufficient funding to initiate design of these CILSS projects.

A question has also been raised as to the ability of A.I.D., physically, to carry out the additional studies required for the CILSS list of projects. This is certainly an important issue. However, in many cases studies have already been prepared by the UN and may be a sufficient basis on which to prepare the PRP's. In other cases, it is proposed that outside contractors carry out the studies. This will certainly require supervision by A.I.D. but less direct field work. In the case of study projects #3, 10 and 11, we have been informed that FAO is willing to do the studies. It is

proposed, therefore, to make a grant to CILSS for \$500,000 under the Sahel Regional A.I.D. Coordination Project so CILSS can contract with FAO for these studies.

Analysis of CILSS List of Projects in which U.S. has Expressed
an Interest or in which CILSS Thinks there is a U.S. Interest

CILSS/UNSO No. (1)	Code (2)	Designation (3)	Amount in Original Stacy List (4)	Amount in Dr. Adams' Geneva Statement Included in 76 Program or 77 ABS (5)	Amount in Magdi/CILSS Analysis of U.S. Commitment (7)	Study of Design Funds Needed in FY 76 Projectized (8)	To be Found (9)
1	RAF 107	Study of the Integrated Development of the Gambia River Basin	2,102	2,102	2,102	300*	-
2	RAF 109	Study of the Integrated Development of the Black Volta Basin	--	1,800	1,800	400	316
3	RAF 111	Subregional Seed Plans	100	-	75	-	75
4	RAF 115(a)	Improvement of National Plant Protection Services	-	3,150	625	-	-
5	RAF 115(b)	Strengthening of OCLALAV	2,200	2,200	2,200	-	25*
10	RAF 301	Study of Expanded Develop- ment of Fodder Plants	453	-	453	-	453

* Cost would be less if conducted on a multi-donor basis.

CILSS/UNSO No. (1)	Code (2)	Designation (3)	Amount in Original Stacy List (4)	Amount in Dr. Adams' Geneva Statement Included in 76 Program or 77 ABS (5)	Amount in Magdi/CILSS Analysis of U.S. Commitment (7)	Projected (8)	Study of Design Funds Needed in FY 76 To be Found (9)
11	RAF 305	Forestry Seminars	150	-	75	-	75
16	RAF 601	Strengthening of Agro- Hydrological Service	-	4,000	-	260	-
18	RAF 802	Local Manufacture of Ag Tools))	3,965	-)
20	RAF 807	Fertilizer Plant	90	-	572	-) 90
21	RAF 808	Pesticide Plant))	2,793	-)
26	UPV 105	Irrigated Agr. Production- Katana Rice	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	200 ^{a/}
27	UPV 402	Improvement of Roads, Phase II (Fada/Ngourma Bogando) plus roads needed for phosphates	3,600	10,000	2,600	-	200
30	MLI 102	Agricultural Engineering Equipment	5,372	-	5,372	-	100

a/ Project Committee recommended with short-term study for possible consideration as FY 1978 project. However, study funds will be required in FY 76/77.

Analysis of CILSS List of Projects in which U.S. has Expressed
an Interest or in which CILSS Thinks there is a U.S. Interest

CILSS/UNSO No. (1)	Code (2)	Designation (3)	Amount in Original Stacy List (4)	Amount in Dr. Adams' Geneva Statement Included in 76 Program or 77 ABS (5)	New Projects (6)	Amount in Magdi/CILSS Analysis of U.S. Commitment (7)	Study of Design Funds Needed in FY 76 (8)	To be Found (9)
1	RAF 107	Study of the Integrated Development of the Gambia River Basin	2,102	2,102	-	2,102	300*	-
2	RAF 109	Study of the Integrated Development of the Black Volta Basin	--	1,800	-	1,800	400	316
3	RAF 111	Subregional Seed Plans	100	-	100	75	-	75
4	RAF 115(a)	Improvement of National Plant Protection Services	-	3,150	-	625	-	-
5	RAF 115(b)	Strengthening of OCLALAV	2,200	2,200	-	2,200	-	25*
10	RAF 301	Study of Expanded Develop- ment of Fodder Plants	453	-	453	453	-	453

* Cost would be less if conducted on a multi-donor basis.

CILSS/UNSO No. (1)	Code (2)	Designation (3)	Amount in Original Stacy List (4)	Amount in Dr. Adams' Geneva Statement Included in 76 Program or 77 ABS (5)		New Projects (6)	Amount in Magdi/CILSS Analysis of U.S. Commitment (7)	Projectized (8)	Study of Design Funds Needed in FY 76 To be Found (9)
11	RAF 305	Forestry Seminars	150	-	-	305	75	-	75
16	RAF 601	Strengthening of Agro- Hydrological Service	-	4,000	-	-	-	260	-
18	RAF 802	Local Manufacture of Ag Tools)					3,965	-)
20	RAF 807	Fertilizer Plant	90	-)	90	572	-)
21	RAF 808	Pesticide Plant)		2,793	-)
26	UPV 105	Irrigated Agr. Production - Katana Rice	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	200 ^{a/}
27	UPV 402	Improvement of Roads, Phase II (Fada/Ngourma Bogando) plus roads needed for phosphates	3,600	10,000	-	-	2,600	-	200
30	MLI 102	Agricultural Engineering Equipment	5,372	-	-	5,372	5,372	-	100

^{a/} Project Committee recommended with short-term study for possible consideration as FY 1978 project. However, study funds will be required in FY 76/77.

CILSS/UNSO No. (1)	Code (2)	Designation (3)	Amount in Original Stacy List (4)	Amount in Geneva Statement Included in New 76 Program or 77 ABS (5)		Amount in Magdi/CILSS Analysis of U.S. Commitment (7)	Projected (8)	Study of Design Funds Needed in FY 76 To be Found (9)
				76 Program or 77 ABS	New Projects			
36	MAH 110	Construction of Silos	2,937	-	2,937	2,937	-	b/
39	NER 104	Hydroagriculture Development (2,000 ha. Rice)	6,000	-	3,000	3,000	-	100
41	NER 107	Niamey Productivity Operation	4,500	-	4,500	4,500	-	100
46	SEM 301	Brush Fire Control	-	-	7,523	7,523	-	100
TOTAL			<u>30,504</u>	<u>26,252</u>	<u>24,280</u>	<u>43,855^{c/}</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>1,834</u>

Source of Funds for Project Design in FY '76

- Sahel-Sudano Zone Project (New FY 76 Project)
- Sahel Regional AID Coordination (New FY 76 Project)
- Sahel-Sudano Zone Studies (Carryover Special Sahel Funds)
- Africa Bureau Regional Program Development Support Project

TOTAL

b/ Project turned down because of Dutch interest in funding Project.
c/ A mixed total for studies and investment.

700
1,000
1,050
2,800
5,550

V. Accelerated Impact Program (AIP)

During the recent drought emergency in the Sahel, a clear need was seen for a rapid mechanism to carry out sma/1, urgent recovery programs. This gave rise to a special program, with procedures patterned after A.I.D. Program Assistance which became known as the Sahel Relief and Recovery Programs (R&R). While R&R programs were not intended to serve as supplemental to developmental assistance, they were also not intended to be used solely for current emergency disaster purposes. They were intended instead to expand the capacity of local people to cope with their dramatically changed situation in a manner that would set the stage for longer term developmental results.

There were several key ways in which the R&R procedures was a more rapid system attuned to achieve the unique situation in the Sahel. These special procedures were possible because Sahel funds were unencumbered by either traditional legislative restrictions or normal programming practices. For example:

- Reliance was placed primarily on host government administrative and managerial capacity. This would include financial management and disbursement of funds and monitoring of projects.
- Free world (Code 935) procurement of goods and services was authorized.
- Projects would be initiated within 60-90 days and were to produce results in 12-24 months.
- A.I.D. direct-hire personnel were not required, except for short-term consultant assignments. Required technical supervision was to locally supplied.

- A.I.D. funding was to be supplemental to that of the host country, other donors, or voluntary agencies and not for distinctly separate A.I.D. activities.

During FY 1974-75, approximately \$20.0 million were provided to the drought affected countries in West Africa under the R&R program. Early this year, a team representing AFR/CWR, SER/FM and REDSO/WA completed an evaluation of the program. It was the intent of the evaluation not only to assess the goals of the simplified development review and approval system as the basis for continued special assistance to the Sahel.

Immediately following our evaluation, the AG carried out an audit of the R&R program. In general, the audits restated much of what was reported in our evaluation, specifically:

- the need for improved accounting, financial management and reporting by the host government;
- insufficient project monitoring by A.I.D.;
- approval of projects which are outside the established criteria.

CWR has carefully considered the evaluation and AG audits and has reviewed field comments on the evaluation. It is our conclusion that a need continues to exist for smaller, quick impact activities in the Sahel that are not burdened by restrictive legislation and internal procedures. We feel we need a program to meet Mr. Parker's desire to disaggregate assistance to do things people need now and for which we do not have to go through the whole PID, PRP, PP review process. On the other hand, we do not want merely an expanded Self-Help program. We are, therefore, proposing that a new program be introduced into the Sahel which uses the

basic R&R procedures, but which makes modification in these procedures in accordance with the recent evaluation and audit reports and which makes modifications in the criteria to move the program away from emergency and more toward recovery efforts. It is proposed that the new approach be renamed Accelerated Impact Program (AIP).

By separate memo to the Administrator, it is being proposed to cease further obligations in FY 1976 for the R&R program and instead to reprogram any remaining Drought Emergency funds under the new Accelerated Impact Program criteria. It is being further proposed to deobligate unexpended R&R funds previously committed, in order to maximize the AIP program in FY 76. It is herewith proposed that a new Special Sahel Appropriation of \$15 million be requested for FY 1977 to continue an AIP program into next fiscal year.

The criteria for the Accelerated Impact Program are those recommended on pages 19-23 of the Evaluation Report. In summary,

1. Activities should be limited to sectors of concentration and key problem areas outlined in the DAP -- basically livestock and food production for income and consumption, precautionary health measures likely to be sustained by local effort, and non-formal education to assist local people to carry out productive activities in their own interest.
2. Activities should be short-term (12-24 months) permitting rapid implementation.
3. Although no upper limit is established for an individual activity they should be relatively small (\$100-500,000).

4. Activities must be able to be implemented either by the human resources available to the host government or with the assistance of a cooperating voluntary agency or international organization acting in the capacity of implementing agent.
5. In general, the use of the impact program mechanism should be restricted to the following three main categories:
 - (1) Start-up activities establishing necessary pre-conditions for the inauguration of long-term development projects.
 - (2) Pilot project activities which provide the opportunity to field test high potential production packages having a likelihood of widespread application.
 - (3) Innovative activities determined to respond to an identified, short-term need, which can be expected to produce extraordinary results on the basis of a one-time input.
6. For FY 1977, the AIP program would apply to all CWR countries, not only Sahelian countries affected by the recent drought.

The procedures proposed for the Accelerated Impact Program are basically those recommended on pages 23-24 of the Evaluation Report.

While the procedures, as outlined, are similar to R&R procedures, SER/FM has been requested to field a team to incorporate new and more rigid rules for reporting and monitoring that are responsive to the recent evaluation and audit reports.

Budget Table - CWR Total Program
(\$000)

	FY 1975		FY 1976		Interim Quarter		FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. CWR Total Program Summary	61,110	55,388	123,041	127,164	3,987	8,348	334,939	312,734
A. Functional Appropriations	23,396	54,115	60,826	67,045	3,920	7,598	116,611	95,616
1. Grants	7,626	24,115 ^a	30,826	32,545	3,920	5,098	91,611	77,916
2. Loans	15,770	30,000	30,000	34,500	-	2,500	25,000	17,700
Title X	-	1,273 ^b	-	735	67	-	334	702
OPG's	212	-	1,772	2,167	-	750	1,894	1,416
D. Disaster Relief	37,502	-	35,443	32,217 ^c	-	-	1,100	-
E. Supplemental Appropriation (CILSS)	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
F. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
G. Sahel Development Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
II. CWR/W Regional Program Summary	6,708	3,490	33,395	33,395	700	500	221,435	221,635
A. Functional Appropriations	1,666	3,490	4,540	4,540	700	500	6,435	6,635
1. Grants	1,666	3,490	4,540	4,540	700	500	6,435	6,635
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPG's	-	-	132	132	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief	5,042	-	3,723 ^d	3,723 ^d	-	-	-	-
D. Supplemental Appropriation (CILSS)	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-
E. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
F. Sahel Development Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
III. OMVS Subregional Program Summary	960	20,845	25,070	24,760	-	-	16,333	11,060
A. Functional Appropriations	-	20,845	21,345	21,035	-	-	16,333	11,060
1. Grants	-	845	1,345	1,035	-	-	1,333	1,060
2. Loans	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	15,000	10,000
B. OPG's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	960	-	3,725	3,725	-	-	-	-

a/Dahomey/Gambia MCH Extension project grant funds totalling \$300 were double counted.
b/Dahomey/Gambia MCH Extension project Title X funds totalling \$404 were double counted.
c/To be revised downward at a later date to equal the \$25,848 disaster carryover.
d/Consists of \$1,500 Emergency Assistance and \$2,223 Project Assistance for CWR/W regional projects.

Budget Table - CWR Total Program
(\$000)

	FY 1975		FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
IV. Senegal Bilateral Program Summary	6,200	-	4,685	1,520	-	3,000	500	6,150	4,600
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	1,800	-	-	3,000	500	6,150	4,600
1. Grants	-	-	1,800	-	-	500	-	1,900	-
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,700
B. OPC's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	6,200	-	2,885	1,520	-	-	-	-	-
V. Guinea Bilateral Program Summary	500	605	605	905	-	-	-	800	800
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	605	605	605	-	-	-	800	800
B. Disaster Relief	500	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
VI. Gambia Bilateral Program Summary	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Disaster Relief	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
VII. RDO/Dakar Subregional Program Summary	-	704	250	985	-	-	-	967	1,467
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	300	250	850	-	-	-	800	1,300
B. Title X	-	404	-	135	-	-	-	167	167
VIII. Niger Bilateral Program Summary	113	2,310	10,440	10,376	890	1,640	890	12,106	5,894
A. Functional Appropriations	-	2,310	1,464	1,464	890	890	890	11,428	5,894
1. Grants	-	2,310	1,464	1,464	890	890	890	11,428	5,894
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPC's	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	678	-
C. Disaster Relief	113	-	8,976	8,912	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Togo Bilateral Program Summary	-	300	300	300	-	-	115	100	175
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	100	300	100	-	-	60	100	100
B. Title X	-	200	-	200	-	-	55	-	75

Budget Table - CWR Total Program (\$000)

	FY 1975		FY 1976				Interim Quarter				FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	ABS	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.	
X. RDO/Niamey Subregional Program Summary	12,601	18,584	17,928	17,928	28,729	-	1,737	1,737	1,737	9,140	4,140	
A. Functional Appropriations	12,601	18,180	17,928	17,928	28,594	-	1,737	1,737	1,737	8,973	3,973	
1. Grants	2,601	8,180	7,928	7,928	14,094	-	1,737	1,737	1,737	8,973	3,973	
2. Loans	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. Title X	-	404	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	167	167	
XI. Cameroon Bilateral Program Summary	212	1,435	1,997	1,997	1,797	-	-	-	-	14,733	9,374	
A. Functional Appropriations	-	1,435	1,409	1,409	1,254	-	-	-	-	14,317	8,958	
1. Grants	-	1,435	1,409	1,409	1,254	-	-	-	-	4,317	3,958	
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,000	
B. OPC's	212	-	588	588	543	-	-	-	-	416	416	
C. Disaster Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XII. C.A.R. Bilateral Program Summary	-	275	721	721	721	-	-	-	-	705	705	
A. Functional Appropriations	-	275	221	221	221	-	-	-	-	705	705	
1. Grants	-	275	221	221	221	-	-	-	-	705	705	
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. OPC's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. Disaster Relief	-	-	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XIII. RDO/Yaounde Subregional Program Summary	7,358	1,790	2,994	2,994	1,980	252	252	252	252	2,252	2,582	
A. Functional Appropriations	7,358	1,525	2,994	2,994	1,715	185	185	185	185	2,252	2,289	
1. Grants	1,588	1,525	2,994	2,994	1,715	185	185	185	185	2,252	2,289	
2. Loans	5,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. Title X	-	265	-	-	265	67	67	67	67	-	293	
XIV. Mali Bilateral Program Summary	13,305	1,050	9,828	9,828	6,340	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	15,866	15,186	
A. Functional Appropriations	-	1,050	3,175	3,175	1,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	14,866	15,186	
1. Grants	-	1,050	3,175	3,175	1,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	14,866	15,186	
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B. OPC's	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. Disaster Relief	13,305	-	6,653	6,653	5,050	-	-	-	-	1,100	-	

Budget Table - CWR Total Program (\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977		
		CP	ABS	CP	ABS	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CWR Est.
XV. CDO/Bamako Subregional Program Summary	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
XVI. Chad Bilateral Program Summary	3,846	-	6,241	5,641	-	-	-	10,557	8,557
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,757	7,757
1. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,757	7,757
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPC's	-	1,052	1,052	1,052	-	-	-	800	800
C. Disaster Relief	3,846	-	5,189	4,589	-	-	-	-	-
XVII. CDO/N'Djamena Subregional Program Summary	1,319	1,170	1,860	1,920	305	305	305	603	1,043
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	1,319	1,170	1,420	1,920	305	305	305	603	1,043
B. Disaster Relief	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
XVIII. Mauritania Bilateral Program Summary	1,667	700	1,515	1,635	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	700	700	700	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
B. Disaster Relief	1,667	-	815	935	-	-	-	-	-
XIX. Upper Volta Bilateral Program Summary	5,181	850	3,932	4,130	24	24	24	17,482	16,351
A. Functional Appropriations	-	850	1,395	1,217	24	24	24	17,482	16,151
1. Grants	-	850	1,395	1,217	24	24	24	17,482	16,151
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPC's	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	200
C. Disaster Relief	5,181	-	2,537	2,713	-	-	-	-	-
XX. RDO/Ouagadougou Subregional Program Summary	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	122	122	122	2,549	6,104
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	122	122	122	2,549	6,104

Budget Table - CWR/W Regional Program
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. CWR/W Regional Program Summary	6,708	3,490	33,395	33,395	700	500	-	221,435	221,635
A. Functional Appropriations	1,666	3,490	4,540	4,540	700	500	-	6,435	6,635
1. Grants	1,666	3,490	4,540	4,540	700	500	-	6,435	6,635
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPG's	-	-	132	132	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	5,042	-	3,723	3,723	-	-	-	-	-
D. Supplemental Appropriation (CILSS)	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
E. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
F. Sahel Development Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
II. CWR/W Regional Program Details	6,708	3,490	33,395	33,395	700	500	-	221,435	221,635
A. Food and Nutrition	220	260	392	392	700	500	-	3,125	3,325
1. Grants	220	260	260	260	700	500	-	3,125	3,325
Sahel Water Data Network & Mgmt 1/	-	260	260	* 260	-	-	-	2,625	2,625
Sahel Food Crop Protection 1/ 2/	-	-	-	-	700	500	-	500	700
Studies and Surveys 3/	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. OPG's	-	-	132	132	-	-	-	-	-
Project Earth	-	**	50	* 50	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and Village Grain Storage	-	**	82	* 82	-	-	-	-	-
B. Population and Health - Grants	1,300	2,530	2,530	2,530	-	-	-	1,710	1,710
Strengthening Health Delivery Systems	1,300	1,030	1,030	1,030	-	-	-	710	710
Onchocerciasis Control	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
C. Selected Development Problems - Grants	146	700	700	700	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Studies and Surveys 3/	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dev. Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone 2/	-	700	700	* 700	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
D. Selected Countries & Organizations - Grants	-	-	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	600	600
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination	-	**	1,050	*1,050	-	-	-	600	600

Budget Table - CWR/W Regional Program
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
E. Disaster Relief	5,042	-	3,723	3,723	-	-	-	-	-
1. Emergency Assistance	4	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery & Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Impact Program 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Project Assistance	5,038	-	2,223	2,223	-	-	-	-	-
Support to Internat'l Orgns.	3,967	-	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
Dev. Std. of Sahel-Sudano Zone 2/	1,071	-	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Food Crop Protection 2/	-	-	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
F. Supplemental Approp. (CILSS/UNSO)	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	15,000	*15,000
G. Accelerated Impact Program 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	*200,000
H. Sahel Development Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
 ** Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

- 1/ Activity also appears on CILSS/UNSO list.
- 2/ Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance funds.
- 3/ Funded from both Food/Nutrition and Selected Development Problems funds.
- 4/ The proposed Accelerated Impact Program (AIP) will begin with Disaster Relief funds in FY 1976 and continue with a new Special Sahel Appropriation in FY 1977, therefore, the AIP is shown both under Disaster Relief and as a separate category (Item II.G.). FY 1976 levels are shown on the country tables.

Budget Table - AID/OMVS 1/

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. OMVS Subregional Program Summary	960	20,845	25,070	24,760	-	-	-	16,333	11,060
A. Functional Appropriations	-	20,845	21,345	21,035	-	-	-	16,333	11,060
1. Grants	-	845	1,345	1,035	-	-	-	1,333	1,060
2. Loans	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	15,000	10,000
B. OPG's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	960	-	3,725	3,725	-	-	-	-	-
II. OMVS Subregional Program Details	960	20,845	25,070	24,760	-	-	-	16,333	11,060
A. Food and Nutrition	-	20,000	20,500	20,190	-	-	-	15,700	10,427
1. Grants	-	-	500	190	-	-	-	700	427
Agronomic Research <u>2/</u>	-	**	500	* 190	-	-	-	700	427
2. Loans	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	15,000	10,000
Senegal River Basin Dev. (OMVS)	-	20,000 ^{3/}	20,000	*20,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Multi-sector Development Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	*10,000
B. Education and Human Resources - Grants	-	845	845	845	-	-	-	633	633
C. Disaster Relief - Project Assistance	960	845	845	* 845	-	-	-	633	633
Agronomic Research <u>2/</u>	960	-	3,725	3,725	-	-	-	-	-
Organization, Manpower & Trng. Studies	-	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Assessment	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigated Perimeter Investigation (Matam)	-	-	625	625	-	-	-	-	-

* Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." Column only.

** Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

1/ Includes the A.I.D. activities related to the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal (Senegal River Basin Regional Development Organization).

2/ Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance funds.

3/ Includes \$5 million listed as "shelf" in the CP.

Budget Table - RDO/Dakar
((\$000))

	FY 1975		FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. Senegal Bilateral Program Summary	6,200	-	4,685	1,520	325	3,000	500	6,150	4,600
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	1,800	-	325	3,000	500	6,150	4,600
1. Grants	-	-	1,800	-	325	500	500	6,150	1,900
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,700
B. OPC's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	6,200	-	2,885	1,520	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal Bilateral Program Details	6,200	-	4,685	1,520	325	3,000	500	6,150	4,600
A. Food and Nutrition	-	-	1,650	-	-	2,500	-	4,300	3,500
1. Grants	-	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	4,300	800
Small Irrigated Perimeters	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	1,300	800
Casamance Agr. Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Eastern Senegal Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Grain Storage and Fumigation Trg.	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	200	-
Gambia River Valley Dev. Studies 1/2/	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	500	-
Plant Protection 1/3/	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,700
Grain Storage	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,700
B. Population and Health - Grants	-	-	-	-	325	500	500	950	950
Rural Health Services Development	-	-	-	-	** 325	500	500	800	800
Nutrition Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
C. Education and Human Resources - Grants	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	900	150
Human Resources Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Manpower Training	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150	150
D. Disaster Relief	6,200	-	2,885	1,520	-	-	-	-	-
1. Emergency Assistance	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery and Rehabilitation	500	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	1,865 1/2	620	-	-	-	-	5/
4. Project Assistance	5,583	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal Cereals Production	3,358	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal Range and Livestock Dev.	2,225	-	400	400	-	-	-	-	-

Budget Table - RDO/Dakar
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS
III. Guinea Bilateral Program Summary	500	605	605	905	-	-	800	800
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	605	605	605	-	-	800	800
B. Disaster Relief	500	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
IV. Guinea Bilateral Program Details	500	605	605	905	-	-	800	800
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	-	605	605	605	-	-	800	800
Agricultural Production and Trg. 6/	-	605	605	* 605	-	-	800	800
B. Disaster Relief	500	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
1. Recovery and Rehabilitation	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
V. Gambia Bilateral Program Summary	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Disaster Relief	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
VI. Gambia Bilateral Program Details -	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief	688	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
A. Emergency Assistance	13	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
B. Recovery and Rehabilitation	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
VII. Subregional Program Summary 7/	-	704	250	985	-	-	967	1,467
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	-	300	250	850	-	-	800	1,300
B. Title X	-	404	-	135	-	-	167	167
VIII. Subregional Program Details 7/	-	704	250	985	-	-	967	1,467
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	-	-	250	550	-	-	500	1,000
Gambia River Valley Dev. Studies 1/ 8/	-	**	250	550	-	-	500	1,000
B. Population and Health	-	704	-	435	-	-	467	467
1. Grants	-	300	-	300	-	-	300	300
Gambia MCH Extension 9/	-	**300 10/	-	300	-	-	300	300
2. Title X	-	404	-	135	-	-	167	167
Gambia MCH Extension 9/	-	404 10/	-	135	-	-	167	167

*Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
**Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

Footnotes for Budget Table - RDO/Dakar

- 1/Also appears on CILSS/UNSO list.
- 2/Included as a regional project in the RDO/Dakar Subregional Program Table
- 3/Covered in the Regional Project, Sahel Food Crop Protection, which is included in the CWR Regional ABS.
- 4/Requested by field post in ABS follow up message.
- 5/FY 1977 request included in the CWR Regional ABS.
- 6/Title used in FY 1976 Congressional Presentation, although RDO/Dakar ABS shows as "Guinea Food Production".
- 7/AID activities involving the OMVS are being reported in a separate OMVS presentation.
- 8/The RDO/Dakar ABS also refers to the project as "Gambia River Studies" and "Gambia River Basin Development".
- 9/Formerly a regional project with Dahomey and Lesotho, this project is being assumed from AFR/RA for administration through RDO/Dakar.
- 10/The FY 1976 level in the CP included both Title X and regular grant funds and totalled \$704,000 which is to be divided evenly among the three countries.

Budget Table - RDO/Niamey
(\$000)

FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
113	2,310	10,440	10,376	890	1,640	890	12,106	5,894
A. Functional Appropriations	2,310	1,464	1,464	890	890	890	11,428	5,894
1. Grants	2,310	1,464	1,464	890	890	890	11,428	5,894
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPG's	-	-	-	-	750	-	678	-
113	-	8,976	8,912	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	2,310	10,440	10,376	890	1,640	890	12,106	5,894
II. Niger Bilateral Program Details	2,000	1,154	1,154	-	-	890	10,415	4,881
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,716	*2,716
Niger Cereals Production 1/	2,000 ^{2/}	1,154	* 1,154	-	-	-	465	465
Niger Range & Livestock Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	522	-
Niger Agriculture Statistic Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,802	-
Niger Security Grain Storage 3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	* 750
Say Arrondissement Dev. 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,210	-
Niger Poultry Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	* 950
Niger Food for Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,436	758
Population and Health	-	-	-	890	1,640	890	758	758
1. Grants	-	-	-	890	890	890	758	758
Niger Rural Health Serv. Dev.	-	-	-	890	890	* 890	758	758
2. OPG's	-	-	-	-	750	-	678	-
Africare Rural Health (Africare)	-	-	-	-	750	5/	678	5/
Education & Human Resources - Grants	310	310	310	-	-	-	255	255
Training for Development Mgmt 6/	310	310	* 310	-	-	-	255	255
Disaster Relief	-	8,976	8,912	-	-	-	-	-
1. Emergency Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery and Rehabilitation	-	3,000 ^{7/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	8/
4. Project Assistance	-	5,976	5,912	-	-	-	-	-
Niger Cereals Production 1/	64	5,976	5,912	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Technical Support	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Budget Table - RDO/Niamey
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
III. Togo Bilateral Program Summary	-	300	300	300	-	-	115	100	175
A. Functional Appropriation - Grants	-	100	300	100	-	-	60	100	100
B. Title X	-	200	-	200	-	-	55	-	75
IV. Togo Bilateral Program Details	-	300	300	300	-	-	115	100	175
Population & Health	-	300	300	300	-	-	115	100	175
1. Grants	-	100	300	100	-	-	60	100	100
Togo Family Health Trng & Svcs.	-	100	300 *	100	**	-	60	100	100
2. Title X	-	200	-	200	-	-	55	-	75
Togo Family Health Trng & Svcs.	-	200	- *	200	**	-	55	-	75
V. Subregional Program Summary	12,601	18,584	17,928	28,729	-	1,737	1,737	9,140	4,140
A. Functional Appropriations	12,601	18,180	17,928	28,594	-	1,737	1,737	8,973	3,973
1. Grants	2,601	8,180	7,928	14,094	-	1,737	1,737	8,973	3,973
2. Loans	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,500	-	-	-	-	-
B. Title X	-	404	-	135	-	-	-	167	167
VI. Subregional Program Details	12,601	18,584	17,928	28,729	-	1,737	1,737	9,140	4,140
A. Food and Nutrition	2,383	15,920	16,193	26,334	-	1,737	1,737	5,443	443
1. Grants	383	5,920	6,193	11,834	-	1,737	1,737	5,443	443
Lvstk Marketing & Prod.	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain Prod. & Marketing	297	**1,630	9/ 1,153	1,630	**	1,737	1,737	443	443
Entente Food Prod. & Agr Credit	-	** 790	790	* 5,790	-	-	-	5,000	-
Entente Lvstk Phase II	-	**3,500	3,500	* 3,764	-	-	-	-	-
Entente Lvstk Research (U. Mich)	-	**	650	* 650	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	2,000	10,000	10,000	14,500	-	-	-	-	-
Entente Lvstk Phase II	-	7,000	7,000	* 4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Entente Fd Prod & Agr Credit Ph II	-	**3,000	3,000	*10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Afr Enterprises Promotion II	*2,000	10/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Population & Health	-	704	-	435	-	-	-	467	467
1. Grants	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	300	300
Dahomey MCH Extension 11/	-	** 300	12/	300	-	-	-	300	300
2. Title X	-	404	-	135	-	-	-	167	167
Dahomey MCH Extension 11/	-	404	12/	135	-	-	-	167	167

Budget Table - RDO/Niamey
((\$000))

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
C. Education & Human Resources - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	1,480
Entente Manpower Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480	*1,480
D. Selected Development Problems	9,908	1,410	1,185	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
1. Grants	1,908	1,410	1,185	1,410	-	-	-	-	-
Entente African Enterprises	370	510	370	510	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Road Maint. & Improv.	1,538	815	815	815	-	-	-	-	-
Accra-Lome Telecommunications	-	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
2. Loans	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Enterprises Prom. II	*8,000	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Selected Countries Orgs. - Grants	310	550	550	550	-	-	-	1,750	1,750
Support to Reg'l Organizations	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger River Development Planning	-	550	550	* 550	-	-	-	1,750	1,750

* Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
 ** Indicates requirements for Congressional Notification.

1/ Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance funds.

2/ Listed as "Shelf" in the CP.

3/ The RDO/Niamey ABS also refers to the project as "Niger Grain Storage Fund."

4/ The RDO/Niamey ABS also refers to the project as "Identification Water Resources - Say Area."

5/ Funding Contained in Niger Rural Health Services Development project.

6/ Title used in FY 1976 Congressional Presentation, although RDO/Niamey ABS shows as "Niger Training Skills Dev."

7/ Requested by Field Post in ABS follow-up message.

8/ FY 1977 request included in the CWR Regional ABS.

9/ Of which \$730,000 is listed in the CP as "shelf" to "finance warehouse construction." The Congressional Notification is required because it now appears most likely the warehouse construction will be delayed until the Interim Quarter and the \$730,000 in FY 1976 will be used for special studies that were formerly included in support of grain stabilization in the Entente Agriculture Statistics project originally proposed for special Sahel funding.

10/ The loan was divided between Food and Nutrition (\$2 million) and Selected Development Problems (\$8 million).

11/ Formerly a regional project with Gambia and Lesotho, this activity is being assumed from AFR/RA for administration through RDO/Niamey.

12/ The FY 1976 level in the CP included both Title X and regular grant funds and totalled \$704,000 which is to be divided evenly among the three countries.

Budget Table - RDO/Yaounde
((\$000))

	FY 1975		FY 1976		FY 1977		
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	Interim Quarter	ABS	CWR Est.
					CP	ABS	CWR Est.
I. Cameroon Bilateral Program Summary	212	1,435	1,997	1,797	-	14,733	9,374
A. Functional Appropriations	-	1,435	1,409	1,254	-	14,317	8,958
1. Grants	-	1,435	1,409	1,254	-	4,317	3,958
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,000
B. OPG's	212	-	588	543	-	416	416
C. Disaster Relief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Cameroon Bilateral Program Details	-	1,435	1,997	1,797	-	14,733	9,374
A. Food and Nutrition	-	935	1,583	1,428	-	12,687	7,328
1. Grants	-	935	1,090	935	-	2,371	2,012
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	-	500	655	* 500	-	312	312
North Cameroon Integr. Rural Dev. 1/	-	435	435	* 435	-	1,500	1,500
West Benoue Integr. Rural Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	559 *	200
2. OPG's	-	-	493	493	-	316	316
Center for Training Farm Families	-	**	493	* 493	-	316	316
3. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	5,000
Cameroon Agricultural Sector	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 *	5,000
B. Population and Health	212	-	95	50	-	1,140	1,140
1. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,040
Practical Trg. for Health Educators	-	-	-	-	-	1,040 *	1,040
2. OPG's	212	-	95	50	-	100	100
N.Cam. Rural Health Services (CRS)	* 212	**	95	50	-	100	100
Education and Human Resources - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	602	602
C. Agricultural Management and Planning	-	-	-	-	-	402 *	402
Education for Rural Development	-	-	-	-	-	200 *	200
D. Selected Development Problems - Grants	-	500	319	319	-	304	304
Cameroon Low Income Housing 2/	-	500	319	* 319	-	304	304

Budget Table - RDO/Yaounde
(\$000)

	FY 1975		FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
III. C.A.R. Bilateral Program Summary	-		275	721	721	-	-	705	705
A. Functional Appropriations	-		275	221	221	-	-	705	705
1. Grants	-		275	221	221	-	-	705	705
2. Loans	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPC's	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	-		-	500	500	-	-	-	-
IV. C.A.R. Bilateral Program Details	-		275	721	721	-	-	705	705
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	-		275	221	221	-	-	155	155
Seed Production Center	-		275	221	221	-	-	155	155
Population and Health - Grants	-		-	-	-	-	-	500	500
CAR/D.E.I.D.S.	-		-	-	-	-	-	500	500
C. Education and Human Resources - Grants	-		-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Accelerated Rural Learning	-		-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Disaster Relief - R/R	-		-	500	500	-	-	-	-
Rural Village Wells	-		-	500	500	-	-	-	-
V. Subregional Program Summary	7,358		1,790	2,994	1,980	252	252	2,252	2,582
A. Functional Appropriations	7,358		1,525	2,994	1,715	185	185	2,252	2,289
1. Grants	1,588		1,525	2,994	1,715	185	185	2,252	2,289
2. Loans	5,770		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Title X	-		265	-	265	67	67	-	293
VI. Subregional Program Details	7,358		1,790	2,994	1,980	252	252	2,252	2,582
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	340		310	310	310	-	-	150	150
National Advanced School of Agr.	340		310	310	310	-	-	150	150
B. Population and Health	830		1,085	1,914	1,085	67	67	842	1,172
1. Grants	830		820	1,914	820	-	-	842	879
Regional Public Health Training	660		25	260	25	-	-	-	-
University Center for Health Sciences	170		795	1,654	795	-	-	842	879
2. Title X	-		265	-	265	67	67	-	293
University Center for Health Sciences	-		265	-	265	67	67	-	293
C. Education and Human Resources - Grants	418		395	770	585	185	185	1,260	1,260
Pan African Institute for Development (PAID)	56		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Project Design and Management	362	**	395	770	585	185	185	460	460

Budget Table - RDO/Yaounde
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
Rural Development Analysis and Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 *	800
Selected Development Problems - Loans	5,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TransCameroon Railroad	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon Feeder Roads	*5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D.

*Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
 **Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.
 1/Title used in FY 1976 Congressional Presentation, although RDO/Yaounde ABS shows as "Livestock and Agricultural Development (North Cameroon)".
 2/FY 1976 Congressional Presentation shows "Gabon and Cameroon Low Cost Housing", but Gabon portion has since been deleted from the project.

Budget Table - CDO/Bamako
(\$000)

	FY 1975			FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
	Actual	CP	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. Mali Bilateral Program Summary	13,305	1,050	9,828	6,340	1,800	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,800	15,966	15,186
A. Functional Appropriations	-	1,050	3,175	1,050	1,800	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,800	14,866	15,186
1. Grants	-	1,050	3,175	1,050	1,800	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,800	14,866	15,186
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPG's	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	13,305	-	6,653	5,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-
II. Mali Bilateral Program Details	13,305	1,050	9,828	6,340	1,800	1,000	1,800	1,000	1,800	15,966	15,186
A. Food & Nutrition - Grants	-	1,050	3,175	1,050	1,300	500	1,300	500	1,300	11,943	12,863
Mali Crop Protection 1/ 2/	-	400	1,750	* 400	-	-	-	-	-	1,553	3,398
Action Riz-Sorgho 2/	-	-	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-
Food-for-Work	-	650	650	* 650	-	-	-	-	-	1,430	1,430
Mali Land Use Capability Inventory 3/	-	-	-	-	1,300	500	*1,300	-	-	800	1,600
Mali Livestock Sector 1/ 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1,000
Tse-tse Eradication 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Small Ruminants Study and Pilot Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	* 135
Operation Haute Vallee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	*3,000
Wheat Production - N. Niger Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	*1,500
IPR-Agricultural Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	* 800
Northern Land Use Capability Inventory 3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Population and Health - Grants	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	500	500	1,373	1,373
B. Rural Health Services Develop. 5/	-	-	-	-	500	500	* 500	500	500	200	1,373
Pilot Rural MCH Clinic/Trng Centers 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Trng of Rural Paramedical Personnel 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	-
C. Education & Human Resources	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	950
1. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	950
Expansion of Agricultural Trng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	* 950
Functional Literacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-
2. OPG's	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Dev. Program for Afr Women	-	**	-	* 240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Budget Table - CDO/Bamako
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
D. Disaster Relief	13,305	-	6,653	5,050	-	-	-	1,100	-
1. Emergency Assistance	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery and Rehabilitation	2,239	-	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	4,653 ^{6/}	2,000	-	-	-	-	77
4. Project Assistance	10,400	-	1,500	2,550	-	-	-	1,100	-
Mali Livestock Development	3,400	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Livestock Sector ^{1/}	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali Crop Production ^{1/}	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Sahelian Tracks ^{8/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	-
III. Subregional Program Summary	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
Functional Appropriations - Grants	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
IV. Subregional Program Details	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
Food and Nutrition - Grants	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376
Central Veterinary Laboratory	222	200	200	200	20	20	20	376	376

* Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
 ** Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

^{1/} Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance funds.

^{2/} Action Riz-Sorgho, while presented separately in the CDO/Bamako ABS, is being treated as a component of Mali Crop Production.

^{3/} Northern Land Use Capability Inventory, while presented separately in the CDO/Bamako ABS, is being treated as a component of Mali Land Use Capability Inventory. "CP" and "CWR Est." Interim Quarter levels for the latter include "shelf" requirements of \$800,000.

^{4/} Tsetse Eradication, while presented separately in the CDO/Bamako ABS, is being treated as a component of the Mali Livestock Sector Project.

^{5/} Pilot Rural MCH Clinic and Training of Rural Paramedical Personnel, while presented separately in the CDO/Bamako ABS, are being treated as components of the Mali Rural Health Services Development Project.

^{6/} Requested by Field Post in ABS follow-up message.

^{7/} FY 1977 request included in the CWR Regional ABS.

^{8/} Proposed in the CDO/Bamako ABS for Disaster Relief Project funding, CWR/W recommends inclusion in the Accelerated Impact Program.

Budget Table - CDO/N'Djamena
(S000)

	FY 1975		FY 1976		Interim Quarter		FY 1977		
	Actual	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. Chad Bilateral Program Summary	3,846	-	6,241	5,641	-	-	-	10,557	8,557
A. Functional Appropriations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,757	7,757
1. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,757	7,757
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPG's	-	-	1,052	1,052	-	-	-	800	800
C. Disaster Relief	3,846	-	5,189	4,589	-	-	-	-	-
Chad Bilateral Program Details	3,846	-	6,241	5,641	-	-	-	10,557	8,557
A. Food and Nutrition	-	-	1,052	1,052	-	-	-	9,737	7,737
1. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,937	6,937
Chad Range and Livestock Dev. 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127	* 1,127
Chad Irrigated Agriculture 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Ag Institutional Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455	* 1,455
Ag Production Sector Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,855	* 1,855
Cropland Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	* 2,000
Chad Water Resource Data Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	* 500
2. OPG's	-	-	1,052	1,052	-	-	-	800	800
Irrigated Crop Production (SAWS)	-	**	206	* 206	-	-	-	100	100
Acacia Albida Expansion (CARE)	-	**	580	* 580	-	-	-	500	500
Rural Family Grain Storage (CARE) 2/	-	**	266	* 266	-	-	-	200	200
Population and Health - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
B. Rural Health Policy Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	* 300
C. Education and Human Resources - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	520
Human Resources Dev. Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	* 520
D. Disaster Relief	3,846	-	5,189	4,589	-	-	-	-	-
1. Emergency Assistance	1,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery and Rehabilitation	1,500	-	976	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accel. Impact Program	-	-	700	1,676	-	-	-	-	-
4. Project Assistance	1,229	-	3,513	2,913	-	-	-	-	-
Chad Range & Livestock Dev. 1/	1,215	-	1,013	413	-	-	-	-	-
Chad Irrigated Agriculture 1/	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Technical Sup.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subregional Summary	1,319	1,170	1,860	1,920	-	305	305	603	1,043
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	1,319	1,170	1,420	1,920	-	305	305	603	1,043

Budget Table - CDO/N'Djamena
((\$000))

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976		Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
B. Disaster Relief	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Subregional Program Details	1,319	1,170	1,860	-	305	305	603	1,043
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	339	170	420	-	305	305	603	1,043
Central African Livestock & Meat Marketing	339	** 170	420	**	305	305	493	493
Lake Chad Basin Water Model	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	* 550
B. Selected Development Problems - Grants	980	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Roads	-	**1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief - Project Assistance	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Chad Basin Water Model	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-

*Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.
 **Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

1/ Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance Funds.

2/ CDO/N'djamena requested in an ABS follow-up message that funding be moved from the Interim Quarter to FY 1976.

3/ FY 1977 Request included in the CWR Regional ABS.

Budget Table - CDO/Nouakchott
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
I. Mauritania Program Bilateral Summary	1,667	700	1,515	1,635	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
A. Functional Appropriations	-	700	700	700	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
1. Grants	-	700	700	700	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
2. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. OPG's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Disaster Relief	1,667	-	815	935	-	-	-	-	-
II. Mauritania Bilateral Program Details	1,667	700	1,515	1,635	-	-	-	2,685	2,685
A. Food and Nutrition	-	700	700	700	-	-	-	2,660	2,660
1. Grants	-	700	700	700	-	-	-	2,660	2,660
Mauritania Range & Lvstck Dev. 1/	-	700	700	* 700	-	-	-	2,100	2,100
Seed Multiplication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of Agr Perimeters & Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Education & Human Resources - Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Manpower Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	* 25
C. Disaster Relief	1,667	-	815	935	-	-	-	-	-
1. Emergency Assistance	813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Recovery & Rehabilitation	400	-	335	335	-	-	-	-	-
3. Accelerated Impact Program	-	-	480	600	-	-	-	-	2/
4. Project Assistance	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania Range & Lvstck Dev. 1/	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sahel Technical Support	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est." column only.

** Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.

1/ Proposed for funding from both Disaster Relief and Development Assistance funds.

2/ FY 1977 request included in the CWR Regional ABS.

Budget Table - CDO/Ouagadougou
(\$000)

	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976			Interim Quarter			FY 1977	
		CP	ABS	CWR Est.	CP	ABS	CWR Est.	ABS	CWR Est.
III. Sub-Regional Summary	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	-	122	122	2,549	6,104
A. Functional Appropriations - Grants	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	-	122	122	2,549	6,104
IV. Sub-Regional Program Details	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	-	122	122	2,549	6,104
A. Food and Nutrition - Grants	230	1,080	1,080	1,580	-	122	122	2,549	6,104
Savannah Water Resources (CIEH)	230	365	365	365	-	122	122	594	594
Onchocerciasis-Free Area Development	-	** 715	715	*1,215	-	-	-	910	910
/Planning/ 2/ 5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045	*4,600
West Africa Reg'l Remote Sensing Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Indicates initial year of Development Assistance funding, and is shown for simplicity in the "CWR Est" column only.
 **Indicates requirement for Congressional Notification.
 1/\$85,000 proposed in both FY's 1976 and 1977 to come from Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone.
 2/Activity also appears on CILSS/UNSO list.
 3/CWR/W working title to replace Upper Volta ABS-proposed FY 1977 bilateral project title "Onchocerciasis-Free Area Development", because latter is the same title as the FY 1976 regional planning project described in the FY 1976 Congressional Presentation.
 4/To be expanded and included in the CWR Regional ABS.
 5/Shown in the Upper Volta ABS incorrectly as "Regional Oncho Area Planning".
 6/Requested by Field Post in ABS follow-up message.
 7/FY 1977 Request included in CWR Regional ABS.

SUMMARY TABLE

A.I.D. Financial Support for Private Voluntary Organizations
(\$000)

Country	<u>CWR Regional</u>	FY 1976	INT. QTR.	FY 1977
ONGOING GRANTS:		-	-	-
NEW OPG GRANTS:				
1. Project Earth		50	-	-
2. Farm and Village Grain Storage		82	-	-
TOTAL		132	-	-

Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems - 625-11-590-904:

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the health delivery systems of 20 governments of West and Central Africa. This activity addresses the major constraints to improving and extending health services to the rural population, while at the same time the project hopes to preserve the gains achieved under A.I.D. - assisted regional programs to control specific diseases. The initial thrust is toward the development of senior-and middle-level manpower to staff existing health institutions especially the Regional Health Training Center at Lome and Lagos, the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Control of Endemic Diseases in West Africa (OCCGE), and the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Manpower thus trained will also form a base for strengthening the capabilities of national Ministries of Health in the planning, management, and training related to health delivery systems.

In support of these activities, A.I.D. is providing: consulting services to the various Ministries of Health in the fields of planning, management, logistics, and statistics; training in areas of health planning and health care, family planning, community and environmental health; and commodities.

A.I.D. assistance is being coordinated with that of WHO, The French Cooperation Agency (FAC), UNICEF, and other major health organizations serving the area.

OUTPUT NO.1:

(Establishment and operation of a collaborative project coordinating mechanism, comprised of one representative from each of A.I.D. WHO, FAC, and two representatives from each of the French-speaking and English-speaking groups of participating African States, to oversee and direct technical and administrative coordination, evaluation, and program revision, and to report on progress).

The project coordinating committee has been formed, has come to agreement on scope of activities, and course of action. Accordingly, the members of the committee executed a project grant agreement effective April 19, 1975.

OUTPUT NO.2:

(Project Review Body formed for the purpose of confirming the coordinating committee's recommendations and apprising interested parties of the progress of the program. Comprised of one representative from each of the Participating African States, the two sub-regional organizations (OCEAC and OCCGE), and the donor agencies).

The Review Body has been formed and is taking steps to perform its defined duties.

OUTPUT NO.3:

(Improvement of health planning/management curricula and teaching methods at appropriate regional training centers).

This output is dependent upon execution of the appropriate institutional contacts for technical services. The PIO/T for the contracts has been issued, a memo requesting non-competitive procurement of the required technical services has been issued, and it is expected that contract negotiations will

commence shortly. Successful contract negotiations should result in the execution of a contract in late August 1975, and assignment of the project technicians to the field during the fall of 1975. In the meantime, the other donors and the participating countries are also taking steps in preparation for carrying out project activities. WHO has increased its funding for manpower development, disease control, and environmental health; a UNICEF study has led to progress in vehicle maintenance and logistics support; and local health ministries have begun to plan for strengthened rural health services.

OUTPUT NO.4:

(Short courses at two regional training centers for a corps of health officials from Participating African States on new concepts in health system planning and management).

The first short course will be for 26 participants in the field of health planning. It is to begin in October 1975 at the facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa in Dakar and last six weeks. Slightly longer courses for medical secretaries and hospital administrators are to take place later in the fall. These courses have been planned and the students are now being selected.

OUTPUT NO.5:

(Initiation of Review of existing national health delivery systems and, in some cases, a re-design of the those systems).

See output No.3.

OUTPUT NO.6:

(Formation and updating of national health manpower plans, based upon explicit health objectives).

See output No.3.

OUTPUT NO.7:

(Consultant assistance to the Abidjan Epidemiological Center for activities in data collection and analysis of personnel training).

See output No.3.

OUTPUT NO.8:

(Assistance in the form of equipment and supplies to OCEAC and consultant services to OCCGE for ongoing programs of disease surveillance, training and data analysis).

The equipment and supplies, including vaccines and ped-o-jets, have been sent to the regional organizations and participating countries on a regular basis for the past two years for use in immunization programs. Consultant services will be provided in conjunction with the technical services contract mentioned under No. 3 above.

Onchocerciasis Control

Project No. 625-11-510-908

The purpose of this project is to support an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin. Onchocerciasis is a parasitic disease that often leads to blindness. It is transmitted by blackflies that breed in fast flowing rivers. The largest endemic areas are in tropical Africa, particularly in the Volta River Basin. It is estimated that one million people suffer from the disease in the Basin area and as many as 60,000 may be blind as a result. If this disease can be controlled, the economic loss due to retreat of the population from the heavily infested fertile river valleys can be reversed by resettlement and development of the river areas.

Seven African governments (Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) are participating in a program to control the disease. The coordination of actions by the sponsoring agencies (WHO, IBRD, FAO and UNDP) is through the Inter-Agency Steering Committee. The large-scale control program will require about 20 years. It is now in its first phase which covers six years, 1974-1979. All contributions to the control program are on a grant basis, including that of A.I.D. The Steering Committee has obtained the agreement of all donors that untied grants are imperative for a program of this size and scope. Program funds provide for monthly aerial treatments of breeding sites with larvicides, continuous epiemiological studies, research on the parasites and larvicides as well as on drugs for human treatment, a training program, and general operating expenses. The first phase of the control program is now estimated by the IBRD to cost \$53.7 million, of which \$47.2 million has been committed or pledged.

The first formal meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee was held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast in February 1975 and dealt with management structures and financing. The major new development was the announcement of additional donors: Kuwait (\$6 million), African Development Bank (about \$1 million), and Japan (\$500,000). The total A.I.D. contribution to the first phase has been revised downward from \$8.2 million to \$6 million due to other-donor response to the program. A.I.D. will undertake a thorough examination of the program's technical, administrative and budgetary performance at the end of its third year of operation and make recommendations regarding the balance of A.I.D. funding and additional requirements if any.

Grant funding of \$1.5 million is requested in FY 1976 and \$1.0 million in FY 1977 for continuing support of the program. A.I.D. contributions are not tied to specific budget items.

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: Onchocerciasis Control **Initial Obligation:** FY 1974 **Date Prop/Revision:** February 1975
Project Number: 625-11-510-908 **Final Obligation:** FY 1979 **Date last PAR:** NA
Appropriation: Population Planning and Health **Total Cost:** \$6,000,000 **Date next PAR:** NA, (See PP, p. 62 Evaluation Plan)

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:	FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI							
				6/30/75	Direct Aid '76	Contract '76	PASA '76	Contract IQ	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
Actual FY 1975	0	1,250	750								
Estimated FY 1976	1,500	1,250	6/30/76 750								
Estimated Interim Qtr. Proposed	0	375	9/30/76 375								
FY 1977	1,000	1,250	9/30/77 125								1,500*

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	Contract/PASA Funding Periods			On Board Personnel				
	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
*					*			

Direct Hire
 PASA
 Contract Participants
 ST
 LT

*Untied grant (See PP, p. 4)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:
Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone
625-11-995-907

The project purpose is to assist African governments and organizations by conducting studies and research into some of the primary impediments to development in the Sahel-Sudano zone and to assist the systematic coordination of external assistance for the Sahelian zone.

The project began in FY 1974 with Disaster Relief funds. By far the largest activity financed thus far was the review performed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (\$970,000) to develop a framework for evaluating alternative development strategies for the Sahel-Sudano region of West Africa.

FY 1976 funding is derived from both Disaster Relief carry-over and Selected Development Problems appropriations and will include the following activities:

1. West Africa Fertilizer Study. The first phase of this study is to assess the availability of domestic West African fertilizer raw materials and establish the present and potential capacity of this region to produce and use fertilizer. Depending on first phase results, the second phase is to consist of in-depth, country-specific investigations leading to development of a basic fertilizer industry in one or more of the most favorable locations in the Sahel.

2. Agricultural Micro-Economic Studies (MSU). Agricultural research stations have been developing new technical packages involving extension, seed varieties, animal traction, and other cultural practices. It is important now to determine the economics of applying these new technical packages at the farmer level under local conditions. This study will determine whether the economies to the farmer resulting from implementing these new practices can justify changing the farmers' current practices. The study will focus in this regard on two on-going A.I.D. projects, the Niger Cereals Production project in Niger and the Integrated Rural Development project in Upper Volta.

3. Measles Vaccine Research. A.I.D. has provided millions of dollars of measles vaccine to Africa over the past half-dozen years. This vaccine is susceptible to degradation if exposed to heat. Accordingly, a complicated and costly chain of cold storage facilities must be made available between production and use of the vaccine. It has been discovered that all too often this "cold-chain" has, in fact, broken down so that the vaccine given to many recipients is biologically worthless. It has, therefore, been proposed that A.I.D. sponsor a research effort to develop a vaccine which is heat resistant. One researcher at Dow Chemicals has already proposed three approaches which he thinks could lead to positive results. This activity will provide A.I.D. with the information as to whether it is technically feasible to produce such a vaccine. Actual

implementation on a production basis will be left to the chemical companies.

FY 1976 funding will also provide for the U.S. share of costs related to the Secretariat of the Club des Amis du Sahel, the multi-laterally-funded international organization which is to coordinate external aid to the Sahel. These costs are expected to cover special studies, conference costs, and other expenditures authorized by the donors. The activity was presented in the FY 1976 Congressional Presentation as a component of the Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone project. However, there has been a proposal to combine this component with support for the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) in a separate project entitled "Sahel Regional Aid Coordination". A Project Identification Document (PID) has been prepared and is included elsewhere in this ABS.

Summary of Field Requests
Operational Program Grants

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>1 Q</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
RDO/Yaounde			
Center for Training Farm Families	493	-	316
N. Cameroon Rural Health Services	50	-	100
CDO/N'djamena			
Irrigated Crop Production	206	-	100
Acacia Albida Extension	580	-	500
Rural Family Grain Storage	266	-	200
CDO/Ouagadougou			
Rural Development	200	-	200
Foster Parents Program	85	-	-
RDC/Niamey			
Africare Rural Health	-	750	678
RDC/Dakar	-	-	-
CDC/Bamako			
Community Dev. Program for African Women	240	-	-
CDC/Mauritania	-	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>2,120</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>2,094</u>

Maternal and Child Health Extension Project

Project No. 932-11-580-358

This project was approved in June 1971 under Title X funds, and was designed as a regional project to assist small "nonemphasis" African countries to improve and expand basic health services for mothers and children, and to introduce child spacing as an essential part of these services. The life of the project was to be five years, with a demonstration phase and an expansion phase in three countries, the Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho; expansion in the latter country will be on a bilateral basis.

The performance and accomplishments are summarized in the Report of an Evaluation of the Maternal and Child Health Extension Project in the Gambia and Dahomey, dated June 1975. The project's purposes are appropriate in the light of both the Gambia's and Dahomey's stated national health objectives and priorities and of AID's health strategy for Africa.

The majority of Phase I targets are being or have been met and in many instances, surpassed. Health education, nutrition, and child spacing have been recognized as essential MCH services. Simple low cost methods of adding these functions and improving services have been demonstrated in the pilot areas. The role of existing health workers has been expanded and, in the Gambia, volunteers are being used effectively. In both countries, in-service training has been provided for health workers in and outside the pilot area, and certain project initiated activities are being introduced in other areas of each country. Successful project activities have resulted in more people being reached by pilot area health services.

The Phase II plans are realistic and appropriate to both the countries' and AID's health program goals. Developed in close collaboration with the two governments, they have served to guide project activities during the past year. The delay in their official approval by both AID and the participating countries have slowed the tempo of progress toward predicted end-of-project achievement, and modifications will be needed in work plan targets and/or time for their accomplishment. However, in the past year, government and personnel changes in Dahomey necessitate considerable replanning in that country.

The potential for extension of demonstrated improvements in MCH/CS services exists in both countries, despite the fact that neither country can expect to have substantial increases in personnel or operating funds in the next few years. However, the ongoing and planned training programs to increase the skills of existing staff country-wide and the official approval given to new records, clinic procedures and child spacing, and health education activities cannot help but result in improved services to a much greater proportion of the population.

Government commitment to project purposes exists in both countries. This is particularly true at the technical level where project stimulated activities are increasingly initiated and carried out by national counterpart personnel. In both countries the project seems to have been integrated and accepted as the governments' own program. Both governments have absorbed logistic and operating costs of project activities as envisioned in the original agreement.

Evaluation of the demonstration phase found that the advantages of the project's regional nature have not proven as great as anticipated, due to the distances between these countries and the dissimilarities in program implementation needs and possibilities. The evaluation, in fact recommended that the MCH extension activity in Lesotho become a bilateral project, and that for AID administrative and programming purposes, the "region" be limited to the Gambia and Dahomey. No change is needed in the basic conceptual framework of the project, which is still sound and relevant to both countries' needs and possibilities as well as to the Agency's health program goals for Africa. However, in the implementation of the expansion phase, more autonomy will be given to the activities in each country in order that they can proceed at their own pace.

The Congressional Presentation for FY 1976 (Africa Book, P. 218), shows a total of \$704,000 (\$404,000 Title X/\$300,000 Title X) as the requirement for the original three countries (Gambia, Deahomey and Lesotho). Because the Lesotho element is to be treated as a separate bilateral project, the budget requirements must be reestimated accordingly.

Funds will be required as follows, for each of the project activities in the Gambia and Dahomey:

<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Gambia</u>	<u>Dahomey</u>
Totals	<u>435,000</u>	<u>435,000</u>
Contract coordinator (1x6mm)	30,000	30,000
Contract technicians (2x12mm)	120,000	120,000
Consultants (2x3mm)	30,000	30,000
MCH/FP long-term U.S. training (1x12mm)	10,000	10,000
MCH/FP short-term training (4x9mm)	18,000	18,000
Training of trainers (3x12mm)	18,000	18,000
Contraceptive (Title X)	135,000	135,000
Medicine and clinic supplies	30,000	30,000
Vehicles and Maintenance	14,000	14,000
Other costs: field logistics support, administrative support, etc.	30,000	30,000
<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>467,000</u>	<u>467,000</u>
Title X funds for contraceptives	167,000	167,000
Technical assistance (same as FY 1976)	300,000	300,000

Accra-Lome Telecommunications

Project No. 625-12-225-172

This project provides for the engineering design, supply and installation of equipment for a radio link for telephone, telegraph and telex service between Accra (Ghana) and Lome (Togo)

The engineering contractor, Teleconsult, Inc., has completed the technical specifications and these have been submitted to both cooperating governments, whose telecommunications agencies have reviewed the specifications and approved them subject to incorporation of some minor changes. Interface equipment, not previously budgeted for in the A.I.D. project nor by the cooperating governments, is required in order to mesh the new facilities into each country's existing systems. This interface equipment is manufactured only by Phillips of the Netherlands.

Since the signing of the project agreement in July 1971, and after delays due to the complexity of the technical analyses and international negotiation, the escalation of equipment and shipping costs has resulted.

In FY 1976, an additional \$85,000 is required to cover the cost of the interface equipment (approximately \$40,000) and cost escalation (\$45,000).

The review of bids and contractor selection and negotiation is expected to be completed by September 1975, and the equipment installed and tested by May 1976.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

<p>1. TRANSACTION CODE (IF APPROPRIATE BOX)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE</p>	<p>PID</p> <hr/> <p>DOCUMENT CODE</p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">1</p>
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2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
Club des Amis and CILSS

4. PROJECT NUMBER 625-XXXX	5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1	3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
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7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Sahel Regional Aid Coordination]	6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP B. DATE [1 0 7 5]
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7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) []	8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [7 6] B. FINAL FY [8 0]
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PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,860
B. OTHER U.S.		-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		?
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		?
TOTAL		3,860

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
SCO			1,260	-	3,860	-			
TOTAL			1,260	-	3,860	-	TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To help address the fundamental weaknesses of the Sahel by seeking long-term solutions to the underlying economic and ecological problems of the area.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To help achieve effective programming and coordination, involving donors and recipients, of assistance to the Sahel.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

An AID/W or contract person for one month, with assistance from the Secretariat of the Club des Amis and CDO/Ouagadougou, can complete the PRP, and probably the PP as well.

<p>15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE</p> <p>SIGNATURE: David Shear </p> <p>TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR</p> <p>DATE SIGNED: [0 8 0 7 7 5]</p>	<p>16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION</p> <p>[0 8 0 7 7 5]</p>
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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID):
Sahel Regional Aid Coordination

I. The Problem and the Proposed Response

A. The Problem

As stated in the Africa Bureau's FY 1977 Congressional Presentation, "The new Congressional directions urged an international partnership be formed by the U.S. Government for Sahelian assistance. Given the very nature and condition of the Sahel, and the need to exploit the region's great river systems, post-drought construction promises to be lengthy (20 to 30 years), costly, and complex. This process will require unprecedented cooperation between the Sahelian governments and international donors The need remains to institutionalize a long-term, multi-donor effort in the Sahel". In this regard, the Chairman of the DAC, at the request of A.I.D. and the French assistance program (FAC), convened a meeting of all interested donors on January 30, 1975. This meeting resulted in a concensus that some form of permanent multi-laterally-funded international organization, since entitled "Club des Amis du Sahel", with its secretariat, would have to be established, and that this secretariat could relate donors, as stated in the Congressional Presentation, "to an organization representing the recipient governments (like the permanent Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel)".

This Inter-State Committee (CILSS), like the aforementioned international secretariat, has an important role to play in the Sahel. CILSS was organized in September 1973 by the seven Sahelian states most directly affected by the drought. Its fundamental purpose is to bring together external aid donors and the member states to work out a joint plan for long-term development assistance. At this time, the organization can be the primary link between the Club des Amis and recipient governments. It is also the means by which the \$25 million supplemental appropriation, currently being sought by AID, would be channeled to Sahel countries.

Headquartered in Ouagadougou, the CILSS presently has both programming and coordinating functions. In programming, the CILSS attempts to identify regional development projects which will directly benefit two or more member states. It then seeks donor support for such projects. In September 1973, CILSS prepared a compendium of projects suggested by its member states for donor assistance. Since the original formulation of this project list, there have been few new projects added and only a limited amount of study by CILSS of the bases for new projects. One factor which has impeded the CILSS in developing its programming function has been the lack of technical expertise. Thinly staffed at first, CILSS is now beginning to expand its staff and is seeking to acquire the necessary competence to examine in detail the development problems facing the Sahel states and analyze and recommend the appropriate interventions.

B. AID Response

1. Project Purpose. The purpose of this project is to assist the Club des Amis and GILSS in order to promote effective programming and coordination, involving donors and recipients, of assistance to the Sahelian States. The project goal is to help address the fundamental weaknesses of the Sahel by seeking long-term solutions to the underlying economic and ecologic problems of the area. This assistance will join with that of other donors in a phased ten year project, the first five years of which are addressed in this PID.

Several avenues for providing this support are possible. Basically it is a question of how best to implement an A.I.D. policy to assist the cited organizations and/or others performing the same function. The U.S. response to these organizations must address their immediate and specific requirements while at the same time providing a mechanism for channeling to the organizations future U.S. assistance which is not yet completely defined in terms of dollar amounts or activity duration.

The approach proposed in this PID is to formally projectize U.S. support to these organizations by means of the PID, PRP, and PP process, but not obligate the required funds for more than one year at a time or at least until requirements can be more specifically determined. An alternative approach may be to proceed with an action memorandum which initiates a less-formal approval system, repeatable as funds are required.

2. Project Details. With regard to the Club des Amis, AID has already presented to the Congress (page 166 of the Africa Bureau's Congressional Presentation) a request for \$200,000 in FY 1976 for the initial U.S. contribution to the Secretariat (\$73,000, which was matched by the French, was granted from the Special Sahel appropriation in FY 1975 for operating costs of the working group). The \$200,000 would cover up to \$140,000 for special studies, conference costs, etc., authorized by the Working Group, and \$60,000 for one direct-hire AID professional who will help prepare for, and follow-up on, the upcoming, crucial September meeting of the Club des Amis. This will be the first meeting at which the African recipients will be represented.

The GILSS component of this project can also be traced back to the Africa Bureau's Congressional Presentation. The project sheet for the Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone Project states the project's target is to assist African governments and organizations by conducting studies and research into some of the primary impediments to development in the Sahel-Sudano zone. In addition to providing funds for studies and research, including

U.S. and African scientists and scholars, this PID provides for increasing CILSS' capability to design and program various kinds of development projects by providing CILSS with selected full-time technical advisors and with training opportunities for members of its staff. For example, one of the most immediate problems of all the member states is the need to devise means to control the deterioration of the range. This is an area in which U.S. competence is well recognized, and therefore we could respond to a CILSS interest in obtaining an American range management advisor for its staff. Such an advisor would give CILSS the capacity to study the problem of grassland deterioration and the possible regional responses to this problem. This, in turn, would lead to the formulation of regional projects more precisely designed to cope with the problems.

Additional funding will also enable CILSS to call upon the services of short-term consultants in problem areas. This latter contribution can be made even more effective by making available to CILSS the list of African consultants prepared by REDSO/WA. This would help CILSS tap immediately available expertise presently existing in West Africa.

Other donor nations and international organizations are also assisting the CILSS in strengthening its organization. The UNDP and FAO have made experts available. Canada has undertaken to do a comprehensive survey of CILSS staffing requirements. This survey should be completed by September 1975. CILSS would then seek to fill these positions from among experts in various countries.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A. Club des Amis component for the first year (illustrative):

U.S. Personnel Costs	\$ 60,000
Specific Studies	20,000
Conference Costs	30,000
Secretariat Support	<u>90,000</u>
	\$200,000

B. CILSS component for the first year (illustrative):

U.S. Technician Costs	\$ 200,000
Participant Training	30,000
Special Costs, Conferences, etc.	30,000
Project Studies and Research	<u>1,000,000</u>
	\$1,260,000

The project studies and research funds are programmed for designing the following projects on the CILSS/UNSO list:

1. RAF 111 - Sub-regional Seed Scheme
2. RAF 115(b) - Campaign for the Protection of Food Crops: Strengthening of OCLALAV
3. RAF 301 - Reconstitution of Pasturelands
4. RAF 305 - Forestry Seminar
5. RAF 802/7/8 - Study of Use of U.S. Agri-business in the Sahel
6. MLI 102 - Agricultural Engineering Equipment
7. NER 104 - Hydro-agricultural Development
8. NER 107 - Niamey Productivity Operation
9. SEN 301 - Brush Fire Control

C. The magnitude of funding for the subsequent four fiscal years is expected to be about \$200,000 per fiscal year for the Club des Amis component and \$400,000 per fiscal year for the CILSS component, thereby making a project total for the first five years of \$3,860,000.

III. Development of the Project

The PRP can be written by one AID/W or contract person in a month with assistance from CDO/Ouagadougou and U.S. staff provided to the Secretariat of the Club des Amis. The document should be completed by October 31, 1975, with PP completion to follow in December 1975.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (IF APPROPRIATE BOX)
 ORIGINAL CHANGE
 ADD DELETE

PID
 DOCUMENT CODE 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 University of Michigan

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 625-

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. | YR. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Entente Livestock Research]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY [7|6] B. FINAL FY [7|6]

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 []

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		528
B. OTHER U.S.		?
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		?
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-
TOTAL		528

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
IN			528		528				
TOTAL			528		528		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To provide the analytical and conceptual basis for guiding measures to accelerate the production and marketing of livestock in Central/West Africa and thereby increase producer income and consumer welfare.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To identify high priority measures and investments for African governments and external donors, including A.I.D., in the livestock sector of Central/West Africa.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 Drafting of the PRP and PP are expected to be done by AID/W personnel.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: David Shear

TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR

DATE SIGNED: MO. | DAY | YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MO. | DAY | YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT:
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK RESEARCH PROJECT

I. Summary of the Problem to be addressed and the Proposed Response

The CWR DAP for FY 1976 and the recently-submitted FY 1977 ABS submissions for the CWR countries confirm the opportunity and importance of livestock investments in Central and West Africa. Recommended programs and strategy differ between countries, depending upon local conditions and stages of development. AID strategy recognizes the desirability of the evaluation of existing production and marketing systems and the involvement of producers and cattle traders at an early stage of project planning and implementation rather than their replacement by "modern" capital intensive methods. The reasonableness of this course of action has been demonstrated in Mali over the past three years. As a result of extensive analysis of the livestock sector, A.I.D. has provided two grants totalling \$10.4 million to finance a series of complementary production and marketing investments, institution-building activities and related research and training initiatives.

On the other hand, much less is known about the characteristics, trends and potential of the livestock system (or systems) functioning in the Entente Countries -- Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Togo -- although they obviously form an important part of the total West African livestock picture. An earlier (1969) French-financed comprehensive study of the consulting firm, SEDES, is badly in need of updating, particularly in the changed circumstances brought about by the recent drought as well as dramatic changes currently being experienced in the demand for meat in coastal population centers of Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria.

In prior years AID has supported the formation of cooperative arrangements among the Entente countries including assistance to the Entente Fund (located in Abidjan) and the Entente Livestock Community (located in Ouagadougou). Several livestock investments are currently under consideration for FY '76 financing including "Niger Range and Livestock Development", "Upper Volta Livestock" and a second tranche of capital assistance for livestock through the Entente Fund.

However, it is believed that in planning AID's approach and strategy in the livestock field for FY '77 and beyond, a more comprehensive and penetrating analysis of the Entente system is called for. Such an analysis would describe the basic characteristics of the system, the role of each country and the way in which it interacts with its Entente partners. Within each country, the study would analyze the characteristics

- 2 -

and role of the various migratory and sedentary production systems and their linkages with both domestic and export markets. The study will also assess the role of Mali (an associate member of the Entente Livestock Community) as a major producer and its linkages with its export markets on the coast, as well as the roles of Nigeria and Ghana as major importers of livestock.

In addition to the foregoing economic description and analysis, the study will review the plans and policies of the countries concerned with respect to livestock development as well as the role which other donors are playing in that field. The study will then analyze and evaluate the major constraints to livestock development and the types of actions (investments, institutional reforms, technical assistance) which would be required to ease these constraints. During the course of the investigations the field researchers will keep an eye on the early identification of project opportunities which appear to be promising candidates for follow up by project appraisal teams. The final report, in addition to general conclusions and country analyses, will include a series of project recommendations or other initiatives which can be used by the African governments, A.I.D. and other donors as a basis for planning future activities for livestock development in the area. Thus the project is expected to lay the basis for AFR plans and programs in the livestock sector for the 3-4 years beginning in FY 1977 as well as to make a basic contribution to a better understanding of the sector's problems and opportunities.

Project Description: The project will be carried out by the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED) in collaboration with one or more African institutions yet to be identified. For planning purposes, the project has been divided into three phases, A, B, and C, corresponding to the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively. Phase A will largely be concerned with preparations and the refinement of the design of the research program based on a review of existing publications and documents and the preparation of an interim report. Phases B and C involve the data gathering and the analysis and write up phases, respectively. In terms of outputs, the project will involve four field studies, two production-oriented studies to be carried out in Upper Volta and Niger, and two market-oriented studies to be carried out at sites to be arranged in one or two of the coastal countries. In addition, studies will be carried out on the role of Mali as a supplier of livestock for the area and on the roles of Ghana and Nigeria as consumers of Entente and Malian livestock. All of the foregoing pieces of research will be pulled together into a comprehensive report which will deal with the production and marketing system of the area in its totality. Also, during the course of the research preliminary "spin off" analyses will be prepared on an ad hoc basis. That is to say, as and when researchers identify a likely project concept in the course of their investigations, they will prepare preliminary papers on the subject for review by AFR and possible follow up. The researchers themselves will also be available to serve as members of project design teams to the extent that circumstances permit.

- 3 -

As noted above, the project will be carried out by CRED in collaboration with one or more African institutions. The Director of CRED, Elliot Berg, will exercise overall supervision of Michigan's participation in the project. He will be assisted by two principal investigators, one of whom will have responsibility for working on the production aspects of the research and the second for the marketing aspects. An associate investigator will be responsible for undertaking the investigations of the demand for livestock in Ghana and Nigeria and another investigator will carry out the same function with respect to Mali as a supplier of livestock. Four graduate field investigators will carry out the four field investigations of production and marketing noted above using sample surveying techniques where applicable. African personnel, either employees of the counterpart institution or under contract to it, will be recruited to complement and amplify the work of the CRED researchers. They will function in both a counterpart capacity for generating the research data as well as evaluating and providing suggestions for the research work as a whole. It is quite possible that African consulting firms, university faculty members and government experts will be involved in the program in one capacity or another. This aspect of the project will be clarified after representatives of CRED have completed an exploratory visit to three of the five Entente countries in August. Although most of the cost of the project will consist of personnel costs and travel, a certain amount of equipment, including vehicles, camping gear, etc., will be required.

Major assumptions: Major assumptions pertinent to the project's success are that: (a) CRED can recruit investigators of the required linguistic and professional competence, (b) an appropriate African counterpart institution (or institutions) can be identified that is prepared to collaborate with CRED and can mobilize the necessary African talent, (c) the Entente countries will support the research involved, will facilitate the collection of data and assist in providing government-collected statistics and information, (d) donors and African governments will act on the findings and recommendations of the study.

Related activities: A number of other donors, particularly France (FAC), the European Development Fund (FED) and the World Bank are involved in assisting livestock development in the Entente countries. The gathering of material on the programs and plans of these donors, plus the strategies and programs of the Entente countries themselves, will comprise an important component of the background and descriptive material to be included in the study.

Alternatives to the project: Other alternatives would be to forego the project or mount a series of country studies. The former alternative would run the risk that AID would follow a hit or miss approach to undertaking livestock investments in the Entente countries, depending more on earlier studies and government requests as a means of selecting projects. This is a risky course, particularly at a time when dramatic structural changes are occurring in the livestock industry

- 4 -

in West Africa. Country studies would not adequately reveal the marketing and distributive linkages which are of major importance to the Central/West African livestock system. Also "economies of scale" are gained by including the five Entente countries (plus three major trading partners) in one study, as opposed to carrying out separate studies.

Beneficiaries: Livestock production and marketing is one of the key industries of the countries involved and affects the welfare of millions of producers, traders, butchers and consumers. The migratory producers of Niger and Upper Volta have been particularly hard hit by the recent drought. Animal protein, milk and milk products are major items in the diets of the peoples of the area. Thus this project will indirectly benefit the income and nutritional levels of all of these elements of the population by assisting African governments and external donors to identify projects and measures which will increase livestock production and lead to a greater and more efficient commercialization of the industry.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

The cost of the three year study is presently estimated at \$498,000 of which \$120,000 was obligated in FY 1975 to undertake Phase A of the study (see section III, below). However, the above cost does not include costs attributable to the work to be carried out by the African counterpart institution or institutions and their employees. A clearer idea of the additional costs which African participation will involve will be reached following the exploratory visit of CRED representatives in August. A rough estimate is that the cost would increase by about one-third or about \$150,000.

III. Development of the Project

This project has been under discussion within the Bureau for Africa and with the staff of CRED, University of Michigan, for over a year. It was felt that CRED was the logical institution for the task, given the competence which it has accumulated in analyzing economic problems of Francophone Africa as a result of the series of 211(d) grants that AID has made to Michigan for that purpose.

Several preliminary drafts of proposed scope of work were prepared by CRED in early 1975 and were the subject of a number of meetings with CRED representatives. A full proposal was worked up by CRED and presented to AFR in March, followed by a proposed budget in early April. These were reviewed at considerable length by members of the AFR/CWR and AFR/DS staffs

- 5 -

and additional meetings were held with CRED staff members. As a result, it was agreed to "phase" the project in a way which would permit AID to provide sufficient funding for the first, preparatory, phase (roughly the remainder of CY 1975) in FY 1975 from the "Studies and Surveys" project (625-11-995-906) and to fund the remainder of the work from a separate source. Another important modification which resulted from the review and approval of "Phase A" of the project was Dr. Adams' suggestion that the work be carried out in collaboration with an African counterpart institution or institutions and that the project involve African participation and the strengthening of African research competence. With these changes, Dr. Adams approved on May 8 a memorandum authorizing the obligation of \$120,000 for Phase A as well as a memorandum justifying sole source procurement from Michigan for the services sought. These changes were communicated to University in a June 9 letter to CRED. A PIO/T for the services was approved May 21 and a contract with the University was signed by AID on June 30, effective as of May 1.

At this writing, CRED is in the process of preparing detailed scopes of work for the field studies, recruiting personnel and reviewing the considerable body of literature and documentation on the subject. Representatives of the CRED will visit three of the Entente countries and to explore possibilities for African collaboration and co-sponsorship. A "Phase A" report will be presented to AID in late 1975 at which time AID will be asked to approve plans for carrying out Phases B and C. At this point, issues which remain to be resolved are (a) the nature and extent of African collaboration, (b) source of funding for phases B and C (the choices being as a separate project or as part of the Phase II livestock assistance to the Entente Fund, and (c) approval of the detailed methodology and scopes of work for the field studies.

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 1

Project CILSS/RAF 107: Study of the integrated development of the river Gambia

(Project concerning the Republic of the Gambia and the Republic of Senegal)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The objective of this project is to establish the development plan and study the feasibility of valorizing the resources of the river Gambia in the Republics of the Gambia and Senegal, involving: production of hydroelectric energy; development of irrigated crops with a consequent increase in agricultural production; electrification of several localities and the exploitation of mineral resources; improvement of navigation and development of tourist sites (see attached technical sheet).

Studies will be carried out in the following fields: hydrology; hydrography; salinity and solid deposits in the estuary; hydrology of surface waters and ground water; topography and feasibility of the Sambagalou reservoir, of the Kekreti compensation dam and of the Niokolo-Koba dam; mathematical model simulating the effects of river flow regulation of the hydraulic régime in general and the position of the tongue of salt water in the estuary; navigability of the river; maps of soil use in the Gambia and in Senegal; agronomic tests on pilot plots; ecology of the Niokolo-Koba Park; effects of regulation; social and economic impact of the development; institutional aspects - laws and regulations - international agreements; budget, including the purchase of the vessel for studies on the river; training of national personnel.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 1,349,000 units of account, or \$US 1,350,000. Since the duration of the project will be four years, taking into account a foreseeable cost increase of 10 per cent per year, an amount of \$US 2,102,000 should be anticipated for its execution.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

UNDP has financed a preliminary project for the hydrological study and the survey of sites (RAF 70/060). No decision concerning phase II has yet been taken by UNDP or any other source of financing.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

Project RAF 70/060, financed by UNDP and executed by OTC, was completed in March 1975. It dealt essentially with hydrological and topographical studies of the river Gambia basin.

A request for the extension of the project in a second phase has been submitted to UNDP by the Senegambian Secretariat (an intergovernmental organization grouping Senegal and the Gambia, whose headquarters is situated at Banjul) on behalf of the two Governments. This phase will, among other things, make it possible to complete

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the collection of the information necessary for work on the development of the river and for determining the site or sites for the construction of a dam in the upper basin. During the second phase, other studies relating to hydrology, topography, hydrogeology, pedology, hydroagriculture and ecology will be undertaken. The financing required for the second phase amounts to about \$US 2,350,000 over three years. A formulation mission will be required to prepare the second phase of the project.

5. EVALUATION

The social and economic benefits expected to be derived from the implementation of this project and the anticipated ensuing development are so important for the economy of the two countries concerned and will have such stimulating effects that the project is generally accorded high priority. These benefits include: increase in agricultural production particularly of rice, made possible in Senegal by irrigation and in the Gambia by desalination of the estuary waters; production of cheap hydroelectric energy; possibility of mining and establishment of connected industries; and possibility of using waterways for the transport of heavy loads.

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE	PID DOCUMENT CODE
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2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Regional

4. PROJECT NUMBER 625-XXXX	5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR	B. CODE	3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER
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7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) <input type="checkbox"/> Study of the Black Volta Basin <input type="checkbox"/>	6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP B. DATE <table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"><tr><td>MO.</td><td>YR.</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>75</td></tr></table>	MO.	YR.	10	75
MO.	YR.				
10	75				

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 See note in block 13 below.

Study of the Integrated Development of the Black Volta Basin (CILSS/RAF 109)

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY 76 B. FINAL FY 79

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,800
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		na
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		7,554
TOTAL		9,354

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
			600		1,800				
TOTAL			600		1,800				

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Formulation of a large-scale multi-donor investment program for the integrated development of the Black Volta Basin (Upper Volta and Mali) following the eradication of onchocerciasis.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To finance a three-year comprehensive study for the rational development of the Black Volta Basin which will result in recommendations for investments in water management, hydro-agricultural development and hydro-electric production.

Note: This project relates to CWR's project Onchocerciasis - Free Area Development.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 A reconnaissance mission will be required to discuss with the AVV the terms of reference of the study and the composition of the study team.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION						
SIGNATURE David Shear	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td>MO.</td><td>DAY</td><td>YR.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td><td>07</td><td>75</td> </tr> </table>	MO.	DAY	YR.	08	07	75
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08	07	75					
TITLE Director, AFR/CWR	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none;"> <tr> <td>MO.</td><td>DAY</td><td>YR.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08</td><td>07</td><td>75</td> </tr> </table>	MO.	DAY	YR.	08	07	75
MO.	DAY	YR.					
08	07	75					

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 2

Project CILSS/RAF 109: Study of the integrated development of the Black Volta basin

(Project concerning the Upper Volta and to a certain extent Mali)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The development of the Black Volta basin is accorded very high priority in connexion with rehabilitation and development efforts, especially in the Upper Volta. The implementation of the project will be facilitated by the fact that the black fly (onchocerciasis) eradication campaign in this basin is being pursued with good results.

The studies to be undertaken within the framework of the project described in the attached technical sheet will lead to the formulation of a large-scale investment programme estimated at over CFAF 14,000 million or about \$US 70 million, involving water management works, including the construction of stream-flow regulation and storage reservoirs, hydroagricultural developments, the production of fodder crops, water supply and hydroelectric production.

2. COST

The initial estimate (1973) of the cost of the project is 1,080,000 units of account or about \$US 1,200,000. Taking into account the foreseeable cost increase during the three-year period envisaged for the execution of the project, an amount of about \$US 1,800,000 should be anticipated.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

Taking into account the importance and priority accorded to this project by the Government of the Upper Volta, several sources of financing have already shown interest in its implementation. UNDP has already provided \$US 286,000 to finance aerial photography of the basin of the upper Black Volta above Ouessa within the framework of project UPV/72/040 (photographs delivered in March 1975). UNDP is also said to be ready to finance the study aimed at identifying possible dam sites in the region covered by the aerial photography. FAC (France) is financing a survey of the side of the Noumpiel dam near the Ghana frontier. The Federal Republic of Germany is providing FCFA 850 million, or about \$US 250,000, to finance work on the Pom, one of the tributaries of the Black Volta. The Netherlands has decided to contribute the financing of studies and development work in the Tanema region in the amount of FCFA 1,303,700,000, or about \$US 6,518,500.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

The project can begin after an evaluation and formulation mission has evaluated the situation on the spot and determined precisely what remains to be done.

5. EVALUATION

A comprehensive study for rational development of the Black Volta basin is urgently needed. This project forms part of the development of the Volta valleys which will follow the eradication of onchocerciasis.

The Government of the Upper Volta has recently established a special agency to develop the basin of the Volta rivers, AVV (Autorité de l'Amenagement des vallées des Volta). The study carried out under project C/RAF 109 will permit a number of activities relating to hydroelectric production, orderly settlement and the development of the particularly fertile land of these valleys, leading to a substantial increase in agricultural production. This will therefore constitute one of the first stages in the economic development of the Upper Volta. That is certainly the reason why several donors have already shown great interest in the programme for the development of the Volta valleys.

C.3(a)

CILSS/RAF 111: Subregional Seed Plan

This activity, as noted in the following description, consists of studies taking about three months to prepare and costing \$100,000.

It is proposed at this time to fund these studies in FY 1976 under the CWR/W-proposed Sahel Regional Aid Coordination Project.

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 3

Project CILSS/RAF 111: Subregional seed plan

(Project concerning all CILSS member States)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is a new CILSS project, adopted by the Council of Ministers at its December 1974 meeting in Banjul (the Gambia). It involves a request for a mission to prepare on-the-spot studies and programmes relating to national plans for the supply, production, processing, storage and control of selected paddy, millet, sorghum, maize, ground-nut and food vegetable seeds for each of the four countries concerned (Chad, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal); the other countries (the Gambia, Mali and the Upper Volta) already have seed plans prepared by a FAO mission in 1974. On the basis of the national plans, the mission will prepare a subregional seed plan for all the CILSS countries.

The preparation of a subregional seed plan forms part of a programme aimed at promoting a resumption of cereal production in the Sahel, including the following projects: long-range study of agricultural development (C/RAF 706); improvement of cereal storage (C/RAF 112); problem of agro-food industries (C/RAF 113); cereal marketing system (C/RAF 114); protection of food crops (C/RAF 115).

2. COST

The studies will take three months to prepare and will cost \$US 100,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing has yet been committed to this project. The seed plans for the Gambia, Mali and the Upper Volta were financed by OSRO and SSO (Special Sahelian Office) with grants from certain bilateral sources of financing.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

FAO is currently (April 1975) carrying out consultations with the countries concerned to determine exactly what needs to be done and what remains to be done. The project document which has already been prepared will be amended accordingly. The project will therefore be very easy to implement.

5. EVALUATION

The formulation of national seed plans and of the subregional seed plan will have a particularly important impact on the economics of the Sahelian countries in that it will contribute to an increase in agricultural production and to the protection and dissemination of improved seeds, and will determine the investments to be made, especially with regard to production, processing, storage, control, the construction of a control laboratory, technical assistance and vocational training.

C.4(a)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (IF APPROPRIATE BOX)
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2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Central West Africa Regional

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 625-XXX

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. YR. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [National Crop Prot. Svcs. Imp.]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY [7] [6] B. FINAL FY [6] [9]

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Protection of food crops: National Crop Protection Services Improvement (CILSS/RAF 115(a))]

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		625
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		625

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEAR
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
			225		625				
TOTAL			225		625		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To improve and render more effective the national services responsible for protecting crops and harvests.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To undertake studies and the provision of training. A mobile team of specialists in various disciplines will help the national services to organize crop protection campaigns.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: David Shear [Signature]

TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR

DATE SIGNED: MO. DAY YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MO. DAY YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 4

Project CILSS/RAF 115 (a): Protection of food crops: Improvement of national food crop protection services

(Project concerning all the CILSS member States)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The objective of this project, which constitutes the first segment of a crop protection programme, is to improve and render more effective the national services responsible for protecting crops and harvests. The aim is to help them to wage effective campaigns against insects and other predators not falling within the technical competence of OCLALAV (Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Aviarian Organization) and OCIMA (International African Migratory Locust Organisation). The project involves the setting up of a mobile team of entomologists, ecologists and consultants in various disciplines who will help the national services to organize crop protection campaigns by carrying out studies, concerned in particular with the size of predator populations, hatching, proliferation and attack forecasting. The team, which will be based in Ouagadougou (the Upper Volta), should have the means it needs to carry out its work: vehicles, insecticides and campaign equipment. The project also includes a segment relating to training for forecasting attacks by insects and other predators.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 375,000 units of account, or \$US 417,000. Taking into account a foreseeable cost increase during the execution of the project, which will last for three years, and the need for a project formulation mission, the initial cost will amount to \$US 625,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing has yet been committed to this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

Since the project has not yet been formulated, its execution will have to be preceded by a formulation mission which will prepare a basic document and a project document. The mission could base its work on the report of a reconnaissance mission which FAO sent to the Niger in November 1974 at a time when caterpillars were causing widespread damage to crops.

5. EVALUATION

The widespread damage to seeds, crops and harvests caused at the end of 1974 is estimated at about 30 per cent. Caterpillars, insects and other predators have demonstrated the need for an intensive, organized and co-ordinated campaign. In this way it is hoped to increase agricultural production substantially. For this reason the food crop protection programme is accorded priority by the donors and international organizations which have already contributed to emergency operations.

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X! APPROPRIATE BOX)
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2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Regional CWR

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 625-XXX

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. | YR. |
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7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Strengthening of OCLALAV]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY [7 | 6] B. FINAL FY [8 | 0]

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Protection of Food Crops: Strengthening of OCLALAV CILSS/RAF 115(b)]

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2,200
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		?
TOTAL		2,200

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)								11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEAR	
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN				
					2,200					
TOTAL					2,200					

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To provide OCLALAV with sufficient modern means of operation.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [To provide OCLALAV with sufficient modern buildings, equipment, and materials to enable it to wage effective campaigns against migratory locust invasions.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: David Shear

TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR

DATE SIGNED: MO. | DAY | YR. |
 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 5

Project CILSS/RAF 115 (b): Protection of food crops: strengthening of OCLALAV

(Project concerning all the CILSS member States)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This project constitutes the second segment of the food crop protection programme. Its objective is to provide OCLALAV with sufficient modern means of operation to enable it to wage effective campaigns against migratory locust invasions.

OCLALAV (Joint Anti-Locust and Anti-Aviarian Organization) includes, among others, all the CILSS member States. It is, in particular, responsible for carrying out campaigns against migratory locusts and other Acrididae and red-beaked weaver-birds (millet-eating birds). The inadequacy of the means available to this organization prevented it from coping with the 1974 invasions of the Sahelian countries.

A four-year investment plan has been prepared, covering in particular the construction of buildings, the acquisition of processing and prospecting aircraft, radio equipment, transport and control materials.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 1,612,000 units of account, or \$US 1,793,000. Taking into account a foreseeable cost increase during the execution of the project, which will last for four years, a cost of \$US 2,200,000 should be anticipated.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

The following sources of financing have been approached by the Office of the Director-General of OCLALAV: France for radio equipment, explosives and bait; the Federal Republic of Germany for UNIMOG vehicles and acridicides; EDF for the construction of secondary bases in Mali, Mauritania and the Upper Volta; UNDP for light vehicles (Land Rover) and acridicides; USAID and CIDA for aircraft. Iran has also been contacted.

Apart from EDF, which is said to have agreed in principle to provide the requested financing, especially the financing for the Corom-Gorom base in the Upper Volta, the reaction of the other sources of financing is not yet known.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

Since the Office of the Director-General has already prepared an aid-request file, the execution of the project would seem to be easy, requiring no preparatory work apart from the preparation of a project document.

5. EVALUATION

CILSS and the OCLALAV member Governments attach very high priority to this project because among other advantages it will help to increase agricultural production. The project is urgent since forecasts predict that climatic conditions for the 1975-1976 and 1976-1977 crop production seasons could favour the appearance of abnormally large numbers of locusts and other predators.

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 10

Project CILSS/RAF 301: Development of fodder plants and better species in the Sudano-Sahelian zone

(Project concerning Niger, the Upper Volta and Mali)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is a new project adopted by the Council of Ministers of CILSS at its meeting at Banjul, Gambia, in December 1974. Its purpose is to provide the fodder rations and proteins required for the production and maintenance of non-migrant livestock, which are lacking during the dry season, a period generally lasting nine months. Among the fodder plants the pulses are particularly valuable because they have a high protein content, are deep-rooted and enrich the soil with nitrogen. The stylosanthes humilis or Townsville lucerne, a pulse developed in Australia, seems to be drought-resistant and therefore suitable to the climatic conditions prevailing in the Sahelian countries. Small-scale tests have been made by FAO in the Upper Volta with financial assistance from Canada within the framework of emergency action for the Sahel. The results of these tests are conclusive and the Senegalese Government has now concluded an agreement with Australia for the importation of stylosanthes humilis seeds.

Under this project it is intended to establish multiplication and testing centres for stylosanthes humilis and other fodder pulses suitable for cultivation in the zone so as to obviate the necessity of importing the seeds of this plant; to test the productivity behaviour of stylosanthes humilis and other fodder pulses; to test the introduction of stylosanthes humilis and other pulses in natural pastureland; and, finally, to make a survey of the receptivity of farmers to the introduction of fodder plants growing in rotation with other crops.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 272,000 units of account. Taking into consideration a foreseeable increase in the cost during the period of the execution of the project, covering three years, the initial cost has been raised by 30 per cent. In addition, provision for the preparation of the project document and preliminary studies, a task which will be undertaken by a reconnaissance mission, must be added to this adjusted initial cost. The cost of the project will thus reach \$US 453,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing has yet been committed to this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

FAO has prepared a basic document relating to this project. A reconnaissance and formulation mission will, however, be necessary.

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5. EVALUATION

This is a priority project because the realization of its objectives should have the effect of increasing and improving animal production by providing better food for livestock, which constitutes the principal resource of the countries of the Sahel, during the most critical period of the year. The Ivory Coast and Uganda are already using stylosanthes gracilis, a variety of stylosanthes suited to their climate, on a wide scale. The development of this fodder plant is particularly desirable in that the plant has a beneficial effect in improving soils.

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C.7(a)

CILSS/RAF 305: Forestry Seminar On
The Implementation of the CILSS Programme

This activity, as noted in the following description, consists of preparing a draft proposal based on the CILSS forestry programme, and then organizing a seminar to discuss the proposal. The activity is expected to cost \$75,000.

At this time, it is proposed to fund this activity in FY 1976 under the CWR/W-proposed Sahel Regional Aid Coordination Project.

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 11

Project CILSS/RAF 305: Forestry seminar on the implementation of the CILSS programme

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is a new project adopted by the Council of Ministers of CILSS at its meeting at Banjul (Gambia) in December 1974. Its purpose is to draw up a plan of action for the rehabilitation of the Sahel based on the CILSS forestry programme, i.e.: C/RAF 301, Reconstitution of Pasturelands, C/RAF 302, Map of Forests of the Zone, C/RAF 303, Indicative Reforestation Programme, C/RAF 605, Inter-State School for Senior Forestry Personnel, C/RAF 606, Experimental Reforestation Centre, as well as the different national projects for the production inter alia of lumber and firewood, the protection of forests and pastureland, and the protection and restoration of the soil.

The following action is envisaged: recruitment of a consultant for a period of two to four months to prepare jointly with FAO, UNEP and CTFT a preliminary draft proposal for a plan of action; organization of a seminar to be attended by all forestry service officials of the countries of the zone and FAO, UNEP and CTFT specialists. The agenda of the seminar would include the following: (1) definition of the technical role of "forestry"; (2) the determination of policies and strategies to be applied with a view to the better integration of "forestry" in the reconstruction programme; (3) drafting of a forestry action programme; (4) identification of needs and of sources of financing and assistance required for the launching of such a programme. Donors will be invited to participate as observers in the second part of the meeting after the drafting of a forestry action programme and the identification of needs.

2. COST

The cost, indicated on the technical sheet, is 10,000 units of account, or \$US 11,120. This does not correspond to the figure of \$US 50,000, which seems more likely, appearing in the document entitled "Proposed work plan for the organization of a consultative meeting on the role of forestry in the programme for the reconstruction of the Sahel". This document, moreover, specifies that the amount of \$US 15,000 should be provided for interpretation and translation and the sum of about \$US 10,000 will be needed for general administration expenses incurred by FAO, or a total of \$US 75,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing has yet been committed to this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

The "Report on the Sahelian Zone, long-term strategy and programme for protection, restoration and development", the preparation of which was financed by SIDA, can be used in the preparation of the seminar. A project document is currently being prepared by FAO (Rome). The project can thus be rapidly carried out.

5. EVALUATION

During a meeting of the FAO African Forests Committee held in Nairobi in February 1972 the representatives of Mali, Senegal and Upper Volta requested FAO to help them, through studies and projects, to solve the very serious problems of the advancement of the desert and the deterioration of the soil. This request led to the establishment of the multidisciplinary mission (Terver) which prepared the report (FAO/SWE/TF 117) dealing with the Sahelian zone, a long-term strategy and a programme of protection, restoration and development. On the basis of this report and the experience acquired in the region, we must now specify clearly whether it is possible to establish a "Sahelian green front" and we must outline a forestry programme in the Sahel aimed at re-establishing the ecological balance which has been profoundly upset, at satisfying the needs of the people for timber and fire-wood, and at training the technical staff necessary for carrying out the projects to be recommended. These will be the aims of the preparations and discussions during the seminar. The implementation of the forestry projects which will emerge from the seminar and subsequent action will require a substantial volume of financing which UNSO will propose to potential donors.

C.8 (a)

C/RAF 601: Applied Agro-Meteorology/
Hydrology Training Centre

This activity relates to A.I.D.'s Sahel Water Data Network and Management Project, for which the PRP was approved in February 1975. Since then, a team from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has visited the Sahel and prepared a draft report which is being reviewed within A.I.D. preparatory to the writing of a Project Paper. Obligations are planned for FY 1976.

C.8 (b)

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 16

Project C/RAF 601: Applied Agro-Meteorology/Hydrology Training Centre

(Project of interest to all States members of CILSS)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This project is aimed at the establishment in Niamey (Niger) of a training centre for meteorologists and hydrologists and of a forecasting centre which will deal with general information, make short-term and long-term agro-meteorological and hydrological forecasts, and harmonize meteorological and hydrological activities in the Sudano-Sahelian region. It is part of the programme for strengthening agro-meteorological and hydrological services of the seven States members of CILSS and will comprise, besides the regional centre, the seven national projects for strengthening agro-meteorological and hydrological services. The components of this project are: the construction of buildings, equipment, training and experts.

2. COST

The cost of the project is estimated at \$US 5,146,000. The supplementary financing to be sought, once the UNDP contribution has been deducted, will be \$US 3,606,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

UNDP, which has financed the feasibility studies, has agreed in principle to finance the following components: training, basic equipment and experts for the whole of the programme. These components for the regional centre amount to \$US 1,540,000.

The meeting of donors held at Niamey from 7 to 9 May 1975 should, in conformity with the decision taken by the meeting of the Council of Ministers of CILSS held at Banjul (Gambia), make it possible to find financing for the following components: construction and other logistic support, originally considered as a counterpart contribution by Governments.

The representatives of the States members of CILSS have confirmed the request already made to UNSO by the Minister-Co-ordinator to seek counterpart financing for the whole of the agro-meteorology/hydrology programme. In order not to delay the start of the project, UNSO has agreed to make available immediately to WMO 10 million francs c.f.a. or approximately \$US 50,000 for preparatory work.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

On the basis of feasibility studies carried out by WMO, project documents have been prepared for the regional project and each of the national projects. It will thus be possible for the project to start very soon.

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5. EVALUATION

The drought which recently struck the Sahelian countries has highlighted the fragility of the zone's ecosystem. In order to ensure the optimum development of agricultural production so as to protect the countries from the disastrous effects of a recurrence of this scourge, as comprehensive information as possible should be available concerning the surface water resources in the region with a view to their maximum utilization. It is the responsibility of the meteorological and hydrological services to provide the necessary information, especially as regards the optimum period for sowing, particularly for irrigated agriculture and the plant health campaign. This information is also very important for crop diversification, the opening up of new areas for crops and the planning of water resources development.

The completion of this programme for strengthening agro-meteorological and hydrological services in the countries of the Sahel will fill an important gap, since the activities of the meteorological services are at present mainly concerned with aeronautics.

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C.9 (a)

1. CILSS/RAF 802: Local Manufacture and Development of Agricultural Equipment, etc.
2. CILSS/RAF 807: Plant for Producing and Packaging Fertilizer
3. CILSS/RAF 808: Plant for Producing and Packaging Pesticides
4. CWR/W Subtitle: Study of Use of U.S. Agri-business in the Sahel.

These three activities, as noted in the following descriptions, are industrial projects which may be attractive to private investment. CWR is therefore proposing to finance a study to determine the ways in which U.S. agri-business might become involved. At this time, it is proposed to fund this study in FY 1976 under the CWR/W-proposed Sahel Regional Aid Coordination Project.

C.9 (b)

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 18

Project CILSS/RAF 802: Local manufacture and development of agricultural equipment, animal-drawn equipment, simple manual agricultural machinery, grain silos and similar equipment

(Project concerning all States members of CILSS)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is one of the industrial projects adopted by the Council of Ministers of the CILSS at its meeting in December 1974 at Banjul. The purpose of the project is to set up integrated pilot installations for demonstration and manufacturing in three countries selected on the basis of availability of raw materials and sources of energy and on the basis of farm concentration. It is hoped that they will serve as a model for the establishment of other similar plants in the region.

The measures contemplated are as follows: establishment of a workshop and small foundry, as necessary; training of local personnel and upgrading of skills of local agricultural engineers in the design and adaptation of models to facilitate production of other implements and equipment; establishment of repair and maintenance workshops.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 2,215,000 units of account or \$US 2,463,000. Allowing for a foreseeable increase in cost during the period of execution of the project, which is four years, the initial estimate has been increased by 40 per cent.

Furthermore the cost of the project-formulation mission and of the necessary pre-investment studies is estimated at 15 per cent of the adjusted initial cost.* The cost of the project is thus increased to \$US 3,965,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing is currently committed to the project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

All that is available is a document describing the project, prepared by UNIDO. A mission will therefore go to the CILSS countries to formulate the project in greater detail and to prepare the necessary pre-investment studies. The mission's terms of reference and the job description for the experts participating in the mission are now being drawn up by UNIDO.

5. EVALUATION

This project, designed by UNIDO, is particularly interesting in that it establishes a concrete and direct link between agriculture and industry since the farm implements

* See sheet No. 20.

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C.9 (c)

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and agricultural tools and machinery that are to be manufactured will be used for agriculture, and particular emphasis will be placed on the transfer of technology. The implementation of the project will have other socio-economic advantages such as the substitution of imports of this type of equipment, the creation of jobs, improved utilization of manpower and animal power and the manufacture of storage equipment and facilities fully suited to the needs of the countries.

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 20

Project CILSS/RAF 807: Plant for producing and packaging fertilizer
(Project concerning all States members of the CILSS)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is one of the industrial projects adopted by the Council of Ministers of the CILSS at its meeting in December 1974 at Banjul. Its purpose is to produce solid mixed fertilizer from fertilizer imported in bulk and package it in plants with a capacity of 10,000 tons. The location of the plant will be decided upon in the light of local factors, distribution possibilities, communications facilities and crop areas. The plant will become a demonstration unit and will enable local staff to be trained.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of the project is 406,000 units of account, or \$US 415,000. Allowing for a foreseeable increase in cost during the period of execution of the project, which is two years, the initial estimate has been increased by 20 per cent. It is reckoned that the cost of the project-formulation mission and of the necessary preliminary studies will be 15 per cent of the adjusted initial cost.* The cost of the project is thus increased to \$US 572,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing is currently committed to this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

A mission will have to go to the CILSS countries to formulate the project in detail and to prepare the necessary feasibility and pre-investment studies. The terms of reference of the mission and the job descriptions for the experts taking part in it are being drawn up at UNIDO.

5. EVALUATION

This project, designed by UNIDO and submitted to some 20 African countries, is intended to meet pressing needs of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region for fertilizers, at a slightly more attractive price than that of imported fertilizers currently available on the market, in order to develop agriculture and increase production.

The implementation of the project will also help to create a considerable number of new jobs.

* The adjusted initial cost is the initial cost increased by 10 per cent a year to allow for the cost escalation factor.

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 21

Project CILSS/RAF 808: Plant for producing and packaging pesticides
(Project concerning all States members of the CILSS)

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is one of the industrial projects adopted by the Council of Ministers of the CILSS at its meeting in December 1974 (Banjul, Gambia). Its purpose is to establish, in each member country of the CILSS, a producing and packaging plant with a production capacity of about 1,000 tons to meet considerable local demand.

2. COST

The estimated cost of the project is 1,560,000 units of account, or \$US 1,735,000. Allowing for a foreseeable increase in costs during the period of execution of the project, which is four years, the initial estimate has been increased by 40 per cent. Moreover, the expenses of the project-formulation mission and the cost of the necessary preliminary studies will be 15 per cent of the adjusted initial cost. The cost of the project is therefore increased to \$US 2,793,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

No source of financing is currently committed to this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

A mission will have to go to the CILSS countries to formulate the project in detail, and to prepare the necessary feasibility and pre-investment studies. The terms of reference of the mission and the job description for the experts taking part in it are being drawn up at UNIDO.

5. EVALUATION

This project, designed by UNIDO, is intended to meet the growing demand for pesticides which are necessary to control predators. The local production and packaging of the pesticides will considerably reduce the price of these products since it will avoid the transfer of more than 90 per cent of inert substances in the composition of the pesticides. The establishment of the plants will also make it possible to create new jobs. It will also facilitate the installation of related industries such as extraction and processing of mineral resources which will thus be upgraded.

C.10(a)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X IN APPROPRIATE BOX)
 ORIGINAL CHANGE
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PID
 DOCUMENT CODE
 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRAANTEE
 Upper Volta

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 686-7711

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL: AFR B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE: MO. 12 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Irrigated Rice Development

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY [77] B. FINAL FY [79]

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 See note in block 13 below.
 Agricultural Water Supply for 2,000 Hectares (CILSS/UPV 105)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,000
B. OTHER U.S.		-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	not yet determined	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	not yet determined	
TOTAL		3,000

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
FN			2,000		3,000				
TOTAL			2,000		3,000			TOTAL	

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Improve quality of Upper Volta rice farmers life by demonstrating advantages of irrigation.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Develop 2,000 hectares of irrigated rice cultivation on the Plain of Katana, including planning and construction of the development, and training of management personnel and farmers.

Note: This is the face sheet from the project as it was submitted by CDO/Ouagadougou in its ABS (pages K.1 - K.3).

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 Two irrigated rice experts for four weeks \$15,000.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: *John A. Hoskins*

TITLE: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta

DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 25 YR. 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MO. DAY YR.

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 26

Project CILSS/UPV 105: Agricultural water supply for 2,000 hectares

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The aim of the project is to develop an extensive area by means of irrigation with a view to increasing rice production. It forms part of a broader project concerning the development of four large plains areas: Niéna (7,000 hectares), Katana (6,000 hectares), Foulansa (9,000 hectares) and Banzo (4,000 hectares). The measures envisaged are the provision of the necessary equipment, the execution of hydro-agricultural improvement works over an area of 2,000 hectares in the plain of Katana or the plain of Foulansa, and the planning and setting up of productive and supervisory infrastructure.

2. COST

The cost of the execution of the project is initially estimated at 5,755,400 units of account, or \$US 6,400,000. Taking into account an anticipated increase in costs during the execution of the project, the duration of which has been set at eight years, provision should be made for at least an additional 50 per cent, or \$US 3,000,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

FAC is financing the pre-investment studies on the plain of Niéna/Dionkélé in the amount of 115 million CFA francs, or approximately \$US 575,000. ADB/ADF (the African Development Bank/African Development Fund) is interested in the execution of these studies. The Federal Republic of Germany is interested in the development projects. China is interested in the development of the plain of Banzo. An IBRD mission visited the Upper Volta in October 1974 to study IBRD participation in the financing of the project. It is possible that IBRD and ADB may jointly finance part of the project.

As far as UNSO is concerned, if possible it would like to finance a part of the project amounting to approximately \$US 3 million.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

Apart from the study carried out by FAC concerning the development of the plain of Niéna/Dionkélé, the Department of Water Supply and Rural Development of the Upper Volta has prepared a file "Agricultural water supply of large plains areas for rice farming".

It will, however, be necessary for an evaluation and formulation mission to work on the part of the project which will be financed by UNSO.

5. EVALUATION

This is a project which constitutes the corner-stone of the economic development of the Upper Volta. Its execution will permit a considerable increase in food-crop yields (particularly of rice), and a significant increase in incomes.

It is for this reason that the Government of the Upper Volta regards it as a priority project and that several donors who are interested in the economic development of the Upper Volta have wished to participate in activities undertaken under this programme.

C. 11 (b)

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 27

Project CILSS/UPV 402: Improvement of roads, phase II, Fada N'Gourma - Bogandé

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is phase II of the "Improvement of roads" programme. The purpose of the project is the execution of works defined in the study C/RAF 401: "Improvement of roads, phase I". Fada N'Gourma is a major administrative and commercial centre situated on the main Ouagadougou-Niamey road and Bogandé is an administrative centre and an important market for the local area. The Fada N'Gourma-Bogandé road (127 km) is a poorly aligned track which passes through an important agricultural area. Travel on it is very difficult in the dry season and is virtually impracticable from the beginning of the rainy season.

The works to be executed to improve the road, their cost and the methods to be adopted will be defined in the study C/RAF 401, which is currently being executed with UNSO financing.

2. COST

The cost of the project is initially estimated at 1,798,500 units of account, or \$US 2 million. Taking into account an increase in costs during the execution of the project, the duration of which has been set at five years, provision should be made for approximately \$US 2,600,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

USAID appears to be interested in this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

As indicated above, the execution of this project will follow the study to be carried out under project C/RAF 401: "Improvement of roads, phase I". The results of this study and the exact cost will be known in September/October 1975.

5. EVALUATION

The considerable problems raised by the dispatch of emergency aid have highlighted the need for rapid action with regard to the study and, subsequently, the improvement of secondary roads and tracks in order to open up the region of Bogandé. The execution of work on this road will make it possible to increase profits from the products of this centre and thus accelerate its development. For this reason, the Government of the Upper Volta regards it as a priority project.

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C.12 (b)

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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 30

Project CILSS/MLI 102: Rural engineering equipment

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the project is the renewal of a large part of the equipment of the Rural Engineering Department to enable it to act more effectively in carrying out en régie new rural engineering operations, including development of the 8,000 hectares of rice operations at Ségou and Mopti. The plan is to purchase heavy and light equipment, according to the list drawn up by an FAO/AfDB mission.

2. COST

The cost of the project was originally estimated, in 1973, at 3,715,827 units of account, or approximately \$US 4,132,000. Taking into account, firstly, a foreseeable increase in cost during execution of the project, the duration of which is set at three years, and, secondly, the need for detailed formulation of the project, we estimate that the cost of the project will be approximately \$US 5,372,000.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

AfDB (African Development Bank) was contacted by the Malian authorities and is understood to have sent an evaluation mission in September 1974.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

The Rural Engineering Department is understood to have prepared a file for the project. However, a formulation mission is necessary in order to work out the considerable technical details involved in implementing it. The FAO/AfDB report on the need to equip the Rural Engineering Department would be of great value to this mission.

5. EVALUATION

The chain effect of this project will be particularly great, because equipping this Department will enable it to execute a large number of irrigation projects and thus to increase agricultural production. At present, the activities of the Rural Engineering Department are seriously limited by lack of equipment.

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C.13 (a)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)
 ORIGINAL CHANGE
 ADD DELETE

PID _____
 DOCUMENT CODE _____

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Niger

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER _____

4. PROJECT NUMBER 683-XXXX

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE _____

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. | YR. |
 1 | 0 | 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Niger Irrigation Scheme

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY 76 B. FINAL FY 80

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Niger Irrigation Scheme
 (CILSS/NER 104)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,000
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	not quantified	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	not quantified	
TOTAL		3,000

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			1,500		3,000				
TOTAL			1,500		3,000			TOTAL	

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To assist the GON in continuing a broad hydro-agricultural development program for intensive and diversified crop production.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To construct a dam in order to develop more than 2,000 hectares of irrigated cropland in Birni Konni and Reita (Niger river valley regions).

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 Engineering feasibility studies.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: David Shear *[Signature]*

TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR

DATE SIGNED: MO. | DAY | YR. |
 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MO. | DAY | YR. |
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PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 39

Project CILSS/NER 104: Irrigation scheme

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Water-resource management is a primary element in the Niger Government's development programme. Within that context, a broad hydro-agricultural development programme has been under study by the Rural Engineering Service and is already in process of execution. This project, which represents only part of that programme, has as its purposes the construction of a dam which will make it possible to irrigate more than 2,000 hectares in Birni Konni (valley of the Mayia) and in Reita (lower valley), the establishment of a basic infrastructure and the proper development of the two irrigated perimeters so as to ensure, at the earliest possible date, intensive and diversified production of food, market and industrial crops.

2. COST

Initial 1973 estimate: 7,212,230 units of account, or \$US 8,020,000. Since the project is to last seven years and the cost is expected to increase, the total cost of execution will amount to \$US 11,500,000. Financing in the amount of \$US 3 million must be found for the execution of this part of the project.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

The Development Bank of the Republic of the Niger and Libya have financed the initial activities under this project in the Keita area. These involve the construction of the overfall and the repair of the dike. The necessary funds to permit continuation of development work in the two areas must now be found.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

All the necessary documentation is available at the Rural Engineering Service. Furthermore, since work has already begun, this project will be able to get under way without any loss of time.

5. EVALUATION

This project calling for the construction of a dam in order to develop more than 2,000 hectares will make it possible for farmers to increase their production very substantially and to diversify it, with resulting improvement both in their diet and in the balance of payments.

C. 14 (a)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X IN APPROPRIATE BOX)
 ORIGINAL CHANGE
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PID _____
 DOCUMENT CODE _____

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Niger

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 683-XXXX

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. YR. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Niamey Productivity Scheme

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY | 7 | 6 B. FINAL FY | 8 | 1

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Niamey Productivity Scheme
 (GILSS/NER 107)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		4,500
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		NA
D. OTHER DONOR(S) not yet determined		
TOTAL		4,500

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
			750		4,500				
TOTAL			750		4,500		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To increase cereals and livestock production in the Niamey Department of Niger.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To assist the GON in the integrated agricultural development of two districts in the Niamey Department, Filingue and Ouallam. In addition to increasing crop production and promoting crop diversification, attention will be focussed on range management and establishment of village cooperatives.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: David Shear 

TITLE: Director, AFR/CWR

DATE SIGNED: MO. DAY YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
 MO. DAY YR. | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5

C.14(b)

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 41

Project CILSS/NER 107: Niamey productivity scheme

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This is a six-year programme (1975-1981) covering the Niamey districts, namely Filingue and Ouallam, and a total of 340,000 inhabitants (706 villages, of which two thirds will be affected). The programme is aimed at increasing cereal production (millet and sorghum), developing the fast-growing niebe associated with millet, promoting cattle pasturage through the expansion of slow-growing niebe (tops), training pasturers, increasing the number of draught animals, diversifying crops by developing ponds and swampland for the growing of manioc, cotton and fruit trees and market crops. A co-operative personnel-formation programme for peasant training and adult instruction is also envisaged.

2. COST

The initial 1973 estimate for this project is 2,877,600 units of account, or \$US 3,120,000. In view of the length of the project and the revised estimates made by the Niger authorities, the cost will reach \$US 4.5 million.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

Financing of the project has been requested of ADB and BOAD, which have not yet announced their decision on the matter.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

The complete files are available at the Ministry of Rural Economy. The project can therefore begin at once after financing is assured.

5. EVALUATION

According to studies made by the Niger authorities, the execution of this programme will make possible the following increases in agricultural production:

- Millet: from 160,000 tons to 191,000 tons;
- Niebe seeds: from 4,400 tons to 26,800 tons;
- Niebe tops: from 4,400 tons to 71,800 tons;
- New production planned for manioc (360 hectares), fruit trees (70 hectares) and cotton (30 hectares).

In addition, the programme will make possible the establishment of 530 village mutual-benefit groups distributed among 56 co-operatives and 18 local co-operative associations. This is a priority project.

/...

C-15(a)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X! APPROPRIATE BOX)
 ORIGINAL CHANGE
 ADD DELETE

PIC
 DOCUMENT CODE

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
Senegal

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
685-XXX

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL **AFR** B. CODE

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. FRP PP B. DATE **10/7/51**

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Bush Fires Control Scheme

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY **76** B. FINAL FY **80**

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Bush Fires Control Scheme (CILSS/SEN 301)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$'000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		6,423
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		NA
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		900
TOTAL		7,323

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$'000)								11. OTHER U.S. (\$'000)		
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEAR	
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN				
			1623		7323					
TOTAL			1623		7323	TOTAL				

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Protection of the vegetative cover of selected areas of Senegal

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 In order to prevent continued degradation of the soil, it is necessary to build up a decentralized infrastructure for fighting bush and forest fires in selected areas of Senegal.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: **David Shear** 

TITLE: **Director, AFR/CWR**

DATE SIGNED: **08/07/51**

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
08/07/51

PROJECT DATA SHEET NO. 46

Project CILSS/SEN 301: Bush fires control scheme

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION

This project is part of a programme of protection of the vegetative cover in order to prevent continued degradation of the soil, thereby preventing further losses of crops and rangeland. It is necessary to build up a decentralized infrastructure for fighting bush fires and forest fires in the zone of the Senegal River and in the départements of Linguere and Balal (Casamance, Sénégal Oriental, Sine-Saloum).

Measures envisaged include the following: the establishment of a 6,500-km network of firebreaks 15 metres wide; the provision of vehicles and equipment and the financing of operating expenses, with possible assistance from the World Food Programme in the form of food-stuffs.

2. COST

The initial estimate of the cost of execution of the project is 4,719,400 units of account, equivalent to \$US 5,248,000. In view of the probable increase in cost during the time of execution of the project, fixed at four years, and in view of the need for an evaluation and formulation mission prior to commencement of the work, \$US 7,323,000 should be provided.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

IBRD is reported to have financed activities costing 180 million CFAF, equivalent to about \$US 900,000, in Sénégal Oriental. The African Development Bank, for its part, is said to envisage an evaluation mission for this project.

4. DEGREE OF PREPARATION

The Senegalese Secretariat of State for Environmental Protection, Department of Forests and Hunting, is reported to have already prepared a file for this project. An evaluation and formulation mission seems, however, to be required.

5. EVALUATION

The Senegalese Government attaches great importance to any activity aimed at protecting the soil and improving the rangeland. It is important to intensify the struggle against bush fires and forest fires, which play a role in desert encroachment. For that reason, this project should be given priority.