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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FY 1977

UPPER VOLTA

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
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JULY 1975



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ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

UPPER VOLTA

FY 1977

June 1975

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COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE/UPPER VOLTA

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Continuing Validity of DAP Strategy as Underlying Basis for FY 1976-77
A.I.D. Program

The DAP substitute for Upper Volta and the other CWR countries was prepared less than six months ago. It was the product of a well-balanced, multidisciplinary team working with CDO staff and officials of the GOUV. The strategy outlined in the DAP for Upper Volta continues to provide a sound basis for A.I.D.'s program in this country.

As noted in the DAP, Upper Volta is a poor, landlocked, agricultural country. Agriculture, including livestock, supports 89% of the population and 94% of the resident labor force. This rural population in 1970 had an annual per capita income of \$28. Responding to this poverty, the DAP recommends a significant A.I.D. involvement. It suggests initial concentration on increased agricultural production and rural development in heavily populated areas which suffer from a deteriorating resource base and, secondly, on well-planned exploitation of areas with heretofore untapped agricultural potential.

This analysis of possible A.I.D. interventions reflects that, unlike most of the other Sahelian countries, Upper Volta does not easily lend itself to a narrow sectoral approach. The country spans both the Sahel and the Sudanian ecological zones; it supports both livestock raising and grain cultivation of relatively equal importance. In short, it possesses a balanced agro-pastoral rural environment, which means that in Upper Volta the real sector of concentration must be integrated rural development of a comprehensive type.

It is just this type of program A.I.D. initiated in FY 1975 and the CDO proposes to expand in FY 1976-77. The last six months witnessed the beginning of a joint AID-FAO project for the integrated rural development of the Eastern ORD (Regional Development Organization), which is a mixed farming-herding area comprising the eastern 18% of the country. It has also seen the start of a new seed multiplication project which will assist the GOUV to establish a nationwide seed service with five multiplication/processing centers and four secondary multiplication centers. With this start in focusing on integrated rural development and its necessary underpinnings, the FY 1976 program presently in advanced planning includes a non-formal education project in the Eastern ORD combining agriculture-related training with local language literacy, a new village livestock project in the immediate sub-Saharan belt, an A.I.D. contribution to a FAC study team assessing development plans for the Voltan Sahel, assistance in the essential area of developing governmental competence in agricultural statistics, including data-gathering and analysis, and a regional planning resource for development of the Onchocerciasis-freed zones.

On this foundation, CDO/Ouagadougou proposes for FY 1977 a further concentration on the chosen sector of integrated rural development. These new proposals focus on integrated development schemes, agricultural production and stimulation of the necessary human and informational resources to support them. Integrated rural development is advanced by directing assistance to the northern Sahelian zones, soon to be organized into the Sahel ORD (the last of the decentralized rural development entities to be organized) and to the largely depopulated areas soon to be freed of the dread river blindness disease (onchocerciasis). These major, multi-donor efforts, together with the irrigated rice production program sponsored by CILSS, and the strengthening of the rural economic infrastructure in the Eastern ORD, including improvement of basic feeder roads, will constitute a major advance in the rural development/agricultural production sector. However, such programs can never be fully effective without strengthening the necessary human and physical infrastructure on which they must depend. For this reason, the CDO is responding to the DAP's guidance by proposing a project to assess development skills needed to aid the GOUV in supplying training to fill these gaps. This includes support to the University of Ouagadougou's effort to make its instruction directly relevant to the country's rural development needs through creation of regional rural training/extension centers. These programs, coupled with plans for providing agricultural credit, for relating ERTS data to the country's agro-climatic informational needs and for stimulating womens' participation in the rural economy, provide a comprehensive program of assistance to the rural development sector.

While the FY 1976 program calls for five new projects and the FY 1977 presentation proposes eleven projects, the staffing implications are not so considerable as might appear. CDO/Ouagadougou plans to implement these projects with minimum staff increases. Borrowing on REDSO/WA expertise and staff offered by other donors in the multi-donor context existing in Upper Volta, much of the project implementation can be directed by personnel external to the CDO. With a slightly increased program staff (two persons) it is estimated that new project managers will be needed for, at most, only six or seven of the proposed new projects.

The DAP has provided a detailed and accurate portrayal of the development needs of Upper Volta, one of the world's poorest countries. The FY 1977 ABS attempts to meet these needs by concentrating on that sector most relevant to the rural poor who constitute most of the people, i.e., integrated rural development.

Centrally Funded Research Opportunities

One of the basic developmental problems faced by Upper Volta is how to find an efficient, low-cost, readily available source of electrical power. At present, only the major cities are electrified. Voltalec, the national electricity company, has plans for gradual expansion of electrification. However, these expansion plans contemplate continued use of diesel-fueled thermal power, an increasingly costly source of electricity. Longer range future plans include construction of large dams on the Volta River which will generate electric power, but their realization is many years in the future and will not meet the needs for the entire country.

There are other ways to meet this growing need. One resource Upper Volta has in abundance is the sun. Harnessing the sun's rays to generate electricity through solar power would provide a dramatic stimulus to Upper Volta's development drive. The CDO has identified a small pilot solar energy project to complement the A.I.D. integrated rural development project in the Eastern ORD and plans to ascertain its feasibility with accelerated impact project funding. However, more extensive use of solar energy will require considerable further research. For this reason, the CDO suggests that AID/W consider a centrally funded research activity to develop the use of solar energy as a source of electric power generation. The technology involved must be on a level to provide a mechanism that is relatively inexpensive, small, easy to install, and not too complicated for simple maintenance. If such a unit could be devised and made readily available, its impact on the Sahel would be tremendous. Such a combination of the Sahel's most ample raw material with America's most advanced technology could quite possibly become the United States' most useful contribution to Sahelian area development.

PROJECT NARRATIVES

Appropriation Category: Food and Nutrition (FN)

1. Savannah Regional Water Resources and Related Land Use (625-11-120-709)

The Project Paper for this project calls for establishment of "a) an effective and operational documentation center which will provide all hydrological and related studies for the area; (b) a technical programming office which has the analytical and programming capability for the preparation and coordination of programs" at headquarters of the InterAfrican Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH). Further, the PROP projects the following outputs by the completion of the project:

1. The following African staff will have been trained and will be functioning within the CIEH headquarters:

- a. Document Information Services -
2 librarian/documentalists
- b. Technical Programming Office -
1 senior hydrologist
1 agriculturalist/specialist in land utilization
3 hydrologist/programmers

2. The Documentation Center will be effectively established and will possess copies of all studies and relevant data relating to water development and utilization in the area.

3. A systematic review and analysis will have been made of all existing data to determine applicability for the development of an over-all water development plan.

4. A comprehensive development action program for the Savannah region will be prepared for presentation to member states, and eventually to sources of financing.

Progress to date has been made on these outputs as follows:

1. Only one African staff member has been trained, a librarian/documentalist. The contractor, TAMS, is in process of finding a second librarian/documentalist expert so that the Center can operate more efficiently and it is expected that a second trainee will be added after TAMS experts arrive.

2. The Documentation Center has on hand and catalogued almost all of the available studies. It is trying to procure some studies that are difficult to obtain. Liaison with all the member states of the Committee has been established assuring the availability of all studies, plans and programs to them.

3. With the Documentation Center established, the project is now in the process of reviewing all of the existing data.

4. The comprehensive water development program will be developed upon the completion of output 3.

The project is moving along on schedule. However, continued progress is contingent upon finding and funding two more experts: a second documentalist and another hydrologist.

No PAR was submitted for this project during FY 75 due to transfer of project responsibility from ADO/Niamey to the newly created CDO/Ouagadougou and the unavailability of the necessary personnel in the latter office. CDO/Ouagadougou is now better staffed and will submit a PAR in October, 1975.

Appropriation Category: African Sahel Famine and Disaster Relief,
Economic Assistance (AD) *

1. Integrated Rural Development (686-11-110-201)

This project is currently in the early stages of implementation. The Project Paper (ex PROP) was approved October 25, 1974 for a three year funding level of \$3,063,000 during FYs 1975, 76 and 77. The Action Memorandum approving the project indicated a total cost to A.I.D. over five years of \$3,800,000. The Project Agreement and sub-obligating instruments (PIOs) were signed on December 31, 1975. The contract for the Project Manager/Rural Development Planning Advisor was signed on January 15, 1975 and he arrived in Upper Volta on February 15, 1975.

The original schedule, as contained in the PROP, presented an implementation schedule with key events beginning in June, 1974. This schedule is thus out of phase by six to seven months with additional delays (or advances) possible in some project activities due to the agricultural cycle or seasonal constraints, e.g., necessity to order and deliver agricultural inputs prior to joint planning, or establishment of a locally tailored agricultural credit scheme. R & R funded activities which supported this project were all implemented, permitting an increase of 10 agricultural extension agents this year and the initiation of additional animal traction activities. A revised implementation schedule has been prepared with the assistance of the management information system team which visited Ouagadougou.

* While no new funds are being requested for these on-going projects during the fiscal years covered by this ABS, the narratives are included to provide advance information to AID/W on requests for project changes which may ultimately be submitted.

It is clear that a Pro Ag revision and possibly a PP revision will be required within 12-15 months to reflect various changes in emphasis and costs. It is estimated that due to inflation and the decline in value of the U.S. dollar in relation to the French-backed West African franc (FCFA) that costs may be underestimated by as much as 20%. Some further experience with project costs will be necessary before a more accurate estimate can be made.

During the reporting period, progress in implementing the project has been made on two of the outputs listed in the original logical framework (No. 2/5 and No. 25), both related to strengthening the ORD's capacity to function. The development of an operational support budget, provision of technical and planning assistance by both A.I.D. and FAO-supported staff and the initiation of commodity procurement have contributed to these outputs.

GOUV actions and resources outside of the project have addressed the output items concerned with increasing production. GOUV has provided financing for seeds, crop protection chemicals, fertilizer for cash crops, agricultural equipment and direction of the ongoing extension program. The bas fond development program has also increased production by extending production to 85 additional hectares yielding about 2 MT/ha of grain.

The first PAR for this project is now scheduled for April/May, 1976.

2. Seed Multiplication (686-11-130-202)

The purpose of the Upper Volta Seed Multiplication project is the creation of a coordinating agency within the National Government (a National Seed Service) which will assure a constant supply of seed to the farmer and provide the organizational framework for promoting a system of production and control through which high quality seeds of improved varieties may be introduced as they become available from national or international research organizations.

It is envisioned that the end-of-project status will include a functioning National Seed Service whose authorities and relationships are well established; key personnel trained and in place and physical facilities operational.

The seed production system will include four stations which integrate research, initial multiplication, and seed processing activities. Breeding material and information will be flowing from research organizations into the local program. Existing stations will have been enlarged to accommodate first levels of multiplication. Station farm equipment and

and vehicles will have been augmented to meet needs of enlarged operations. Seed processing equipment will be in place and functioning.

In addition, four ORDs will be functioning as the final level of seed multiplication and distribution. Warehouses will have been completed and farm equipment and vehicles will have been augmented. Fertilizers, pesticides, operating funds and staffing will all be adequate to the needs at both ORD and Seed Station levels. Field trials and demonstrations will be conducted regularly. The entire multiplication and distribution system will have moved significantly toward self-sufficiency.

The status of progress toward the end-of-project goals will be addressed in general terms as it is too early in the life of the project to make an in-depth assessment of progress toward each output. The Project Agreement was executed December 31, 1975, but the Project Officer did not arrive until May 17, 1975 and project implementation is now beginning.

The National Seed Service was established by an Arrete issued by the Ministry of Plan, Rural Development, Environment and Tourism on May 15, 1975. The Arrete established a Technical Service called "The Seed Service" within the Department of Agricultural Services in the Ministry.

Although the position of Director of the Seed Service is not yet officially encumbered, a nomination has been made and it appears that confirmation will be forthcoming in the near future. The nominee is presently the Acting Deputy Director of the Department of Agricultural Services and is an Agronomist.

Having taken the first necessary step toward implementation of the project, i.e., legal creation of the Seed Service, the Ministry appears ready to begin the formulation of an implementation plan, at least on an informal basis pending confirmation of the candidate for the position of Director of the Service.

In general terms the project is approximately six months behind the schedule called for in the Project Paper. However, concrete planning of the implementation phase is now underway. It is too early to assess whether it will be necessary to revise the anticipated life of the project budget or the composition and timing of project inputs. Experience on the subject is only just beginning to accrue. Assessment of the possible need for revision in project scheduling and/or changes in the composition and timing of project inputs/outputs will depend on further project experience.

Realistically, however, given necessary lead times for procurement of equipment and vehicles and the construction of warehouses and offices, it does not appear feasible that construction of seed processing buildings at four seed stations, warehouses in four ORDs, and headquarters buildings for the National Seed Service, will be complete within the first project year (CY 1975), nor that seed processing equipment, vehicles and tractors

for the four seed stations, the four ORDs, and the headquarters, will be in place by the end of the first project year (CY 1975).

It is anticipated, however, that all necessary documentation for project procurement and construction will be completed and that these activities will be well underway by the end of that first project year.

Completion of less complex activities, e.g., in-country training and third country training and the designation of key personnel by GOUV resulting in a functioning National Seed Service are more feasible within the first project year.

The projected date for the first PAR on this project is May 1976.

Synopsis of Mission Review of CRS/Upper Volta FY 1977 Program Plan

The CRS Upper Volta Program Plan for FY 77 is quite similar to the proposed FY 76 program which has been approved by the Country Development Office/Ouagadougou and signed by the Regional Food for Peace Officer/Abidjan. The FY 77 program will focus its attention on an expanding maternal and child health program, as well as continue with school feeding and Food for Work programs.

A) Maternal and Child Health: CRS considers MCH the most effective part of its Upper Volta program and this is evidenced by the program's continued expansion from 60,000 recipients in FY 75 to 70,000 in FY 76, and a proposed number of 80,000 recipients for FY 77. The CDO concurs with this proposed increase for several reasons:

1. This program, which operates out of 84 social centers and 250 sub-centers organized by the GOUV, plays an important role in Upper Volta's overall health and nutrition development activities. Monthly sessions for weight control, education and demonstration in the use of Title II (and other) foods, are organized by these centers in a serious effort to increase the mothers' awareness of the importance of nutrition to health. In two of the country's twelve medical centers with a high amount of coordination between the chief medical officer and a central committee of local citizens, the program has shown its capacity for self-support. CRS/Upper Volta believes that with continued Title II (or other sources of) assistance this program which incorporates food production with the MCH program can be expanded and can ultimately prove to be self-sufficient on a national scale.

2. The local UNICEF representative has informed the CDO of his intention not to request Title II aid during FY 77. This means that CRS will have a much larger role in the continued development and success of the MCH program for Upper Volta. In view of its success thus far, CRS should be aided to meet these expanded responsibilities.

B) School Feeding: The CRS program plan for FY 77 calls for the feeding of 80,000 school children -- 45,000 in primary schools and 35,000 in rural education centers -- which provide rudimentary literacy and mathematics courses but concentrate on increasing the students' agricultural potential. The FY 77 program plan shows a reduction of 10,000 in the number of children to be fed from the FY 76 level of 90,000. Although this reduced figure does not quite approach the 75,000 level AID/W targeted in December 1974, the CDO feels that 80,000 is an acceptable level for the following reasons:

1. In FY 76 CRS changed the emphasis of its school feeding program from an urban to a rural concentration. This change in emphasis, according

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to CRS, will require a longer term phase down/out of the program. Primary schools are the responsibility of local committees, so any phase down will involve the establishment of factors which will enable the committees to assume feeding responsibilities. To meet this end, the Ministry of Education is experimenting with a program wherein selected "Ecole des Applications" will be engaged in agricultural production activities. For the rural education centers, CRS has in operation a program to increase the schools' production capacity that will eventually lead to self-sufficiency. Time is now needed to see if these two phase down schemes will be successful.

2. As CRS cited in its FY 76 AER, the FY 77 program notes that if it tries to reduce its school feeding program at a faster pace than currently planned, it is doubtful that either the GOUV or CRS counterpart will be able to fill the gap. The reduction in the FY 77 program represents the maximum that can be done at the present time.

C. Food for Work: CRS expects to need Title II support for 12,500 recipients in FFW programs during FY 77. This figure includes 2,500 workers and 10,000 dependents involved in CRS projects all over the country. With the increased emphasis placed by AID/W on FFW programs and CRS's continued success in this area, the CDO would have liked to see a somewhat larger program in this area. However, the CRS plan points out that this figure of 12,500 recipients should be considered as a maximum, unless the rainfall and harvest during the 1976 growing season is meager. According to the CRS analysis, the amount of foodstuffs needed for FFW programs bears a direct relationship to the size of the harvest throughout the country, i.e., the larger the harvest, the less FFW becomes acceptable. It is too early to be able to predict accurately what the FFW requirements will be in FY 77, but the CDO concurs with CRS that this is the best estimate available now and supports the FFW program.

D. Conclusion: After a thorough review of the CRS/UV program plan for FY 77, the CDO strongly recommends approval of the program as submitted.

Title II Program for Interim Quarter (July-September 1976)

In the past, CRS Upper Volta has received thirty (30) percent of its Title II commodities in each of the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and twenty (20) percent per quarter for the second half of the year. Therefore, the CDO requests that shipments in July-September 1976 of Title II commodities to support the CRS programs be made at a rate equal to thirty (30) percent of the approved FY 76 program level.

P.L. 480 Title II FY 77

Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health. Total Recipients - 80,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(thousands)	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
80,000	S.F. Cornmeal	<u>5,088.0</u>	<u>396.9</u>
Total MCH		5,088.0	396.9

B. School Feeding Total Recipients - 80,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(thousands)	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
80,000	Soybean Salad Oil	320.0	112.0
80,000	S.F. Cornmeal	<u>5,056.0</u>	<u>394.3</u>
Total School Feeding		5,579.0	506.3

D. Food for Work Total Recipients - 12,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(thousands)	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
12,500	S.F. Cornmeal	1,500.0	117.0
12,500	Soybean Oil	<u>90.0</u>	<u>31.5</u>
Total FFW		1,590.0	148.5

A.I.D. Financial Support for
Private Voluntary Organizations
Upper Volta

While no OPGs have been made for PVOs in Upper Volta, A.I.D. has made \$340,000 available to Catholic Relief Services to implement an R & R project of "Earthen Dam Repair, Construction and Exploitation", number 686-120-II-A, in FY 1974-75. In addition, an excess mobile emergency surgical hospital (MESH) unit was provided to Save the Children Fund (British) reflecting a no-cost value of \$24,237. In FY 1976 both Foster Parents Plan and Save the Children Federation (U.S.) are expected to request program support grants for new projects planned to be undertaken in Upper Volta in amounts not presently known.

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7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Resource Assessment & Development]				8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [77] B. FINAL FY [77]																					
7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) []				9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">PROGRAM FINANCING</th> <th>AMOUNT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST GOVERNMENT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">not yet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">determined</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,800</td> </tr> </table>				PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT	A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,800	B. OTHER U.S.		-	C. HOST GOVERNMENT	not yet	determined	D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-	TOTAL		1,800
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D. OTHER DONOR(S)		-																							
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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																
EH			D. GRANT 1,800	E. LOAN	F. GRANT 1,800	G. LOAN																			
			TOTAL 1,800		TOTAL 1,800		TOTAL																		
12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Improvement in overall level of achievement in development programs.]																									
13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [To enlarge the capacity of the GOV to effectively utilize research findings and to design, manage and evaluate development programs and projects.]																									
14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) AID/W TDY assistance for development of PRP (\$10,000) and design team for PP.																									
15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE: <i>John P. ...</i> TITLE: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta						16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 26 YR. 75																			

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The Upper Volta DAP clearly recognizes the major constraint on Upper Volta development caused by the interrelated gaps in relevant technological information dealing directly with Upper Volta and available at the local level and in the reservoir of human skills to implement the promise of that information. The absence of an effective applied research system and a comprehensive skills improvement program places severe handicaps on Upper Volta's development efforts.

For example, the Upper Volta DAP calls for major research efforts in all areas of agricultural development to be the cutting edge of the effort to increase domestic food production and reduce the country's food deficit. The DAP suggests that research efforts be undertaken in soil fertility, development of staple cereals, livestock management, and organizing more viable farm systems. These areas clearly call for a concentrated research program designed to strengthen the information base on which effective integrated rural development programs can be founded. But the value of such research lies in its reaching the level of the agricultural extension agent for it is at this level that projects are small enough in scale to allow for farmers' participation in the decision-making process. Projects generated and implemented in this manner are most likely to succeed. Herein lies a serious problem. At present there is no mechanism which transfers the research already carried out at international, national and regional levels down to the local level for application. As a corollary, there does not appear to be a mechanism for tapping indigenous agricultural knowledge.

The absence of such a network greatly complicates the undertaking of the much-needed concentrated research program. The practical value of the research will be significantly reduced if there is no framework for dissemination of its findings to all interested levels of activity. Without such a framework very helpful research may well not be used at all. As with research gaps, so the skills gap constitutes a serious roadblock for GOUV capacity to respond to offers of external assistance. Major demands are increasingly being placed on the GOUV by the donor community for participation in the development planning and implementation processes, but there are not nearly enough trained personnel to respond to such needs. And yet many, if not most, of these projects presume major implementation responsibilities on the part of GOUV personnel.

The need for trained personnel is felt in all sectors. The most important constraint on agricultural development may very well be the lack of personnel well trained in agriculture. A major problem in the production of livestock is the lack of specialists in such disciplines as animal production, nutrition, range management and the agricultural economics of production and marketing. Neither in Upper Volta nor in the region is there a capability for training agricultural or educational research personnel. The government has recognized the development of trained health workers as one of its high priorities, but they will need external assistance to develop this manpower. A.I.D.'s assistance strategy has a goal of improving the administrative and management capacities of the government at national and local levels to meet priority social and economic development needs. That goal must be put into actionable programs. The ORDs (Regional Development Organizations) are a prime example of the problem at hand. They have increasingly become the recipients of greater administrative and operational responsibilities. But the question arises whether the ORDs can handle the administrative burdens and responsibilities which are integral to a multi-sectoral regional development program. This area of critical concern calls for an evaluation of the ORD operational capabilities (in human and material terms) to perform the critical tasks required of them in the GOUV's decentralized regional development structure. But the questions of management capacity of projects and programs are not confined to the ORDs. Personnel with management skills are needed at all levels of government - national, regional and local. Without GOUV personnel trained in project design, management and evaluation, new development projects have little hope of success, let alone a chance for replication. The achievement of a significantly higher level of skills and experience is a necessity for sustained development.

The A.I.D. project proposed in this PID is initially to assist the GOUV in systematically inventorying its existing resources of technological information and human skills. Thereafter, the project would assist the Government in filling the gaps discovered by matching the inventories against perceived needs. The outputs of the project would be first the assessment of what technological information and implementing skills exist and an analysis of what is required. Once this is completed the project will focus on developing a research information center as a systematic repository of all Upper Volta relevant research and as a planner of further research requirements. This center would also provide a mechanism for the dissemination of research results through local training institutions and directly to local officials and extension agents involved. For this a sizeable reproduction unit will be required. Also, English to French translation capacity will be included so that the GOUV can tap research emanating from the Anglophone world.

For skills expansion there must be a similar ordering of training priorities and both the strengthening of local educational institutions to fill these priorities, where feasible, and the systematic distribution of foreign study scholarships where that is appropriate. Study, both at home and abroad must, of course, be made directly relevant to the perceived needs revealed by the skills inventory analysis. The A.I.D. project will address both these approaches by strengthening local institutions, perhaps in ways somewhat similar to the U.S. 211(d) grant system, and funding foreign study.

The technical and physical resources required for this project include:

1. a study team to conduct an in-depth inventory of skills available within the GOUV and identify the shortfall between skills needed and skills available;
2. design team to address skills deficiency in GOUV through a project design which will strengthen local training institutions and provide a mechanism for training significant numbers of Voltaic personnel in third country institutions or in the U.S.;
3. a similar study team to conduct an inventory of existing research materials and make suggestions regarding methods for organizing materials;
4. a contract for the services of a librarian (specializing in agricultural affairs and fluent in French) to assist GOUV with the creation and organization of the information center; and
5. a human resources project officer to be assigned to CDO/Upper Volta.

The disbursement period for this project is estimated at three years.

Major assumptions underlying this project are that development programs will achieve a greater degree of success if we remove a major constraint, i.e., lack of trained personnel at all levels of the Voltaic society, and that the educational level of existing personnel is high enough to permit them to use an information network for continuing and self-education, and that they will use their training and information to help improve the quality of life of the rural population.

This project will have a wide range of beneficiaries, both direct and indirect, starting with the Ministry of Plan and Rural Development and radiating outward. The Ministry will be in a better position to control and coordinate the types of research carried on and to insure a more effective utilization of research findings through having a larger catalog of skills. Such a mechanism will also insure that information is filtered down to the level of the agricultural extension agent who will be better informed and of greater benefit to his clients - the farmers. Better control and more effective coordination should also reduce duplication of effort and cut down on the waste of precious resources.

The project is probably best thought of in terms of the long term, indirect beneficiaries who are those segments of the population who will benefit from an enlarged capacity within the GOUV to deal with its own development problems resulting from the more efficient utilization of available information and the increased participation of trained Voltaic personnel at all stages of program and project development.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

Initial inventory of resources	200,000
Strengthening of local training institutions	600,000
Establishing Research Information Center	400,000
Direct training assistance	600,000
Total	1,800,000
Anticipated A.I.D. Share of Costs:	1,800,000
Anticipated IDC Share of Costs:	not yet determined

III Development of the Project:

The PRP drafting will require the assistance of one human resource specialist and one research management specialist. It is possible that these skills could be combined in one person. The specialist(s) would be needed for about three weeks at an estimated cost of \$8,000. For the PP, a design team encompassing similar expertise will be required. Ideally the human resources project officer to be assigned to CDO/Ouagadougou will be a member of the design team. A project development schedule is as follows:

PRP design TDY	November-December 1975
PRP completed	December, 1975
PP design team in field	March, 1976
PP completed	May 1976
Project approved	July 1976
Project Agreement signed	October 1976

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature:

We see the two elements of this project as interlocking and logically inseparable. Research provides the information base on which projects are designed. Trained personnel make project implementation possible. Effective project implementation with trained personnel both utilizes research results and generates further research needs. Ideally, these two facets of the same problem would be incorporated into a single institution, perhaps a Development Resources Center. This could analyze, systematize and control all research and training and could quickly become the most significant - and powerful - institution in the country. However, such a super institution would itself be a great consumer of trained staff and might, initially at least, require a greater human investment than the Voltans could or should make. The GOUV has difficulty staffing existing institutions and should not be burdened with providing staff for a new one whose function it would be to train personnel for existing ones. For this reason we have discarded the logically compelling idea of establishing one central institution to respond to both needs.

B-2

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

UNIVERSITY RURAL EXTENSION

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

As noted in the Upper Volta DAP at page D-74, the University of Ouagadougou constitutes a nucleus for the development of an institution of higher learning geared directly to the development needs of Upper Volta. The management of this newly established university is determined to make higher education immediately relevant to the country's pressing development needs in agriculture, livestock and rural project management. There is an extreme shortage in Upper Volta of well trained, rurally-oriented specialists who are prepared to implement the increasing number of rural development projects being planned and implemented with external assistance. The difficulty with much of the training which Voltans have received is that it has been European or other developed country oriented. It has not been designed primarily to confront the rural development problems of the Sahelian countries. Training in such specialities as rural engineering in developed countries has not been adapted to the conditions of agriculture, livestock, water and forests existing in the Sudano-Sahel Zone. It is also true that similar training given to Voltans in the universities of the coastal states has also not been adapted to the peculiar problems of the Sudano-Sahelian countries, the ecological, climatic and human conditions of which differ considerably.

What is needed to overcome this difficulty is the capacity to train agricultural engineers able to assist effectively in the progressive transformation of the rural Voltaic people. It is clear that there can be no agro-pastoral development as long as the rural people remain confined within the concepts and practices of their ancestors. It is equally clear that this indispensable transformation of the rural environment can only come about through the intervention of well-trained, motivated, locally experienced, agricultural agents.

To fill this need, the University of Ouagadougou is proposing to establish a specialized training program in the Department of Rural Development of the Superior Polytechnic Institute. This department will provide four year university training combining academic instruction with practical experience in the various types of rural environment existing in Upper Volta. Emphasis throughout this course will be on the practical application in the Voltan countryside of the subjects studied. The course will include not only multidisciplinary instruction in agriculture, livestock, water and forests, but also training in the major national languages (More, Giula, etc.), in social psychology, in administration of agriculture cooperatives, in management and techniques of conservation and in the commercialization of agricultural products. All subjects will be tested by the students in the rural areas.

In order to carry out this type of training, the University proposes to create certain new facilities. One is a central rural extension office in a rural environment not far from Ouagadougou. This center would be both a center for practical training and a center for research, in liaison with the other permanent research organizations existing in the country. The center would combine research and experimentation, both in support of research and as a first application of obtained results. It would provide a base for the study of methods necessary to introduce new techniques and new products. It would study the adaptation of agricultural tools to the Voltan environment and the techniques of their manufacture. It would be coordinator of the projects to be carried out by the regional offices and the agricultural students would gain their initiation into research by participating in all of the central office activities.

The other facilities would be five regional extension centers which would be used to teach agricultural engineering students the concrete and specific realities of each of the diverse climatic and agricultural zones of the country. Each regional center would be located in a different ecological, climatic and ethnic area of the country.

The regional offices would serve as centers of application in regions in which they are located. The activities of the regional offices could vary from region to region. They would be concerned, for example, with the application of research results obtained in the central office in areas of agriculture, livestock, water and forests, extension to farmers and herdsmen of improved techniques, development of combined grain farming and livestock raising, development of reforestation projects, and demonstrating the advantages of improved agro-pastoral techniques. Students would get their practical training by participating in all of the activities of the regional offices. Moreover, they would be sent in small groups from regional office to regional office to permit them to acquire experience in all of the areas. The regional offices would probably be located in Fada N'Gourma, Markoye, Ouahigouya, Dedougou and Banfora.

The purpose of the proposed A.I.D. project is to assist the University of Ouagadougou in establishing the central extension office and the five regional offices. A.I.D. will provide funds to construct the central and regional office building. It will fund the purchase of necessary equipment for these centers, including grain storage facilities, animals and animal traction materials, tool and tool-making equipment and other agricultural equipment and implements. Disbursement period for this project should not be more than two years.

The University is a GOUV institution under the Ministry of Education. It receives considerable French aid, including funding of expatriate professor salaries. FAC has not focused its aid on assisting the University to relate directly to problems of the rural environment.

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the agricultural engineering students trained in the practical applications of modern agricultural knowledge and skills to the existing rural environment in Upper Volta. Also directly benefiting will be the farmers and herdsmen living in the areas of the University extension centers and who will be exposed to the improved agro-pastoral techniques the University and its students will be applying. The spread effect of the project will occur when the students are graduated and take up the imposing task of disseminating the fruits of research and experimental application in the integrated rural development of their country.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

Estimated costs of this project can be analyzed as follows:

Central Development Extension Office

Agricultural equipment	12,150,000 FCFA
Other material	248,000 "
Electrical equipment	3,000,000 "
Equipment for a small water reservoir	10,000,000 "
Total	<u>27,598,000</u>

Regional Office

Building	14,460,000 FCFA
Material for animal traction	480,000 "
Other materials	8,371,000 "
Animals	630,000 "
Total	<u>23,941,000</u>

times 5 = 119,705,000 FCFA

for a grand project total of 147,303,000 FCFA, at 200 FCFA to \$1, a rounded dollar total cost is \$750,000.

Technical assistance necessary for assisting in the establishment of these facilities can be provided by the education and human resources project officer requested for the CDO staff for FY 77. The Government of Upper Volta will furnish the land on which to construct the central and regional centers as well as the personnel to implement the project.

III. Development of the Project:

This project has already been the subject of considerable study and elaboration by the University staff and especially by the Rector. No TDY assistance will be required to prepare the PRP. For the PP, the TDY or contract/consultant services of one extension education advisor

for about three weeks would insure the capability of the CDO staff to write the PP. The cost of these outside advisory services is approximately \$4,000.

A design implementation schedule is proposed as follows:

PRP drafted by CDO	October, 1975
PRP approved by AID/W	November, 1975
TDY extension education specialist arrives	December 1975
PP drafted by CDO	January, 1976
PP approved	February, 1976
Project Agreement signed	October, 1976

C-2

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

REINFORCING THE EASTERN O.R.D. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

Distribution of agricultural inputs and collection of marketable surplus production in the Eastern ORD is limited by a variety of infra-structural restraints.

There are about 750 kms. of roads and tracks in all stages of disrepair. The major Ouagadougou-Niamey road passes through the ORD (for about 235 kilometers) and is the only road in the ORD capable of all weather passage, although even that is temporarily closed after heavy rains.

In addition, development services and "town" services are not sufficiently dispersed to provide an adequate range within reasonable access of interested farmers, i.e., one day's walk or about 25 kilometers. While the ORD's sub-sector and extension units carry certain goods and services to the farmers, there are various infrastructure and supporting commercial services which could effectively reinforce their actions. As the ORD develops, its sector subdivisions will probably expand from the current four to more than six and installations supporting this expansion will be necessary.

Among the inadequate development services must be included the entrepreneurial infrastructure: agricultural processing; use of production by-products; various supporting industries, e.g., agricultural equipment production and repair, infrastructural needs (well casing, culverts, pre-fab door and window units for improved rural housing); and service industries such as multipurpose repair shops and POL depots.

This project is conceived as an extension of the current five year project of Integrated Rural Development (686-11-110-201) funded in FY 1975 for three years. The purpose of that project included increasing agricultural production and developing the ORD's capacity to function as an effective development institution.

This project addresses the problem of the spatial organization required for more efficient delivery of agricultural inputs and collection of marketable surplus production and the development of a network of supporting services appropriate to further decentralization within the ORD.

Three related approaches are to be used:

1. the identification and development of 6-7 Farm Market centers within the ORD including the two Sector-Sous-Prefecture seats of Bogande and Diapaga;

2. a road maintenance subsidy to keep open the road net built or improved by A.I.D. and other donors in the Eastern ORD area; and

3. a revolving fund for investment in, or to guarantee loans for, the development of relevant small rural enterprises.

Specific actions are listed below by these categories.

Farm Market Centers: A survey of present facilities will be made in the existing "urban centers" of Bogande and Diapaga, and in four to five potential "mini-urban" centers, such as Kantchari, Pama, Komin-Yanga, Bilangka, Piela, Diabo, Namounou, or Matiocoali. Criteria used in selecting the "mini-urban" centers for development will include: (a) existing and potential road net; (b) ability to serve at least 25,000 persons within 25 kilometer radius, or a maximum day's walk; (c) existing services provided, e.g., government institutions (PTT stop, arrondissement seat), large frequent markets, dispensaries, schools, etc. and storage capacity; and (d) available or potential for increased water supply.

Once a Farm Market center is selected, an infrastructure plan will be developed to provide for lacking facilities. Such facilities might include covered sanitary markets, bush bus and cart depots, cattle and other livestock penning and keeping facilities, small sanitary slaughterhouses, modest but secure stalls for rent to light service industries (bicycle sales and repairs, molyette and light vehicle repairs and spare parts), a POL depot and pump and agriculture equipment spare parts, repair facilities and raw material stocks for blacksmiths and other artisans.

Water supply and storage needs established can probably be met by other donor resources, the World Bank's Rural Development Fund for additional storage and Austrian aid for drilled wells.

Consideration should be given to electrification (diesel generators or solar) for lighting, cold storage, scheduled film showings or social events.

Through coordination with the rural enterprise investment fund contained in this project, desired small industries or commercial services for consumer needs can be attracted to the centers.

Development and social services provided by the ORD or other agencies should ultimately cluster around the centers; e.g., ORD sector or sub-sector posts -- veterinary services including vaccination parks, mineral or feed supplement supplies, improved breeding stock, demonstrations of improved varieties and cultural practices, etc.

The A.I.D. role is, with the ORD, to coordinate inputs from all sources and provide missing elements. Funding through the project might go to local government institutions (collectivites, cantons) as a cash grant or for the provision of facilities (contract for construction, delivery of materials and equipment). Charges or rental fees could be assessed for structures so that they can be maintained by the local government unit or the ORD.

Road Maintenance Subsidy: There are a number of investments in the area road system which are already planned or under construction. Among these are the major improvement of the Fada-Niamey road (probably through multi-donor financing), the FED-funded improvement of the Koupela-Fada road and proposed multidonor financing for the secondary road system, such as ILO/Norwegian bilateral aid, and an A.I.D. project for the Fada-Bogande-Tatarko road.

Given the investment in road construction and road improvement, as well as in equipment such as bulldozers, graders and dump trucks, the perennial problem of road maintenance continues to exist.

This project proposes a five year maintenance support subsidy to the ORD and/or Regional Public Works office in Fada N'Gourma to provide an appropriate level of maintenance support for current and new investments in capital equipment or infrastructure. For example, if the Fada-Niamey and Fada-Bogande-Tatarko roads are built, an annual recurring maintenance cost can be estimated at value X. The existing regional equipment has a capacity to maintain a certain number of kilometers of the existing road system. Often the budget available for labor, supplies and POL limits the performance of the equipment. The additional amount required to keep the equipment operating at full maintenance capacity is value Y. Additions to the regional equipment pool from the central government or donors, permits an additional maintenance capacity which costs value at Z. This project will provide a maintenance subsidy to finance the current shortfall and additional investment generated maintenance requirements (values X + Y + Z) up to a fixed sum for five years.

National budget support for maintenance costs is supplemented by several levels of government, primarily the Prefecture, but also possibly including Arrondissements, Cantons, and even administrative villages. This support is paid in cash, labor, and materials. A subsidy of this kind disbursed through the regional authorities may thus be making up local government unit shortfalls.

One of the conditions of this project will be a study of the existing system of local contributions to road maintenance and the development of a more adequate system to ensure continuation of maintenance after the subsidy is discontinued. This system and a financial plan to implement it should be reviewed and endorsed at central government levels and should include a programmed increase in national budget contributions.

A portion of the funds provided will be available for local training costs.

Rural Enterprise Investment Fund: The project also establishes a modest revolving fund to invest in or guarantee loans from other sources for small enterprises in the following categories:

- a. agricultural processing - decortication of peanuts, oil presses, milling of paddy;
- b. food preservation and storage - to improve the market for local production and nutrition;
- c. use of production by-products - rice, bran, hides, etc.
- d. production aids - agriculture equipment production and repair, carts and trailers;
- e. servicing and repair capability - vehicles, mopedettes, bicycles, POL depots;
- f. consumer goods sales - lanterns, radios, bicycles, etc., to increase demand and spur the further monetization of the economy;
- g. input processing - packaging, where economical, inputs delivered in bulk (pesticides, animal feed supplements) into easy to use farm-size units;
- h. infrastructure and construction needs - supplies depots, "assembly line efficiencies" for well casings, culverts, housing needs.

The fund, provided in yearly increments based on demand, will be disbursed by the ORD after review and approval by a Loan Committee comprised of ORD personnel, donor agency representatives and private individuals residing in the ORD. Criteria will be developed but will include at a minimum: (a) soundness of investment, probability of repayment; (b) lack of alternative investment funds or, in the case of loan guarantees, participation as a pre-condition to obtaining other investment funds; (c) contribution to ORD program or to development of Eastern ORD area; and (d) recourse available in case of default, e.g., seizure of assets, sanctions against benefitting from future transactions with ORD.

Simple loan documentation will have to be developed, including provision for authorized interpreters to describe terms and conditions to illiterate borrowers where necessary. Borrowers may be individuals, groups such as pre-coops, or juridically legal persons such as local government units. Technical assistance in bookkeeping or symbol records will have to be made available, but it is assumed that most borrowers will be functionally literate.

The outputs envisaged under this total project are as follows:

a. increased town and major market services at 2 sub-prefecture sites, Bogande and Diapaga;

b. increased market, distribution and collection, and development services at 4 to 5 Farm Market centers serving 125,000 people (out of ORD population of 300,000);

c. about 690 kilometers of the existing and improved road net (est. 750 kilometers existing) maintained linking the farm market centers and usable all seasons;

d. remaining road net maintained for dry season use;

e. a developed system for cost-sharing with local government units which can continue beyond project life;

f. development of crop/product processing capacity for all major (volume or value) production in the ORD;

g. development of supporting/service enterprises dispersed throughout the ORD which are profitable because they meet ORD and public demands for products or services; and

h. increase in value added for products "exported" from ORD; increased processing of "imported" products, e.g., repackaging of bulk commodities; benefits structured to provide increased earnings for primary producers or suppliers of raw materials.

A study, perhaps in conjunction with the PRP/PP design requirements will be needed to identify the best locations for the Farm Market centers, including the road improvement and maintenance necessary for access to such centers. The study should identify the infrastructural and entrepreneurial elements lacking in these centers and prepare cost estimates and procedural recommendations. (See further description below under III Development of the Project).

Much of the technical assistance required for the project will be in place as a result of FAO, A.I.D., GOUV and other donor expertise which will be available in the area by project start-up time.

New technical assistance required for the project will be (a) the services of a private voluntary organization skilled in rural enterprise development and intermediate technology (Partners for Productivity, VITA, etc.) - grant funded by A.I.D. at \$70,000 per year for 5 years. Commodities and equipment required will be pumps, generators,

cold storage units and fencing. Other costs of the project will include (a) construction needs for Farm Market centers; (b) the road maintenance subsidy, including local training; and (c) the rural enterprise investment fund of approximately \$300,000 over life of project, with yearly obligations based on projections to be developed. Disbursement period for the project will be five years.

GOUV contributions are estimated at \$540,000 over 5 years, in land, personnel costs and contributions in kind. Excluding the capital investment in roads of up to \$24,000,000, the other donor inputs include IBRD Rural Development Fund warehouse construction, Austrian Aid drilled wells, ILO/NorAd road project and perhaps 10% of the UN/FAO experts time at Fada.

The project is based on the following assumptions:

1. No alternative comparable funding source will develop by FY 1977.
2. Other donor inputs will mature as projected including capital investments in infrastructure.
3. technical assistance will be available from other donors, requiring only clear packaging of the problem to obtain such assistance.
4. Direct project advisory services will be available at low cost through PVO programs.
5. As a result of project intervention under the existing A.I.D. project in the ORD, the general development of the area will sustain and require the kind and level of services offered by this project.

Apart from the activities subsumed in the project description, other activities relate to certain aspects of the project. For example, the rural enterprise development fund represents a logical extension of the Entente Fund African Enterprises Loan and presumably will benefit from the experience of that project. UN-supported institutions, such as the Organization pour le Promotion d'Entreprise Voltaique (OPEV) and the Centre National pour le Perfectionnement des Artisans Ruraux (CNPAP), operate on a national level and will support the ORD initiatives. Land settlement activities undertaken in Onchocerciasis-freed zones will presumably require installations similar to those foreseen in the Farm Market centers.

Alternatives to this project would be to encourage other donors (including the African Development Bank) to undertake the area road maintenance package, to encourage the African Enterprises Loan Project to develop a small loan window to provide comparable services in the ORD, or that the general development of the area will prove to be sufficient

to attract commercial credit sources and the tax base increase enough so that infrastructure and services can be self-financed.

There are several classes of beneficiaries who will be affected by this project. The direct beneficiaries will be the GOUV administrative services and immediate users such as truckers, small entrepreneurs or entrepreneurial units. The indirect beneficiaries will be at least 150,000 people within the ORD whose current average per capita disposable income is \$US 7.00 per annum. They will benefit from lower transportation costs, easier access to services, increased employment opportunities for those who would otherwise migrate out of the area and, probably, increased unit prices for primary products.

Apart from this spread effect, successful implementation could also result in replication in other remote ORDs or remote sectors of ORDs with more modern centers (e.g. Ouagadougou or Bobo-Dioulassa). If the investment program repayment rates and return rates are acceptable, private money lenders or banks may emulate the process, especially if encouraged by appropriate GOUV policies.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The total A.I.D. contribution for the initial 3 years is estimated at \$1,610,000 increasing to \$1,950,000 for the full five years life of project. The obligation analysis and schedule are as follows:

	(in US\$ 000)				
	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>140</u>	-	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>	-
PVO	<u>140</u>	-	<u>70</u>	<u>140</u>	-
(PCVs, other volunteers)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>75</u>	-	-	-
<u>Other Costs</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Construction	<u>100</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	-	-
Maintenance subsidy	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Investment Fund	<u>40</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>160</u>	-	-
	<u>405</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>3 yr total \$1,610</u>			<u>5 yr total \$1,950</u>	
<u>GOUV Inputs</u>	over 3 years \$545			over 5 years \$540	
in land, personnel costs and contributions in kind					
<u>Other Donors</u> (not including contribution to road system at \$24,000,000) including IERD warehouse construction, Austrian Aid drilled wells, ILO/NorAd roads and shared element of UN/FAO experts	over 3 years \$600		over 5 yrs \$1,000		
	PCVs, other volunteers		200		
			<u>\$3,690</u>		

The cost elements above do not include a study (including PRP/PP design requirements) estimated at 8 man months for \$60,000.

III. Development of the Project:

A longer term study done by fewer persons, e.g., 4 persons for two months rather than a large team for one month, would be the best approach for this project. Illustrative skills required would include an experienced regional planner, a rural roads engineer, a PVO representative skilled in the development of small enterprises, and an A.I.D. program officer. All should be experienced in intermediate technology projects. This PID can be revised into a PRP by CDO/Ouagadougou staff with appropriate GOUV consultants.

The study/PP design should occur in early CY 76 to permit access to the project sites, assess the state of the road net, and when ORD and CDO staff have fewer fixed deadlines.

Tentative Schedule:

PRP prepared in Upper Volta	November, 1975
PP design team begins work	January, 1976
PP design team completes work	March, 1976
PP approved	Early FY 1977

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

STRENGTHENING WOMENS' ROLES IN DEVELOPMENT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

Women make up approximately 50% of the population of Upper Volta, yet according to 1971-1972 GOUV figures, they account for only 36% of the primary school enrollment and only 10% of the rural education enrollment. Although traditionally women work alongside men in the fields, it is the men who have been receiving the majority of attention in both GOUV and international/NGO donors' programs in development. It is not that women are particularly discriminated against in these programs, but rather that they are often simply not informed of their right to participate, or, if informed, cannot participate due to the constant demands of producing food for the family. Thus there exists the situation of 50% (male) of the Voltan population "modernizing" and working towards national development, and the rest (female) maintaining the status quo -- producing a drag on the process as a whole. This dichotomy, if allowed to continue, can only result in a deterioration of those structures upon which the entire Voltan existence is based: marriage and the family.

The Upper Volta DAP assessment of the education and human resources sector indicates that the main thrust of A.I.D. response should be in the area of non-formal, or rural, education, but it notes at page D-70 that A.I.D. should work on a "limited pilot project basis first and then attempt to expand them only after the model is truly operational and demonstrates its potential capability to function and flourish once outside intervention ceases." The Upper Volta DAP also mentions at page D-71 that "special attention" should be given the role of women in this sector. Given the current rate of Voltan rural development, this type of response seems reasonable.

This project will focus on rural extension services and training directed at women. In May of this year, the new GOUV Domestic Economy Service (Direction de l'Economie Familiale) placed in the field its first female extension workers (Adjoints de l'Economie Familiale Rurale, or AEFR) and is still defining programs and specific objectives. Approximately 100 such workers have been placed, the majority in the 70-odd Community Development pilot villages, with the mandate to "find out what women want to do and then help them". Four basic objectives of this GOUV program are:

- 1) to increase individual and collective consciousness of the roles and responsibilities of rural women in the national economy.
- 2) to provide new and stimulate membership in existing socio-economic structures for women -- groups, 4-C Clubs, etc.
- 3) to integrate women into livestock, food and artisanal production through: (a) technical training in production, commercialisation; (b) improving domestic working conditions; (c) agricultural training aimed at helping the family budget;

- 4) to introduce and to improve food technology, i.e., preparation and conservation of home garden products.

The purpose of this proposed project, then, is the definition and implementation of an improved infrastructure which communicates, facilitates and promotes the participation of rural women in the national economic development through pilot efforts in education, training and raising traditional communities' consciousness of women's potential roles in the economy. Central administration will be effected by an A.I.D. Project Director, the Director of the Domestic Economy Service (in the Ministry of Plan and Rural Development) and the Director of the National Office for the Promotion of Employment (in the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor). The project will be based initially in four ORDs (Regional Development Organizations): the Eastern ORD, where A.I.D. is currently implementing a major integrated rural development project, and three others as yet to be determined. Selection of these three will be based on evaluation of other donor inputs and on existence of traditional female artisanal products. Outputs envisioned are:

- Operational Extension Service Offices in each of the participating (four) ORDs. In the Eastern ORD the female extension workers (AEFR) will be sharing an office with male extension workers (Adjoints de Developpement Communautaire, or ADC) in the administrative complex constructed by the A.I.D. project. In the other ORDs it will be determined whether a separate structure is necessary or desirable. These offices will be staffed by the AEFR and ADC in the ORD and will serve as an information, publicity, and possibly training center for the ORD in the field of Domestic Economy. Equipment to be provided includes duplicating machines, calculators, typewriters, bulletin boards, various manuals and other software for educational/demonstrational purposes.
- Operational Female Artisan Training Centers. A National Female Artisan Training Center will be constructed, equipped, staffed and supported for three years. This center will be an adaptation of the already operational National Artisan Training Center (for men) in Ouagadougou. This center will train instructors in crafts and teaching methodology to staff three Community Female Artisan Training Centers, to be located in the same three ORDs as the aforementioned Extension Service Offices. Instruction will be given in indigenous arts of basket-making, weaving and dying, and pottery. Liaison between the national and community centers will be effected by a mobile unit.

-- An operational Domestic Economy Resource Center. One of the major goals of the Domestic Economy Service is to increase community consciousness of womens' roles in economic development. One of the major problems of the AEFR is the lack of materials with which to accomplish this task. This center, to be established in Ouagadougou, will be established with the aid of an audio-visual expert (possibly Peace Corps) to produce and collect softwear to distribute and use in the rural milieu for education, training and informative purposes. The center will also serve as a clearing house for various reports, studies, and evaluations of pilot projects conducted by AEFR and other rural development personnel. The Extension Service Offices equipped through this project will serve as testing grounds for new material.

-- Establishment of a "micro-project" fund and at least 20 operational village-level womens' projects using this fund. Sample pilot projects are: baby food production centers, cooperative kindergartens, cooperative poultry projects, market gardens, prenatal care groups, small (mobylette motor) mill cooperatives, food conservation groups, milk reconstitution centers, etc. More pilot projects will be identified in the PRP stage of this project, and an evaluation system established.

Personnel requirements consist of a Project Director, long-term technical advisors in marketing and preservation of foods, various short term consultants in technical skills identified at the PRP stage, and experts in pottery, basket-making, weaving and dying, and audio-visual aids. Initial discussion in Ouagadougou indicates that UNDP/ILO is interested in providing personnel for some of these positions. An alternative would be the recruitment of Peace Corps Volunteers for the artisanal training positions, as the commercial arts are a field of known American expertise. It is recommended that every effort be made to fill positions with women to insure effective communication with the womens' services involved.

The disbursing period is three years. Major assumptions pertinent to project success include:

- Women in Upper Volta are interested in improving their family, social and economic status.
- Voltan men can be persuaded that their wives and daughters should participate in non-traditional activities.
- The GOUV will be receptive to a project directed chiefly at women and existing GOUV structures dealing with women can absorb significant external assistance.

Activities in Upper Volta already specifically directed at integrating women into development are few, relatively recent, and often still seeking firm objectives toward which to work. As stated, the Domestic Economy Service has just fielded 100 new female extension workers (AEFR) in May, 1975. MCH centers have loosely run and often ineffective rural extension and educational services. The Voltan Adult Education Organization has 52 centers for men and three "experimental" centers for women. The enthusiastic Federation of Voltan Women is still seeking an office.

International and NGO activities for women are currently chiefly directed at MCH and health rather than at economic development. UNESCO is funding a program called "Project for Equal Access of Women in Education" involving three literacy centers, but the success of this project is uncertain. For eight years UNESCO also provided Upper Volta with a Home Economics expert who produced a general report which may prove useful in project design. Catholic Relief Services also provides occasional small funding for womens' projects. Peace Corps is scheduled to have 32 women in the field in Upper Volta by December, 1975, including experts in poultry raising, citrus, and health. Most of these women will be under the aegis of the Domestic Economy Service. FED, IBRD, and A.I.D. all have integrated rural development schemes in various ORDs in which women are being encouraged to participate. The results of these integrated development schemes should provide guidance for development of this project.

Direct project beneficiaries will include AEFR who will receive equipment, funds and technical inputs (100), their male counterparts (ADC, 100), artisan teachers to be trained (27), artisans to be trained (360), and the women working on the pilot projects (minimum 20 projects x 30 women = 600), or a total of 1,187 persons. Indirect beneficiaries will include the families of these people (1,187 x 5 = 5,935), and the families of the women working with extension workers who are not necessarily doing a pilot project (80 AEFR x 30 women x 5 per family - 12,000), or a total of approximately 18,000 indirect beneficiaries. The spread effect is unknown, but is anticipated to be high.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The proposed A.I.D. budget for the three-year project is as follows:

1. Personnel			\$455,000
1.1 Project Director 3 years @ 70,000		210,000	
1.2 Long-term advisors, 4 person years @ 30,000		120,000	
1.3 Short-term consultants, 25 person months @ 5,000		125,000	
*1.4 PCV and/or ILO experts		to be determined	

2. Construction		\$245,000
2.1 National Female Artisan Training Center, 1 @ 80,000	80,000	
2.2 Community Female Artisan Training Centers, 3 @ 55,000	165,000	
3. Seminars and training		\$165,000
3.1 Support for Artisan Center Trainees	75,000	
3.2 Technical workshops, 3rd country seminars, 3 yrs. @ 30,000	90,000	
4. Materials and Equipment		\$269,000
4.1 National Female Artisan Training Center	50,000	
4.2 Community Female Artisan Training Centers, 3 @ 50,000	150,000	
4.3 Extension Service Offices, 4 @ 6,000	24,000	
4.4 National Domestic Economy Resource Center, 3 yrs. @ 15,000	45,000	
5. Vehicles		\$116,000
5.1 Pick-up trucks for Artisan Program 2 @ 10,000	20,000	
5.2 Vehicles Project Director & Consultants 2 @ 6,000	12,000	
5.3 POL & Repairs, 4 vehicles, 3 years	84,000	
6. "Micro-project" fund		\$250,000
GRAND TOTAL, 3 years		\$1,500,000

* 1.4 Use of four PCVs would be approximately 32,000 per year, or a total of \$96,000 for the three year period. If UNDP/ILO participation is used, cost estimates are 30,000 per expert per year, or a total of \$360,000.

GOUV inputs include physical structures (existing) for three Extension Service Offices and the National Domestic Economy Resource Center, plus salaries of the personnel and support costs. It also includes housing for PCVs (if any), and administrative and technical support at national and ORD level as deemed necessary.

III. Development of the Project:

Development of the PRP involves a thorough search of all existing documentation on the situation of women in Upper Volta and familiarization with current and past projects directed at women both in Upper Volta and other Third World nations. It is expected that the World Conference of International Women's Year held in Mexico City will produce much valuable

documentation useful to project design. Also, as suggested in the DAP at page D-72, ex-PCVs and missionaries with many years experience will be valuable.

As little actual documentation exists, it is suggested that use be made of the "Development Studies of the Sahelian-Sudano Zone" (625-11-995-907) fund to finance a social science team (possibly a local group) to identify traditional areas of women's concern in the various ethnic groups and those areas best avoided. Also useful under this funding would be the advance availability of the marketing expert, to identify crafts and food and livestock products that are economically viable to produce for domestic and possibly export purposes. A third desirable use of advance funding would be to send the Director of the Domestic Economy Service to visit sites in West Africa identified in the Mexico Conference as having innovative womens' programs.

The PRP can be written by personnel of the CDO/Ouagadougou staff if the above experts are provided. It is strongly suggested that the Project Director be on-board for the writing of the PP to insure effective liaison between the design and implementation stages of the project.

Timeframe

Submission of PID	June 30, 1975
AID/W review completed	August 31, 1975
Social Sciences team	October, 1975
Marketing expert, 3 months	October, 1975
Director Domestic Economy trip, 1 month	October, 1975
PRP submitted	December, 1975
AID/W review completed	April 1, 1976
Project Director TDY, 1 month	May, 1976
Submission of PP	June 30, 1976
Funds obligated	October, 1976

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

ONCHO FREE AREAS DEVELOPMENT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The Onchocerciasis control program in the Volta River Basin has been underway for approximately one year. Within the next year, much of the Western part of Upper Volta should be cleared of the vector and development efforts can begin. A.I.D. has been a major contributor to the Oncho control program in the early stages and has consistently encouraged early planning for the development programs to follow. A \$1.7 million A.I.D. project entitled Regional Onchocerciasis Area Planning is scheduled for implementation in FY 1976. This planning project will supplement and complement the development planning activities of the UNDP by providing a mechanism through which A.I.D. can respond to African requests for assistance in designing long-term development projects which A.I.D. or other donors might later fund.

As recognized beginning at page D-104 of the Upper Volta DAP, the areas soon to be freed of river blindness are, for the most part, fertile river valleys capable of supporting a sizeable population of sedentary farmers. Development of these valleys will contribute substantially to increased agricultural production in Upper Volta and at the same time relieve the population pressures on the less fertile Mossi plateau.

The DAP, at page D-113, recommends A.I.D. assistance to Upper Volta in developing these areas as they are freed of the disease-carrying vector. One program would provide assistance to the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) - the autonomous GOUV organization charged with resettling and developing the Volta River valleys (the Red, White and Black Volta Rivers) - in the form of capital assistance for rural road construction and basic village infrastructure such as wells, schools, dispensaries, etc. in the area within AVV's jurisdiction. Another program would provide similar assistance for resettling and developing the Pama-Konpienga zone in Eastern Upper Volta. Whether this area will also become the responsibility of AVV or will remain under the control of the Eastern ORD (Rural Development Organization) has not yet been decided. In any event, vector control efforts are not scheduled to begin in that area until late 1975 or early 1976, so assistance to that region should become an FY 1978 or later project.

The purpose of this project is, therefore, to provide necessary support to the AVV to develop necessary capital infrastructures, including rural roads and basic village facilities, to facilitate resettlement and integrated rural development of the resettled areas. The exact zone for A.I.D. intervention and the technical and material resources required will be more precisely described in the planning stages of this project. Desirable outputs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) the successful resettlement of 1,000 families (5,000 people) within five years from the start of the project;

- 2) an operating system of roads, schools, health services, and technical services to support the resettled people;
- 3) profitable cultivation of at least 1,000 hectares of new land by year five of the resettlement project.

The initial phase of the project will last 3 years, with an anticipated add-on of 2 more years for a five year project. Other donor activity at this time is, as with A.I.D., mostly limited to the planning stage. The French have already successfully financed a pilot resettlement project for over 200 families in the Red/White Volta project zone, and will continue to work in that area. The Canadians have pledged money for infrastructure development in areas to be resettled. IBRD has also expressed initial interest in construction of a hydroelectric dam at Bagre.

The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the sedentary farming families resettled in the fertile river valleys newly freed of river blindness. Indirect beneficiaries will be the farmers of the Mossi plateau who will be relieved of some of the current population/land pressure by the emigration of families to the resettlement areas.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The initial three year project cost is estimated at \$2 million, with an additional \$3 million to be requested in FY 80. All project funds will be used for infrastructure needs of the resettled areas to be more precisely defined in the project design stages. The assistance will be given in the form of a bilateral grant, with the GOUV contribution including choice and processing of families to be resettled, staffing (including salaries) of technical services and administration of project sites.

III. Development of the Project:

Estimated timing for project design is as follows: PRP, December 1975; PP, August, 1977. The PRP can be designed by the CDO staff in coordination with the A.I.D. planning advisor and perhaps TDY assistance from AID/W or REDSO. A multidisciplinary team (cost estimate: \$20,000) will be needed to prepare the PP.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAHEL ORD

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The northern region of Upper Volta which is to become the Sahel ORD will be the second largest ORD (second to the Eastern ORD) in the country. It covers an area of 36,870 km² with a population of 273,000. This area has produced annual surpluses of 6,200 tons of beef and 2,640 tons of sheep/goats and is the major livestock producing area of the country.

Although there are some livestock extension experimental efforts (notably the A.I.D.-financed ranch at Markoye), the Sahel lacks the infrastructure and extension services which are found in the 10 already established ORDs covering the remainder of the country. Consequently, studies are now underway which will lead to the creation of the Sahel ORD.

A.I.D. will be participating in a FAC-sponsored land capability classification study now being conducted. This study is expected to be completed during FY 1976. The Upper Volta DAP, at page D-30, notes the likelihood that following this study, the GOUV will request A.I.D. assistance in the development of the Sahel ORD. The DAP recommends that A.I.D. consider participation in a major integrated rural development project for this area based on its importance in terms of livestock production and the significance of its human population.

Whereas a precise definition of activities to be undertaken must await completion of the current FAC-AID study, the following appear to represent possible development areas to be considered: development of infrastructure, strengthening of the training capacity of the Markoye ranch, expansion of the proposed (currently in the PRP stage) Village Livestock project.

The development hypothesis is that a rational and feasible strategy can be formulated which will include development of infrastructure and extension services and will lead to integrated rural development of the Sahel ORD. The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the livestock raisers/farmers of the area. Indirectly, the meat consumers in Upper Volta and the export market (primarily Ivory Coast) will benefit. The GOUV will also benefit from increased agricultural/livestock production, associated taxes and foreign exchange earnings.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

It is proposed that for planning purposes, A.I.D. reserve a minimum of \$2,000,000 for this activity. FAC can reasonably be expected to contribute approximately \$1,500,000. This total amount is similar to the amount of assistance being given by A.I.D. to the Eastern ORD rural development project over a three year period.

III. Development of the Project:

Development of the project will require the services of a multi-disciplinary design team which, in conjunction with FAC and the GOUV, and using the results of the current FAC-AID rangeland capability study, will formulate an appropriate development strategy for the Sahel ORD. Prior to the design effort, there should be a series of field interviews with the livestock raisers/farmers of the Sahel ORD to determine how they view their lives, problems, etc. and what they would like in terms of assistance. These interviews would ideally be undertaken by persons with a background in anthropology and economics and who are familiar with the area and its ethnic groups (primarily Peuhl, Tuareg, Bella).

Timeframe:

Submission of PID	June 30, 1975
AID/W review completed	August 31, 1975
TDY Livestock Advisor and Ag Economist	November, 1975
Submission of PRP	December 1, 1975
AID/W review completed	February 15, 1976
Field interviews	March, 1976
4 week TDY Multidisciplinary Design Team	February, 1977
Submission of PP	March 15, 1977
AID/W approval	May 31, 1977
Funds obligated	August 15, 1977

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

EXPANDING CILSS TECHNICAL STAFFING

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control 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 needy member states to work out a joint plan for long-term development assistance. Headquartered in Ouagadougou, the CILSS 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.

One of the most immediate problems of all the member states is the need to devise means to control the deterioration of the range. Range management is an area in which U.S. competence is well recognized. Because of this, the CILSS has indicated interest in obtaining for its staff an American range management advisor. 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. In addition, the CILSS has expressed interest in being able to tap services of expertise in a variety of disciplines on a short-term basis.

To meet these needs, this project proposes to provide CILSS with the services of a range management advisor and the necessary funding to enable it to call upon the services of short-term consultants in other 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 which survey should be completed by September, 1975. CILSS would then seek to fill these positions from among experts in various countries.

The effect of this project, as simple as it is, could be far-reaching. A range management advisor in CILSS will have a direct effect in helping CILSS determine the type of regional interventions most conducive to long-range, effective range management. This, in turn, could produce developmental results of very considerable magnitude.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

This project is estimated to cost \$200,000. This estimate includes the range management advisor at \$70,000 a year for two years and \$60,000 for short-term consultancies. Other donors are funding staff positions in other areas.

III. Development of the Project:

The PRP for this project can be completed by October, 1975 and the PP by December, 1975. Both papers can be prepared by the CDO staff without TDY assistance.

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7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Eastern ORD Rural Road Construction Including Fada-Bogande-Tatarko Road]				9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = ___) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">PROGRAM FINANCING</th> <th>AMOUNT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST GOVERNMENT</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">not yet determined</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">TOTAL</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT	A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,600	B. OTHER U.S.			C. HOST GOVERNMENT	not yet determined		D. OTHER DONOR(S)			TOTAL				
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12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [To increase agricultural production in the Eastern ORD]																											
13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [To improve/upgrade ORD administrative, marketing and technical outreach capacity.]																											
14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) TDY REDSO/WA Engineer																											
15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE SIGNATURE: <i>John D. Hozlana</i> TITLE: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta						16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION DATE SIGNED: MO. DAY YR. 0 6 2 7 7 5																					

EASTERN O.R.D. RURAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The Upper Volta DAP identified feeder road networks as ranking among the most neglected categories of transport infrastructure in the region with the result that even when major administrative centers are accessible, remote rural populations may be completely isolated. The Eastern ORD project includes the provision of a road brigade designed to open up and maintain some access or feeder roads. However, the Fada-Bogande Road which links the administrative headquarters in Fada N'Gourma with the important northern sector of the ORD (Bogande) has deteriorated to the point that it is barely recognizable as a road.

The proposed activity will upgrade/rehabilitate the Fada-Bogande Road and the continuation of this road 72 km north to Tatarke thereby linking Bogande to Fada N'Gourma as well as to the soon-to-be improved national road which connects Dori and Kaya to Ouahigouya as well as to Ouagadougou. The project will also provide for the construction of other roads (primarily feeder or farm-to-market roads) in the Eastern ORD. This activity will not only improve the administrative capacity of the ORD by linking two major sectors, but will also complement Eastern ORD activities designed to increase rural agricultural production by permitting increased marketing/evacuation of agricultural production surpluses as well as timely positioning of agricultural inputs such as pesticides, fertilizer, etc. If a project to exploit phosphate deposits in the Diapaga-Arly section of the ORD proves successful, an improved system for positioning agricultural inputs and marketing production surpluses would have added importance. In addition, an improved road system will improve the capacity to react to health and other emergencies as areas that are now completely cut off during the rainy season would become accessible.

The Upper Volta DAP at page D-31 recommends that attention be given to the development of public works such as road building which are essential to increasing the productive capacity of the rural sector and which at the same time provide dry season employment to young Voltaic workers (many of whom leave the country in search of employment). The need for Upper Volta road improvement has been identified by CILSS/UNSO (Ouagadougou 1192) and in that context, this particular road is of interest to AID/W (State 128992, State 141474). The GOUV Ministry of Public Works has requested that at least the Fada-Bogande-Tatarke road be built by Public Works under force account thereby providing the project with a training component.

The Fada-Bogande road has deteriorated to the point that after the first rains, it is impassable, and even in the dry season it includes many detours around road sections which have sunk through erosion by as much as four feet. The trip under the best of conditions can be made

at an average speed of 15 mph. As a result, ORD personnel and others traveling between Fada and Bogande often detour as far west as Pouytenga, a route which nearly doubles the distance between Fada and Bogande (230 km vs 127 km). The road from Bogande to Tatarko is also cut by the early rains of the rainy season.

Should AID/W approve this project, more detailed discussion with the GOUV Department of Public Works will lead to a specific proposal for upgrading this road. In any case, the road requires considerable earth-works and/or realignment, drainage culverts, and repair to a major bridge north of Bilanga. The cost of upgrading the road will depend largely on the degree of upgrading desired. In addition, it is possible that other donors may be interested in contributing (e.g., FED, FAC, AFDB, CIDA, Freres des Hommes). It is recommended that a minimum of \$2,000,000 be devoted to upgrading the Fada-Bogande-Tatarko road to enable year round use. A greater amount would be necessary to upgrade the road to national road standards. The remainder of the requested \$3.6 million will be spent on other feeder and farm-to-market roads in the Eastern ORD.

One of the common shortcomings of the road construction in West Africa is the lack of maintenance capacity once a road is built. As a result, the Country Development Office/Upper Volta is submitting in a separate PID a proposal to contribute to road maintenance capability within the Eastern ORD. This project assumes that such a maintenance capability will be established to ensure that once rebuilt, the roads will not deteriorate as before.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

It is recommended that A.I.D. provide \$3,600,000 for the upgrading/rehabilitation of rural roads in the Eastern ORD including the Fada-Bogange-Tatarko road. The level of road improvement may be increased if other donors become interested in participating in this activity.

III. Development of the Project:

The project will be developed in conjunction with the GOUV Department of Public Works and any other interested donors. The services of a TDY engineer from REDSO/WA will be requested to assist in an assessment of the upgrading necessary to make the roads practicable in all seasons. Such TDY assistance will be requested to aid in the preparation of both a PRP and a PP.

Timeframe

Submission of PID to AID/W	June 30, 1975
AID/W Review completed	August 31, 1975
REDSO/WA Engineer TDY	November, 1975
Submission of PRP	December 15, 1975
AID/W Review completed	February 15, 1976
REDSO/WA Engineer TDY	February-March
Submission of PP	March 31, 1976
AID/W approval	May 31, 1976
Funds obligated	October, 1976

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature:

AID/W should review this project along several lines as discussed in Section I above. Basically, this involves considering the project on its own merits and also considering it as an additional input which will directly complement the Eastern ORD project now being implemented. The project is justified along both lines.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTER

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

The optimum utilization and development of the natural resources of sub Saharan West Africa requires the availability of as much information as possible on these resources. In long term planning, management, and conservation of the Savannah's land and water resources serious constraints are:

- 1. gaps in information (specifically ground water data, flood data, water balance, sedimentation rates, present land use, desertification);
- 2. lack of insight into the total picture of the savannah ecosystem; and
- 3. lack of synoptic and up-to-date information.

As described on pages D-101-2 of the Upper Volta DAP, there is insufficient data available in West Africa "to analyze and forecast weather, predict and assess the significance of the movement of the intertropical convergence zones or to determine the periodicity of drought phenomena."

To fill this data gap, the DAP suggests the establishment, at the headquarters of the Inter African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH) in Ouagadougou, of an ERTS (Earth Resources and Technology Satellite) Center. This would give CIEH the capability to integrate remote sensing information and techniques in long term natural resource management programs for the Savannah region. In turn, this capability would help ensure the most rational development of the water resources in the West Africa Savannah region with due consideration given to land use and environmental factors.

The proposed project will have as outputs at the end of a three year disbursement period an African staff trained on the job and in the United States consisting of a hydrologist, a land use specialist and a technical specialist. In addition, CIEH's technical programming office will have all relevant remote sensing data at its disposal. All data will be available for use by CIEH's member nations, study teams, etc. Visual interpretation with emphasis on reconnaissance scale operations and long time interval monitoring will be carried out in close cooperation with other staff of the programming office.

The technical resources required are two remote sensing specialists (land and water), one senior technical expert and various short-term consultants. Physical resources required include remote sensing laboratory equipment, a photo lab, satellite imagery and office equipment.

Major assumptions of the project are: (1) Technical assistance personnel can be fielded at Ouagadougou on a timely basis; (2) commodities can be ordered and delivered in the country in time to be of optimum service to U.S. technicians and CIEH staff; (3) FAC will continue to give priority to CIEH construction of new office and laboratory space as planned; (4) qualified African nationals can be located and trained; and (5) students of the Ecole Interetats d'Ingenieurs de l'Equipement Rural (EIER) near CIEH would participate in training programs, seminars and workshops to be organized as part of the project.

CIEH, now composed of 13 member and 4 observer states in West and Central Africa, was formed in 1960 to promote a regional and multinational approach to water resource development. Based at Ouagadougou in recently constructed headquarters which were built with assistance from the French Government (Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation), CIEH has formed an effective Technical Service that has accomplished original and important research in the climatology, hydrology and hydrogeology of West and Central Africa. Professional staff advisors of the Technical Service are funded by the French Government.

In the past decade, CIEH has carried out, or obtained funding for, more than 100 basic studies. The support of the member states has been steady and is increasing; all internal CIEH operations are fully funded by its members.

In 1973, the United States Government established additional support to CIEH to assist in developing and programming a regional plan of water resource development. These activities are organized as the Savannah Regional Water Resources and Land Use Project. Activities under this existing project comprise the formation of a documentation center and a technical programming office. The document collection is planned so that it will become the central point in West and Central Africa at which all relevant data bearing on water and land use can be utilized (or at which full reference to the contents of other centers can be made).

Through this data bank, valuable "ground truth" information can already be provided as required for the interpretation of aircraft and remote sensing imagery. Presently, West Africa is the only region of Africa without a receiving station for Landsat (ERTS) imagery that is operating or under construction.

A receiving station for certain meteorological satellites already exists in Ouagadougou including processing facilities and a trained Voltaic staff. The additions required for Landsat reception at the Ouagadougou satellite center would be only a fraction of the cost of building a new center.

It should be noted that Landsat imagery is uniquely suited to vast, sparsely vegetated areas like the Sahel where inventory and monitoring activities, especially of water resources, are paramount. Landsat imagery supplemented by meteorological satellite imagery and aircraft photos would be of great benefit to CIEH's technical programming office in the planning of land and water development projects.

There are no real alternatives to the proposed project other than to abstain from making use of remote sensing as an information gathering device. It would, of course, be possible to locate such a remote sensing center elsewhere in the Sudano-Sahel region and perhaps to build a new center to house it. But given the existence of CIEH and the compatibility of remote sensing with existing CIEH objectives, it would appear unnecessarily duplicative not to place this capability within CIEH.

As to the intended beneficiaries of this project, the West African member nations of CIEH would directly benefit from the project's effect of eliminating present constraints to rational development of natural resources for both agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. The spread effect of the project would ultimately touch the small farmer who, through government extension services, would be able to benefit from mankind's most advanced technology, to predict weather and to put to more effective use the land and water resources around him.

II. Financial Plan and Requirements:

Present best estimate of project costs is \$1,045,000. This is derived as follows:

Staff

2 remote sensing specialists 3 yr x 2 x 80,000 (land and water)	= \$480,000
1 senior technical expert 3 yr x 1 x 80,000	= \$240,000
consultants, short-term	<u>\$100,000</u>
	\$820,000

Equipment

RS lab equipment	\$ 80,000
Photo lab	40,000
Satellite imagery	90,000
Office equipment	<u>15,000</u>
	\$225,000

Total	<u>\$1,045,000</u>
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A.I.D. would provide the above resources through a grant to CIEH. CIEH and FAC would supplement the above assistance by continuing support to complementary operations of CIEH. CIEH would provide directly the necessary office and laboratory space and the African counterpart personnel. FAO may also be interested in participating in this project.

III. Development of the Project

The PRP for this project will require remote sensing expertise which is perhaps not available within A.I.D. The schedule for project development should be as follows:

1. PRP team selected and to field by November 1.
2. PRP completed by December 30.
3. PP completed by March 30.

Consultant services which can be utilized for this project can be secured from Earth Satellite Corporation (ESC) at 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. It might also be helpful to include TAMS (Tippets-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton) personnel on the team, since, as the current A.I.D.-funded contractor providing technical assistance to CIEH, TAMS is fully conversant with CIEH's present capabilities and operations.

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
 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Upper Volta

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 686-7710

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

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE: MO. 11 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Agricultural Credit

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 A. INITIAL FY: 77 B. FINAL FY: 77

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

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

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		750
B. OTHER U.S.		-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		-
D. OTHER DONOR(S) IDA		10,000
TOTAL		10,750

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			
FN			750		750				
TOTAL			750		750		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To increase agricultural/livestock production in Upper Volta

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To make credit facilities available to farmers and herdsmen thereby enabling them to undertake modern agricultural activities in connection with the Rural Development Fund managed by the BND and financed by IDA.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 TDY or contract services of Ag credit specialist

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: *John A. Hopkins*

TITLE: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta

DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 27 YR. 75

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

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

Increased food and meat production is a major goal of the agricultural development plans for Upper Volta. One of the critical constraints is the poverty of the large majority of farmers who are subsistence farmers and upon whom lies the burden of increasing production. Acceptance of improved technologies has been limited because most farmers have neither adequate financial resources nor access to agricultural credit required to undertake modern agricultural activities.

One of the recommendations found at page D-29 of the Upper Volta DAP is for an evaluation of the agricultural credit system and assistance in developing an appropriate national system designed to meet the credit requirements of small farmers. Existing credit programs are scattered, limited in scope, and are attached typically to a donor project. For example, A.I.D. R&R activities provide credit for animal traction equipment and oxen purchase; the UNDP/FAO project at Matourkou (with assistance from A.I.D. R&R) provides similar credit but with different repayment terms; the Eastern ORD project will also provide credit both for oxen traction and donkey traction.

The current programs, though important efforts, leave untouched several important areas of demand for credit. Geographically, much of the country has no readily available agricultural credit facility. Livestock raising and fattening efforts are not covered, nor are cooperative community development activities related to agricultural production, e.g., construction of warehouses enabling storage/marketing of production surpluses.

The National Development Bank (BND) signed an agreement with the IDA on June 26, 1972 which created the Rural Development Fund (FDR). Currently the BND is negotiating with IDA a second tranche for the FDR which will amount to \$10,000,000 - \$12,500,000 over a period of four years beginning in the second quarter of CY 76. The FDR program finances several kinds of infrastructure designed to promote increased agricultural development. Examples include small dams, lowland irrigation, animal traction centers, wells, reforestation.

The FDR is directed by a Voltan official of the BND, Jules Dekrin Traore, whose educational background includes agronomy and who has been very effective as disbursing agent for the R&R program. The program places maximum emphasis on using local national technical services and various ORDs to identify, design, and implement subprojects under the overall management of the BND.

The second FDR will include the provision of agricultural credit for seasonal inputs such as pesticides, seed and fertilizer. However, there is virtually no provision for medium term credit which could enable and encourage interested farmers to take advantage of the technological opportunities provided by the project's various activities. As a result, it is proposed that A.I.D. finance an Agricultural Credit program designed to meet these credit needs, thereby contributing directly to increased food and meat production in Upper Volta.

Such a project would require technical assistance and the establishment of a revolving credit fund to be administered by the BND with the cooperation and local participation of the various Rural Development Organizations (ORDs). Technical assistance would likely take the shape of training for BND and ORD officials as well as the services of an agricultural credit advisor. The appropriate size of the revolving fund should be determined during the process of preparing a PRP and PP, but as a point of departure, the Director of the Rural Development Fund of the BND suggests 100,000,000 - 150,000,000 CFA (\$500,000 - \$750,000).

The beneficiaries of the program would be small to medium farmers and herders. As the credit, once reimbursed, replenishes a revolving fund, a spread effect is possible as others will have access to credit. A greater spread effect is possible if the project demonstrates the effectiveness and feasibility of extending credit to small farmers and thereby entices other donors and the GOUV to make additional resources available for agricultural credit.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The overall project cost of the agricultural credit activity is estimated at \$750,000 of which \$100,000 may be spent on short term training for BND and ORD officials responsible for the project and on the short term services of an agricultural credit specialist.

The project dovetails with the second Rural Development Fund project which is estimated to cost \$10,000,000 - \$12,500,000 and for which the major financing is expected to come from IDA.

III. Development of the Project:

The project should be developed in collaboration with the BND and will necessitate the participation of a specialist in agricultural credit. This specialist should be made available by AID/W for the preparation of the PP. If no appropriate in-house personnel are available, an outside consultant should be employed to provide this assistance.

Timeframe:

Submission of PID	June 30, 1975
AID/W review completed	August 31, 1975
Submission of PRP	October 31, 1975
AID/W review completed	December 31, 1975
3 week TDY, Ag. Credit Specialist	February, 1976
Submission of PP	April 15, 1976
AID/W approval	May 31, 1976
Funds obligated	October, 1976

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature:

It may be argued that the activity called for by this PID duplicates an effort which is already in the PRP stage, i.e., Entente Food Production and Agricultural Credit. However, it is our feeling that whereas the Entente program may ultimately benefit Upper Volta, the imminent existence of a World Bank financed development project to be directed by the BND through the ORDs, justifies a separate agricultural credit project. Rather than being attached to a food production project yet to be defined (as appears to be the implication of the Entente project), the proposed Agricultural Credit program would complement a project in the final stages of definition. Furthermore, the BND's FDR program is both national in scope and includes a wide spectrum of activities. This would allow for considerable flexibility and choice for the extension of credit to small farmers/herders involved in a number of activities. Such an approach is more apt to fill the current credit gaps than a food production project which might well focus primarily on a particular approach in a particular area.

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

IRRIGATED RICE DEVELOPMENT

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response:

Upper Volta remains a net importer of cereals despite a good 1974-75 harvest and favorable early rain patterns for the 1975-76 harvest. Increasing production of basic grains is an accepted approach of the GOUV and almost all donors. Production programs are directed toward improvement of rain-fed agriculture employing and directly benefitting most small farmers, and to more modern and intensive methods in the river basins, e.g., the Kou Valley project, the Black Volta development project, etc. While requiring more investment and a higher degree of technology and management, the latter approach can provide radical increases in per unit land production. The GOUV, through the CISS, is seeking participation in a multi-donor project to develop four large plains with rice potential. The total project involves 26,000 hectares of developable rice lands and A.I.D. is requested to support a 2,000 hectare production unit (out of 6,000 ha. in the area) of the Katana Plain of the Ngorolaka river basin northwest of Bobo-Dioulasso near the Mali border.

This project proposes to finance the necessary equipment, the irrigation works, the planning and installation of required infrastructure and the staffing support to develop irrigated rice culture on 2,000 ha. of the Katana Plain. This amounts to a third of the project which is estimated to cost a total of \$US 9,100,000 and possibly involving the African Development Bank (AFDB), West Germany, China and the IBRD in various aspects of the overall project.

Outputs of the proposed project will be 2,000 hectares of riceland developed with full control of water application by the end of the project; and yields per hectare will reach over 2.5 MT per year minimum with 4 MT/year as a target. Over a thousand farmers will be engaged in irrigated rice culture on a sustained basis.

Resources required will be \$3,000,000 in technical assistance, equipment, training of management personnel and farmers, and construction of the irrigation system.

Project feasibility is based on the following assumptions:

- (1) A feasibility study will conclude that the potential of the area merits the investment and that the work can be accomplished within the project life (three years); and
- (2) Voltaic farmers/settlers and staff personnel can be pre-selected and trained prior to project initiation.

FAC has studied the Niema/Dioukele Plain area which the AFDB is considering financing. West Germany is interested in major construction elements (dams) and China has expressed interest in the Banzo Plain area. The Center for Rice and Irrigated Crops (UN/FAO) concerns itself with national research programs applicable to this project.

Immediate beneficiaries will be the 1,000 farmer-settlers in the project area. Skills and management techniques improved in this project will be applicable in other river valley development projects elsewhere in Upper Volta.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The total project cost is undertermined at this time. A.I.D. participation is estimated at \$3,000,000 through FY 77, 78 and 79, including technical assistance, equipment, construction costs and training. Extent of GOUV and other donor participation is not yet determined.

III. Development of the Project:

The Rural Engineering and Hydraulic Agriculture Service (HAER) has prepared a technical study of management techniques for rice cultivation on the large plains but an evaluation and planning mission will be required.

The services of two complementary irrigation/rice culture experts will be required for four weeks for the PRP/PP designs.

Estimated cost: \$15,000.
Tentative Schedule: early CY 1976.

L-1

PROGRAM PLAN
UPPER VOLTA PROGRAM
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-U.S.C.C.
U.S. FISCAL YEAR 1977

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATION

A. Identification

1. a) Distributing Agency

Catholic Relief Services-USCC
Upper Volta Program

b) Date:

c) Counterparts:

Ministry of Health, Population and Social Affairs
Ministry of the Interior
Association Frères des Hommes

2. a) American Representatives:

W. Thomas Kelly, Director; Richard Adam, Program Assistant
Catholic Relief Services - USCC Same address.
Boite Postale 469
Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

b) Full time to Title II activities.

c) Supervisory Staff.

B. 1. Catholic Relief Services has a written convention with the Upper Volta Government covering Title II operations.

2. Catholic Relief Services does not operate under a blanket agreement between the government of Upper Volta and the U.S. Government.

3. See below.

C. 1. Area-scope - Conditions of Operations

Catholic Relief Services operates a Title II program which is active countrywide in all recipient categories. Special efforts have been made to increase nutritional programs for the vulnerable groups and to encourage economic and community development activities in the Sahel regions in the north.

2. Distribution Method Utilized

The following basic system is utilized in making food available to each category of recipients:

a) No food commodities are allocated to any group without a written request first having been received by Catholic Relief Services.

b) Upon receipt of a request Catholic Relief Services sends the center a year-long contract which specifies the terms and conditions which are applicable to program operation. A copy of the regulations accompany the contract. On the basis of a signed contract returned to Catholic Relief Services, specifically stating the number of monthly recipients and acknowledging acceptance of the approved monthly rations, Catholic Relief Services inscribes the group into its program and proceeds to allocate commodities according to set rations for a specified period of time. The

specific period covered by each allocation is dependent on the category of program, distance from warehouse and other conditions such as weather, road conditions, etc. (See Annex A.).

- c) Recipient centers, are notified as to food availability and are summoned to come to the warehouses of Catholic Relief Services. Internal transport from the warehouses to recipient center is the responsibility of the recipients.
 - d) When the decision is taken to allocate supplies to a center and when all the necessary documents have been signed and instruction given, an order slip of authorization is remitted to the responsible party in charge of the recipient center. (See Annex B - Authorization de Livraison).
 - e) The person responsible for each center arranges for transport and remits a copy to the driver, who in turn presents it to Catholic Relief Services. When the food reaches final destination a copy is returned to Catholic Relief Services acknowledging receipt and mentioning any discrepancies if such may exist. (See Annex B - Préavis et Avis de Réception).
3. a) The Upper Volta Government provides duty-free privileges, as well as exemption from all other taxes or local impositions. The government assures payment of all unloading and handling fees incurred in the movement of goods from the railroad yard to warehousing facilities in addition to rail transport from the port of entry, Bobo-Dioulasso to Ouagadougou facilities.
- b) Warehousing and office facilities in Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso were built by the government at a cost of approximately \$40,000.00 and are provided free of charge to Catholic Relief Services.
- c) The costs of distribution from Catholic Relief Services warehouses to the receiving centers are assumed by either the local government for School Feeding; the Chief Medical Officer; Regional Development Organization or the Pre-school center itself for Mother/child Health; and the Regional Development Organization or local government for Food for Work. Catholic Relief Services also maintains a reserve fund for transport where the recipient organism can demonstrate its inability to provide transport funds because of special circumstances such as no tax collecting as occurred in the Sahel areas.
- d) The signed agreement provides that the government of Upper Volta will assist Catholic Relief Services in preventing PL 480 commodities from appearing in unauthorized channels and the government has agreed to impose strict sanctions against anyone found guilty of selling, buying or otherwise misusing such commodities. The government of Upper Volta has been constant in its support of providing freedom of action to permit Catholic Relief Services and the recipients to carry out their respective supervisory responsibilities.

4. Contact with representatives of the Grain Stabilization Program is maintained to avoid duplication and inequalities. A division of responsibilities exists between World Food Programme and Catholic Relief Services concerning their respective programs. World Food Programme is involved in the categories of secondary school feeding and institutional feeding in addition to Food for Work.

UNICEF programming of large quantities of GSM for emergency Mother/Child Health feeding programs has created occasional disruptions of the orderly conduct of the established Catholic Relief Services sponsored Mother/Child Health centers, which in some cases were the only structures available to health authorities for an orderly distribution of supplies to the vulnerable groups. However, these problems are being reduced in most medical sectors.

The European Development Fund will provide approximately 800-1,000 metric tons of powdered milk to the Catholic Relief Services Mother/Child Health Program in FY 1977 thus eliminating the necessity for blended foods under the Title II AER.

D. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures, and Audits

1. a) At the time the bill of lading is turned over to the shipping agent in Abidjan, Ivory Coast for clearance of the shipment, arrangements are also made with an accredited insurance surveyor to perform a quantity and condition cargo survey while the commodities are being discharged from the ship.
- b) The shipping agent handles the procedures of the unloading port storage and loading into railway freight cars for inland transportation to Upper Volta. Detailed written instructions are given with each shipment to the port agent and to the inland carrier.
- c) The commodities are transported to the two major rail points of Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou which serve as the principal distribution points in Upper Volta. Regular railway receipting procedures are followed, and quantity and condition reports are obtained. The definitive cargo survey is performed at Ouagadougou by a recognized surveyor.
- d) The government of Upper Volta has agreed to accept the unloading costs.
- e) A signed receipt is then obtained from each recipient center (Pre-school center or Food for Work site, Schools, etc.) for each shipment it receives from the regional distribution centers mentioned above. (See Annex B - Préavis et Avis de Réception).

2. Losses

Losses involving Title II foods are handled in accordance with USAID recommended procedures and practices, as outlined in the relevant Manual Orders.

- a) Losses occurring enroute to the foreign country are the object of an official cargo survey at the Port of Abidjan at time of discharge. Such losses are reported to Catholic Relief Services/New York who initiate claims proceedings against the responsible parties.

- b) Losses during unloading and inland transport are ascertained by the cargo surveys performed at delivery at warehouses in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou. Such claims proceedings are reported to USAID and claims monies turned over to the U.S. Disbursement Officer, by Catholic Relief Services/Ouagadougou.
- c) Losses occurring in-country are subject to similar reporting and accounting procedures. Catholic Relief Services uses empty container funds to finance reconditioning of torn packages thus effecting substantial reductions in inland losses. However the damages resulting from the multiple handling involved in transport from the U.S. to Ouagadougou necessitate a minimum of 3% extra containers for all shipments as requested on the AER.

3. Audits

Catholic Relief Services performs its own internal audits. Regular controls and inspections are effected at recipient centers by the staff employed by Catholic Relief Services/Upper Volta, which includes three End-Use Checkers.

Audits on PL 480 administration are carried out periodically by Catholic Relief Services - employed internal auditors, as well as by USAID auditors.

E. Port Facilities - Practices

- 1. Off-loading facilities at the Port of Abidjan have generally proven adequate for the Title II program.
- 2. Duty free entry presents no problem.
- 3. Cargo surveys are performed at the Port of Abidjan and at Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou by independent organizations.
- 4. Other port charges have presented no problem to the present.

F. Storage Facilities

- 1. Adequate dry-storage warehouses are used in the present program.
- 2. Three government warehouses are placed at the disposal of Catholic Relief Services by the Upper Volta Government. In addition the inland carrier has agreed in writing to provide free warehousing for up to 2,000 metric tons of food at Bobo-Dioulasso, total storage capacity is approximately 3,500 metric tons.
- 3. Catholic Relief Services retains complete control of all food commodities while in storage in Upper Volta.

G. Inland Transportation

- 1. Transport from Bobo-Dioulasso to Ouagadougou is by rail, all other inland transport is by road.
- 2. The major transport problem is the inaccessibility of a major portion of the country during the rainy season from June through October. Distribution schedules allow for this problem.

H. Processing

Not applicable to Title II commodities in the present program.

I. Financing

1. Food distribution costs are undertaken by local recipient centers be they government or private, except as has been noted in I. C. 3 c) above.
2. All administrative costs are undertaken by Catholic Relief Services within their operating budget for the Upper Volta Program.
3. A portion of the empty containers are returned to the central warehouses where they are sold to local people. A separate bank account is maintained for these funds. Disbursements are made for selected expenses directly connected with the supervision of the use of food commodities in the field.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods

1. Food commodities requested include Soy Fortified Cornmeal and Soybean Oil. However, Soy Fortified sorghum grits are an acceptable substitute for Soy Fortified Cornmeal in the School Feeding and Food for Work categories.
2. Acceptability of Soy Fortified Cornmeal and Soybean Oil is assured. Because powdered milk has been made available to the Catholic Relief Services Mother/Child Health Program by the European Development Fund, high protein Blended foods and/or Whey Soy Drink Mix are not requested.
3. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of existing numbers of recipients in all categories. These figures are multiplied by the number of months of operation and again by the established monthly rations.

DISTRIBUTION

- a) Mothers and Pre-School Age Children
 - Soy Fortified Cornmeal: Rate of use 5.3 lbs. per month
 - Number of Distributions 12 (1 per month)
- b) School Feeding
 - Soy Fortified Cornmeal: Rate of use 7.9 lbs. per month
 - Number of Distributions:
 - Primary Schools 480 (20 per month for 9 months)
 - Rural Schools 720 (20 per month for 6 months)
 - Soybean Salad Oil: Rate of use 0.5 lbs. per month
 - Number of Distributions - same
- c) Economic Community Development
 - Soy Fortified Cornmeal: Rate of use 20.0 lbs. per month
 - Number of Distributions 120 (20 per month for 6 months)
 - Soybean Salad Oil: Rate of use 1.2 lbs. per month
 - Number of Distributions - same

- 4. Title II foods are an important element in meeting the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups in Upper Volta. Because of the famine situation existing in the country the international community has provided substantial supplies of food-stuffs for relief efforts. However, the established Catholic Relief Services distribution system remains the most efficient channel for direct impact on the nutritional needs of the youngest and most vulnerable elements of the population.

This is true especially in the Mother/Child Health category, where a proper food package is provided together with nutrition instruction and evaluation of the individual's nutritional progress.

The strict supervision of food use in other categories insures that the Title II commodities are used in accordance with the stated objectives and, more importantly, that they attain those objectives. (Reference AID to circular A 1690 dated 12/14/72).

K. Program Publicity

- 1. Recipients receive instructions on food preparation in the Pre-school Program. In addition End-Use Checkers educate school personnel in the preparation of food when necessary.
- 2. The people and government are constantly aware of the source of food and projects in the area of economic and community development receive substantial publicity when they are undertaken.

L. Estimate of Program Duration

Given the existing social and economic conditions in Upper Volta an attempt to strictly defined phase-out duration for the Catholic Relief Services Title II Program in general would be an unrealistic exercise. Unless there is some substantial change in the attitude of donor countries towards Upper Volta the likelihood that external food aid will continue for the foreseeable future is unquestionable. At present there are major food aid inputs from all members of the Western block nations, and the resources of the Siano-Soviet countries have not yet been touched. However with regard to specific programs certain forecast can be made.

1. Maternal/Child Health

This program has seen a steady growth since its inception in 1969. Along with this growth is an increase in awareness of the importance of nutrition to health. In addition to Title II inputs, food aid commodities have been provided through UNICEF and the European Development Fund, as indicated above. This input constitutes an example of the fact that the validity of the program is widely recognized, and as such has merited the participation of numerous donors. It is therefore not a program which is exclusively dependent on Title II foods.

In certain areas where a structure has developed based on a central committee under the Chief Medical Officer, the program has shown its capacity for self-support. In view of this success which has occurred at present in two of the twelve medical sectors of Upper Volta, Catholic Relief Services has proposed the placing of supervisors in various regions in order to institute the same structures in other medical sectors where the Mother/Child Health program is in operation. In order to complete this structuring,

on a permanent basis it is foreseen that external food assistance either from Title II or other bilateral or multilateral sources will be necessary for a minimum of ten more years. We estimate that it will take that length of time in order to incorporate food production alongside the Mother/Child Health and Nutrition Program in all regions of the country.

2. Primary and Rural School Feeding

As a result of negotiations among the Ministry of Education, Catholic Relief Services and Frères des Hommes, our Counterpart in the School Lunch Program, a phase-down of school lunch programs in urban areas is foreseen for fiscal year 1977. This phase-down for 1977 will result in a net reduction of approximately 10 percent. As a part of this phase-down procedure, central kitchens in Ouagadougou, Koudougou and Bobo-Dioulasso will be phased out over a period of 3 years. However our Counterpart Agency, at the request of the Ministry of Education, is planning to concentrate on the establishment of school feeding programs in the rural areas. This program will include the upgrading of school lunch programs in both primary schools and rural education centers. In addition to the upgrading of the school lunch programs in these centers, an intensive program of agricultural production is taking place, supported by numerous donors and will continue to take place in certain of these schools. For the primary schools which are basically academic in character, The Ministry of Education has designated certain schools as "Ecole des Applications" which essentially means that they will be engaged in agricultural production activities as well as their academic studies.

With respect to both primary schools and rural education centers in the rural areas it would be necessary to consider a longer term of phase-over.

Primary schools are the responsibility of the local communities, and at present the Catholic Relief Services Title II program works directly with the individual community as there is no national structure for school lunches. Phase-out would be involved in the establishment of factors in all of these individual communities which will enable them to assume their responsibility for food inputs. It is the goal of our Counterpart's School Feeding Program to insure that each of these schools has the capacity in the future to assure the provision of their own supplies for school feeding.

The other part of the Title II school feeding program concerns the rural education centers. This program is as much Food for Work as School Feeding, in that the food supplies are provided for the period when the students are planting and at the end of the harvesting season the schools do in fact provide their own foodstuffs. As part of its effort to make the schools sufficient in agricultural production, Catholic Relief Services has in operation a program which supplies needed tools and agricultural equipment to increase the production capacity of these schools. In addition, in FY 77, our Counterpart Agency, Frères des Hommes, intends to take on the provision of necessary tools to some of these rural education centers also. In addition to Catholic Relief Services' activity in providing of equipment to these schools other voluntary agencies such as: OXFAM and AFRICARE have programs aimed at making these schools self-sufficient. Until these schools are better equipped to increase their production we cannot make a realistic estimate of the period necessary for phase-out.

3. Economic and Community Development

No realistic estimation of phase-over timing can be made for this category. As indicated above, the World Food Programme also operates in this same field. We have indications that the amount of foodstuffs needed in implementing this program bares a relationship to the quantity of harvest in general for the country. However, it is impossible to predict the harvests and therefore this program must be maintained at least at its present level.

II. PLANS OF OPERATION FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROGRAMS

A. Mother/Child Health

The Mother/Child Health Program, on a countrywide basis, is the most effective use of Title II food assistance. As a result of the influence of Title II foods and high protein foods from other sources the program has expanded and presently is in operation in 84 centers and more than 250 sub-centers. The Catholic Relief Services Mother/Child Health Program is widely accepted as the most efficient and the most effective use of external food aid presently in operation.

Mother/Child Health programs are organized in government and private health or social centers, and are supervised by competent personnel operating under the authority of the Chief Medical Officer. The program centers can be found throughout the entire country of Upper Volta.

The structure of the program as generally foreseen is that each medical sector should establish a committee for infant health. In the two centers where the structure has been firmly established the participation of mothers in the operational costs of the program have provided substantial cash reserves for expansion into the practice of the nutrition lessons learned in the program. This means that in some areas the mothers' activities have extended into production of, for example; soybeans and gardening crops.

Recognizing the importance of adequate on-site supervision, Catholic Relief Services has proposed the placement of additional supervisors in various regions of the country to insure that the basic program is standardized on a nationwide scale. As this occurs it will be possible for the activities of the program to be expanded into additional food production by the participating mothers. This is the long-term goal and is the factor necessary for a phase-out of external food assistance.

The basic program consists of a monthly session wherein each child is weighed and given a brief examination. The weight is marked on the weight chart which demonstrates graphically to the usually illiterate mother the nutritional progress of the child in terms of weight gain. This is a very effective tool for establishing proper nutrition and good health. Following the weighing of the babies and a cursory physical examination a brief course of some aspect of health or nutrition or sanitation is given, followed by a cooking demonstration and finally fixed rations of food supplements including European milk and Title II Soy Fortified Cornmeal are distributed for the use of the mother in feeding her child for the following month. The exact same procedure is followed in all of the centers operating the Title II food inputs in the Mother/Child Health program of Catholic Relief Services.

In addition to the Upper Volta Government, a number of agencies participate in the implementation of the Preschool Program in various areas of the country. These include such organizations as, Save the Children Fund, UNICEF, The Compagnie Internationale de Développement Rural, AFRICARE, OXFAM, and agencies which provide young Volunteers from all parts of the world such as the French Volunteers du Progrès, Dutch Volunteer Association, German Volunteers, Peace Corps, etc.

The mothers participating in the program contribute in their monthly participation fees more than \$20,000.00 annually. While this money is used principally at the centers themselves to pay transport for the foodstuffs or to expand into gardening activities, or to pay for the salaries of local personnel, the amount contributed by the mothers equals approximately one half of the administrative support provided by Catholic Relief Services. Therefore Catholic Relief Services' supervision of this program has a very definite multiplier effect.

B. School Feeding

As a result of the negotiations held among our Counterpart Agency, the Ministry of Education and Catholic Relief Services we are able for fiscal year 1977 to effect a major change in emphasis in the primary school feeding program. As indicated above this results in a relatively small net reduction in the AER commodity request, however it is indicative of a significant change in emphasis for the use of the Title II foods.

Due in good part to the change in emphasis of our Counterpart Agency, Frères des Hommes, the Title II school feeding program will be able to concentrate on providing school lunches in rural areas of the country. This a change in emphasis from past years when the urban and perhaps more affluent members of the Upper Volta society received more efficient service than the vast majority of the population which is found in rural areas. Together with this change in emphasis is a change in attitude towards the necessity of providing the means whereby these schools will become self-sufficient in the future. This change in emphasis seems to fall in line with stated USAID Title II Program guidelines.

The latest government figures indicate that there will be approximately 150,000 students who will attend academic primary schools during FY 1977. Government estimates also that approximately 75,000 children will enroll in the rural educational schools which provide rudimentary literacy and mathematics courses but which concentrate on increasing the agricultural potential of the younger students.

Past experience has shown that not all schools can be attained by 100 percent each year due to the fact that transport and financial difficulties result in a large percentage of the schools not being able to come to the Catholic Relief Services warehouses to pick up foodstuffs which could be allotted.

Whenever possible Catholic Relief Services attempts to provide primary schools with a ration for nine months of operation. Experience has shown that about half the schools are able to come regularly to pick up their allocated supplies. This is due to the fact that the local communities which are entirely responsible for the support of these schools are unable to afford transport or for

other reasons. The same difficulties apply to the rural schools. In view of the fact that a phase-out is occurring of urban schools feeding programs we estimate that the total amount of recipients will show a net reduction in FY 77 of 10 percent or 10,000 students less than was programmed during FY 76. Therefore FY 77 estimates point towards a total need of foodstuffs for 80,000 recipients of which approximately 45,000 will be primary school recipients who will be served for a 9-month period during which the remaining 35,000 recipients in rural schools which, as indicated above, will be served for a 6-month period during which they will be cultivating in order to provide themselves with foodstuffs and cash income for the remainder of the school year.

In its efforts to attack the problem on the level of the rural population during fiscal year 1977, our Counterpart Agency Frères des Hommes estimates that it will spend in excess of \$75,000.00 in establishing school feeding capabilities in rural primary schools and rural education centers. This expenditure will cover not only the establishment of proper cooking facilities but also the establishment of means by which these schools can expand their activity into food production.

For its part Catholic Relief Services will continue to inspect and oversee all school feeding operations to assure adequate control and accountability. During the past fiscal year the three End-Use Checkers employed by Catholic Relief Services visited more than 60 percent of the schools involved in the school feeding program.

C. Economic and Community Development

The objective of this program is the use of food both as nourishment and as an encouragement to the rural under-employed to work in order to provide themselves with the means for a more secure future and adequate means for assuring a future for their families.

In support of this area of activity the local governments, Regional Development Organizations and other national agencies as well as numerous external donors have provided tools, transport, cement, technicians, heavy equipment and other materials necessary for the accomplishment of the various activities undertaken in this category. Among these, Catholic Relief Services itself also provides equipment from its own project funds to insure the realization of valid food for work projects.

Priority has been given in the past and will continue to be given in the future to projects coming from both regions hardest hit by recent famine conditions. Also every effort is made to see that the projects are carried out by seasonally, unemployed or under-employed workers, whose dependents are in greatest need of help.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS

A. National Government of Recipient Country

All unloading and storage costs are borne by the National Government. Cost per metric ton of imported foodstuffs now are estimated at \$8.00 per metric ton.

B. Inland Transportation

The cost for inland transportation to program centers average approximately \$20.00 per metric ton and are generally paid by the local government administrative districts (Préfets), or by local government agencies with whom program activities are conducted (e.g., Office of Rural Development). In Maternal/Child Health centers, the costs are generally paid by the participants.

C. Management Costs

The Catholic Relief Services administrative budget for FY 1977 is estimated at approximately \$40,000.00. This amount covers basic costs involved with management and distribution to the centers, End-Use Checking, and distribution control procedures. In addition approximately \$3,000.00 from container receipts will be used to support administrative costs.

D. Private Organizations

The role of the "Association Frères des Hommes" has been adequately described above.

In the area of Maternal/Child Health activities, it is estimated that more than \$250,000.00 worth of services, equipment, supplies, medicines, personnel and foodstuffs will be contributed during 1977 by numerous private and multilateral agencies. This does not include the EDF and UNICEF food inputs. Contributions and financial/material assistance are expected to increase enormously as the program expands to all those centers desirous of cooperating, but for whom food supplies have not been adequate for the past several years.

Agreed: John A. Hoskins
John A. Hoskins
Country Development Officer
U.S.A.I.D.

Date: 6/26/75

Agreed: Thomas Kelly
Thomas Kelly
Catholic Relief Services

Date: 6/27/75