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AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1978

UPPER VOLTA

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JUNE 1976

UNCLASSIFIED

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FY 1978 UPPER VOLTA ABS

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COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE/UPPER VOLTA - ANNUAL BUDJET SUBMISSION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978

Mission Certification of the Continual Validity of DAP strategy as Underlying basis for FY 1977-78 A.I.D. Program

The DAP for Upper Volta submitted March, 1975 and the strategy it outlines continue to provide a sound basis for AID's development program in this country. The sound development strategy of the DAP continues to be the guiding element underlying the new projects of the last two years, although there are certain sectors concerning which the DAP is becoming outdated; e.g. health and education. A reassessment of the health sector will take place in FY 1977, probably to be followed by a reassessment of the education sector in the subsequent year.

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 recommended a significant A.I.D. involvement. It suggested 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 DAP analysis of potential 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.

In responding to the needs of this sector, CDO initiated a comprehensive integrated rural development project in the Eastern ORD (Regional Development Organization) in FY 1975. A joint AID-FAO project in a mixed farming/herding area comprising the eastern 18% of the country, the project has now been in existence over one year and is on schedule as commodities have begun to arrive and supporting institutional contracts are being executed. A national seed multiplication project is also underway with the recent arrival of vehicles and agriculture equipment for four seed handling facilities and further equipment on order for four seed multiplication centers. In FY 1976 a new village livestock project in the immediate sub-Sahelian belt has been initiated. The project's goals are both to increase livestock productivity and the income of livestock producers as well as government revenues and foreign exchange earnings, and to develop a system for effective range control and improvement. This project is aimed at sedentary farmers and sedentary livestock producers within the immediate sub-Sahelian ORDs of Fada, Kaya and Koupela.

Also planned for FY 76 or TQ obligation is the addition to the Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development project of a non-formal education program. Calling for the establishment of a learning resource center to produce the necessary training materials and audio-visual aids for the ORD's extension programs, the project will in its first phase support the establishment of courses for adult functional literacy training in the local Gourmanche language. This is a first step toward using the indigenous language as the most effective medium of instruction in new agricultural techniques.

With this start in focusing on integrated rural development, the FY 1977 program includes several new projects in this all-important sector. First the Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development program will be complemented by the addition of a feeder road program design to build and maintain farm to market roads within that project's intensive zones. A second and very innovative project is designed to strengthen the roles of women in the development process. The project will make available credit funds for the establishment of low level technology enterprises to relieve the women of burdensome domestic labor and provide more income producing opportunities. The project will also strengthen the GOUV extension agencies serving rural women. At the same time the CDO will initiate a somewhat similar project aimed at helping newly settled villagers in the zones now freed of Onchocerciasis (River Blindness) to establish through a small loan system the enterprises necessary for an effective village infrastructure.

At the other end of the technological spectrum FY 1977 should see the start of a joint AID-French remote sensing center and related training facility in Ouagadougou. This project will put at the disposal of Sahelian rural development planners a most effective tool for developing more responsive interventions in water resources, pasture control, soils analysis and crop production.

With the above projects having laid a strong basis for our assistance to the Government of Upper Volta, CDO/Ouagadougou proposes for FY 1978 a continued focus on the comprehensive sector of integrated rural development. The new proposals concentrate on agriculture production and stimulation of the necessary human and infrastructure resources to support them. Integrated rural development is advanced by directing assistance to the northern Sahel ORD where preliminary land use studies have been completed by a joint FAC-AID team. Here in response to GOUV concerns a development project is proposed focusing on livestock and agricultural production and the functional education needs to improve both. Under the theme of increased agriculture production, CDO includes in the FY 1978 program the Niena/Dionkele irrigated rice development project sponsored by CILSS and the GOUV and for which the PID has already received AID/W approval. This project will develop 2,000 hectares for irrigated rice cultivation in an area northwest of Bobo-Dioulasso. A French-financed detailed feasibility study for this project will be ready in June 1976. As a further needed

complement to the Easter ORD integrated rural development project, CDO has submitted, and AID/W has approved, a PID for an Eastern ORD Farm Market Centers project. This project will help provide that ORD infrastructure necessary to respond to agricultural production increases resulting from the core integrated rural development project. It will help establish more efficient, decentralized market centers within relatively easy reach of the core project's intensive zone farmers.

As a second step in AID's active support of the massive Onchofreed areas resettlement program, CDO proposes a 5 year $10 million cross-sectoral support project focusing on the now almost totally black fly-cleared region of the Black Volta basin. In the first year (FY 1978) this project would finance a comprehensive planning study of the Black Volta basin development and the importation of heavy equipment needed to begin resettlement.

To provide the vital underpinning for the above integrated rural development activities, CDO has responded to a GOUV request for what is probably the most important and, in the long-term, most significant project in this FY 1978 ABS. This is the agricultural human resources development project. During the CDO's still early experience with integrated rural development activities in Upper Volta, we have become graphically aware of what the GOUV has fully known for years, i.e., the major constraint to effective rural development is the lack of trained personnel to carry the new technologies to the farmer. From the national level to the ORD headquarters to the extension agent in the field, the gap between personnel needs and availabilities is staggering. To respond to this need, the GOUV and CDO propose to enlarge and strengthen the existing secondary school level agricultural training facility at Matourkou in the southern region, create a similar new training school at Bogande in the more northern, drier region, and to provide practically trained, higher level agriculturalists (called rural development engineers) by helping the University of Ouagadougou establish a practical rural research center and regional practical extension training centers to better educate its rural development engineering students in the realities of Voltan agriculture.

On a different level, the CDO program also includes support to those regional institutions which make long-term rural development in the Sahel more feasible. The most important of these is the CILSS (Inter-State Committee for Combating the Effects of the Drought) located in Ouagadougou and charged with coordinating African requests for donor support. In FY 1976, AID is agreeing to fund three planning advisors and short term consultants for the CILSS staff. This assistance will be continued in FY 1977 and FY 1978. Assistance will also continue through at least FY 1978 for the CIEH (Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies) in its important planning activities for developing water resources in West Africa.

Despite the increasing number of projects in FY 1977 and FY 1978, every effort will be made to keep CDO staffing to a minimum. Where possible, as in the non-formal education and agricultural human resources development project, one project manager will be responsible for two projects. Full use will be made of REDSO/WA design and technical services, supplemented by AID/Washington TDY assistance where necessary. Personnel required for project implementation will be sought primarily through contracts.

The DAP continues to provide a general guide to the development needs of Upper Volta, one of the world's poorest countries. The FY 1978 ABS attempts to meet these needs by concentrating on that sector most relevant to the rural poor who constitute most of Upper Volta's people, i.e., integrated rural development.

Centrally Funded Research

Although rainfall has been considered normal for two seasons, and harvests satisfactory, Upper Volta is still experiencing residual effects of the recent seven year drought. Pastures and trees lost during years of overgrazing and no rain have not reappeared; migration from the hardest hit areas in the north continues (although in decreased numbers) spontaneously, placing more and more pressure on more fertile areas to the south; new villages and increased population are consuming existing natural resources at a rate which surpasses that of natural regeneration. In short, now that the crisis situation is past, evidence of environmental decay due to human and animal rather than natural causes is becoming a major concern.

The GOUV is promoting intensive, sedentarised mixed farming, including use of fertilizers and crop rotation as one strategy to alleviate the land shortage and degradation. In northern fringe areas where livestock production is more common, policy is focusing more and more on planned pasture control and careful placement of watering spots as means of managing the range resources. Yet there remains a great deal to be done in the way of regeneration of lost land and future programming for ecological control, especially in the face of a population growth rate of approximately 2.2%.

CDO /Ouagadougou thus suggests that centrally funded research undertake two types of environment-related studies in Upper Volta, the results of which could be subsumed into future planning for integrated rural development programs:

1) Improved Land Use and Conservation through Reforestation: Plantation of trees for conservation is well known in Upper Volta, yet the meager budget alotted the Forestry Service cannot support the variety of research and pilot operations necessary to investigation. One proven approach to reforestation involves the interraction of a forestry agent (or international volunteer) with villagers to support community plantations of nimes, acacia albida*, and eucalyptus; sensitization focuses on benefits of trees as wind-breaks, soil erosion controls, shade, and firewood. Although these community plantations have generally been thus far successful, there is as yet little private demand for seedlings in the marketplace.

Upper Volta's usufruct rights allow the planter to continue

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* Secondary benefits of the Gao, including its nitrogen-fixing quality and the promise of improving millet yields, are incorporated in Forestry campaigns, though not to as great an extent as in other countries (Niger, Senegal). Part of the problem is the fact that the Forestry Service is under one Ministry (Environment & Tourism) and the Agriculture Service under another, the Ministry of Rural Development.

benefitting from tree produce even if actual land changes hands, and experience in other development activities indicates tree produce is a good source of family income (especially for women). CDO thus suggests that AID/W support research on other varieties and species which provide the desired conservation benefit as well as bringing more easily perceived benefits (e.g., food or increased family income) in hopes that private plantings can be further stimulated. Known possibilities include: acacia skorpioides, which provides a vegetal tanning resin valued on the world market; fruit bearing succulents such as Prickly Pear and Nahuatl peyotl; jojobe, a bush common in semi-arid regions which produces a viable substitute for the profitable sperm whale oil; cardamon, the spice; anacardiacae, the cashew tree; and patchouli (Pogostemon cablin) and other scented oil bearing shrubs which can be used in local production of insect repellent or marketed in Ghana where there is an expanding incense industry.

2) Cost/Benefit of Goat Production: Although goats are owned by practically every family in Upper Volta and valued as a type of "checking account" in societies just entering a market economy, they are often blamed by ecologists as being overly destructive of scarce pasture and trees and have at times even been blamed for being a primary cause of the drought. Opinion on this subject is divided, sometimes sharply. While some GOUV agencies are developing new breeds for higher meat yield, others are discouraging and sometimes prohibiting goats in their jurisdiction (latter notably the Volta Valley Authority). The CILSS Forestry Seminar has called for controls on the numbers of goats in the Sahel. What seems to be lacking, however, is a detached, professional examination of the question, including all related socio-economic benefits (real and perceived) of goats and other small ruminants. This would lay a helpful planning basis for forthcoming larger scale efforts at Sahelian range control.

A third study which also relates closely to the improvement of the human environment is that of strengthening the quality of rural housing. Perhaps due, in part, to the focus on rural housing emanating from the United Nations Year of the Habitat, the Minister of Rural Development is becoming increasingly interested in improving both the design and building materials of traditional housing patterns in the different rural areas of the country. A centrally funded research project examining potential improvements in rural housing, especially in relation to economically attractive local materials, could lay the groundwork for considerable change in rural lifestyles making a direct impact on the quality of life in the countryside.

Another area which could benefit from extensive research efforts is the scourge of schistosomiasis. This debilitating disease is present in almost all of the many small bodies of water found in rural Upper Volta. As the expansion of small water basin irrigated agriculture is encouraged by the GOUV and the donor community, so is the spread of schistosomiasis being inadvertently fostered. Little is known in Upper Volta about control measures which might be feasible and the disease is too often regarded as an unalterable condition of the rural environment. An active research effort, focusing on means of limiting the rapid extension of this disease, could make a big impact on life in the rural areas.

Country/Program Upper Volta

Attachment 1

SUMMARY TABLE I

Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978
($000)

	FY 1976	Interim Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978
Food/Nutrition Grants	1,358	749	2,878	11,350
Education Grants			300	2,367
Total	1,358	749	3,178	13,717
PL 480 Title II	1,065	227	1,025	1,911

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY

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

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 77

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 1

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 686

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

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

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $000) AY	TQ	OY	BY	LBP
ON-GOING											
0712	Regional Water Res.	1/1	78	FN	290R	G	335	110	518	365	1,952
0201	Integrated Rural Dev.	1/3	78	FN	210B	G		639		737	4,439
0202	Seed Multiplication	/1	78	FN	120B	G				243	1,880
0203	Village Livestock	2/3	78	FN	101B	G	613		400	323	1,336
NEW-FY 77											
0216	Regional Remote Sensing	3/2	81	FN	754R	G			1,000	1,000	5,000
0212	Oncho Area Village Dev.	1/1	80	FN	252B	G			500	518	2,173
✓ 0215	E. ORD Rural Roads	1/1	81	FN	130B	G			1,500	474	3,600 1/
0211	Women's Roles in Dev.	1/1	79	EH	259B	G			300	367	1,056
NEW-FY 78											
0221	Agricultural HRD (1)	/1	81	EH	600B	G				2,000	5,770
0222	Volta Valley Dev. (2)	/1	82	FN	213B	G				3,000	10,000 2/
✓ 0224	Irrigated Rice (3)	/1	81	FN	120B	G				3,000	15,000 4/
0223	Sahel ORD Dev. (4)	/1	81	FN	210B	G				1,000	3,000
0219	Farm Market Centers (5)	/2	81	FN	220B	G				430	2,250 3/

1/ Road improvements beyond the initial three links may be funded under the Sahel Development Program as early as FY 78.

2/ Will be confirmed with Oncho Area Village Development. FY 78 funds primarily for studies and planning; expanded implementation phase may be funded from Sahel Development Program.

3/ Will be managed in conjunction with Integrated Rural Development Project.

4/ PID already approved per State 301519 dated 12/23/75.

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

Regional Water Resources

As a result of the PAR completed for this project in September, 1975, three actions were proposed:

- update and revise Project Paper and logical framework
- synchronise CIEH Grant Agreement and TAMS contract with the updated Project Paper
- establish a package plan of staff recruiting and financing to provide for minimal African personnel needs

To date, all have been at least partially fulfilled.

A revised Project Paper, logical framework, and PPT network have been submitted to AID/W. Approval is expected shortly.

With the signing of the Grant Agreement amendment number four, the Grant Agreement now corresponds to the revised Project Paper. A PIO/T was recently sent to AID/W requesting appropriate revision of the contract with Tippetts-Abbetts-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS).

In general, the project is progressing well. The Documentation Center continues to grow, and dissemination activities have improved with the establishment of micro-film reproduction at CIEH headquarters. With approval of the Project Paper revision, a second documentalist will be added to the contract team. This much needed individual will help the present staff reduce the backlog of documents to be catalogued and processed, and will work on improving the dissemination operation.

With the Documentation Center firmly established, work has begun on the Technical Planning Office. An hydrologist/planner is expected to join the TAMS staff shortly, and together with the hydrologist and land-use planner already on site he will develop an overall action program for the savannah region.

While project is currently on schedule, continued success is contingent upon CIEH's ability to provide the necessary counterparts.

A system for recruiting and financing project counterparts was approved by the 8th Council of Ministers meeting held in December 1975. At present, CIEH management is continuing its search for counterparts and one new African candidate has been located and approved.

Country/Program [redacted]

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME [redacted]
PROJECT NUMBER [redacted]
APPROPRIATION [redacted]

INITIAL OBLIGATION [redacted]
FINAL OBLIGATION [redacted]
TOTAL COST [redacted]

DATE PROP/REVISION 10/75
DATE LAST PAR 9/75
DATE NEXT PAR 9/76

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:	
Actual FY 1976	335	[redacted]	6/30/76 inc. prior yr funds	263
Extimated Interim Qtr.	110	120	9/30/76	253
Estimated FY 1977	518	594	9/30/77	177
Proposed FY 1978	365	450	9/30/78	92

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			455	315			455	315
Local & TCN Participants			30	30			30	30
Commodities	15	15	10	5			25	20
Other Costs	8	-					8	-
Total	23	15	495	350			518	365

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	Int. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
[redacted]				
Period	from 7/75 to 6/76	from 7/76 to 9/76	from 10/76 to 9/77	from 10/77 to 9/78
Amount	$000 255	$000 110	$000 495	$000 350
Period				
Amount				

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract	3	5	5	3
Participants	1	3	2	1

Integrated Rural Development (E. ORD) Narrative

The core project is on schedule per the PPT network revision prepared 9/12/75 but will be delayed in the near future with respect to certain actions, e.g. completion of housing and office construction. The composition of funding within the original obligation at $3,063,000 has been changed through a ProAg revision which adds $195,000 for contract services and commodities and reduces other costs line item by the same amount. These changes are based on increased technical assistance, a fourth position added under the institutional contract PIO/T; a better appreciation of project needs after 16 months at implementation and the development of complementary resources, i.e. Rural Roads and Non-Formal Education projects.

A PAR for the core project was prepared 4/5/76 and submitted to AID/W in May 1976.

As suggested in STATE 111144. the Non-Formal Education project, once accepted, will add $639,000 of No-year funds to the Integrated Rural Development core project during FY 1977 through a ProAg revision raising the total obligation to $3,702,000.

As was originally programmed in the PP and to continue implementation at the core project for an additional two years, CDO requests an additional $737,000 for FY 78 for technical assistance and other costs. This will prolong technical assistance through the five year life of project and provide additional training and credit resources. This raises the total project obligation to $4,439,000 by FY 78.

ONGOING CAPITAL PROJECTS

PROJECT TITLE	Integrated Rural Development	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FY 75	DATE PROP/REVISION	
PROJECT NUMBER	686-11-110-201	FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 78	DATE LAST PAR	4/5/76
APPROPRIATION	Sahel Mid-Term	TOTAL COST	4,439,000* (5 years)	DATE NEXT PAR	4/77 (or other evaluation)

no year money

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of: 2,732 6/30/76 inc. prior yr funds
Actual FY 1976	-	300	
Estimated Interim Qtr.	639	100	9/30/76 3,271
Estimated FY 1977	-	1,000	9/30/77 2,271
Proposed FY 1978	737	1,475	9/30/78 2,964

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			290	475			290	475
Local & TCN Participants			25	-			25	-
Commodities			163	-			163	-
Other Costs			161	262			161	262
Total			639	737			639	737

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations from	to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from	to	FY 1977 Obligations from	to	FY 1978 Obligations from	to
Period								
Amount	$000		$000		$000		$000	
Inst. Contractor							335	
Proj. Mgr.							140	
Inst. Materials Spec.			290				-	
Period								
Amount			290				475	

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract		3	6	6
Participants		20	14	-

* This includes a planned obligation for Non-Formal Education add-on, cost $639,000

Seed Multiplication

Improved seed is being produced in Upper Volta on five seed multiplication farms. Four of the five are being assisted under this project. The fifth is a major seed production center financed under the AID Drought Relief and Rehabilitation Program and which is now being absorbed into the national system. In addition, the four ORDs receiving assistance within the project are also multiplying seed.

The problems being addressed by the project are several, i.e., to augment existing infrastructure to increase both its capacity and efficiency; to organize and install a system which will set governing policies, and will coordinate the considerable activities which are already in progress.

In the first of these two project activities, vehicles and agricultural equipment (tractors and accessories) for four multiplication stations, four ORDs and the national headquarters have been delivered or are in transit. Laboratory equipment for the national headquarters and seed handling equipment for the four multiplication centers is on order. Specifications for seed processing equipment have been written and are in reserve against the time when seed demand dictates an increase in existing seed processing capacity. Construction plans have been drawn for the national headquarters office/laboratory building and warehouses. In the case of the headquarters, bids have been received and a contract is soon to be awarded which will give the National Service a much needed identity.

In the second project activity, the National Seed Service has been created and has begun to function. The Service has begun to coordinate on-going seed activities, define the demand for improved seed, set production levels, identify varieties for multiplication and organize project inputs. While the effort has been slower than planned due to personnel shortages and the difficulties of establishing the inter-agency linkages, the situation has improved with the recent arrival of a U.S. project technician and the potential for several new Voltaique counterparts.

Other troublesome areas are the lack of a field trial system to give practical application to the considerable cereals research done over the past several decades in Upper Volta (although a new system of field trial is being initiated this year) and the lack of GOUV personnel which has stalled the project's training program. However, there are some indications that this situation may ease somewhat during the coming year. Programs are being organized in anticipation of the availability of personnel for the training program.

Two aspects of the project will cause some shifting in financing, i.e., inflation has raised equipment and construction costs significantly above original estimates. Also, original projections regarding project self-sufficiency were grossly exaggerated with the result that there is a shortage

of operating funds for both multiplication stations and the ORDs. Internal economies will relieve some of this problem, but it will be necessary to use the $243,000 programmed for project years four and five (FY 78 and 79) to offset commodity and construction cost increases, production expenses and some personnel support costs. The money was originally earmarked for personnel costs, but most project personnel costs have already been funded within the original project obligation which makes the transfer of the funds to other areas possible.

Country/Program: Upper Volta

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: [illegible]
PROJECT NUMBER: [illegible]
APPROPRIATION: [illegible]

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY75
FINAL OBLIGATION: FY78
TOTAL COST: $1,[illegible]

DATE PROP/REVISION:
DATE LAST PAR:
DATE NEXT PAR: 12-31-76

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of: 6/30/76 inc. prior yr
Actual FY 1976		150	$[illegible] 1,487
Estimated Interim Qtr.		517	9/30/76 [illegible]
Estimated FY 1977		645	9/30/77 325
Proposed FY 1978	243	[illegible]	9/30/78

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.	095							
Local & TCN Participants								
Commodities	053							
Other Costs	095							
Total	243							243

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period				
Amount	$000	$000	$000	$000
Period				
Amount				

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	2	-	3	2
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-
Participants	-	-	1	2

Village Livestock Narrative:

Final approval of the Project Paper and execution of the Project Agreement took place in May, 1976. As a part of the pre-project implementation procedure, the host government initiated transfer procedures for additional project personnel. In addition, the GOUV, with the support of A.I.D., sent one of its Ministry of Rural Development staff members to the United States for observational training in Livestock management. This person is expected to become the GOUV Director of the Village Livestock Development project. At the same time, the Director of the Central Veterinary Laboratory has begun to compile a commodity list that will be used to upgrade that facility under project financing.

In FY 1978 funds are requested for continuation of the services of the three contract technicians ($210,000); to provide training in the United States for two long-term participants, and to provide third country training and in-country seminars ($47,000). Of the amount requested for participants, $21,400 is advance funding for the two long-term participants scheduled to begin training during the year. These funds will carry them through August 1980. An additional amount of $66,000 is requested for other costs.

Country/Program Upper Volta

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME Village Livestock
PROJECT NUMBER 686-11-130-203
APPROPRIATION FN

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76
FINAL OBLIGATION FY 78
TOTAL COST $1,336,000

DATE PROP/REVISION January 1978
DATE LAST PAR None
DATE NEXT PAR June 1977

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	613	0	6/30/76 inc. prior yr funds 613
Extimated Interim Qtr.		20	9/30/76 593
Estimated FY 1977	400	450	9/30/77 543
Proposed FY 1978	323	735	9/30/78 131

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.	-	-	234	210	-	-	234	210
Local & TCN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Participants	36	47	-	-	-	-	36	47
Commodities	54	-	-	-	-	-	54	-
Other Costs	76	66	-	-	-	-	76	66
Total	166	113	234	210	-	-	400	323

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	Int. Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Period	from 5/76 to 6/76	from to	from 8/76 to 6/78	from 7/78 to 6/79
Amount	$000	$000	$000	$000
PASA/USDA	12		234	210
Unknown	247			
Period				
Amount				

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	1	-	-
Contract	-	-	3	3
Participants	-	3	2	2

[redacted]

Country/Program [redacted]

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME [redacted] INITIAL OBLIGATION FY77 DATE PP 4/76
PROJECT NUMBER [redacted] FINAL OBLIGATION FY80 DATE LAST PAR NA
APPROPRIATION [redacted] TOTAL COST $2,173 DATE NEXT PAR 6/78

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of: 6/30/76 inc. prior yr
Actual FY 1976	-	-	
Extimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	
Estimated FY 1977	500	470	
Proposed FY 1978	518	490	

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.	79	84	68	55			147	139
Local & TCN			11				11	-
Participants	37	76					37	76
Commodities	41	13					41	13
Other Costs	264	290					264	290
Total							500	518

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period				
Amount	$000	$000	$000	$000
	TO BE DETERMINED			
Period				
Amount				

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	1	1
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	1	0
Participants	-	-	1	2

[redacted]

Country/Program Upper Volta

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS

PP

PROJECT NAME Women's Roles in Development
PROJECT NUMBER 686-0211
APPROPRIATION [redacted]

INITIAL OBLIGATION FY77
FINAL OBLIGATION FY79
TOTAL COST $1,056

DATE PROP/REVISION 4/76
DATE LAST PAR NA
DATE NEXT PAR 1/78

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligation	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of: 6/30/76 inc. prior yr
Actual FY 1976	-	-	
Extimated Interim Qtr.	-	-	
Estimated FY 1977	300	270	
Proposed FY 1978	367	330	

FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct AID 77	Direct AID 78	Contract 77	Contract 78	PASA 77	PASA 78	Total 77	Total 78
U.S. Tech.			93	115	-	-	93	115
Local & TCN			32	22			32	22
Participants	24	48					24	48
Commodities	37	45					37	45
Other Costs	114	137					114	137
Total	175	230	125	137			300	367

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations from to	Int. Qtr. Obligations from to	FY 1977 Obligations from to	FY 1978 Obligations from to
Period				
Amount	$000	$000	$000	$000
	TO BE DETERMINED			
Period				
Amount				

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	2	2
Participants	-	-	-	2

Country/Program Upper Volta

Attachment 3a

Proposed New Projects - FY 1978 Alternative Funding Levels ($000)

	(Alternative A) Full Funding Level		(Alternative B) Forward Funding According to A-368	(Alternative C) Mission Alternative if Grant Resources Curtailed	
	Dollars	Months from Date of Obligation	Dollars	Dollars	Months from Date of Obligation
Project					
FN					
Irrigated Rice	3,000	12	3,000	1,000	12
Volta Valley Development	3,000	12	3,000	1,000	12
Sahel ORD Development	1,000	12	1,000	500	12
Farm Market Centers	430	12	430	100	12
EH					
Agriculture Human Resource Development	2,000	12	2,000	1,000	12

Narrative

Irrigated Rice: Alternative B remains the same as A. Alternative C level would simply reduce the number of hectares put into paddy rice.

Volta Valley Development: Alternative B remains the same as A. Under Alternative C the development studies would have funding priority and the equipment and infrastructure support would be reduced substantially.

Sahel ORD Development: Alternative B remains the same as A. Under Alternative C the development studies would continue at a reduced level.

Farm Market Centers: Alternative B remains the same as A. Under Alternative C funding level the number of Farm Market Centers would probably be reduced to one center in a relatively populated area.

Agriculture [illegible] Alternative B remains the same as A. Under Alternative C the amount of construction would be reduced.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

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

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 686-0221

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL / B. CODE

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Agricultural Human Resources Devel.

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE MM YY 12 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	5,766
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	2,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	7,766

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) EH	600B	635		2,000		5,766	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	2,000		5,766	

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

012 | 053 | 080

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BSW | R/AG | TECH | TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase capacity of the University of Ouagadougou and the GOUV Ministry of Rural Development to make agricultural education responsive to immediate and longer term rural development needs of Upper Volta

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide the Ministry of Rural Development with expanded training centers and to provide the University of Ouagadougou with an Extension/Agricultural Research Center and practical training field stations in different climatic regions.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

12 personmonths TDY for PRP and PP design $150,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins

Title: John A. Hoskins
Country Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 10 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

Upper Volta

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

Agricultural Human Resources Development

(A Program for Professional and Technical Personnel Training in the Agriculture Sector to Support Upper Volta's Rural Development)

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE:

The Government of Upper Volta -- both on its own initiative and at the urging of the donor community -- has undertaken a broad, diverse program to develop Upper Volta's primary agricultural sector. It has organized the country under the authority of 11 semiautonomous state agencies for agricultural development called ORDs (Organisme Regional de Developpement). In addition, it has created the semi-autonomous Volta Valley Authority which will oversee the development of the Onchocerciasis-freed areas. The central government has also been recently reorganized at the ministerial level, including, among other steps, creation of separate ministries of Planning and Rural Development, the separation of non-formal education under the Ministry of Rural Development from the formal system under the Ministry of Education, and the creation of the Coordinating Committee for Rural Development at the interministerial level.

Over the years these separate agencies have developed their own internal requirements for technical and professional personnel at various levels. Piece-meal training programs have been established to meet the most pressing of these needs:

A. Extension agent and agricultural technician training

With the assistance of the UNDP and the FAO, a substantial program for the preparation of first line extension agents and agricultural technicians has been developed at Matourkou by the Ministry of Rural Development. The output of this center has grown over the last decade, but it is still quantitatively and qualitatively insufficient to meet the personnel requirements of the ORDs, the ministries themselves, and other specialized programs in community development, young farmer training, etc. Moreover, in spite of the long term UN/FAO assistance effort (approximately ten years), the core teaching staff is still expatriate (FAO Associate Technicians -- mostly young, recently graduated agricultural technicians from European countries who serve in "volunteer" capacities).

Its basic program is a nine-month course for graduates of primary schools (6 years schooling) within the formal system. This program produces 60 - 70 extension agents a year with minimum knowledge of improved agricultural techniques and some training in community organization. Its more advanced program is a four year course for students with at least two years of secondary preparation (i.e., 8 years of formal schooling). This program graduates approximately 30 agricultural technicians each year. Last year, Matourkou added a third program for students with at least 10 years of formal schooling, to produce, in a three year training cycle, another technician group called Conductors (CTAs). This level was previously trained in Mali and in the Ivory Coast, but the inadequacy of the number of openings for Voltan students and a growing desire for in-country training caused the ministry to start its own program at this level. Some 20 CTAs should be graduated each year.

This output is still clearly insufficient to meet the trained manpower needs of the ORDs, the ministries, and other GOUV agencies which are responsible for an ever-growing number of programs under expanded donor financing. For example, the GOUV estimates that the ratio of extension workers to farmers is now 1 per 15,000, while its minimal goal is 1 per 1,500. Given the turnover and the present output at Matourkou, this gap will be little reduced over the next two decades unless action is taken now.

B. University Program for Rural Development Engineers

Complementing Matourkou is the effort recently begun at the professional level by the University of Ouagadougou. Five or six years ago, on a step-by-step basis, the University began to emerge from its origins as a sub-professional technical college. Responding to an increasing demand for university level training in-country (to reduce independence on training abroad and its corresponding limitations in terms of numbers and its "non-Voltan" orientation), several full degree programs have been established. One of the newest is that begun in 1974 for the four-year professional agriculture program of Rural Development Engineer. This program is now in its third year and will graduate its first class of approximately 10 in 1977. The faculty is a mixture of French (FAC provided) agricultural professors and Voltan graduates of foreign universities (in biology, chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry -- several teaching while holding down other key jobs in the government). Its first years have suffered from a lack of critical resources, primarily an extension and research center and three field stations for practical application of its now essentially theoretical instruction, first hand experimentation with agricultural and livestock production, technical experimentation with irrigation, tools design, etc. Yet the University is determined to make a success of what is

perceived as an urgently needed program for agricultural professionals with practical training in the Voltan environment and a curriculum adapted to the peculiar needs of this society. The University estimates that the minimal demand for its graduates will be 200 over the next decade.

Requests for Assistance in Expanding These Efforts

Recently the Ministry of Rural Development requested the CDO to consider the possibility of assistance in expanding the physical capacity of the training program at Matourkou and to help establish a new, but similar, training center at Bogande in the more arid northeastern region. The Ministry of Rural Development plans to double the capacity of Matourkou from 240 to 480 students and create a training capacity at the Bogande center of 90 students a year.

In addition, the Rector of the University has resubmitted a revised version of an earlier request for assistance to the University program for training Rural Development Engineers. The University wishes to build an Extension Training and Research Center near Ouagadougou and three smaller field stations in three different climatic regions of Upper Volta. Besides the main center near Ouagadougou, the University envisions a field station in the Sahel, one in the savannah, and a third in the richer, more agriculturally favorable south. Each station would accommodate fifteen students who would spend part of each year in practical pursuits.

These two initiatives to expand the technical and professional training capability for agricultural development are a logical consequence of the GOUV's expansion of donor-supported rural development efforts. Each of them demands more and better counterpart personnel than now exists in the country. Neither the use of foreign training institutions nor the output of domestic training centers have sufficed, nor can they. New solutions must be found.

There are, however, some serious problems in simply responding to the expansion plans as presented by the GOUV. A series of issues must be more adequately defined, analyzed and corresponding solutions carefully spelled out. Among these issues are the following.

- What are the total intake needs for technical and professional personnel at each level in the agricultural sector which these efforts to expand training output are intended to meet?

- To what extent, how fast, under what conditions of revenue growth, etc. will the GOUV be financially able to absorb these additional personnel?

- To what extent can qualitative improvements in training be a partial substitute for greater numbers with correspondingly lessened demand for higher public employment?

- Does the planned expansion of training correspond to the priority areas for additional personnel?

- To what extent is the recycling of current personnel for training in additional skills and knowledge equally urgent, including training in non-agricultural subjects such as records management, personnel administration, and bookkeeping/budget administration?

- Is there a possibility for greater resource sharing among the various organizations undertaking training? (Could the University share facilities at Matourkou and Bogande with the Ministry of Rural Development so as to provide simultaneously the experimental, application and research facilities it needs for developing professional rural development engineers with the practical farming and applied learning required for extension workers and technicians?)

- Are there not some linkages between the levels of effort that have yet to be articulated, such as the need to replace the expatriate trainers at Matourkou with Voltan professionals recruited from the new University program? Are there possible ties for entry, after demonstrated quality of service and knowledge, from one level to another so as to build a career ladder with corresponding incentives?

- At the professional level, could there be further university training and a higher degree after solid performance in the field and admission to an advanced program (for a fifth or sixth year to become an agronomist or horticulturalist, etc.)?

- What should be developed as the coordinating mechanism for these interagency training activities?

These, among other questions such as adequacy of the present output of the primary/secondary system to meet the intake demands of these and other training programs, need a thoughtful analysis based upon careful research into the workerpower composition and project needs of the agricultural sector, the financial capacity of the public sector to absorb additional personnel at various levels of production and the interrelationship among elements of the system. Depending upon the answers to the above questions and the corresponding analysis and detailed recommendations, an appropriate response should be formulated. At this time, we estimate that it will take the folowing form:

1) Construction of a University Extension/Agricultural Experimentation Center, and Three Field Stations

- Provision of one full-time advisor (professor of extension and research) to the University from initiation of construction through three years of operation (48 p/m)

- Provision of six faculty development scholarships for study inthe U.S. or third countries each year for three years

- 12 personmonths per year for three years of short term advisory assistance in agriculture/livestock/forestry and hydraulics for curriculum development, experimentation and research and particularly in equipment development and use with emphasis on developing intermediate technologies for Voltan agriculture.

2) Expansion of Facilities at Matourkou and the Construction of a new Center at Bogande

- Provide one advisor for two years to assist in the development of a program for female extension workers

- Provide one advisor for two years with experience in extension services management and training for semi-arid agriculture

- Scholarships and visitation training funds for selected staff and trainees

- Six personmonths per year of short term advisory assistance for five years to develop training elements in fertilizers, entemology, community organization, cooperatives and credit unions.

3) Advisory Assistance (36 personmonths) to develop appropriate in-service training in records management, bookkeeping, budgetary analysis, etc. and specialized training in commercial farm management for those technicians who may wish to orient themselves toward the private sector.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

A. Construction and Equipping of University Extension/Agricultural Research Center and Three Field Stations

Construction of Field Stations	$	300,000
Equipping of Field Stations		145,000
Equipping of Extension/Research Center		175,000
	$	720,000

B. Construction and Equipping of Additional Capacity at Matourkou and a New Training Center at Bogande

Construction at Matourkou	$ 325,000
Construction at Bogande	800,000
Equipment for Matourkou	175,000
Equipment for Bogande	400,000
Operating Expenses (both centers for 5 years)	200,000
	$1,900,000

C. Student Stipends (for Matourkou and Bogande for 5 years)	$1,500,000
D. Technical Assistance 190 personmonths of resident and TDY Advisory assistance to all project elements	$1,140,000
E. Scholarship and Visitation Travel for University Faculty and Training Staff Development	260,000
F. Contingency and Miscellaneous	250,000
TOTAL PROJECT	$5,770,000

Contribtuion of the GOUV - value to be determined in detail but will not be less than:

Land and site preparation	$ 250,000
Staff salaries (200,000 per year for 5 years)	1,000,000
Student Stipends (University students)	500,000
Misc. (maintenance, etc.)	250,000
	$2,000,000

Contributions of Other Donors - to be determined later

FAO/UNDP - teacher advisors for Matourkou
FAC - University teachers
IBRD/FED - scholarships related to other programs

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

It will be necessary to make the following inputs for the development of this project:

- PRP research and design team (manpower specialist or labor economist, an agricultural education specialist, and a construction engineer plus a team leader for three months each) to begin as soon as the PID is approved (i.e., September 1976).

- PRP (possibly moving to PP stage) completed	December 1976
- PP completed and approved	March 1977
- Project Agreement prepared and signed	October 1977

Estimated cost of research and design team is based on an output of 12 personmonths. Using IQC rates, this totals $150,000.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

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

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 686-0222

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Volta Valley Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2/3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 12 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	10,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	TBD
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	TBD
TOTAL	10,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY ____ F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY ____ G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	213B	210		3,000		10,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	3,000		10,000	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 960, 050

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BSW, RGEN, TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 123

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve the social and economic well-being of people resettling in areas recently freed of Onchocerciasis

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to study, promote, coordinate, execute or contract for the economic and social development of areas freed from Onchocerciasis.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Rural Development specialist, engineer, management specialist, financial analyst, training specialist, each for one month, 5 p/m = $35,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins

Title: Country Development Officer/ Ouagadougou. John A. Hoskins

Date Signed: MM DD YY 09 11 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

VOLTA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

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

1. Summary Description of the Project. The proposed $10 million grant will finance a 5 year project to help improve the social and economic well-being of people resettling in areas recently freed of Onchocerciasis (River Blindness). The means for achieving this goal is to assist the Volta Valley Authority (AVV) to study, promote, coordinate, execute or contract for the economic and social development of areas freed from Onchocerciasis. The project will be implemented by the AVV, an agency which operates under the Ministry of Rural Development. By Presidential decree, it is charged with the development of the Oncho-freed zones of Upper Volta.

2. Project Background. The Onchocerciasis vector control program, initiated in November, 1974, is designed to decrease radically the incidence of "river blindness" in a seven country area in West Africa (Upper Volta, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo, Benin, Niger, Mali). To date, the program has virtually decimated the simulium damnosum (vector-carrying black fly) population of the wester third of the affected areas, notably the Black Volta River and its tributaries, and has begun on schedule in the central regions which include the Red and White Volta basins. Spraying of the eastern regions will commence in January, 1977. Based on excellent progress of the program to date, it can reasonably be assumed that the vector will be completely under control in all vulnerable areas of Upper Volta by 1978.

As noted in the Upper Volta DAP, the development of the Onchocerciasis-freed zones in Upper Volta is the first priority of the GOUV. Created in 1974, the AVV has been given full authority for the development of seven specific zones along the Volta Rivers and their tributaries in coordination with other ministries and technical services (notably those concerned with health and education). This coordination is facilitated through the interministerial Coordinating Committee for Rural Development, which consists of representatives of all ministries, directors of major GOUV agencies, and the directors of the affected Regional Development Organizations (ORDs), the eleven semi-autonomous regional agricultural development organizations covering the country. It is currently planned that the AVV will cede its authority over resettled areas to the ORDs after resettlement is firmly established (perhaps as much as 10 years), but at this point the GOUV has not yet firmly come to grips with the ultimate resolution of this issue.

There are four basic steps in AVV's approach to the resettlement and development of the areas under its authority:

(1) Using aerial photographs, detailed maps and land use plans are prepared for the development zones. Guidelines for preparing the economic development plans of these zones have been prepared by the UNDP. Further, the AVV carries out or coordinates studies concerning farm development, irrigation, forestry, livestock, and other functional sectors.

(2) As the area development plans are completed, AVV extension workers recruit settlers, basically from the Mossi plateau (the ORDs of Ouagadougou, Koupela, Kaya, Yatenga, Koudougou and Sahel). Minimum requirements for selection include: three active members (14 to 50 years old) per family, farming experience, and the family's agreement to follow AVV directions for improved farming methods.

(3) The AVV provides the basic infrastructure for the resettlement villages (e.g., roads, covered wells, a small warehouse, school and dispensary) as well as transportation for the settlers to the village site. During the first year, AVV through the World Food Program provides subsistence for the villagers as they clear their land.

(4) AVV provides intensive extension assistance (one extension worker per 20-25 families) and the agricultural inputs on credit (except for cotton seed which is provided free the first year). Medium term credit is extended to the villagers for the purchase of oxen and plows. Detailed studies are done on village agricultural production for planning purposes. AVV also has the responsibility for improving livestock production and developing agricultural processing industries, but this work has not as yet begun.

As of June, 1976, 14 villages have been established with a population of 450 families (or about 3,000 people). These villages are located in the Red and White Volta River valleys where planning and operations are most advanced. It is currently projected that 133 villages will be established with 4,500 families (or about 30,000 people) resettled by the end of 1980, 1,000 of those families in the Black Volta zone.

AID has already pledged support to Oncho-freed area development, both on a regional basis and bilaterally. Aside from a $6 million grant to the Onchocerciasis Vector Control Program, AID has been an active participant in the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) which coordinates the control program and some development planning activities for all affected countries. AID regional funds will soon be granted to

the African Development Bank to obtain Landsat imagery for planning and other funds will be available for problem studies (nutrition, trypanosomiasis) in FY 77 (Regional Oncho Area Planning "ROAP" project).

In Upper Volta, AID is funding a study of the socio-economic problems encountered by women in the AVV resettlement villages and will grant $2.173 million beginning in FY 77 for support of a project to develop the capacity of resettlement villages to organize, manage, and invest in social and economic development projects (686-0212, "Oncho-Freed Areas Village Development Fund").

In a recent (June, 1976) international conference, the AVV presented AID and other current and prospective donors with its methodology, accomplishments, and needs for future funding based on the first phase experiences. The outcome of the conference was the decision of most donors, including AID, to support AVV in future activities. A provision, however, was made that his future funding will be based in part, on the report of an independent evaluation/planning mission for the second phase of the AVV program (1977-1980, see Annex A), the result of which will be available to donors no later than September, 1977. AID and the European Economic Community (EEC) have agreed to co-finance this study mission.

3. Description of the Proposed Project. The proposed $10 million grant will provide cross-sectoral support including management support and training for AVV personnel in accordance with the AVV program for its second phase, the development and resettlement of the Black Volta region. The purpose of this support is to assist the AVV to carry out the mandate of the GOUV, that is, "to study, promote, coordinate, execute or contract for the operations necessary for the economic and social development of areas freed of onchocerciasis."

Due to the impending evaluation/planning study mentioned above, it is not possible at this time to clearly define desired outputs for all 5 years of the project. The amount proposed and basic framework for the expenditures are based on the AVV plan for "Integrated Development of the Black Volta Zone" presented as Annex A to this PID. The request for the first tranche of $3 million in FY 78 will provide for the following outputs:

- detailed maps and studies of the Black Volta region in the following disciplines: pedology, hydrogeology, climatology, agricultural economics, socio-economics (for spontaneous migrants already installed), agro-pastoral, agrostology, and ecology.

- installation of a regional AVV base, including a training and equipment center, at Bobo-Dioulasso.

- installation of a secondary center for the AVV at Diebougou.

Future year outputs, depending on the results of the evaluation/planning report and on the area-specific studies, will include the resettlement of 1,000 families in the zone with infrastructure and support systems as described earlier in this document (p. 1 ff.).

Inputs pertinent to the project will be more clearly defined during the PRP/PP stage of project design, but at this time can be assumed to include:

- area-specific studies, to be undertaken in FY 78-79, either by locally available research groups or by consultants ($1,500,000)

- equipment and infrastructure, for both AVV management centers at Bobo-Dioulasso and Diebougou and for resettlement villages ($6,500,000)

- local, third-country and participant training for AVV staff, including that of planner, research analysts, field staff, mechanics, heavy equipment operators ($200,000)

- local costs, including operation and maintenance of equipment ($1,800,000).

The project will be managed by the staff of the AVV with possible technical assistance as deemed necessary by the PRP/PP design teams in collaboration with the AVV. CDO/Ouagadougou will provide the necessary administrative project oversight.

4. Basic Assumptions. Assumptions pertinent to project success include:

(a) the incidence of Onchocerciasis will be reduced to allow full scale development in the Oncho-freed valleys as planned. This assumption can be practically assured based on the encouraging results to date of the program, in that only two years of spraying operations in the Black Volta region have reduced the incidence of *simulium damnosum* from approximately 1,000 per day in the late sixties to close to zero in March, 1976.

(b) The GOUV will continue to place high priority on the development of Oncho-freed areas. In speeches delivered to the June 1976 Donors conference, the President of Upper Volta and the Ministers of Plan, Rural Development, Health, and Finance assured donors on this point.

(c) AVV central staff capacity will be sufficient to carry out this project. The AVV has recently proposed to increase the current number of full-time central staff employees

from the current (1976) total of 331 to 617 by 1980. During his statement made before the donors conference in June 1976, the Minister of Finance indicated that funds would be available for this purpose.

(d) The AVV plan for the development and resettlement of the Black Volta region is basically viable. The evaluation/planning study co-financed by AID and the EEC should provide more information on this assumption.

5. Beneficiaries and Incidence Benefit. Beneficiaries not only include the 1,000 families (7,500-10,000 people) who can be settled in the Black Volta regions but inhabitants of the over-populated regions of Upper Volta as well. If one assumes that 40 inhabitants km2 is the maximum density for an area receiving under 900 mm. of rainfall per annum, 33 percent of Voltaics in 1970 lived in areas that were overcrowded. By 1990, at present population growth rates, 48 percent of Voltaics will inhabit overcrowded areas. At present rates of population growth (approximately 2.4 percent annually), in 20 years these areas will contain about one million more inhabitants than at present. Thus, it is estimated that over the next 20 years at least one million persons must be relocated if land pressure on the Mossi Plateau is not to increase, and substantially more must be relocated if land pressure is to decrease and soils allowed a minimum fallow period to regenerate fertility.

Proper development of seven priority development zones in the Onchocerciasis areas of Upper Volta could provide settlement opportunities for 600,000- 700,000 Voltaics over the next 20 years. While not fully resolving the population/land problem in Upper Volta, settlement of the relatively fertile valley zones will thus provide a tremendous opportunity to improve the lives of 15-20 percent of all Voltaics, to slow and eventually reverse the decline of soil fertility in the plateau regions, and to provide a solid agricultural basis for economic development of the country through production of food crops, cash crops and livestock in the valley zones. (1972 IBRD estimates indicate that the annual economic loss resulting from the inability to farm the Oncho-infected valleys was US $12.8 million.)

Families recruited for the resettlement villages will come mainly from the Mossi Plateau. For the most part, they are illiterate farmers who have been practising sedentary cereal production. In their old villages, these farmers earn small sums of money by selling a part of their harvest, raising sheep and goats, fishing, food processing and making handicrafts. Their earnings are small and barely cover their taxes. The project, by assisting some of these families to migrate to AVV villages and learn improved agricultural practices, and by lessening land and food pressures on others, will create a favorable environment for improved social and economic well-being of all involved.

B. Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated total for the five year grant is $10 million, broken down as follows: ($000)

FY 78	$3,000
FY 79	$2,000
FY 80	$2,000
FY 81	$2,000
FY 82	$1,000

The FY 78 funds will be used for Black Volta area-specific studies ($1.5 million), installation of a regional AVV base at Bobo-Dioulasso and a secondary base at Diebougou ($1 million), and training and local costs ($ .5 million). Future year expenditures will be determined based on the evaluation/planning study and subsequent design efforts.

C. Development of the Project

The project development schedule is as follows:

Submission of PID to AID/W	June, 1976
PRP/PP preparation	November, 1976
PRP/PP approved	December, 1976
Funds obligated	October, 1977

Due to the wealth of background information on the AVV and its activities, including AID Regional Oncho Area Planning and Oncho Free Areas Village Development Fund Project Papers, and considering the broad, cross-sectoral nature of this project, it is anticipated that only one major design mission will be needed to fulfill satisfactorily all authorization requirements. This team should consist of a rural development specialist, an engineer, a management specialist, a financial analyst, and a training specialist, all for one month, totalling $35,000.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [ ] A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: [ ]

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 686-0224

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Irrigated Rice Development

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY 09 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY [ ]; b. FINAL FY [ ]

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 230 CFA)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	$15,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY not yet determined	
D. OTHER DONOR(S) " " "	
TOTAL	$15,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	120B	071		3,000		15,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	3,000		15,000	

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

020 | 032 | 064 | 071 | 250

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BS | PART | TECH

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve quality of Upper Volta rice farmers life by demonstrating advantages of irrigation

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Develop 2,000 hectares of irrigated rice cultivation on the Plain of Niera-Dionkele, including planning and construction of the development, and training of management personnel and farmers

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins

Title: John A. Hoskins, Country Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY 06 10 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

UPPER VOLTA

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

IRRIGATED RICE DEVELOPMENT

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

Upper Volta remains a net importer of cereals despite a good 1974/75 hearvest 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 CILSS, 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 Niera-Dionkele Plain 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 Niera Dionkele Plain.

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 up to $15,000,000 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. The necessary French-financed feasibility study will be finished in June, 1976.

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.

2. Financial Requirements and Plans:

The total project cost is undertermined at this time. A.I.D. participation is estimated at $15,000,000 through FY 78, 79 and 80, including technical assistance, equipment, construction costs and training. Extent of GOUV and other donor participation is not yet determined.

3. 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: Mid CY 1976

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [ ] A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: [ ]

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 686-0223

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Integrated Rural Development - Sahel

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [ ] 2 = PRP, 3 = PP; B. DATE MM YY

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,000
B. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	FAC	3,000
	TOTAL	6,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	210B	240		1,000		3,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL				

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 242, 078, 095

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BSW

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improve quality of life of herdsmen and small farmers of the Sahel ORD

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Assist GOUV in developing infrastructure of the new Sahel ORD in northern region of country to launch a new program of integrated rural development focusing on livestock raisers predominant in the area.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Require Multidisciplinary Design Team for up to 4 weeks TDY to design project - $15,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins

Title: Country Development Officer/Upper Volta
John A. Hoskins

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 10 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

UPPER VOLTA

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 has become the Sahel ORD in January, 1976 is the second largest ORD (second to the Eastern ORD) in the country. It covers an area of 36,870 km with an estimated 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 older ORDs covering the remainder of the country.

Results of the joint FAC/AID study for the Sahel ORD development are due to be completed in September, 1976. This study will be utilized to determine AID's participation in the area as recommended in the Upper Volta DAP - page D-30.

AID plans to consider support in the following areas which were the priority needs submitted to a GOUV planning seminar held in the area in May, 1976:

Education - Strengthening and enlarging existing young farmer's schools and developing an adult literacy program in the dominant Peulh language.

Medical - Reinforcement of existing medical services - particularly maternities and nutrition education.

Agriculture - Improvement of cereal crop production and the development of an experimental agricultural center in the Sebba area (southeast sector of the ORD).

Elevage - Development of a program for the restoration of pastures and the establishment of village veterinary pharmacies.

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 this previously relatively neglected area. 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 $1,000,000 for each of 3 years for this activity. It is possible that the project could be implemented in cooperation with FAC and/or other donors which could reasonably be expected to contribute an equal amount of support.

III. Development of the Project:

Development of the project will require the services of a multidisciplinary 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.

Timeframe:

Submission of PID	June 30, 1976
AID/W review completed	August 31, 1976
TDY Livestock Advisor and Ag Economist	Sept-Oct, 1976
Submission of PRP	Oct 31, 1976
AID/W review completed	Dec 31 1976
Field interviews	Feb-March, 1977
4 week TDY Multidisciplinary Design Team	Feb, 1977
Submission of the PP	March 15, 1977
AID/W approval	May 31, 1977
Funds obligated	August 15, 1977

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

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

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 686-0219

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): Eastern ORD Farm Market Centers

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 02 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 230)

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,250
B. OTHER U.S. 1. Peace Corps	(200)
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	540
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	1,200
TOTAL	3,990

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	220B	060		430		2,250	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	430		2,250	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 061 | 241 | 242 | 246 | 063 | 252

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR | BC | BS

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Improved quality of life of herdsmen and small farmers in the Eastern ORD

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Complementary rural development in the Eastern ORD

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) For PRP, an appropriate Vol Ag rep. to join CDO, funded from a PVO Development grant. For PP, 6 man/months for the services of an experienced regional planner, an AID project design officer and a PVO representative skilled in the development of small industries. Cost $40,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins

Title: John A. Hoskins, Country Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 04 DD 03 YY 76

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

CDO Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT
FY 1978

Eastern O.R.D. Farm Market Centers

I. Summary of the Problem - Proposed Response

Distribution of agricultural inputs and collection of marketed surplus production in the Eastern Regional Development Organization (O.R.D.) is limited by a variety of infrastructural restraints.

There are about 750 kilometers of roads and tracks in all stages of disrepair. The major Ouagadougou-Niamey road passes through the o ORD (for 235 km of it) and is the only road 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, say, one day's walk or about 25 kilometers. While the ORD's sub-sectors and extension agent coverage carry certain goods and services to the farmers, there are various infrastructure and supporting commercial services which could reinforce their actions. As the ORD develops, its sectoral subdivisions will probably be expanded from the current four to more than six and installations supporting this expansion will be necessary.

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

RESPONSE: This project is conceived of as an extension and development 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 and for the development of a network of supporting services appropriate to further decentralization within the ORD.

It further supplements the Eastern ORD rural roads project proposed for FY 77 funding and will benefit from regional planning to be carried out under the institutional implementation contract of the E. ORD Integrated Rural Development project. (cf MSU Report, January 1976, An Analysis of the Eastern ORD Rural Development Project in Upper Volta.)

Two 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 revolving fund for investment and to guarantee loans from other sources for the development of relevant small rural enterprises.

Specific actions are listed below by these categories.

Farm Market Centers.

A survey of existing facilities would be made of existing "urban centers", Bogande and Diapaga, and four or five potential "mini-urban" centers from among, e.g., Kantchari, Pama, Komin-Yanga, Bilangka, Piela, Diabo, Namounou, or Matiacoali. Criteria used in selecting the "mini-urban" centers for development would include:

a. existing and potential road net;

b. ability to service about 25,000 persons (perhaps more) within 25 kilometer radius, or a maximum day's walk;

c. existing services provided, e.g., government institutions (PTT stop, Arrondisement seat), large, frequent markets, dispensaries, schools, etc., and storage capacity;

d. available or potential for increased water supply would be a critical factor in most Eastern ORD locations.

Once a Farm Market center is selected, an infrastructure plan would 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 retail stalls for rent to light service industries (bicycle sales and repairs, mobylette and light vehicle repairs and spare parts), a POL depot and pump, and agricultural equipment spare parts, repair facilities and raw material stocks for blacksmiths, etc.

Water supply and storage needs established should be budgeted for unless or until other resources, e.g., the World Bank's Rural Development Fund for additional storage and Austrian aid for drilled wells can be firmly committed.

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 project element, desired small industries or commercial services for consumer needs can be attracted to the centers.

Development/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 seed varieties and cultural practices, etc.

The AID 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) either in cash or in kind for the provision of facilities (contract for construction, deliver materials/equipment). Charges or rental fees might be assessed for the facilities furnished so that they can be maintained by the local government unit or the ORD.

There are a number of investments in the area road system which are already planned or under construction. Among these are the FY 77 Eastern ORD Rural Roads and Construction project proposal, the FED-funded improvement of the Koupela-Fada road, additional proposed multi-donor financing for the secondary road system and ILO/Norwegian bilateral aid.

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 -- agricultural equipment production and repair, carts and trailers

e. servicing and repair capability -- vehicles, mobylettes, 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 economic, 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 would be developed but would include at a minimum:

a. soundness of investment, probability of repayment;
b. lack of alternative investment funds or, in the case of loan guarantees, as a pre-condition to obtaining other investment funds,
c. contribution to ORD program or development of Eastern ORD area,
d. recourse available in case of default, e.g., seizure of assets, sanctions against benefitting from future transactions with ORD.

Simple loan documentation would have to be developed including provision for authorized interpreters to describe terms and conditions to illiterate borrowers if 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 would have to be available but it is assumed that most borrowers would be functionally literate.

OUTPUTS:

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 or 5 Farm Market centers serving 125,000 people (out of ORD population of 400,000)

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

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

e. 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.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS:

Studies - FRP/PP design requirements will include a study to identify the best locations for the Farm Market centers including road improvement and maintenance requirements. The study should identify the lacking infrastructural and entrepreneurial elements and prepare cost estimates and procedural recommendations. (See further description below under III Development of the Project).

The institutional contractor for the Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development project will be capable of developing a regional plan for the Eastern ORD and may be able to generate a sufficient data base by the time the FRP/PP design teams arrive.

Implementation - Much of the technical assistance required for the project would be in place as a result of FAO, AID, GOUV and other donor expertise available in the area by project start-up time.

Other sources of expertise in Upper Volta can be tapped, particularly if problems are properly packaged, especially in the rural enterprise development activity. Peace Corps Volunteers and other volunteer groups could usefully provide construction and technical skills for infrastructure requirements.

New technical assistance required for project -

a. services of a Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) skilled in rural enterprise development and intermediate technology (Partners for Productivity, VITA, etc.) - grant funded by AID at $70,000 per year for 5 years -- $350,000

b. Peace Corps, Dutch and Swiss volunteers - in construction and machinery skills estimated at $200,000 for 5 years (not AID-funded).

Commodities and equipment - $200,000 for pumps, generators, cold storage units, fencing

Other Costs

a. construction needs for Farm Market centers at $200,000 each or $1,400,000

b. rural enterprise investment fund - $300,000 over life of project, with yearly obligations based on projections to be developed.

Disbursement period - for three years, by mid-CY 81; for five years, by mid-CY 83.

GOUV contributions are estimated at $540,000 over 5 years, in land, personnel costs and contributions in kind.

Other donors - excluding the capital investment in roads, 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.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. No alternative comparable funding source will develop by FY 1978.

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 the Integrated Rural Development project intervention, the general development of the area will sustain and require the kind and level of services here-in described.

OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES:

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 actions supported by the Entente Fund African Entrepreneurs Loan and the proposed Oncho Freed Areas Village Development project and presumably will benefit from the experience of those projects. U.N. supported institutions, such as the Organization pour le Promotion d'Enterprise Voltaique (OPEV) and the Centre National pour le Perfectionnement des Artisans Ruraux (CNPAR), 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:

1. Encourage the African Entrepreneurs Loan/Project to develop a small loan window to provide comparable services.

2. 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.

BENEFICIARIES:

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 annem. 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 of primary products.

SPREAD EFFECT:

Apart from the spread effect mentioned under BENEFICIARIES above, successful implementation could result in replication in other remote ORDs or remote sectors of ORDs with more modern centers (e.g., Ouagadougou or Bobo-Dioulasso). 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 AID contribution for 3 years is estimated at $2,110,000; for 5 years at $2,250,000 with an obligation schedule as follows

(in US$ 000)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
Technical Assistance	140	-	70	140	-
PVO	140	-	70	140	-
(PCVs, other volunteers)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Commodities	50	150	-	-	-
Other Costs	240	700	760	-	-
Construction	200	600	600	-	-
Rural Investment Fund	40	100	160	-	-
	430	850	830	140	-

3 yr total $2,100

5 yr total $2,250

GOUV Inputs — over 3 years $535 — over 5 years $540
land, personnel costs
and contributions in kind

Other Donors (not including U.S. contribution to road system)

Including IBRD warehouse construction, Austrian Aid drilled wells, ILO/Norad roads and shared element of UN/FAO experts — over 3 yrs $600 — over 5 years $1,000

PCVs, other volunteers 200

3,990

III. Development of the Project

A PRP can be prepared by the CDO staff with assistance of the MSU team and a volag representative. The PP design, including the site study, should occur in early CY 1977 to permit access to the areas, assess the current state of, and planning for, the road net and at a time when ORD and CDO have fewer fixed deadlines.

A longer term PP design study done by fewer persons, e.g., 3 persons for two months rather than a large team for one month, would be the best approach for this project. Skills required include:

- an experienced regional planner
- a PVO representative skilled in the development of small enterprises
- an AID project design officer

All should be experienced in intermediate technology projects.

Tentative Schedule:

PRP prepared in Upper Volta	November, 1976
PP design team begins work	January, 1977
PP design team completes work	March, 1977
PP approved	Early FY 1978

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None perceived. Problem areas relate to feasibility and the development of other alternatives in the fast-moving Upper Volta development assistance scene.

Long Range Projections

AID involvement in Upper Volta should grow steadily over the next five years from an input of 14.3 million dollars in FY 78 to a projected 26.3 million by FY 82. As now, most of this input will be for food and nutrition-related activities in implementation of the DAP-formulated sectoral approach to integrated rural development. However, it is anticipated that involvement in the education and health sectors will also grow substantially as part of the same sectoral approach. Given current GOUV attitudes on population planning however, it is doubtful if this aspect will become a major area of activity before at least the mid-eighties. Section 106 involvement will be best handled on a regional basis and therefore is not considered here.

These projections are based on several assumptions. First, given its current economic state, Upper Volta will need large and sustained amounts of aid over the next decade to meet its essential needs and to further its basic goal of improving rural development. The major thrust will be to make this country nutritionally self-sufficient. CDO is already helping in this effort with its integrated rural development project in the Eastern ORD, the seed multiplication program, and the new village livestock project.

A second assumption is that the excellent relations currently existing between the CDO and the GOUV development ministries will continue. While the GOUV is undergoing a steady metamorphosis toward civilian government, this change does not, and should not, in any way adversely affect CDO-GOUV relationships. Within this context, it is also assumed that the GOUV will continue its focus on the community development program extending the number of rural villages covered at a steady annual rate. This program forms an essential element of CDO's integrated rural development sector support strategy.

With the implementation of FY 1977 projects planned for assisting the development of the Oncho-freed areas, for strengthening the role of women in development, and for constructing a feeder road network, AID will have made a significant commitment to Upper Volta's rural development program. We expect this commitment to continue. Given recognized U.S. expertise in semi-arid range management and the contribution already made to Sahel planning, we anticipate assisting the GOUV in the development of the Voltaic Sahel, the primary livestock-producing area of the country.

To provide necessary balance within this integrated rural development sector, assistance will also be required in both education and health. In education the soon-to-be initiated non-formal education project for the Eastern ORD and the extensive FY 1978 agricultural human resources development project provide a credible start. The

focus over the next decade will be on training the agricultural manpower necessary to execute development programs and on practical farmer training, oriented to rural needs, using indigeneous languages now for the first time available in written form. This non-formal, or rather non-traditional, approach will encompass the newly revised GOUV rural education program to be fully launched within the next two years.

In health, the development options are not yet as crystalized as in other areas. Nevertheless, the impact of the health delivery system on the quality of rural life is much too direct to be ignored. Based on experience gained in the health-related R and R project, as well as the forthcoming AIP Eastern ORD integrated rural health project, CDO plans to open discussions with the new Minister of Health on a comprehensive, long-range rural health improvement program. This will first probably take the form of an extensive, thorough sector study (to that extent a revision of the DAP). Out of this we can expect a long-term assistance program which will probably extend for at least five years beginning in FY 1979.

The following chart summarizes expected levels of bilateral aid for the next five years, but does not include Upper Volta's share of such regional programs as those of CILSS/Club des Amis du Sahel or of the Sahel Development Program.

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN (in millions)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food/Nutrition					
Grant	10	11	12	14.4	17.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health					
Grant	-	3	3	3	3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Education					
Grant	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106					
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Grant	12.4	16.7	18	20.3	23.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480					
Title I	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4

Mission Evaluation Plan for FY 1977 and FY 1978

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Date of Last Evaluation	(3) Number of Last PAR (if applicable)	(4) Date of Submission FY 1977 and/or FY 1978 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
Water Resources 625-11-120-712	9/75		**PAR - Oct 1976**	**1 Year**	
Integrated Rural Dev. 686-11-110-201	4/76		**PAR - April 1977**	**1 Year**	
Seed Multiplication 686-11-130-202			**PAR - Oct 1976**	**1 Year**	
Village Livestock Dev. 686-11-130-203			**PAR - June 1977**	**1 Year**	

TITLE II

PL 480 Title II programs will be carried out in FY 78 and succeeding years in conjunction with the World Food Program and Catholic Relief Services. The proposed Catholic Relief FY 78 program plan is similar to the approved one for FY 77. This plan concentrates its efforts on Mother and Child Health and School Feeding programs, and a smaller Food for Work program. The following chart compares grams and calories per day for commodities to be delivered to CRS in FY 77 and as proposed for FY 78.

		FY 77		FY 78	
Category	Commodity	GM/Day	CAL/Day	GM/Day	CAL/Day
MCH	S.F. Cornmeal	79	283	65	233
	Soybean Vegetable Oil	15	133	16	141
	ICSM	not requested		49	182
	TOTAL MCH	94	416	130	556
School Feeding	S.F. Cornmeal	117	420	131	470
	Soybean Vegetable Oil	7	61	16	141
	TOTAL School Feeding	124	481	147	611
FFW	S.F. Cornmeal	212	761	295	1059
	Soybean Vegetable Oil	30	265	20	177
	TOTAL FFW	242	1026	315	1236

Although all three categories exceed the suggested limits for processed grains as outlined in STATE 134125-PL 480 TITLE II Per Capita Rates of Commodity Use by Recipient Category - the FFW and School Feeding fall within total limits and MCH only exceeds by 5 gm/per/day.

Given a number of constraints, both the CDO and CRS believe that the CRS program will continue at the proposed FY 78 levels for the next several years. The number of participants in the MCH program has grown from 60,000 during FY 75 to 80,000 for FY 77 and 78. CRS does not, at this time, have the staff or budget to expand this program which currently operates out of 84 social centers and 250 sub-centers organized by the GOUV.

From FY 76 to FY 77 the number of children served through the School Feeding program was cut from 90,000 to 80,000. It is doubtful that further cuts can be made now without damaging results. As with the FY 77 program, 35,000 of the participants in this program are in rural education centers which concentrate on developing the agricultural skills of the rural students. The GOUV plans to use these centers as a first step in supplying Upper Volta with much-needed trained agricultural workers. This change of emphasis in school feeding requires a longer term phase down/out than originally targeted by AID/W in December 1974.

For similar reasons, it is unlikely that much growth can be expected in the FFW area either. With continued good harvests, participants in these projects become harder to recruit. Secondly, in light of CRS staff and budget limitations, it is unrealistic to program for expension here. The CDO believes that the World Food Program is a more likely vehicle for expanding FFW activities.

Catholic Relief Services in Upper Volta has been extremely successful in detailing Title II priorities with expressed GOUV goals. The CDO expects no changes in this pattern over the next several years and recommends approval of the CRS FY 78 program as submitted.

I. Country Upper Volta

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

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

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
80,000	ICSM	1,444	385
80,000	S.F. Cornmeal	1,920	381
80,000	Soybean Salad Oil	480	286
Total MCH		8,164	1,052

B. School Feeding ..... Total Recipients 80,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
80,000	Soybean Salad Oil	320	190
80,000	S.F. Cornmeal	2,560	508
Total School Feeding		5,760	698

C. Total FFW ..... Total Recipients 12,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
12,500	S.F. Cornmeal	675	134
12,500	Soybeam Salad Oil	45	27
Total FFW		720	161

PROGRAM PLAN
UPPER VOLTA PROGRAM
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES-USCC
U.S. FISCAL YEAR 1978

I ELEMENTS OF OPERATION

A Identification

1. a) Distributing Agency:
   Catholic Relief Services-USCC
   Upper Volta Program

   b) Date: June 1, 1976

   c) Counterparts:
   Ministry of Health, Population and Social Affairs
   Ministry of Interior
   Ministry of National Education
   Ministry of Rural Development
   Frères des Hommes
   The Catholic Church

2. a) American Representatives:
   Michael R. Wiest, Director Ethelma Soulama, Admin. Assistant
   Catholic Relief Services-USCC
   Boite Postale 469
   Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

   b) 80% of time devoted to Title II activities

   c) Supervisory Staff:

Jacques Montouroy	Program Assistant
Ouedraogo Yembi	Administrative Assistant/Bobo
Biyen Louwo Philippe	Admin Assistant/Food Program
Guiebre Robert	Projects Officer
Hema Sylvie	Bookkeeper
Tiendrebeogo Christophe	End-Use checker
Zigani Zakari	End-Use checker
Traore Hamidou	Messenger
Ouedraogo Mahamady	Warehouseman
Sawadogo Bambingou	Watchman
Françoise Dubezin	Preschool Supervisor
Amidou Nayaga	Preschool Driver

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 three recipient categories: Maternal/Child Health, School Feeding, Food for Work. 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.

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.

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 collection as occurred in the Sahel areas during the period of the drought

d) The signed ageeement provides that the government of Upper Volta will assist Catholic Relief Services in preventing PL480 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 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 CSM for emergency Mother/Child Health feeding programs 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 as UNICEF foods become less available.

D. <u>Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures, and Audits</u>

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

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2 Acceptability of Soy Fortified Cornmeal and Soybean Oil and Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits is assured

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 Preschool Age Children - 12 distributions per year
Milk: 1.5 kilo per month OR CSM: 6 kilos per month (undetermined)
Soy Fortified Cornmeal: 2 kilos per month
Oil: .5 kilos per month

b) School Feeding - 8 (varies) distributions per year
Soy Fortified Cornmeal: 4 kilos per month
Oil: .5 kilos per month

c) Food for Work - various distributions per year
Soy Fortified Cornmeal: 45 kilos per month per family
Oil: 3 kilos per month per family

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 foodstuffs 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 preschool 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 1963. 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. 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.

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 negociations 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 National 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 school 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.

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 90 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 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 in the mind of the mother the essential relationship between 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: 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 $60,000.00 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 negociations held among our Counterpart Agency, the Ministry of National 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 alloted

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 school 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 1976 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.

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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 are now estimated at $9.00 per metric ton.

B Inland Transportation
The cost for inland transportation to program centers average approximately $25 00 per metric ton and are generally paid by the local government administrative districts (Préfectures), or by local government agencies with whom program activities are conducted (eg , 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 1978 is estimated at approximately $30,000.00. This amount covers basic costs involved with management and distribution to the centers, End-use checking, and distribution control procedures. In addition, approximately $5,000.00 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 1978 by numerous private and multilateral agencies This does not include the EDF 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 — June 8, 1976
John A Hoskins
Country Development Officer
U.S.A.I.D.

Agreed: Michael R Wiest — 4 June 76
Michael R Wiest
Director
Catholic Relief Services-USCC

Country/Program Upper Volta

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations to Developing Country Cooperatives
($000)

	FY 1977	FY1978	Functional Account
ONGOING			
A. Ongoing OPGs			
SCF - Dori Community-based Integrated Rural Development (Grant Agreement signed FY76)	60	51	FN
NEW			
A. OPGs			
Africare Integrated Rural Development Project	761	761	FN
Foster Parent Plan		300	FN
SAWS - Agricultural Development	500	500	FN
ORT - Training Programs	750	750	FN
OXFAM - Integrated Rural Development	300	300	FN

FY 78 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM

Sahel ORD Pilot Activity	$300,000
Artisanal Construction of Rural Road Drainage Structures	$250,000
Fruit Tree Extension	$100,000
Fish Production Farms	$100,000
Mosquito Repellant Cottage Industry	$150,000
Rural Development Communications Infrastructure	$250,000
	$1,150,000