

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1979**

**USAID UPPER VOLTA**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JUNE 1977



FY 1979

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

USAID/UPPER VOLTA

June 1977

UPPER VOLTA

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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## SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

The AID program in Upper Volta, current and proposed, reflects the DAP strategy, the development strategies adopted by the Club du Sahel in Ottawa, AID's Sahel Development Program (SDP) criteria and the policies and priorities of the Government of Upper Volta. It focuses exclusively on the rural poor and the constraints which hinder their efforts to increase agricultural productivity and to ameliorate their low standard of living, which is dismally poor even by comparison with the average of the Sahel.

Agriculture, including livestock, supports 94% of the resident labor force in this overwhelmingly rural country. Average per capita annual income is in the range of \$80, and per capita agricultural production, by far the predominant determinant of income, has been declining. The constraints to reversing this trend and moving toward the Club du Sahel-enunciated goals of food self-sufficiency and an improved life for the rural poor are so pervasive and interlocking that a tightly-drawn traditional sectoral approach to assistance in Upper Volta is unlikely to produce significant positive results.

Knowledge of improved agricultural techniques is of little value if the necessary tools and commodities and the means to acquire them are not available. A largely illiterate population is harder to reach with extension activities designed to improve agricultural production, health, and social conditions. Limited transport nets render large segments of the rural population relatively inaccessible to such extension efforts and limit incentives to increase agricultural production by limiting market access. A sick population (morbidity and mortality rates in Upper Volta are among the highest in the world) is severely limited in its ability to improve agricultural productivity regardless of the availability of improved agricultural technology and the means to implement it. The requirement to devote excessive amounts of time to the procurement of limited amounts of impure water reduces time available for agricultural production and mitigates the effects of other public health measures. When opportunities for improvement are available, if a major proportion of the population (e.g., women) are not included within their purview, possibilities

of progress are substantially diminished. When the land/person ratio grows too high, all other interventions are likely to be only palliatives. If qualified technical personnel are not available to carry out projects, even the best designed and financed programs will not succeed. If the land is progressively degraded, either through over-cropping (lack of sufficient fallow time or other regenerative measures) or over-grazing, other agriculture production or livestock improvement activities may fail.

All these problems are pervasive in Upper Volta and this list is by no means comprehensive. This is not a mid-level LDC where the identification and addressing of a few major sectoral constraints offer the potential for substantial development progress. Rather, the problems here are of such scope and magnitude as to require an integrated approach to rural development, in some cases at the project level and in all cases at the global level of country development planning for there to be even a hope for significant progress. The DAP analysis of potential AID interventions reflects this same requirement, as it cites multiple interventions in virtually every sector of significance to the rural poor as being of importance to development in Upper Volta.

The Government of Upper Volta has recognized this and that recognition is reflected in its internal organization, its two most recent five year development plans, and its planning for new project activity within the CILSS/Club du Sahel framework. Beginning in the mid-1960's, the government divided the country into Regional Development Organizations (ORDs), now numbering 11, each charged with the development and implementation of the full spectrum of agriculture/rural development activities, adapted to local conditions within the parameters of national planning. More recently, it created the Volta Valley Authority, charged with resettlement of the fertile, under-utilized areas being freed of onchocerciasis (river blindness) and providing in those areas the full spectrum of integrated rural development services. At the national level, the Ministry of Rural Development encompasses both responsibilities for agriculture and for the broad range of activities necessary for integrated rural development. Previous GOUV plans and current planning highlight the necessity of simultaneously addressing multiple, cross-sectoral constraints to development in the rural environment.

This approach also is being taken in the application to Upper Volta of the broad development strategies worked out over this last year by the nine Club du Sahel working groups and adopted by the entire Club (including both the U.S. and Upper Volta) at its recent Ottawa meeting. Dividing project activity into three generations stretching to the year 2000, the Club's first generation (1977-1982) includes 590 projects. \$397 million of such project activity is projected for Upper Volta. Upper Volta projects proposed through the Club cover the spectrum of Club sectors, i.e., dry land and irrigated agriculture, livestock, transportation, health, and perhaps most important, human resources development. These proposals cover this wide a spectrum precisely because the development problems in Upper Volta are both so diverse and so interrelated. To implement a comprehensive package of meaningful Club-sponsored projects clearly requires this same integrated, cross-sectoral approach.

In keeping with the Congressional Mandate, Club strategies, the analysis of the DAP and the priorities of the Government of Upper Volta, CDO/Upper Volta has responded both with integrated rural development activities and with projects addressing specific constraints identified by the Government of Upper Volta where we have particular expertise and interest. Projects planned for FY 1978, 1979 and beyond clearly implement Club du Sahel strategies, thus meeting SDP priorities, and are also consistent with Voltaic priorities. It is worth noting as well that both current projects and planned SDP activities have their genesis in the very real development needs of Upper Volta and thus are similar in focus. It is, therefore, not surprising that our on-going projects are completely compatible with Club du Sahel strategies and SDP priorities.

#### On-Going Projects

Appropriately, the first CDO project aimed at longer than immediate-term drought relief was a comprehensive integrated rural development project in the Eastern ORD with initial obligation 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 two years. With initial activities in training, animal traction, extension and other fields already underway, contract Michigan State technicians now on board, and an improved, reorganized ORD management team in place, prospects for this project are good. A non-formal education component was added in FY 1977, and

additional funds, as envisioned in the PP, are requested for FY 1978 to bring this project to successful completion. A complementary project, Eastern ORD Rural Roads, to enhance the access of isolated rural populations to markets and government services, was initiated in FY 1977 and will receive final funding in FY 1978.

A national seed multiplication project was also initiated with the purpose of making available to rural farmers in increasing quantities seeds producing better yields and with higher resistance to adverse weather conditions and pests. Under this project a National Seed Service has been created, personnel have been trained, and necessary equipment procured. A small increment of FY 1978 funding is being requested to provide final technical assistance needed for the project.

In FY 1976 a village livestock project was initiated as a pilot activity to test methods of increasing livestock productivity and livestock producers income and, equally important, to develop a system of range control to reverse current trends toward land degradation which limit livestock production and entail potentially irreversible ecological damage. While the project has made progress, delays in obtaining a technical assistance contractor and other contingency expenses will require obligations in FY 1978 exceeding those originally presented in the CP.

The potential contribution of women to development in Upper Volta has been, until recently, relatively underemphasized, although some multi-donor/GOUV efforts have been undertaken. A response to this has been the GOUV/AID Strengthening Women's Roles in Development project with obligations spanning FY 1977-79 to make available to women credit and extension services to encourage their participation in small rural enterprises. The objective is to enhance their income gaining possibilities and their potential contribution to, and participation in, rural development.

A similar project providing credit for small productive rural enterprises, Oncho Area Village Development, will be initiated in FY 1977. It will support the GOUV program to bring into production the fertile, underutilized river valleys being freed of onchocerciasis, thus contributing both to increased agricultural production and to improvement of income potential of the rural poor.

FY 1978 Program

In keeping with our focus on constraints that cut across the spectrum of rural development problems and the Agency's Congressionally mandated concern with the increased involvement of women in the development process, CDO/Upper Volta proposes in FY 1978 to respond with major projects to three priority requests of the GOUV.

First is the Agriculture Human Resources Development project. Shortages of mid and mid-to-higher level agricultural and rural development technicians are a severe constraint to successful implementation of virtually all Voltaic agriculture/rural development activities, including those with AID and other donor participation. To respond to this need the GOUV and CDO/Upper Volta propose to enlarge and strengthen the existing agricultural secondary school level training facility at Matourkou in the southern region, create a similar new training school at Bogande in the more northern, drier region, and to enhance the capability of the University of Ouagadougou to train practically qualified, rural development engineers (equivalent to an agricultural degree). The DAP states, "The most important constraint to agricultural development is the lack of sufficient personnel well trained in agriculture," and the SDP guidance (State 093658) identifies both agriculture and human resources development as priorities for funding.

We have also proposed an integrated rural development project to support the Volta Valley Development Authority in its efforts to resettle and bring into full agricultural productivity the fertile, underutilized Volta river valleys being freed of onchocerciasis, addressing constraints with regard to food self-sufficiency, high person/land ratios in other areas and improvement of the quality of rural life.

Additionally, we propose to fund the Non-Formal Education for Women in the Sahel project. This project was included in the FY 1978 budget submission but not in the FY 1978 CP, apparently being considered a "shelf" project. However, we believe it addresses high priority development concerns for Upper Volta and coincides with our mandate to make every effort to include women in AID-funded development projects. It will include non-formal education and learn-by-doing community development projects focused on women in the poorest of Upper Volta's 11 ORDs, i.e., the Sahel. It will build on ten years of

successful experience in other regions of Upper Volta of a joint GOUV/UNESCO project for equal access of women and girls to education. Preliminary socio-economic studies for this project are already underway.

#### FY 1979 Program

In FY 1979 CDO/Upper Volta proposes to fund two major projects proposed by the GOUV as its highest priorities within the Club du Sahel planning framework.

First, is the Rural Water Supply project with AID life-of-project funding of \$12.3 million of a total \$37.4 million project. The total project will encompass the entire country with the aim of bringing potable water within easy reach, in sufficient quantity, for the majority of the rural population. It addresses the constraints on agricultural production of a population debilitated by widespread water-borne diseases and diseases caused by lack of personal hygiene due to lack of water, as well as the constraint of time lost from productive endeavors due to the current need to carry water long distances. The GOUV has identified seven donors, including AID, and we have been asked to assist that portion of Upper Volta west of the Black Volta River. The AID area includes 2545 villages with a population of approximately 1,700,000. Projected AID activity includes deepening 200 wells, hand-digging 600 wells, drilling 1500 small bore wells and 500 large bore wells. It will be undertaken by the Ministry of Rural Development's Directorate of Hydraulics and Rural Engineering.

The second major project proposal is the Rural Progress Fund. This proposal builds upon successful IBRD experience, has good possibilities for multi-donor participation, and addresses first generation Club du Sahel projects which provide critical development interventions, each of which separately would be too small to meet SDP criteria for acceptable size of AID units of management. It is consistent with CDO/GOUV emphasis on a cross-sectoral, integrated rural development approach to development in Upper Volta.

The IBRD is now successfully implementing its second rural development fund through the National Development Bank (BND). We propose to build on this successful experience, with a \$10 million fund to be administered by the BND to address those many constraints to rural development requiring a level

of funding less than that which could be administered through individual AID projects without excessive overhead. The BND has proven its capacity for administering such projects, both with IBRD funds and in the administration of AID's 15 short-term Relief and Rehabilitation (R & R) projects launched in 1974 to ease drought recovery. All sub-projects to be funded will be selected from those identified as Upper Volta first generation projects within the framework of Club du Sahel planning and all will be definitively selected during PP development. The potential for multi-donor cooperation is high and several donors, in addition to the World Bank, have already expressed interest in the concept.

As an addition to the two regular FY 1979 projects, CDO is proposing a relatively small research project dealing with child malnutrition. This number one killer can be easily curtailed through proper use of readily available food products. The project will help determine effective means of accomplishing this result, so important to the quality of rural life and to the beginnings of effective family limitation programs.

#### Regional Projects

In addition to CDO/Upper Volta bilateral projects, current AID/W Sahel Development Program planning for FY 1979 includes at least two regional programs of great interest to Upper Volta. First is the proposed regional rural roads project planned as a multi-donor activity to implement the Club du Sahel rural transport strategy. Early in the FY 1979 ABS preparation CDO proposed a \$10 million rural roads project for Upper Volta, building on the similar FY 77 project, but increasing its size and scope into a multi-donor effort (with IBRD) to respond more significantly to the Club transport strategy in Upper Volta. Since this is now to be a Sahel regional project, CDO proposes that the Upper Volta portion of that multi-donor project be \$10 million, be in cooperation with the IBRD, and include construction of certain pre-selected agricultural marketing roads in the Eastern ORD in support of AID's integrated rural development project there, with the remaining funds being used to improve secondary roads country-wide. This FY 1979 activity would continue the momentum already started in Upper Volta for unlocking the isolated rural regions where so many of the rural poor live.

The second Club-supported activity planned for regional funding is reforestation and ecological improvement. The Club's Forestry working group has proposed for Upper Volta nine projects totaling over \$19 million. Among these projects are a number which merit inclusion in the SDP-funded regional reforestation/ecology project. These include village reforestation, firewood production, reforestation and revegetation in the Voltan Sahel and training in forest management at secondary and university levels. These projects are estimated at around \$8 million. Their inclusion in the SDP centrally funded project would be a major step toward protecting Upper Volta's increasingly denuded soils.

Four other regional activities are of great importance to the CDO/Upper Volta program. Foremost among these is implementing AID coordination with the CILSS, the African interstate organization coordinating Sahel development assistance and headquartered in Ouagadougou. CDO maintains close liaison with the CILSS staff and assists the coordination of AID's relations with the CILSS, including the provision of technical expertise and support funding for CILSS. Another continuing activity is support for CIEH, the African regional water studies organization, also headquartered in Ouagadougou, and which will be increasingly useful as Sahel water development programs expand. A third regional project, for which funds have just been obligated, is the \$14 million Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SARFGRAD) project, based at Kamboinse outside of Ouagadougou and engaging in intensive sorghum/millet seed improvement research. Entering the final planning stage is the multi-donor remote sensing project to establish a Landsat receiving center and associated training facilities in Ouagadougou which will serve all of West Africa. Through assistance to these diverse activities AID is able to help strengthen Sahelian and West African regional planning to make a direct impact on accelerated development programs.

#### Decision Packages

The minimum level indicated on Table V would allow on-going SDP and regular program activities to continue, albeit at a reduced level in the cases of Volta Valley Development, Women's Roles in Development and PL-480 Title II. It would represent a major default on commitments repeatedly made at the highest levels of the U.S. government to increased assistance to Africa, to increased aid for the poorest of the poor, to increased assistance in food production and to support for the U.S. supported Club du Sahel program.

The current level allows funding of these activities at the level of the FY 1978 CP, but allows for no new project commitments. This again belies the strongly-stated U.S. commitments noted above.

The proposed level will permit us to go forward as full partners in the development of Upper Volta, within the framework of the Club du Sahel strategies. While our contribution will be only a modest part of total donor commitments, it will still allow meaningful participation and continuation of the catalytic role the U.S. has played in the development of the Club du Sahel program.

Work-force indicated at the minimum level decision package include minimum CDO management, program, controller, administrative, and project management personnel needed to manage the current program (including projects for which no new obligations are requested in FY 1979 but for which previously obligated funds will still be being expended). The work-force increments at the current level represent positions that could usefully be filled at the minimum level, but would not be as the minimum level implies a phase-out of the AID program. Conversely, they are filled at the current level as that level implies a continuing program. Increments at the proposed level reflect the increased work-load of an expanding program.

Mission operating expenses were derived from an analysis of the support requirements in each object class not excluded by AINPO CIRC A-172 at each decision package level. The operating expense requirements stated for each decision package reflect support needed for the level of staffing and program activity projected for that package.

Implications of Table V.A - Sahel Development Program decision packages are the same as those of Table V except that it does not include the final year of funding for the Strengthening Women's Roles in Development project, resulting in failure of the project to achieve its goals. It implies the abrupt termination of the IRD-Seguenega Africare OPG four years before its final scheduled obligation ending Africare's major activity in Upper Volta and diminishing AID's credibility in working with PVOs. It also provides for no PL-480 Title II, as this is not Sahel Development Program funded, adding to the nutritional problems of what is already one of the world's most malnourished populations.

Implications of Table V.B are the same as those for the overall Table V as far as the regular program is concerned. However, absence of funds for the Sahel Development Program implies complete default on U.S. commitments to the Sahel.

Work-force and operating expense requirements for each decision package in Tables V.A and V.B were derived in the same fashion as those for the overall Table V.

Country/Program Upper Volta

Regular Program

Table I  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period			
			1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population						
Grants	0	0	0	.2	.3	.8
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health						
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education						
Grants	.4	.4	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selected Development Activities						
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants	3.0	.4	0	.2	.3	.8
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sahel Development Program						
Grants	5.1	13.4	13.2	18.1	19.8	26.0
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title II	3.104	7.067	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.5
AIP (non-add)	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
OPG (non-add)	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.3
PD&S (non-add)	.04	.03				

Table I.A  
Long Range Program Plan  
(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
- Rainfed Agriculture	2.430	4.662	6.831	6.55	4.55	7.25
- Irrigated Agriculture						
- Livestock	0	0	0	2.5	2.5	2.5
- Fisheries	0	0	0	0	.35	.35
- Human Resources	3.058	2.0	4.25	4.55	2.55	5.25
- Health	0	6.693	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.4
- Ecology	0	0	.25	.25	2.75	2.75
- Adaptive Technology	0	0	0	0	.35	.75
- Transportation & Infrastructure	0	0	.25	.25	2.75	2.75
- Pricing, Marketing & Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Planning, Management & Research (non-add for FY 78 and 79)	.06	.11				

## DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	March 1975
	DAP Revision	-
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	April 1978
	Summary Strategy Statement	May 1978
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	-
	Other (Specify): <u>Club du Sahel Strategies</u>	Continuing development.

Table II

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

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	3,039	2623	-
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)			
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)			
(Grants)	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education			
Grants	300	367	389
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total			
Grants	3,339	2990	389
Loans	-	-	-
Sahel Development Program			
Grants	-	5058	13,355
Loans	-	-	-
Total	3339	8048	13,744
PL 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	6610 <sup>1</sup>	3104	7067 <sup>2</sup>
AIP and OPG (non-add)	353	1940	1805

1. Total includes CRS regular program, CRS emergency program, and government to government emergency program.

2. CRS regular program with NFDI in the amount of \$4,800,000 included.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE			2. ABS/CP				
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE			
Upper Volta				78		AFR [06]		686			
8. TYPE DATA				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE							
1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP				1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPR. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
	<u>Food and Nutrition-Grnt</u>										
0201	Integrated Rural Dev.	1	78	FN	210B	GC	639	700		4402	
0202	Seed Multiplication <sup>1</sup>	1	78	FN	120B	GC	65 <sup>2</sup>	70		1772	
0203	Village Livestock <sup>1</sup>	2	78	FN	101B	GC	400	600		1613	
0212	Oncho Area Village Dev.	4	80	FN	252B	GC	500	430		2173	
0215	E. ORD Rural Roads	1	78	FN	130B	GC	1500	823		2323	
	<u>Education &amp; Human Resources - Grant</u>										
0211	Women's Roles in Dev. <sup>1</sup> Sahel Develop. Program - Grant	3	79	HR	259B	GC	300	367	389	1056	
0212	Oncho Area Village Dev.	4	80	SH	252B	GC			662	2173	
0221	Agriculture HRD	2	82	SH	600B	GN		2000	2000	8181	
0222	Volta Valley Dev.	3	81	SH	211B	GN		2000	2000	8000	
0226	Non-Formal Ed-Women in Sahel <sup>1</sup>	3	78	SH	613B	GN		1058		1058	
0228	Rural Water Supply		83	SH	510B	GN			6400	12280	
0232	Nutrition Research		80	SH	321B	GN			293	345	
0233	Rural Progress Fund		83	SH	210B	GN			2000	10000	
	<u>Non Add Below Line</u>										
0712	Regional Water Resources <sup>1</sup>	1	78	FN	290R	GC	518	365		1990	
0219	Partnership for Productivity (OPG)		77	FN	210B	GC	353				
0231	IRD-Segmenega (OPG) Evaluation	1	82	FN	210B	GN		1000	1000	5000	
0201	Integrated Rural Dev. (PD & S)							20			
0202	Seed Multiplication (PD & S)							15			
0211	Women's Roles in Dev. (PD & S)								15		
0212	Oncho Area Village Dev. (PM & R)								15		
	<u>Project Design-All PM&amp;R</u>										
0221	Agr HRD						50				
0222	Volta Valley Dev.						40				
0226	Non-Formal Ed-Women in Sahel							30			
0228	Rural Water Supply								50		
0232	Nutrition Research							30			
0233	Rural Progress Fund								60		
							Date Received in AID/W				MM DD YY 6 30 77

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

<sup>1</sup>Funding levels vary from FY 78 CP. See Project Narratives  
<sup>2</sup>FDA of 1974

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Upper Volta		PROJECT TITLE Integrated Rural Development (plus NFE Add-on)		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 75	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT				FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 686-0201		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 4,402	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR November 1977
		APPROPRIATION AD/PN					

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND-PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND-PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	639	1204.1	1725.9	700	1191.9	1235	10/77-4/80	-	961.1	273.2	-
<u>Personnel</u>											
Project Manager	-	70	19	150	86.9	82.1	10/77-4/80	-	82.1	-	-
MSU Contract	-	100	601.9	350	351	600.9	10/77-4/80	-	397	203.9	-
A-V Design Specialist	242	-	242	-	108.9	133.1	-	-	108.9	24.2	-
TDY Prod. Specialists	108.9	-	108.9	-	72.6	36.3	-	-	36.3	-	-
<u>Commodities</u>											
	197.3	250	277.5	100	235.6	141.9	10/77-4/80	-	96.1	45.8	-
<u>Other Costs</u>											
Training	30.3	20	144.3	-	64.1	80.2	-	-	80.2	-	-
Evaluation	60.5	-	60.5	-	-	60.5	-	-	60.5	-	-
Construction	-	354.3	14.3	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research	-	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Funds	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving Funds	-	293	258.5	100	258.5	100	4/77-4/80	-	100	-	-
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	78			412.2				446.8			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
ON	9/77	9/78	9/79			
PASA	NON-CONTRACTS			2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS		
	LONG-TERM					
CONTRACT	SHORT-TERM			3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE		
	CONTRACTS			4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.		
	6	6	5			

NARRATIVE: Integrated Rural Development (E. ORD)

The core project is delayed compared to the PPP network scheduling from eight to 12 months due to delays in implementation actions, e.g., construction, and delayed arrival of the institutional contractor, MSU. Other actions directly influencing the productive capacity of the ORD farmers have begun (credit for animal traction, demonstrations) but at a slower rate than projected due to changes in the ORD management and input delays mentioned above.

The MSU team arrived in June and major construction should be completed by October. The new ORD director, based on long experience in the Volta Noire ORD, has further decentralized E. ORD operations (output delivery), which should increase the implementation rate substantially.

A ProAg revision to be signed in June 1977 supports increased decentralization, and transforms some PIO/P cost elements into support for in-country training. \$639,000 is also being added for support to Non-Formal Education activities.

As originally programmed in the PP, CDO is requesting \$700,000 for FY 78 to continue the project an additional two years for a total of five years. This will extend technical assistance through the five year life of project, provide additional commodities, largely for the livestock sector, and supplementary credit resources.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Upper Volta		PROJECT TITLE Seed Multiplication				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 75		AS APPROVED FY 75		REVISION FY		DATE PP/REVISION	
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 686-11-130-202				APPROPRIATION AD-FN (FY 78)		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79		AS APPROVED FY 79		DATE LAST PAR May 1977	
						TOTAL COST		AS APPROVED 1880		REVISION 1772		DATE NEXT PAR December 1977	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	65	661	621		70	481	210		0	210	0	
Administrative Support	0	104	193		0	99	94		0	94	0	
Equipment	0	304	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Construction	0	160	161		0	161	0		0	0	0	
Contract Services - Long Term	0	0	200		0	100	100		0	100	0	
Contract Services - Short Term	0	5	10		0	10	0		0	0	0	
Training	0	11	26		0	26	0		0	0	0	
Vehicles	0	5	31		0	15	16		0	16	0	
Fertilizer	0	2	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Direct Hire Support	65	70	0		70	70	0	10/77- 9/78	0	0	0	
<b>MOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	70				70				70			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACT LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACT LONG-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979		
9/30/77					
1	1	0			
PASA			2		
CONTRACT					

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

**NARRATIVE: Seed Multiplication**

The project has just entered the second production season under the auspices of the National Seed Service. The production goal for 1977 has been enlarged to 942 tons of improved seed which is approximately double the 1976 goal.

There are nine seed production sites included in the 1977 program (five seed multiplication/research farms and four ORDs). Each has received AID financed assistance in the form of farm equipment, vehicles, fertilizer and operating funds.

The headquarters/laboratory for the National Seed Service is complete and is occupied. An adjacent warehouse is under construction. Equipment for the laboratory is enroute and expected in Ouagadougou in the near future. The arrival of this equipment will provide a functioning national seed analysis laboratory. The headquarters has already provided the Seed Service with a much needed identity and as a result the confidence factor among clients is beginning to grow.

The training component of the project improved markedly during the past 12 months. Ten extension agents from three ORDs participated in a three week program at the National Agricultural School at Matourkou. More significantly 11 ORD Agricultural Agents spent four months in a Crop Production/Seed Multiplication Training Course at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ibadan Nigeria. And the Chief of the National Seed Service is presently involved in a three month training course at Mississippi State University.

Reassessment of the project and re-programming of remaining project funds lead to the conclusion that a relatively small increment of additional funding is necessary in FY 78 rather than the \$243,000 which was originally programmed for FY 78 and 79 in the Project Paper. Internal economies will provide sufficient funds to carry the project to completion without that \$243,000. However, an additional seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) is needed to support the Direct Hire Seed Processing/Marketing Technician. This support element is presently funded from the Drought Relief Appropriation through the end of FY 77 (when DR funds will be exhausted). However, in order to provide support to this technician from 10/77 through 9/78 (position to be phased out at that time) an additional \$70,000 must be obligated in FY 78.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Upper Volta		PROJECT TITLE Village Livestock Development				INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 76	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER 686-0203				FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION FN				TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,336,000	REVISION 1,613,000	DATE NEXT PAR Sept. 1977

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	4/ FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	400	390	559		600*	452	707		0	337	370	
Personnel Services	234	128	353		487*	238	552	3/78-6/80	0	247	305	
Commodities	54	164	60		0	60	0		0	0	0	
Participant Training	36	11	34		47	33	48	3/78-12/80	0	21	27	
Other Costs	76	87	112		66	71	107	3/78-6/80	0	69	38	
* Additional request of \$277,000 above the 1978 CP level. See narrative statement.					198				193			

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979	
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		
NON-CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	2	2	2		
SHORT-TERM					
CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM					
SHORT-TERM	2	3	3		

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS  
 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

**NARRATIVE: Village Livestock Development**

The original project was envisioned as a three year project which was to have begun in FY 76. The project was finally approved and the project agreement signed in May 1976 with only one month remaining in that fiscal year. To further complicate implementation it should be emphasized that as of the third quarter of FY 77 the project is still without the required contract technicians called for in the project paper. At this time expectations are that a contract for these services will be signed during the month of June 1977 and that all technicians will be on board by the end of FY 77. This being the case project activities will continue through the third quarter FY 1980.

Nevertheless, the project has made progress within the limitations imposed upon it. First the GOUV has provided two counterparts (Veterinarian and Livestock Assistant), made available office space and two participants for long term training. One of these counterparts has received during this period nine months of intensive training in agricultural statistics, and the two participants who departed for the U.S. in August 1976 are now pursuing degree courses in range management and animal science. In addition, all project commodities have been ordered, and the bulk of them should be in country this fiscal year. The six project sites called for have been selected, and twelve enumerators have been chosen and are now in training.

Delays in implementation, inflation and unforeseen expenses necessitate that an additional \$277,000 over the projected \$323,000 will be required in FY 78. This amount, \$277,000 is for contract services. (Estimations are that over the three year contract period an additional \$35,000 will be required in salaries, \$61,000 in allowances, \$43,000 in travel and transportation, \$46,000 in benefits, \$36,000 other direct costs and approximately \$56,000 in overhead.)

A total of \$600,000 in FY 78 funding is thereby requested. Of this amount \$487,000 is for continuation of the services of three contract technicians and related consultants. \$49,000, including advance funding, for two long term participants and \$66,000 for other costs.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
Upper Volta	Women's Roles in Development	FY 77	FY 77	FY	DATE LAST PAR
ONGOING PROJECT		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
	686-0211	1,056	1,056		APRIL 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EX- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EX- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EX- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	300	125	175		367*	322	220		389*	352	257	
1. Project Technician	65	49	16		65	65	16	1/78- 12/78	65	65	16	1/79-12/79
2. Short-term Technical Assistants	29	16	13		45	35	23	6/78- 7/79	46	36	33	7/79-7/80
3. In-Country Training	17	6	11		23	17	17	6/78- 7/79	28	24	21	7/79-7/80
4. Third Country Training	3	-	3		16	8	11	6/78- 7/79	20	15	16	7/79-7/80
5. Vehicles	21	21	-		14	13	8	6/78- 7/79	10	12	6	7/79-7/80
6. Office Equipment and Supplies	11	4	7		14	4	20	6/78- 7/79	21	25	16	7/79-7/80
7. Training and Demonstration Aids	8	3	5		30	15	20	6/78- 7/79	26	20	20	7/79-7/30
8. Research and Evaluation	26	1	25		24	35	14	6/78- 7/79	26	20	20	7/79-7/30
9. Revolving Loan Fund for Village Promotion	100	20	80		120	110	90	6/78- 7/79	140	125	105	7/79-7/30
10. Local Costs	20	5	15		30	24	21	6/78- 7/79	33	30	24	7/79-7/30
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	96				123				133			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
8/30/77	9/30/76	9/30/78				
DH						
PASA			0	4	5	
CONTRACT	1	2	1			

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

\*These vary from CP levels, although life of project cost does not change. See narrative.

## NARRATIVE: Women's Roles in Development

As the project is in the initial phase of implementation, the project agreement is being negotiated with the GOUV. Because of the necessity of introducing the inputs more gradually than originally envisioned, there is a deviation from the Congressional Presentation, although the total life of project funding remains the same. The GOUV in consultation with AID determined that training for women extension agents will have a greater impact and effect if the courses are distributed more evenly throughout the life of the project. A series of short-term training courses will be given, each focusing on a specific subject. A follow up of trainees will be pursued after training on each subject to ensure that the training is comprehended and practically useful to the trainee before further subjects are undertaken.

Training aids developed during the project will have greater effectiveness if time is allowed for pre-testing before full-scale production, and the timing for funding of training aids has been modified to reflect this. It was also determined that the short term consultants should be phased more evenly in FY-78 and FY-79 to assist with the training and development of these aid components.

Funding for the long term U.S. technical assistant will be phased over the lifetime of the project.

<b>COUNTRY/PROGRAM</b> Upper Volta	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b> Eastern ORD Rural Roads		<b>AS APPROVED</b> FY 77	<b>REVISION</b> FY	<b>DATE FP/REVISION</b>
<b>ONGOING PROJECT</b>			<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b>	<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE LAST PAR</b>
<b>BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV</b>	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 686-0215	<b>APPROPRIATION</b> FN	<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b>	<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b>
			<b>TOTAL COST</b> 2,323,000	<b>REVISION</b>	<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> October 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	1500	37	1463	823	1676	610	0	610	0
A. Equipment	1280	0	1280	0	1280	0	0	0	0
B. Spare parts	5	1	4	371	126	249	10/77-9/79	0	249
C. Materials (cement, rebar, sand, etc.)	12	3	9	110	45	74	10/77-9/79	0	74
D. Petroleum, oil, lubricants	15.5	8.5	7	225	85	147	10/77-9/79	0	147
E. Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0 <sup>1/</sup>	0
F. Personnel costs (local)	37.5	9.5	28	108	68	68	10/77-9/79	0	68
G. Technical assistance	150	15	135	9	72	72	10/77-9/79	0	72
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	31.2			90					

1/ This input is to be provided by the GOV.

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
DM	1	1	
PASA			
CONTRACT	1	2	

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

NARRATIVE: E/ORD Rural Roads

The project agreement is being negotiated with the Government of Upper Volta for signature at the end of June.

The FY-78 funding level has been increased from dollars 474,000 to dollars 823,000. FY-79 funding as shown in the 1978 ABS (\$275,000) will not be requested.

There has been an overall increase in life of project cost of dollars 74,000. This increase in cost is attributed to the addition of two local hire technicians to assist the project manager. These positions were not originally programmed, but were recommended by the PP review committee.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Upper Volta		PROJECT TITLE Regional Water Resources		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 73	AS APPROVED FY 73	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		Regional Water Resources		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 78	AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR October 1976
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 625-0712	APPROPRIATION	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,990,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR October 1977

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	518	536	122	122	365	487	0	0				
A. Technical Assistance	484	537	116	116	365	481	0	0	10/77-			9/78
B. Commodities	28	60	3	3	0	3	0	0				
C. Other Costs	6	39	3	3	0	3	0	0				
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	0				0							

3/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	
				FY 1977	FY 1978
DH				NON- CONTRACTS:	
				LONG- TERM	
PASA				SHORT- TERM	
				CONTRACTS	
CONTRACT				LONG- TERM	2
				SHORT - TERM	1

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

**NARRATIVE: Regional Water Resources**

The CIMH Documentation Center, supported by this project, has been established and is fully operational, with over 7000 documents collected and catalogued. A local staff has been trained and one participant documentalist has recently returned from 18 months training in the United States and Canada.

The Technical Planning Office is engaged in analyzing, evaluating and synthesizing existing information on water resources in the Savanna region and is nearing completion of a base report which will identify water resources within the project area. One participant hydrologist is presently in the United States and a participant draftsman is undergoing training in Europe. Two of six key counterpart technicians are on board and a third is expected to be hired July 1. The remaining three have been identified and are expected to be hired within the next six months.

OVERALL

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT  
CDO, Upper Volta

REVISED BY

CONSOLIDATED BY

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RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	INCREMENT/CUMULATIVE	
					WORKFORCE								
					US	FN	US	FN	US	FN			
	<u>Decision Package - Minimum:</u>												
	Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 79 obligations)												
1.	0221	Agriculture HRD (GO)	SH	468.1	6	21	6	21	6	21	6	2000	-
2.	0222	Volta Valley Dev. (GO) 1/2	SH	468.1	-	-	-	21	6	21	6	1100	2000
3.	0222	CILSS (GO) 1/2	SH		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	3100	3100
4.	0222	SAFGRAD (GO)	FN		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	3100	3100
5.	0211	Women's Roles in Dev. (GO)	EH		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	3400	4922
6.	0211	PL-480 Title II	SH		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	662	5584
7.	0212	Oncho Area Village Dev. (GO)	SH		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	1522	4922
8.	0231	IRD Seguenega - Africare OPG (GO) (non-add)	FN		-	-	-	21	6	21	6	662	5584
					-	-	-	21	6	21	6	(1000)	5584
	<u>Decision Package - Current</u>												
9.	0222	Volta Valley Dev. (GO)	SH	567	1	21	7	21	7	21	7	900	6484
10.	0222	Workforce Increment - CILSS Expert 1/2	EH		-	22	7	22	7	22	7	(1/89)	6484
11.	0211	Women's Roles in Dev. (GO)			-	22	7	22	7	22	7	89	6573
12.	0211	Workforce Increment - Multisector Officer			-	23	7	23	7	23	7	-	6573
13.	0211	" - Controller Office			-	24	8	24	8	24	8	-	6573
14.	0211	" - Admin Office			-	25	8	25	8	25	8	-	6573
15.	0211	" - IDI			-	26	8	26	8	26	8	-	6573
16.	0211	PL-480 Title II			-	26	8	26	8	26	8	883	7456
	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>												
17.	0228	Rural Water Supply (GN)	SH	669.8	-	27	8	27	8	27	8	6400	13,856
18.	0233	Rural Progress Fund (GN)	SH		1	28	9	28	9	28	9	2000	15,856
19.	0233	Workforce Increment - Program Office			1	29	10	29	10	29	10	-	15,856
20.	0233	" - Admin Office			1	30	10	30	10	30	10	-	15,856
21.	0233	" - IDI			1	31	10	31	10	31	10	-	15,856
22.	0232	Nutrition Research	SH		-	31	10	31	10	31	10	293	15,856
23.	0232	PL-480 Title II			-	31	10	31	10	31	10	4662	16,149
					-	31	10	31	10	31	10	4662	20,811
1.	CILSS and SAFGRAD are listed above to identify CDO workforce implications but are shown as non-add to the program funding levels because they are regionally funded.												
2.	These two positions are project funded from a regional project. All others are operating-expense funded.												

TABLE V.A - SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING		DECISION UNIT	REVISED BY	CONSOLIDATED BY					
		CDO - Upper Volta							
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATION ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)
			CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)		CUMULATIVE WORKFORCE		INCREMENTAL		
	DESCRIPTION		US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	
1.	<u>Decision Package - Minimum Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 79 obligations)</u>								
2.	0221 Agriculture HHD (GO)	SH	468.1	6	21	6	-	-	2000
3.	0222 Volta Valley Dev. (GO) <sup>1/</sup>	SH	468.1	-	21	6	-	1100	3100
4.	0212 Oncho Area Village Dev. (GO)	SH		-	21	6	-	(1/)	3100
								662	3762
5.	<u>Decision Package - Current</u>								
6.	0222 Volta Valley Dev. (GO)	SH	547.8	1	21	7	1	900	4662
7.	Workforce Increment - CILSS expert <sup>1/</sup>			-	22	7	-	(1/)	4662
8.	" " - Controller Office			1	23	8	1	-	4662
9.	" " - Admin Office			1	24	8	-	-	4662
	" " - IDI			1	25	8	-	-	4662
10.	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>								
11.	0228 Rural Water Supply (GN)	SH	654.4	1	26	8	-	6400	11,062
12.	0230 Rural Progress Fund (GN)	SH		1	27	9	1	2000	13,062
13.	Workforce Increment - Program Office			1	28	10	1	-	13,062
14.	" " - Multi-sector officer			1	29	10	-	-	13,062
15.	0232 Nutrition Research	SH		1	30	10	-	-	13,062
								293	13,355
1.	CILSS positions are listed above to identify CDO workforce implications but are shown as non-add to the program funding levels because they are regionally funded. Others are operating-expense funded.								

TABLE V.B - REGULAR PROGRAM  
 TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	DECISION UNIT CDO - Upper Volta	REVISOR	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)		CUMULATIVE WORKFORCE		PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	INCREMENTS CUMULATIVE
				APPROPRIATION ACCT		WORKFORCE			
				US	FN	US	FN		
1.	<u>Decision Package - Minimum Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY 79 obligations)</u>			16	348.1	16	6	-	-
2.	SAFGRAD (GO) 1/	FN		-	348.1	16	6	(1/)	-
3.	Women's Roles in Dev. (GO) PL-480 Title II	EH		-	-	16	6	300	300
4.	IRD Seguenega - Africare OPG (GO) (non-add)	FN		-	-	16	6	1522	1822
5.	<u>Decision Package - Current Women's Roles in Dev. (GO)</u>			-	348.1	16	6	89	1911
6.	PL-480 Title II	EH		-	-	16	6	883	2794
7.	<u>Decision Package - Proposed PL-480 Title II</u>			-	-	16	6	4662	7456
1.	This project is shown as non-add to program funding levels because it is regionally funded. to show CDO workforce levels, as one SAFGRAD position is included in the 16 projected.								It is listed

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE		PID	
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				C A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. DOCUMENT CODE 1	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Upper Volta				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER			
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 686-0228		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR		B. CODE 06		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) Rural Water Supply	
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. 3 2 = PRP 3 = PP				B. DATE MM YY 12/7/77		10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 250 FCFA)	
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 79   b. FINAL FY 83				FUNDING SOURCE		SUBJECT	
				A. AID APPROPRIATED		12,280	
				B. MOST COUNTRY		2,400	
				C. OTHER DONOR(S)		22,720	
				TOTAL		37,400	
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SH	510 B	540		6,400		12,280	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				6,400		12,280	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)							
545		544		826			
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE	
BRW		BSW		ENV		EQTY	
						500	
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)							
To improve the health of Upper Volta's rural poor.							
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)							
To provide the rural poor with a water supply system which will meet their minimal daily needs.							
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)							
Washington Design Team: Hydrologist, Ground Water Planner, Livestock/Range Management Specialist; Health Specialist. Six weeks at a total cost of 50,000 dollars. REDSO/WA Assistance: Water Resources Specialist.							
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE				19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION			
Signature John A. Hoskins				Date Signed MM DD YY 06/28/77		MM DD YY 163/10/77	
Title Country Development Officer							

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

## RURAL WATER SUPPLY (686-0228)

Project Description

One of the most significant problems facing the Government of Upper Volta (GOUV), is the need to provide rural villagers with an adequate water supply system. Traditionally, surface water and hand dug wells were the main sources of water supply and deeper wells were only dug when surface water was not readily available. However, the recent Sahelian drought eliminated many surface water points and has underscored the need for more reliable sources of water.

Existing ground water levels in Upper Volta, particularly during the dry season, are often quite low and many existing dug wells are inadequate to tap the lower aquifer. Moreover, water supplies are often located far from villages and residents are required to hand-carry their water over great distances, usually the work of women and children. Since, in these cases, only minimal amounts of water can be carried in earthen jars, it is reserved for cooking and drinking and not normally used for bathing or washing. This, of course, can lead to medical problems attributable to lack of personal hygiene.

In areas where wells do not exist, surface water sources are quite often contaminated by livestock and, consequently, are the breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects and water-borne diseases. In addition, these sources of water are dependent on the vagaries of weather, which in recent years has failed to provide sufficient rainfall.

The purpose of this project is to provide the rural poor with a water supply system which will meet their minimal daily needs. The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Directorate of Hydraulics and Rural Engineering (DHRE), which is responsible for rural water systems. The overall project is a multi-donor effort designed to provide DHRE with the financial and technical assistance necessary to allow it to plan and implement a nationwide, rural water supply program. This will be accomplished both through the construction of new wells and the rehabilitation of existing wells in need of deepening.

DHRE has estimated the cost of the entire project at \$37.4 million and has requested financial assistance for its implementation from several donor organizations, including AID, World Bank, UNDP, FAC, European Development Fund, and OPEC. Each donor will be assigned a specific,

identifiable geographic area (See map 1, attached.). The project will be implemented by DHRE in collaboration with the GOUV's 11 Regional Development Offices (ORDs) which are responsible for coordinating. at the local level. the implementation of projects of this nature.

AID has been requested to assist in that portion of Upper Volta west of the Black Volta River. The AID project area includes three ORDs (Bobo-Dioulasso, Dedougou, and Bougoriba) containing 2545 villages which have a combined population estimated at 1,712,500 people, mostly poor, small farmers. It encompasses a surface area of 93,930 square kilometers including scattered flood plains in the south and gently rolling savanna lands to the north blending into the sudano region and to higher hill land to the west

As a part of the overall project, DHRE will establish a central geophysical section charged with selecting promising sites for new wells. Existing DHRE field staffs will be expanded to permit them to supervise the construction of new wells and to conduct water analyses. Currently operating DHRE well construction teams, which will form the nucleus for the project's construction services, will be equipped to allow them to carry out the construction planned in this project. Since DHRE has a number of well sites already selected in the AID project area, these teams can begin working during the early stages of project implementation.

The AID project will include the purchase of well drilling equipment, construction materials, the funding of local personnel costs and technical assistance. Training of participants, such as hydrologists and hydrogeologists, will be undertaken in coordination with other donors.

The useful life of individual pieces of equipment purchased for this project will exceed the life of the project and it is expected that DHRE will continue to operate and maintain this equipment in the project area. It is also anticipated that after completion of this project DHRE will continue its well program, but on a reduced scale within the limits of its centrally funded budget. Project outputs in AID's project area will include:

- (a) an improved Directorate of Hydraulics and Rural Engineering (DHRE);
- (b) two hundred deepened wells;
- (c) six hundred hand dug wells;
- (d) fifteen hundred drilled small bore wells, and
- (e) five hundred drilled large bore wells.

Where small bore wells are drilled, pumps will be required, and a segment of this project will provide for the selection and standardization of such a pump. A \$20 million Canadian well project in northern Ghana includes extensive testing of well pumps, and information from that project will be of assistance to project implementers.

DHRE has estimated that in order to accomplish the task of deepening 200 wells, digging 600 new wells, and boring 2000 new wells, it will need approximately \$11.8 million over a five-year period for equipment, materials and salaries of personnel. In addition, during the life of the AID project, approximately \$480,000 will be required to cover the costs of ground water studies and the collection of inventory data from existing wells.

Major assumptions pertinent to project success are:

- (a) Qualified technical personnel can be recruited by DHRE to staff this project.
- (b) Sufficient ground water can be found near villages presently lacking adequate water systems.
- (c) Work can be accomplished during the five-year period.
- (d) DHRE possesses or can develop the required trained staff to manage this program effectively.

Numerous studies by international organizations have identified an adequate water supply system as a critical requirement for improved health levels of rural inhabitants in Upper Volta. Since 95% of Upper Volta is rural and 99% is poor, this project clearly reaches almost all of the country's estimated six million rural poor.

#### Relation to Country Assistance Strategy

The Upper Volta DAP recognizes the need for increased well construction and states, on page D-95, "It would appear, then, that if the U.S. is to send aid to Upper Volta, for the expressed purpose of aiding the rural farmer, there are six general areas where a limited amount of aid would be most beneficial. Three are concerned with the building and/or construction of tangible, visible resources:

1. barrage and small dam construction (irrigation and water utilization);
2. lowland (bas-fond) development and agricultural extension (irrigation);

3. and well construction (human and livestock watering)."

The GOUV considers the construction of village wells to supply minimum water requirements to the rural farmers as one of its highest priorities.

Numerous donors such as FAC, UNDP, the U.S. Peace Corps, Canadians, Dutch, Germans and the World Bank, as well as the ORDs and others, have already constructed wells in various parts of the country. Each has carried out well drilling or digging projects with varying degrees of success depending upon resources and competence of technical personnel assigned to the project. However, all too frequently, individual efforts have gone uncoordinated and many villages in need of assistance have been missed. Moreover, wells have sometimes been dug in poor locations or not deep enough resulting in dry wells during much of the dry season. Much has been done, but there is a critical need to do more.

#### Policy Issues

This project meets AID policy goals in that it is designed to attack a major health problem area inhibiting the growth and well being of the rural poor. It will enable women and children to expand their activities by providing them with more leisure time since the time now devoted to hauling water will be reduced. It will also provide employment opportunities that do not presently exist.

By developing adequate rural water supplies, this project will contribute to a decrease in water-borne diseases and to improved health. The project will only moderately alter the natural health environment, but will have a high impact on existing village health conditions. At the present time, there is a high incidence of guinea worm, filariasis and other water-borne diseases. Many of these adverse health conditions are brought about as a result of the shortage of water during the dry season when the ponded and well water supply is very low and water-borne disease incidence greatly increases. An assured, adequate and clean village water supply, as this project proposes, will go a long way toward reducing the incidence of those debilitating water-borne diseases. The overall impact on village health conditions will be positive and beneficial.

In many areas villagers are required to hand carry water over great distances, particularly in the dry season. An adequate water supply within close proximity to existing villages will reduce the amount of time women and children presently devote to hauling water. These savings can be channeled into other more productive pursuits such as farming, child care, literacy training and village-level enterprises. This impact on village life, although difficult to measure.

could have far reaching ramifications on the development of rural Upper Volta. In fact, the FY-1977 project on Strengthening Women's Roles in Development is designed precisely to encourage village women freed of this type of drudgery to engage in productive enterprises.

Since the construction of wells will require a certain amount of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, local residents will also benefit from this project through their employment by DERE during construction of wells in their locality.

#### Environmental Impact

An initial environmental examination has been conducted, and the only component of the project which might have larger implications which stretch beyond the project area is the health component, the impact of which, as noted above, is positive. Improved health conditions may invite additional settlers and, on the other hand, may motivate more young people to remain in rural areas with the advent of improved health conditions for themselves and their families.

The development of a village water supply will utilize only limited amounts of ground water and will have only a moderate effect upon the total ground water supply. The scarp roughly bisects the project area in a northeasterly - south westerly line. West of the scarp, sandstone formations quite readily yield ground water at a relatively shallow depth. Wells up to 20 meters deep will generally provide a good village water supply. Detailed ground water hydrogeologic studies generally will not be required in this zone since existing wells indicate where water may readily be found. East of the scarp, ground water frequently occurs at greater depth or not at all. Therefore, ground water investigation and deep wells may be required in that area.

The chemical and biological state of water will not be altered. However, the village water supply will be improved with proper well construction and development.

The ecological balance of water will only be moderately affected by the limited withdrawals for village supply. A ground water geologist will be able to determine probable safe yields of developed wells in view of demands. The project may change the character of the land by contributing to an increase in population, since in areas presently lacking water supplies, an increased and assured water supply will enable more people to survive. This would require an increase in cultivated land, particularly south of Bobo Dioulasso where rainfall is increasing and the tsetse fly inhibits livestock production. North of Bobo Dioulasso increased village water supply may promote increased

livestock production since village and livestock water supplies cannot be separated nor, to any effective degree, restricted to either one use or the other. Increasing livestock will add pressures on the land for more pasturage. Therefore, it is recommended that a detailed assessment be conducted to determine the impact of increasing livestock numbers on available pasturage. Since reducing grass pasture cover will reduce natural defenses against soil erosion, this aspect also needs analysis to determine if effective control can be achieved over livestock grazing. An evaluation of impact areas and sub areas is attached.

#### Estimated Cost of the Project

The total cost of the entire project is estimated to be \$37.4 million of which AID's contribution would be approximately \$12.3 million or 33%. Due to the GOUV's limited financial resources, all AID funding should be in the form of a grant. The disbursement period for this project will be from FY-79 through FY-83.

It is anticipated that the GOUV's contribution to this project will amount to approximately \$2.4 million. Other donor contributions are projected to total approximately \$22.7 million over the five-year life of the project.

#### Project Preparation

Prior to the fielding of a project paper (PP) team in December, AID/Washington should initiate a review of similar projects funded in the Sahel in general and West Africa in particular and review the detailed DHRE rural water supply project proposal which is attached (in French). A copy, in English, will be sent to AID/W as soon as it has been translated.

AID/W should also consult with the World Bank which has recently carried out a comparative study of village water supplies world wide, touching Upper Volta and Kenya in Africa.

It is recommended that the PP team be fielded in December 1977 and include the following personnel:

1. Hydrogeologist. A ground water hydrogeologist will need to assist in determining what additional ground water studies are needed and the effect of ground water withdrawals on the identified water-bearing formations.

2. Ground Water Planner. This individual should be a hydrologist, and he will assist the hydrogeologist in evaluating DERE's proposed plans and in making recommendations on project implementation.
3. Health Specialist. This individual should be a specialist in water-borne diseases. He/she would make recommendations on methods of improving the quality of water delivery systems and other health aspects of the project.
4. Livestock/Range Management Specialist. This person would assess the impact of increasing livestock numbers on available pasturage which might result from the increased availability of water in the project area.
5. Water Resources Specialist. It is requested that a water resources specialist from REDSO/WA be included on the PP team to insure that the project design is practical and realistic in view of the local constraints placed on projects of this nature in West Africa. It is felt that an individual with West African experience in projects of this nature would be invaluable in the project design.

The PP team should include as many French speaking members as possible. It is anticipated that the PP team would be needed for six weeks and would cost approximately \$50,000.

The proposed schedule for this project is as follows:

PID submitted to AID/W	June 1977
PP team arrives in Upper Volta	December 1977
PP submitted	February 1978
PP approved	FY 1978
Project agreement signed	October 1978

EVALUATION OF IMPACTSImpact Areas and Sub-AreasImpact Identification  
and Evaluation

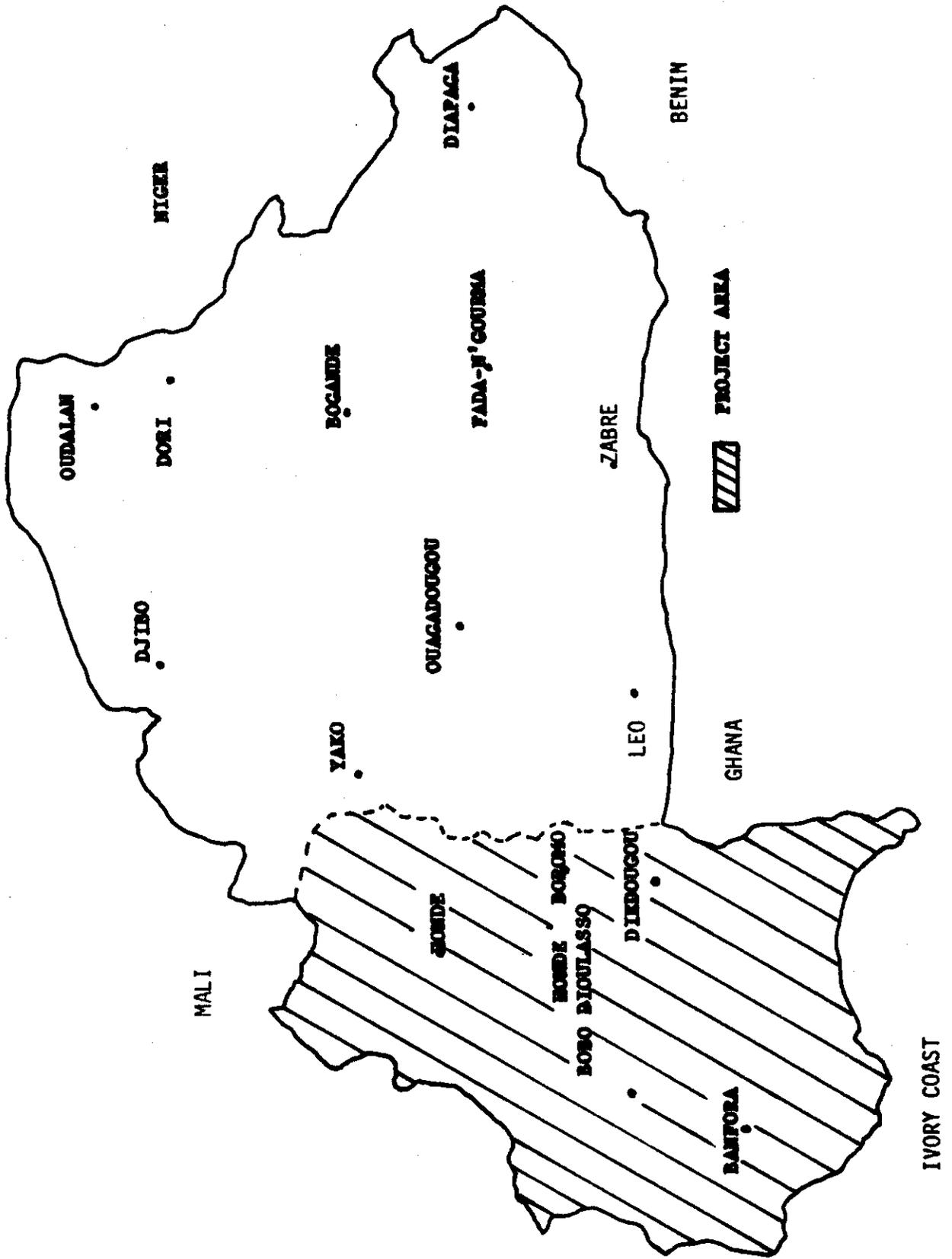
A. LAND USE		
1. Changing character of land through:		
a. increasing the population		M
b. extracting natural resources		M
c. land clearing		L
d. changing soil character		N
2. Altering natural defenses		M
3. Foreclosing important uses		N
4. Jeopardizing man or his works		N
B. WATER QUALITY		
1. Physical state of water		M-L
2. Chemical and biological states		N
3. Ecological balance		M
C. ATMOSPHERIC		
1. Air additives		N
2. Air pollution		N
3. Noise pollution		N
D. NATURAL RESOURCES		
1. Diversion, altered use of water		M
2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments		N
E. CULTURAL		
1. Altering physical symbols		N
2. Dilution of cultural traditions		N
F. SOCIO-ECONOMIC		
1. Changes in economic/employment patterns		L
2. Changes in population		L
3. Changes in cultural patterns		N
G. HEALTH		
1. Changing a natural environment		M
2. Eliminating an eco-system element		H
H. GENERAL		
1. International impacts		N
2. Controversial impacts		L-N
3. Larger program impacts		L-N

SYMBOLS: N - No environmental impact  
 L - Little " "  
 M - Moderate " "  
 H - High " "  
 U - Unknown " "

FIGURE 1

MAP OF PROJECT AREA

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT (686-0228)



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

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

PID  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Upper Volta

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  686-0232

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Nutrition Research

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2/3 2 = PRP 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY 11/77

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

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	345,000
B. OTHER U.S.A.I.D.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	TDB
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	TDB
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345,000</b>

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

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SH	321B	340		293		345	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>293</b>		<b>345</b>	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 350 | 332

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 Improve the nutritional status of children under the age of five years

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To enable the nutrition Dept of the Min. of Rural Development to  
 1) conduct research to develop nutritionally balanced recipes for food for children under 5 years.  
 2) to conduct a national nutrition education campaign

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 Nutrition Expert - 7000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John A. Hoskins  
 Title: Country Development Officer  
 Location: Ouagadougou  
 AID 1330-2 (3-76)

Date Signed: MM DD YY 06/28/77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY 16/30/77

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

NUTRITION RESEARCH (686-023)

Project Description

The specter of malnutrition is one which haunts all national and regional programs for improving the quality of human life in the Sahel. This particular constraint on development, the one most agonizing in human terms, has been clearly recognized by the Club du Sahel working group on human resources development as needing both immediate and long-term attention. In that group's synthesis paper "Elements of Strategy - Health, Water, Nutrition" (April 1977) at pp. 53-54, the need to focus first on the most vulnerable population groups was emphasized. Foremost among these groups are the children of the Sahel.

The chronic malnutrition evident in children who live in the Sahel has been well documented. Thirty-five to fifty percent of all children born in the area die before they reach the age of five. The cause of death is usually disease linked to malnutrition. According to the synthesis paper of the Club du Sahel human resources working group, "Protein Calorie Malnutrition (PCM) is manifested in serious ways among young children of the Sahel. Marasmus, the condition of lacking sufficient calories, is more frequent than Kwashiorkor, the disease resulting from lack of protein. Children from one to three years of age are the group most affected. In addition, malnutrition is frequently an aggravating factor in other sicknesses, such as malaria, respiratory infections and diarrheal illnesses. Moreover, it (malnutrition) often appears following some other infections such as measles or diarrhea."

The cause of this chronic malnutrition is also well documented. Although it has been noted that many traditional African foods are potentially nutritious (Hughes & Hunter; menes; Fise-Chad 1971, etc.), it is also true that African parents are often unaware of which foods are nutritious and how their proper preparation can retain the nutritional value. Abrupt weaning and this ignorance of the nutritional value of local foods and/or of the need for supplemental feeding of children after the first six months of life is the rule rather than the exception. Cultural restrictions in regard to use of certain high protein foods, e.g., meat and eggs, play an important role. "Diverse culturally based restrictions (which vary from one place and from one group to another) help to create the state of malnutrition." (M. Fikry SDP-USAID; Mar 77 p. 14.)

In Upper Volta, the problem of malnutrition is being addressed by the Government through the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs and of Rural Development as well as by Catholic Relief Services and UNICEF - usually through maternal and child health (PMI) centers throughout the country. Personnel in these centers record the weights of the enrolled children on a graphic chart, give short talks on health and nutrition, and conduct food preparation demonstrations. In most centers, PL 480 food is used. Within the government there is a growing belief that nutrition improvement should be based on better use of local foods rather than continuing a dependence on expensive imports. Currently mothers have no access to prepared infant foods and, without seldom available special instruction, have not been able successfully to adapt local foods to necessary supplemental feeding of children from 6-18 months.

Within the structure of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Permanent Secretariat of the Coordinating Committee for Rural Development (CCDR) constitutes the central planning and executing body for the government's rural socio-economic policy. The Permanent Secretariat is composed of seven sections, one of which is the Food and Nutrition section which was created in March 1976 as a separate body by Presidential decree.

Among the objectives of this section are the following:

- a) analyze the existing facts concerning food and nutrition; gather all useful facts periodically in these areas and use them to discern the problems relative to nutrition of the rural population, find pertinent solutions....;
- b) evaluate food programs and projects in action;
- c) propose programs and projects to improve the nutritional level of the rural populace, and
- d) report periodically to the CCDR and to the Interministerial Committee on Food and Nutrition the activities accomplished.

This section is staffed by three trained nutritionists. The Ministry of Health employs one biologist/nutritionist and one social worker/nutritionist in its nutrition office. To date, there exists no government policy or program on nutrition, basically because of lack of funds. These five government nutritionists are assigned to important, but nutritionally less relevant, administrative functions, such as the overseeing of the development of 4H Clubs

nationwide. An FAO proposal for a country-wide study designed to establish a methodology to collect base line nutrition data was dropped after the first two months trial period because of lack of funds (FAO TF-IHT-210 (swe) Strategie pour l'Alimentation Haute Volta.)

Against this background of clear recognition of need but inability to respond effectively to that need, this project is proposed. The purpose of the project is to enable the Government of Upper Volta to undertake research to develop local foods and recipes suitable for supplemental feeding and/or weaning of children of from six to 36 months. Such nutritionally balanced foods, basically combinations of cereal flour and vegetable protein, e.g. millet, sorghum, sesame legumes and peanuts would be based on familiar local recipes, quickly and easily prepared by Voltaic mothers, requiring little or no additional equipment, digestible and easily accepted by children. The project would also mount a national nutrition education campaign directed by this same Food and Nutrition Section of the Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and all other organizations, public and private, working in the field of nutrition in Upper Volta. There is a very interesting localized program, conducted in certain Upper Voltan regional health sectors, to experiment with the development of nourishing local foods and the training of mothers of malnourished children to use them effectively. A purpose of this project is to expand the effectiveness, substantively and geographically, of this type of very promising program.

The project components to be financed by AID include a fully equipped nutrition laboratory, capable of complete food analysis, preparation and transformation, operating funds for a period of two years of research, one resident nutrition expert (experienced and fluent in French) for 18 months and training for Voltaic project personnel as necessary.

This project, successfully completed, will have the following results. A variety of nutritionally balanced recipes will be developed. These recipes will be suitable for supplemental feeding and/or weaning of children from six to 36 months of age. They will have been tested for digestibility and acceptability by children in various nutrition recuperation centers and in families in selected villages. Results of before-and-after studies in regard to weight, measurements, general health and development will be available. Food and recipes meeting the additional criteria, e.g., availability, speed, ease of

preparation and acceptance by mothers under existing conditions. will be selected and distributed. The government will define a nutrition policy and conduct a national nutrition education campaign based on proper and hygienic use of local foods. If some recipes are developed that require more time or training than meet the basic criteria, they may be given to groups of women or youth who wish to prepare and market the food.

#### Relation to Country Assistance Strategy

The Upper Volta DAP focuses on malnutrition as one of the country's most pressing problems (D-76) and recommends AID support of a low cost nutrition rehabilitation network (D-85) as the most effective means of advancing the struggle to overcome this problem. More recently, the AID-financed study on Nutrition Strategy in the Sahel (March 1977) urged AID to develop West African nutrition research capability and to upgrade the application of modern food technology to local resources (pp. 93-96). In the same vein the Club du Sahel human resources (health) working group has emphasized in its synthesis the need for proceeding expeditiously with a pervasive nutrition improvement/education program as part of the Club strategy for improving the human condition in the Sahel. The U.S., as well as other participating donors, adopted this strategy at the recent Ottawa meeting of the Club du Sahel. In order to implement this Club and DAP nutrition improvement strategy this research project is proposed to mount a direct attack on the problem of malnutrition as it affects the most vulnerable population group, children between six and 36 months. The project will give the GOUV the tools for determining scientifically what local foods can contribute materially to child health, how they should be prepared and when the results are available, lay the basis for a comprehensive training program to bring the results home to isolated, rural Voltaic mothers. This project will provide a graphic demonstration of AID assistance strategy in support of the most vulnerable of the rural poor, the children. As an experimental research project it falls within current SDP programming criteria.

#### Policy Issues

One issue which, in theory at least, goes to the heart of this problem is whether the emphasis of U.S. assistance in the Sahel, and in this case more particularly Upper Volta, should be in

aiding rural mothers to improve their children's health through better information on local foods or whether we should promote a greatly enlarged PL 480 Title II program to meet the nutrition need through imports of nutritional U.S. food commodities for the threatened population group. U.S. policy is not consistent in this area. This project supports the former approach encouraging the use of local foods. Our PL 480 Title II contribution through CRS supports the latter approach, at least insofar as these imported foods are used for MCH centers, a large part of the CRS program. Perhaps the best, albeit quick pragmatic answer, is what this ABS proposes. The problem is great: for now both methods should be used. Once, however, local food production increases sufficiently and rural mothers are given the skills to use readily available local foods more effectively, then the wiser course would appear to encourage local self-sufficiency, especially as it is the product of local effort, rather than to continue the dependence on foreign imports. For the moment, however, there is need for both.

In addition this project directly promotes the all-important family limitation policies inherent in all AID assistance. The project will improve the health of the entire family in that better nutrition will increase the probability of survival for their children. The mother will be freed from the necessity of bearing numerous children throughout her entire adult life so that a few might live. Child spacing and the possibilities of rational economic planning that result will allow the people of the Sahel to look to the future with hope. This project directly advances that cause.

#### Estimated Cost of the Project

The cost to AID of this research project is estimated at \$345,000. This would be a grant extending over a three year life-of-project beginning in October 1978. This amount is roughly divided as follows:

Laboratory construction	\$ 30 000
Laboratory equipment	115,000
Technical assistance (one expert for 18 months)	120,000
Training	30,000
Operating costs for 3 years (in- cluding educational campaign)	40,000
Contingencies	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	\$345,000

### Project Preparation

Detailed design for this project should begin in November 1977 by a PP design team consisting of a French-speaking nutrition planner, a nutrition laboratory specialist and an AID design officer either from REDSO or AFR/DR. The PP should take five weeks to prepare at an estimated cost of \$30,000. The final PP will be written and approved in Ouagadougou prior to the team's departure from the field. The following schedule is applicable.

PID approved	July 1977
PP design team selected	October 1977
PP completed	December 1977
PP approved	April 1978
ProAg executed	October 1978
Construction and equipping of laboratory	October to June 1979
Basic preliminary studies in selected villages	January to June 1979
Experiments and analysis trials	June 1979 to September 1980
Nutrition education campaign	October 1980 to June 1981

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

**1. TRANSACTION CODE**  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

**PID**  
**2. DOCUMENT CODE** 1

**3. COUNTRY/ENTITY**  
 Upper Volta

**4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER**

**5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)** 686-0233

**6. BUREAU/OFFICE**  
 A. SYMBOL APR B. CODE 06

**7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)**  
 Rural Progress Fund

**8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT**  
 A.  2 = PRP B. DATE 01/4/78  
 3 = PP

**9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION**  
 a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 83

**10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 250 FCFA)**

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	10,000
B. OTHER	
C. HOST COUNTRY	2,500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,500</b>

**11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)**

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SE	210B	230		2000		10,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		<b>TOTAL</b>					

**12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)**  
 290 680 690 790

**13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)**  
 BSW BRW BLW INTR PART

**14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE**

**15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)**  
 To increase agricultural productivity and improve the rural environment.

**16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)**  
 To fund an integrated program of rural development interventions in agriculture, livestock and human resources development.

**17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)**  
 Design Team: Sahelian Agriculture expert, Human Resource Development specialist, and Livestock specialist. Four weeks at a total cost of \$60,000.

**18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE**

Signature: *John A. Hoskins*

Title: John A. Hoskins  
 Country Development Officer

Date Signed: 06/28/77

**19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION**  
 06/30/77

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

RURAL PROGRESS FUND (686-0233)

Project Description

The challenge of increasing rural development in land-locked, semi-arid countries finds an ideal model in Upper Volta for the further development of the entire Sahelian region. Fortunately, both for Upper Volta and for U.S. assistance strategy in that country, planning of broad approaches to meet this challenge has been the subject of intensive study over the last year by the various functional working groups of the Club du Sahel. The results of the work of these groups have now been analyzed and synthesized. They were first presented to, and approved by, the CILSS (the Sahelian African interstate assistance coordinating organization of which Upper Volta is a member). They were then presented to the second full meeting of the Club du Sahel (joint donor-recipient organization of which both Upper Volta and the United States are members) in Ottawa at the end of May 1977. At that final meeting the Club, acting on behalf of all its members, approved the broad strategies for development of the Sahelian zone. As Upper Volta is in the very middle of this region, the Club strategies are directly applicable to Upper Volta's further development.

These broad strategies focus around the central theme of assisting the peoples of this area to become self-sufficient in food production. To accomplish this the Club strategy synthesis estimates that both traditional cereals (sorghum, millet, and corn) and meat production will have to be more than doubled by the year 2000 and even greater increases in rice and wheat production achieved by that goal year. To accomplish this herculean task, while at the same time fulfilling the ultimate underlying purpose of improving the quality of life of the Sahelian farmer, the Club has prepared broad strategies covering all development areas necessary to meet these central goals. These strategies cover dry land and irrigated agriculture, livestock, human resources development, health, transportation, fisheries and ecological protection and improvement.

The Club's adoption of these strategies on a Sahel-wide basis now provides the essential conceptual tools for implementation of a comprehensive, multi-donor development program. To be meaningful, of course, such strategies must be quickly reduced to fundable projects designed to carry out these strategic concepts. The Club working groups viewed implementing projects as falling into three distinct categories, i.e., those of a first generation extending from the present to 1982 (first five years), a second generation from 1982 to 1990 and the third from 1990 to the end of the century.

As a part of this strategy development the Club working groups prepared an extensive list of first generation projects. These lists of projects, also presented to the full Club meeting at Ottawa, contain over 590 separate activities.

This number of first generation projects poses serious problems for donors and recipients alike. While obviously all cannot be funded even by the totality of donors, many can and should be promptly implemented if the Sahel development program is to get off to a meaningful start. In analyzing the various project proposals for Upper Volta, which are estimated to total \$397,000,000, it is apparent that many of the projects consist of relatively small interventions. This is a matter of necessity, since especially on the Mossi plateau, in Upper Volta's Sahel and in the East, the degree of farmer exposure to, and acceptance of, modern agricultural technologies is still limited. The Government's ability to reach him with effective delivery of a comprehensive agriculture advancement package is also still quite limited. The result is that the development environment does not always lend itself to large-scale projects capable of moving sizeable development resources toward vast production targets.

While some aspects of Upper Volta do lend themselves to immediate initiation of large-scale projects, (see FY 1979 Rural Water Supply PID 686-0228), others require more precisely tailored smaller efforts designed to remove particular development constraints. Acknowledging then that much of Upper Volta's share of the 590 first generation projects represents valid, though relatively small-scale, interventions in dry land agriculture, small irrigated perimeters, livestock and the vital field of human resources development, there remains a major problem. To use conventional AID procedures to implement the ten or more limited-scale projects, collectively constituting a meaningful initial step in implementing first generation Club projects, would require a large number of AID project managers and supporting personnel of dubious economic and political benefit to either participant.

One way of meeting this type of development need in a single project of sufficient size has been demonstrated by the World Bank in both Upper Volta and Chad through the establishment of a Rural Development Fund (RDF). In Upper Volta the first such RDF was established in 1972 for \$2 million as a pilot project designed precisely to overcome the difficulties of managing a large number of small-scale projects, while still responding to the development imperatives posed by those projects. That project created within Upper Volta's National Development Bank (BND) an RDF office headed by a Voltan

administrator. Once the particular subactivities were identified and designed by an IBRD design mission working with the cognizant GOUV offices and the project agreement (an IDA credit) executed, the RDF office became responsible for the overall administration of the project, including redesign when necessary, supervision, financial control and evaluation. Technical assistance was provided directly through the RDF or through complementary programs of other donors. This system quickly became a recognized success and has since been replicated in a second agreement. In 1976 the IBRD established a second RDF of \$9.4 million to fund small-scale development activities primarily in central Upper Volta's Mossi plateau, an area particularly suited to smaller interventions. This second RDF is now underway using the same mechanism as the first. In addition AID took advantage of the RDF office to use it to administer the 15 short-term Recovery and Rehabilitation projects (R & R) launched in 1974 to ease drought recovery. AID found this to be a cost-efficient method to run projects, while maintaining the lowest of American profiles (a one-man AID office).

The present project proposes, therefore, to advance the Club-adopted Sahel development strategies through implementation of a selected number of relatively smaller-scale projects in agriculture, human resources development and livestock by means of a Rural Progress Fund modeled after the World Bank's successful RDF. The particular subactivities to be financed will be selected jointly by the GOUV and AID from among those on the Club project lists for Upper Volta and which are among those determined to be the most precisely defined to advance the Club strategies in rural development. While the final selection of projects will be made during the PP preparation process, several areas of potential project activity illustrate what can be accomplished through this type of project. One category of project susceptible to this type of financing consists of projects which can be conducted jointly with another donor. Several projects have already been identified by the UNDP as ones for which Rural Progress Fund support is invited. These include such possibilities as support for the Experimental Center for Rice and Irrigated Crops (CERCI) at Bobo-Dioulasso, expansion of rural artisan training centers to teach local artisans appropriate technologies for rural development (plow and brick making, carpentry, etc.) and experimental fish production centers for small farmer exploitation. Other areas of possible project activity drawn from the Club lists and comprising an initial comprehensive package for rural progress could include food production activities in central and northern Upper Volta, integrated rural development of the Sahel ORD, diversification of livestock development in the Sahel-Soudan zones, reforestation and range improvement, creation of a rural

community development training and support center, strengthening ORD agricultural extension agents training opportunities and support for local and national rural development planning organizations.

Two elements about the above list must be emphasized. First is that such a list is illustrative only, a selected sample of suitable Club-defined projects for Upper Volta. Final selection will be made only after careful AID/GOUV screening process. Nevertheless, these are real projects for which, in many cases, considerable design work has already been done both at the national level and, to a lesser extent, by the Club working group experts. Secondly, these projects form the basis of an extensive rural development program for Upper Volta. There is no one single larger project or even series of large projects which could accomplish the same beneficial results foreseen from these projects or ones like them taken as a group. If approached in AID's traditional project implementation manner, this number of relatively small-scale projects would become administratively too difficult and burdensome to handle effectively. However, through the mechanism of a Rural Progress Fund, modeled after the World Bank's RDF, this much needed development purpose can be much more readily accomplished.

The Rural Progress Fund can be established in one of several ways. One method would be simply to add funds to those of the existing RDF thus increasing its size and scope. This would require agreement with the Bank to permit the enlarged RDF to respond to the broadened scope of Club project activity. A second method would be to establish a separate Rural Progress Fund to be administered by the existing RDF office in the same general manner as currently done for the RDF. This would require IBRD approval for the RDF office to take on the extra workload. It would also require Rural Progress Fund financing of additional administrative personnel for the RDF office (currently three persons). A third alternative would be to set up a new and separate office for the Rural Progress Fund modeled on the RDF precedent but operating independently. The relative advantages of these three alternatives will be a subject for the PP team to explore with the GOUV and the IBRD. In any case the AID project will fund both direct subactivity costs and administrative costs of the Voltan office supervising the Rural Progress Fund.

One aspect of this Rural Progress Fund project which must be addressed is that of expatriate technical assistance. It appears very likely that outside technical expertise will be required for many, if not all, the subactivities. In the case of the RDF the World Bank either provided funds to the RDF to hire the necessary

experts or, in most instances, was able to secure personnel from other aid donors, such as the UNDP, FAC and Dutch. Their contributions of expatriate personnel were viewed by the World Bank as contributions to the RDF. In a similar way the UNDP and FAO stand ready to supply technical assistance personnel for implementing various Rural Progress Fund subactivities and it is probable that other donors will also be in a position to assist. This is especially true since the Rural Progress Fund will be implementing Club du Sahel-supported projects pursuant to Club strategies which the other donors are already pledged to support. Indeed, the Rural Progress Fund can serve as an ideal means to promote the multi-donor collaboration which lies at the heart of the Club du Sahel purpose.

As to whether there exist alternate ways of meeting the development challenge posed by this project, the theoretical answer is yes, but the practical answer is no. Theoretically, AID could design, finance, administer and implement each of this series of subactivities separately with all the attendant personnel, support and other administrative costs. The cost per project would be high as would the resulting American presence, both too high if replicated Sahel-wide for the next quarter century. For these reasons the practical answer is that only by grouping these various developmental activities under a single entity, such as has been done successfully by the IBRD twice in Upper Volta and at least once in Chad, can the development goal be reached at acceptable administrative cost, i.e., a single unit of management and a single non-A.I.D. administering mechanism.

#### Relation to Country Assistance Strategy

The Upper Volta Development Assistance Program was prepared in 1974 and thus predates the development strategies recently enunciated by the Club du Sahel. Nevertheless, Upper Volta's development imperatives are so clear and so well-defined by the realities of its environment that the development program foreseen by the DAP is directly parallel to that prescribed by the Club. As noted in the DAP (D-13) agriculture is the source of income of 95% of the Upper Volta population and the only important source of export earnings. The DAP recognizes the major problems facing the food crop sector as:

1. low and stagnant production;
2. highly variable yields due to erratic rainfalls;
3. low productivity, incomes and levels of living for farm families, and
4. overexploitation of land and deteriorating soil productivity.

The DAP's discussion of potentially useful interventions (D-29 to 31) include most of the types of projects suggested by the Club and mentioned illustratively above.

Given the active U.S. leadership in the work of the Club in formulating Sahelian development strategies during this last year and the culmination of this effort in the enthusiastic adoption of these strategies at the Club meeting in Ottawa, it is now to these documents more than to the DAP that one must look for U.S. assistance strategy for Upper Volta. As a part of a long-term, multi-donor, collaborative approach to Sahel development (for this purpose Upper Volta), the U.S. has effectively embraced these strategies as its own. As noted above, all the subactivities proposed for financing through the Rural Progress Fund have been developed by the Club working groups during the same process in which the long-range strategies underlying the Club's activities have been prepared. Many of these project proposals did, of course, exist before the Club, since many development ideas are not new. But the Club served to reexamine them and to revalidate them as conforming to, and consistent with, the Club-adopted strategies for Sahel development. For these reasons the Rural Progress Fund as a means of implementing a significant number of direct impact rural development initiatives is consistent with U.S. assistance strategy for Upper Volta. It is also consistent with GOUV's development priorities. The stated objectives of the most recent GOUV Development Plan (1972-76) were to achieve food self-sufficiency at an improved level of nutrition and to increase cash crop production as well as the quality and productivity of livestock. These goals, as well as the more effective exploitation of available water resources, are expected to be the basic objectives of the next five-year plan. The Rural Progress Fund is designed to implement these objectives.

### Policy Issues

Upper Volta is among the poorest of the poor. Not only is it low on the UN list of least developed countries, its annual per capita income is barely over \$80. The Upper Voltan economy is based almost entirely on agriculture of the traditional type. Farmers and herdsman aided by their families working for themselves constitute 99% of the country's active population. Given these facts and the virtually total absence of a rural landlord class in so poor a country, almost every intervention in rural development helps the small farmers who are the rural poor. Not only will the Rural Progress Fund materially aid this group to improve their working and living environment, but it will do so by utilizing primarily

labor intensive means of rural development following the Club's pronounced strategy of increasing food and cash crop production while maintaining a high level of rural employment. Thus the direct beneficiaries of the Rural Progress Fund will be the small poor farmers, including the farm women and children who do so much of the manual labor that is the mainstay of traditional agricultural methods. The environment too will be improved by this project as the thrust of its subactivities is to improve materially and appreciably the living and working conditions in which Voltan farmers find themselves. The final project design will also meet the requirements of FAA section 611 (a), as the PP team will provide all necessary planning and cost estimates for the various subactivities. For these reasons the project conforms to AID policies and no issues of a policy nature are foreseen.

#### Estimated Cost of the Project

The cost to AID of this project is estimated at \$10 million. It is obvious for a project of this type the cost estimate proposed in a PID must be very tentative. A more accurate cost estimate must await final subactivity selection and subsequent cost analysis. While necessarily somewhat arbitrary, the figure of \$10 million appears to both the GOUV and the CDO as a reasonable amount for five year funding for a balanced package of Club-supported rural development interventions which would have enough collective impact to begin the forward move of Club strategies in Upper Volta. While this Rural Progress Fund is designed as a five year project, not all subactivities will last for five years, even though for the purposes of this PID funding is spread uniformly over the five years. It will also be possible in future years to expand this project as other suitable subactivities are identified and funding becomes available. Moreover, as in the RDF, the Rural Progress Fund can be opened to other donors either through direct contributions to the Fund or through the provision of various components, such as technical assistance, to the subactivities. In this way the second RDF was composed of \$9.4 million from IDA and other substantial contributions from the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), FAC, UNDP, Dutch and the GOUV for an overall total of \$16.2 million. The currently estimated cost to AID of \$10 million is for both the subactivities and the administrative support of the RDF or other implementing mechanism.

#### Project Preparation

Preparation of this project may require considerable design effort depending on the number and nature of the subprojects ultimately

selected. Immediately after approval of the PID, the CDO will enter into discussions with the GOUV (primarily Ministers of Plan and Rural Development) on the selection of suitable subactivities. The GOUV and CDO will make a preliminary identification of a comprehensive package of Club-supported rural development interventions, suitable under the Congressional mandate for AID financing and, taken together with RDF office support costs, within total funding availabilities. This listing, together with existing project design materials, will then be referred to AID/W for review and as the basis for selection of an appropriately skilled PP design team. Initial subactivity selection should be completed by November 30. The PP design team could then be in the field by February 1. Design work should be completed and a final PP prepared by April 30. Project approval should be obtained by July 1, permitting time for final project negotiation and organization of the administering mechanism prior to the project agreement being executed in October 1978. Cost of the PP design team is preliminarily estimated at \$60,000.

#### Initial Environmental Examination

As a suitable initial environmental examination cannot be made until the subactivities have been definitively selected, this will be done as a part of the final project design at the time of or shortly before PP preparation.

PL 480 Title II

The CDO does not currently carry on a regularly programmed PL 480 Title II program directly with the Government of Upper Volta. PL 480 Title II programs in Upper Volta in FY 1979 and succeeding years are planned to be carried out on a regular program basis only in conjunction with the World Food Programme and Catholic Relief Services. The World Food Programme will provide food for multi-purpose Food for Work projects as well as for secondary school and institutional feeding programs. Catholic Relief Services will continue to concentrate its efforts on an integrated Food and Nutrition Program, including pre-school age and school age child feeding programs and, to a lesser extent, Food for Work projects. As has been needed in the past, emergency food relief may also be anticipated sporadically in the near-term future.

The World Food Programme Activities

Activities in FY 1979 will focus on three ongoing projects: 1) a Multi-Purpose Rural Development project, 2) a Secondary School Feeding project and 3) a Hospital Feeding project. The Multi-Purpose Rural Development project is a three-year activity which started in June 1977. The major activities of this project are: 1) food support for families moving into the Oncho-freed regions in the context of the Volta Valley Authority resettlement program, 2) rural public works and water resource development Food for Work projects managed by ORDs, 3) reforestation Food for Work projects in the context of the FAO Natural Resources Development project, and 4) food support to various rural training programs, such as 4C Clubs, Vocational Training Centers and Young Farmer Training Centers. The Secondary School Feeding project has been in effect since 1968 and provides daily lunches for approximately 5000 students in 31 secondary and technical schools throughout Upper Volta. The Hospital Feeding project was started in 1970 and feeds approximately 2000 hospital patients daily in the five major hospitals and in 18 rural health centers in Upper Volta. Both of these projects are intended to generate budgetary savings for the GOUV which will, in turn, be used to improve various educational and health facilities in the participating institutions.

### Catholic Relief Services Program Activities

Because of recent major developments in the focus and methodologies of Food and Nutrition programs for children ages 0 to 16, CRS is in the process of radically restructuring its Title II program. Thanks to the newly-established minimum tonnage level set forth in Section 201 of PL 480, CRS will restructure its program on the basis of a Multi-Year Program Plan which will project operations five years in advance. The Multi-Year Program Plan (MYP) is presently being developed by CRS and will be submitted to the CDO no later than February 1, 1978.

As a result of a breakthrough by a CRS researcher, Dr. Capone of CRS/Kenya, there is now the possibility of extending the "Road to Good Health" weight charting methodology, which is the backbone of the nutrition education component in MCH programs, to school age children, ages 6 to 16. In its MYP, CRS will combine its traditional categories of Mother/Child Health and School Feeding into one Food and Nutrition operation. Lactating mothers and pre-school age children will continue to receive special attention in terms of nutrition education, types of commodities and rations.

With the advent of the nutrition growth surveillance (charting) system for school age children, however, this same important nutrition education becomes available to children ages 6 to 16. By adapting the traditional Harvard Standard growth curve used in the pre-school weight-versus-age charts to the weight-versus-height charts needed for school age children, continuous nutrition growth surveillance from age 0 to 16 is possible. CRS has also introduced the nutrition growth surveillance Master Chart which records the nutritional status of all the children in a particular center on one sheet. In this way CRS and the GOUV will be able to monitor all of the 200,000 children in its Food and Nutrition Program on the national, regional and village levels. Significant deviations from the standard will indicate where special attention is required because of famine or disease.

Catholic Relief Services operates its Title II program under a written convention with the GOUV. Its counterpart agencies include the Ministries of Health, Interior, Education, and Rural Development, the Freres des Hommes (a French NGO), and the Catholic Church. The Title II program is administered by a CRS staff of 15 persons who spend over 80% of their time on Title II activities. This staff will be expanded in the context of MYP.

Upper Volta will be divided into ten Food and Nutrition Regions for administrative purposes and program monitoring. However, the basic food distribution system will remain essentially the same. CRS Title II commodities arrive at the port of Abidjan and are forwarded by rail to Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, which serve as principal distribution points in Upper Volta. The CRS warehouses in Bobo-Dioulasso and Ouagadougou, which are provided free by the GOUV, have a capacity of 3500 metric tons. Food allocations to recipient centers are made on the basis of written requests and yearly contracts between the recipient centers and CRS. Title II commodities are transferred to recipient centers on the basis of signed order slips and receipts. Transport for Title II commodities from the CRS warehouse to the recipient centers is generally provided for by the recipient centers or the counterpart agencies. CRS end-use checkers frequently visit recipient centers and, among other details, obtain either empty containers equal to that allocated to the centers or the monetary equivalent.

Title II commodities requested by CRS for FY 1979 include Soy Fortified Cornmeal, Non-Fat Dry Milk and Vegetable Oil. However, Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits are an acceptable substitute for Soy Fortified Cornmeal. Acceptability of these commodities has been amply demonstrated during the 16 years that CRS has operated a Title II program in Upper Volta. 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

1. Mothers and Preschool Age Children - 12 distributions per year

Soy Fortified Cornmeal	:	2.0 kg per month
Non-Fat Dry Milk	:	2.0 kg per month
Vegetable Oil	:	0.5 kg per month

2. School Age Children - 8 distributions per year

Soy Fortified Cornmeal	:	3.5 kg per month
Non-Fat Dry Milk	:	1.0 kg per month
Vegetable Oil	:	0.3 kg per month

3. Food for Work - average 6 distributions per year

Soy Fortified Cornmeal	:	10.0 kg per month
Vegetable Oil	:	0.5 kg per month

Title II foods are an important element in meeting the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups in Upper Volta. Because of the recurrent food shortages in the country, the international donor 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 especially true 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. In the new MYP Food and Nutrition Program this effectiveness will be extended to school age children as well. The strict supervision of food use in all categories insures that the Title II commodities are used in accordance with the stated objectives and, more importantly, that they attain those objectives.

#### Emergency Relief Activities

Basic foodstuff production in Upper Volta is still in the process of recovering from the devastating effects of the 1968-73 drought. As a result of this fragile food production/food consumption balance, relatively minor climatic deficiencies can cause food shortages requiring emergency food assistance from the international donor community. FY 1977 is a case in point. The 1976 rainfall was marked by several weeks of drought early in the growing season, which reduced crop yields in many parts of the country, and overabundant and prolonged rains during the harvest period which caused serious spoilage and crop damage. Food shortages began occurring early in 1977 and grain prices throughout the country skyrocketed out of the reach of poor farmers who needed to purchase grain to see themselves through to the next harvest. In March 1977 the GOV issued an urgent appeal for 56,000 MT of assistance. In May 1977 an OSRO-sponsored Multi-Donor Mission team visited Upper Volta and recommended that approximately 30,000 MT of grain be imported to ease the food shortages and help bring down soaring food prices. In the meantime, the CDO had already requested an emergency Title II program of 10,000 MT of grain sorghum from AID/W. Two ships containing 4722 MT of Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits (SFSG) were diverted from the Chad Emergency Program to that of Upper Volta. In early May 1977 the Inter-agency Staff Committee approved the Upper Volta Emergency Program for 5000 MT of grain sorghum and the 4722 MT of SFSG, making a total emergency program of 9722 MT. The SFSG is being distributed freely to people unable to buy food on the open market, while the grain sorghum will be sold in the drought-afflicted areas at a reasonable price.

As Upper Volta is in the drought-prone Sahel region, future emergencies of this type may be anticipated.

PL 480 Title III. Country: Upper VoltaSponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services (USCC)A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 90,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
90,000	S.F. Cornmeal	2160	529.2
90,000	NFDM	2160	3119.04
90,000	Vegoil	540	336.96
<u>Total MCH</u>		4860	3985.2

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 130,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
130,000	S.F. Cornmeal	4095	1003.275
130,000	NFDM	1170	1689.48
130,000	Vegoil	292.5	182.52
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		8482.5	2875.275

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients -0-

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
-0-	-	-0-	-0-
<u>Total Other Child Feeding</u>		-0-	-0-

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 12,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
12,500	S.F. Cornmeal	750	183.75
12,500	Vegoil	37	23.088
<u>Total of Food for Work</u>		787	206.838

E. Other (Specify).....Total Recipients -0-

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
-0-	-	-0-	-0-
<u>Total Other</u>		-0-	-0-

II. Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services (USCC)

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: Upper Volta

PERIOD COVERED: 8/77 through 9/79 All projects are grant.

DATE: June 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Project Title & Number/Subject	Last Evaluation Submission Date	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
Regional Water Resources (625-712)			8/77 - 10/78	10 months	Contract team for 8/77 evaluation
Integrated Rural Development (686-201)			11/77 - 11/78	14 months	Contract team for 11/77 evaluation
Seed Multiplication (686-202)	5/77	77-3	12/77 - 7/78	6 months	Contract team for 12/77 evaluation
Village Livestock (686-203)			9/77 - 9/78 - 9/79	15 months	TDY assistance from AID/W for 9/77 evaluation
Women's Roles in Development (686-211)			4/78 - 4/79	10 months	Contract team for 4/79 evaluation
Oncho-Area Village Development (686-212)			8/78 - 8/79	1 year	Contract team for 8/79 evaluation
Eastern ORD Rural Roads (686-215)			10/78	15 months	
Agriculture Human Resources Development (686-221)			5/79	1 year	
Volta Valley Development (686-222)			6/79	1 year	
Non-Formal Education - Women in Sahel (686-0226)			9/79	1 year	

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

This Mission Evaluation Schedule has been changed with the submission of this ABS for the following projects:

Regional Water Resources (625-712)  
Integrated Rural Dev. (686-201)  
Seed Multiplication (686-202)  
Village Livestock (686-203)

This new evaluation schedule is based on the realistic needs of these projects for comprehensive evaluations to redirect, as necessary, their course of implementation. Times selected are optimum for effective evaluation due to the completion of the annual agricultural cycle and other considerations intrinsic to the nature of the specific projects.

It is anticipated that outside assistance will be necessary to complete the following evaluations (estimated costs of these evaluation teams are listed in Table III).

Integrated Rural Dev. (686-201) - 11/77  
Seed Multiplication (686-202) - 12/77  
Women in Dev. (686-211) - 4/79  
Oncho Area Village Dev. (686-212) - 8/79

ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM PROJECTIONSFY 78 Accelerated Impact Program  
(\$000)

Apiculture (bee raising)	\$300
Sahel Teacher Training	\$300
Self-Help Construction - EORD	\$140
Improvement of Research Facility Kamboinse	\$200

FY 79 Accelerated Impact Program  
(\$000)

Samandeni Cattle Breeding	\$300
Shea Nut Exploitation	\$260
Sericulture	\$245