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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1977

ADO/DAKAR

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JULY 1975



FY 1977 Annual Budget Submission (ABS) for ADO/Dakar

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NOTE OF CLARIFICATION

1. The tables presented in the ABS could be confusing because of the indication that some "shelf" projects are to be funded in FY 1976. AFR/CWR in its budgetary rackups is showing the first year of funding for these projects in FY 1977. This should be kept in mind when assessing the FY 1976 and FY 1977 program for Senegal.
2. The activities for OMVS shown in the Senegal ABS will be combined with additional OMVS material and reported in a separate OMVS submission.

AFR/CWR/Senegal Desk:fmse:7/18/75

Mission Certification of Continued Validity of DAP.

The DAP for this mission is contained in the AFR/CWR DAP-Substitute published in five volumes and dated March 1975. Agency review of the entire AFR/CWR DAP is in process (see refs. B,C,D) and the Summary Volume (Sections 1 & 2) will be slightly revised. The Senegal portion of the DAP is contained in Section 3, dated March 1975. It recommends that AID pursue program opportunities in rural agriculture, livestock, human resource development and health. ADO/Dakar's present program, and that being developed, is in conformity with this DAP strategy. Nothing has intervened since the basic research for the DAP strategy was done late in 1974 and early 1975 to justify revision of the strategy contained in the DAP; which therefore remains valid.

Centrally Funded Research

I. Agricultural Mechanization in the Casamance

In the field of agricultural crop production; mechanization in the developing countries in general and in Senegal in particular, are of three levels:

(continued on next page)

A. Primitive tools are used which consist of a stick with a metallic tip used for soil preparation, seeding and weeding operations as practiced in Upper Volta, Niger, Chad and other Sahelian countries. These operations are followed with hand harvesting of the crops and threshing in the field or on the threshing floor "Beider". Hand threshing by flaying the crops is usually practiced.

B. Animal drawn wooden or metallic plows are used in soil preparation, seeding and weeding operations. A team of animals are utilized, trudging over the crop in circles for days at a time until the straw is crushed and the grain is separated from the heads. This operation is followed by a tedious winnowing process where the crushed straw is thrown into the air by a wooden fork to separate the grain from the chaff. The operation is entirely at the mercy of the winds which must be moving in the right direction and at the proper velocity, or else seed and chaff go helter skelter in all directions. Many days are often lost waiting for optimum wind conditions. Once the process has commenced, considerable grain may be lost to birds, rodents, insects, foraging animals or carried away by the wind while awaiting the final winnowing process. In order to speed up the threshing operation, weighted sledge or board is attached to the yokes of the animals to expedite the separation of grain from the straw.

C. Modern tractors with up-to-date accessories are used by the well-to-do farmers to disc, plow, drill seeds, weed, and spray crops. Harvesting and threshing operations are performed by modern combines which harvest and bag the grain with maximum speed, efficiency and comfort. Investment in such machinery and equipment, however, is costly and beyond the expectation of the small and subsistence farmer.

There is apparently a significant missing link in the agricultural developmental levels between the second and third stages. Such a link would consist of simply designed motor-cultivators for use of the small farmer and truck cultivator. A simple engine using diesel fuel would be an ideal device to fill this gap. Also a thresher with simply designed and interchangeable parts to thresh rice, millet, sorghum and wheat with considerable output, speed, convenience, efficiency in time, cost and effort, would represent great progress over

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hand and animal threshing operations. If such a machine were too costly, then a cooperative, a group of cultivators, or a village ensemble could cooperate together to purchase and operate such a unit for all cultivators in the village.

According to a consensus of opinion of Government of Senegal officials and international research organization representatives operating in Senegal, a mechanization scheme for the Casamance rice growing region of Senegal is one place to start such a program. The Director General of the Institut Senegalais des Recherches Agronomiques (I.S.R.A.) is enthusiastic about this proposal and is anxious to have his organization cooperate fully with any AID effort in this endeavor. Also, the wide range of talent in agricultural engineering departments in American universities can be tapped within the framework of an AID contract concept, resulting not only in benefits to the farmers of Senegal but to cultivators in other developing countries.

II. Research in Milk Production

The Cap-Vert Region of Senegal which includes the capital city of Dakar with a population of over 500,000 people, and a substantial foreign population, is not self-sufficient in milk and dairy products. As a matter of fact, milk powder is imported and reconstituted by only one local dairy (Societe Industrielle des Produits Laitiers S.I.P.L.) in Senegal.

With a population increasing at the rate of 2.5 percent per year, and given the tendency of Senegalese to move to Dakar, the supply of milk and dairy products have become critical enough to involve I.S.R.A. and I.R.A.T. in devising ways and means to establish a dairy industry in Cap-Vert. Consequently, the GOS purchased a 500 hectare farm in Cap-Vert for the Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agronomiques (I.S.R.A.) to perform scientific research on dairy animals and milk production. A total of 60 local head of Tse Tse fly tolerant Dama cattle were placed on the farm, 22 kilometers of fencing (metallic posts and barbed wire) were erected to partition the farm for rotational grazing purposes; several wells were dug at depths of 4 to 6 meters, 15 hectares were irrigated for forage crops with a collection of 400 grass varieties and 1500 chickens were placed on the farm for vaccine research purposes. A construction program of facilities is scheduled to start in July, 1975, with a 130 million CFA - \$650,000 grant from FAC. These facilities will include

bull pens, stables, feed mixing facilities, offices, storage, roads inside and outside the farm, etc.

The projected research program envisages the following:

1. To increase the cattle herd on the farm to 400 animals consisting of imported Guernsey, Jersey, Brownswiss, Zebu, French, and European dairy cattle breeds for crossing with local breeds and for testing for adaptability, milk production capacity, disease, and heat resistance.
2. To perform research on the physiology, nutrition, feed transformation, metabolism, feed value (concentrates and forage analysis) and assimilation of concentrates and forage grass species by livestock under local North Soudanian ecological zone conditions.
3. To test, analyze and appraise vaccines against diseases prevalent in the Soudan ecological zone on livestock and poultry.
4. To test forage species under field conditions where five perimeters on slight surface depressions (curvets) with shallow dug wells are being prepared under rainfed and supplemental irrigation conditions.

AID assistance in the research of milk and dairy products, is desired by the GOS. The Institut Senegalais des Recherches Agronomiques is anxious to cooperate in such an undertaking.

The services of researchers in range and forage management, animal feed analyses, livestock husbandry, milk and dairy products preparation are desired. In addition, the provision of American dairy cattle of different breeds for testing adaptability, disease resistance, heat resistance and milk production under Soudanian ecological zone conditions are required. Also scientific equipment, laboratory instruments, construction of sheds and cold storage facilities are desired.

III. Aflatoxine

Peanuts constitute the principal cash crop of Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali and Chad and the principal, if not the only, export crop of Senegal, Gambia, Niger and Upper Volta.

The following peanut production data are listed for some of these countries.

Country	1966/ 67	1967/ 68	1968/ 69	1969/ 70	1970/ 71	1971/ 72	1972/ 73	1973/ 74	1974/ 75 (*)
Chad	125	88	99	115	96	75	75	76	80
Mali	159	119	96	136	158	152	134	120	145
Niger	202	209	177	207	144	171	140	50	84
Senegal	857	1005	830	789	582	988	570	640	989
Upper Volta	--	73	75	75	78	66	67	63	--

(*) Provisional data.

The economic importance of this crop to these countries cannot be exaggerated, yet market stability and acceptance of this crop by foreign consumers is often in question and can be more so in the future. This is due to peanut infestation with a mycocene organism that renders the crop dangerous or deadly to humans and animals. The organism has been identified as aflatoxine to which human tolerance is 0 to 20 parts per billion. Tolerance in live-stock feed (peanut cake) has been accepted up to 50 parts per billion by Scandinavian countries and less by other countries. France allowed 700 PPB for peanut cake imports but with the condition that it be diluted by mixing with other feed at a concentration of no more than 50 PPB and with the stipulation that it be fed only to adult cattle.

Frequent complaints by peanut importing countries in Europe against the dangers of Aflatoxine have resulted in a widespread apprehension by peanut importers; especially from Senegal, one of the largest peanut producers in West Africa.

Infected peanuts cannot be treated by roasting the nuts and research is required to develop resistant varieties. At present, two peanut lines from the U.S. are being tested for the first time by the Institut Senegalais de Recherches Agronomiques and more testing, crossing, selection, assessment and appraisal of varieties and their resistance to this deadly organism are required to develop a resistant variety. Only visual hand selec-

tion of infested pods, is possible at present, and an educational program for cultivators is also required to teach them to grow peanuts within the limits of the cycle of the rainy season and perform proper pod drying after harvest since they cannot treat the nuts due to lack of known scientific knowledge, so far.

The scientific talents of the USDA research services and American universities can be contracted by AID to help rid the African peanut producing countries of this serious problem.

Senegal alone usually exports 200,000 tons of peanut meal annually and if this export is refused by importers, it would have serious economic repercussions for the agricultural development plans of the country.

Ongoing Grant Activities

(a) Descriptions of Implementation Progress

(I) Senegal Cereals Production, (685-11-130-201) (\$3,358,000).

The Project Agreement for this project was signed February 26, 1975. Project implementation was initiated March 1, 1975 and has proceeded in accordance to the work plan contained in the ProAg. Local currency disbursement procedures have been agreed to, special accounts set up by the Cooperating Agencies (SODEVA and CNRA) and initial advances made by AID for local currency expenditures. A SODEVA counter-part trained in agricultural engineering was appointed to work with the ADO/Dakar Project Manager and regular contacts maintained on project matters. Good working relations prevail between all the parties concerned with the project.

The SODEVA counterpart departed for participant training in Agriculture Development and Implementation in the US in June 1975 for a period of 17 weeks. Local staff recruitment is proceeding according to schedule. Examinations were held in April, 1975, for such recruitment. Because the project was approved and the ProAg signed later than originally planned, the time to train new recruits before the first cropping season is short. To overcome this SODEVA, to the extent possible, has selected and transferred to the project qualified staff in regions outside the project area. Recruitment and accelerated training will fill the balance of immediate project staff needs as well as gaps in staffing outside the project area which will result from transfers to the project. Training programs got underway in mid-April and are continuing.

Two qualified expatriate specialists to be provided under contract with the firm, SATEC, to fill the Agronomist and Extension Training positions have been recruited and seem to be highly qualified for the jobs. Their selection was approved by the ADO. They already have experience in Senegal and are well regarded by GOS and SODEVA. Both are presently on duty. The

National Research Center, (CNRA) has likewise selected the technician to head the Research Liaison Unit of the project, and this specialist is likewise at work.

Selection of farmers to participate in the intensification program this cropping season is underway and many of the fields where the practices will be applied have been staked. Field preparations for application of manure and clearing old crop residue are in progress. Also, work oxen training centers are functioning and untrained animals are being trained.

Procurement procedures have been agreed to between SODEVA and ADO, including local, U.S. and other Code 935 procurement. The Project Manager will review procurement documents during weekly meetings.

Plans for construction of offices, warehouses, and field training is proceeding on schedule. Tentative plans for structures to be built this year were reviewed by a REDSO Engineer. SODEVA is currently sending out IFB's for the first tranche of construction.

All of these outputs are directly concerned with obtaining the project purpose of assisting the GOS to achieve a higher and self sustaining level of productivity in the agricultural sector. In addition, support the efforts of the Senegalese implementing agency, SODEVA, to diversify and intensify productivity in the West Central Region of Senegal's Groundnut Basin. The sector goal is to contribute to the economic development of agricultural productivity, particularly in cereals, in an important area of the country's Groundnut Basin.

On May 30, 1975, a Project Performance Tracking Network incorporating the project into the Integrated Management System (MIS) agreed to by ADO and SODEVA was forwarded to AID/W for approval. The first PAR will be made in March, 1976.

This project has had a smooth and orderly start and cooperation between all concerned has been excellent.

II. Senegal Range/Livestock Development, 685-11-120-202 (\$2,225,000).

The ProAg was signed on February 26, 1975 and appropriate PIO's were signed on the same date sub-obligating the entire amount of the Grant. Thus the first PAR will be submitted in March, 1976.

The Phase I detailed design team arrived in Senegal on June 15, and is currently working in the project area with GOS counterparts. The GOS has selected a Project Director for the program.

Currently studies are underway with Promotion Humaine with a view to preparing a Project Paper which will define the role of Promotion Humaine in the educational/sociological aspects of the program with the local population. It is anticipated that an additional \$400,000 will be obligated for support of this aspect of the project in the first or second quarter of FY 1976.

The following outputs are intended to be in place at the end of the three-year life of the project.

- A. Two fully developed and competently staffed grazing zones totalling 110,000 hectares being operated under an integrated, range management system. The zones will be equipped with:
 - a. As much as 500 km of firebreaks complete with lookout towers, maintenance and fire fighting equipment, and an appropriate number of volunteer fire fighters.
 - b. An adequate, year-round supply of water accessible on a daily basis to all livestock involved in the project.
 - c. As many as 3 veterinary posts, 10 vaccination corrals, 2 quarantine posts, and equipment and medicine for 16,000 animal units.
- B. An organization of herdsmen and villagers completely familiar with the purposes of an integrated range management system, trained in uses of the components of the system and cooperating fully in its administration.
- C. Efficient herd development within the project area as a result of increased fertility from added mineral intake and improved dry season pasturage; decreased calf mortality from increased milk availability; increased milk flow from improved

dry season pasturage, mineral intake, and parasite control and a heavier weight average from all of factors enumerated above.

These outputs are intended to result from Phase II and Phase III activities and Phase II is not scheduled to commence until after January 1, 1976. These outputs, taken together will constitute the project purpose which is to create a replicable system of integrated range and livestock management which is socially acceptable and economically viable.

Achievement of the project purpose will assist in the rapid recovery of the livestock sector while, at the same time, insuring the maintenance and development of range resources. This is the sector goal.

The project is moving according to schedule. The approved PROP contemplated initial obligation in FY 1975 with project budget extending through FY 1977. This still represents an accurate estimate of the life of the project.

III. OMVS Agronomic Research Project, 625-11-120-616
(\$960,000).

The Grant Agreement for this project was signed on June 27, 1975. Implementation will begin in the first quarter of FY 1976.

Fiscal Tables

Fiscal tables for ongoing projects will be submitted by separate Airgram prior to July 31, 1975.

PL-480 Programs.

Attached hereto are tables and narratives for PL 480 Title I programs for Senegal and Guinea; Title II programs for Senegal, Gambia and Guinea; and FY 1977 CRS program plans for Senegal and Gambia as requested in refair (B).

Housing Investment Guarantee.

Negative.

Assistance to PVO's and Cooperatives.

Negative.

Contraceptive Tables.

Contraceptive Tables will be submitted by separate airgram prior to July 31, 1975.

Relief and Rehabilitation Program

FY 1976 and FY 1977 will be submitted separately by July 18, 1975, in accordance with STATE 144251, dated June 19, 1975.

SUMMARY TABLE - FISCAL YEAR 1976 (\$000)

	DR	P&H	E&HR	SDP	DEV ASST. TOTAL
ON GOING GRANTS					
Senegal Cereals Production	500				
Senegal Range Livestock	400				
Total	900				
NEW GRANTS					
SENEGAL PROJECTS					
+ Small Irrigated Perimeters	800				800
Plant Protection	500				500
+ Manpower Training			150		150
+ Gambia River Studies	250				250
+ Grain Storage & Fumigation	100				100
Sub-total	1,650		150		1,800
O.M.V.S. PROJECTS					
Feasibility Study Matam Perimeter	625				625
Environmental Study	2,500		845		2,500
++ O.M.V.S. Manpower & Training			845		845
Sub-total	3,125		845		3,970
GUINEA PROJECT					
Guinea Food Production	605				605
LOANS					
Senegal River Basin Development	15,000				15,000
Senegal River Basin Development	5,000				5,000
Sub-total	20,000				20,000
P.L. 480					
Senegal Title I	10,000				10,000
Senegal Title II (CRS)	1,200				1,200
Guinea Title I	5,000				5,000
Guinea Title II	500				500
Gambia Title II (CRS)	300				300
Sub-total	17,000				17,000
GRAND TOTAL	42,380		995		43,375

SUMMARY TABLE
FISCAL YEAR 1976 (Cont'd)

- + FY 77 projects that could be considered for FY 76 if funding available
- ++ ADO/Dakar has no knowledge of funding of this project for the Interim Quarter or FY 77. Refer to AFR/CWR.

SUMMARY TABLE - FISCAL YEAR INTERIM QUARTER

ON GOING GRANTS	F + N	P + H	E + HR	SDP	DEV ASST TOTAL
None					
NEW GRANTS					
Senegal Rural Health		500			500
LOANS					
Grain storage	2,500				2,500
P.L.480					
None					
TOTAL	2,500	500			3,000

SUMMARY TABLE - FISCAL YEAR 1977 (\$000)

ON GOING GRANTS	F + N	P + H	E + HR	SDP	DEV. ASST. TOTAL
Small Irrigated Perimeters	1,300				1,300
Manpower Training			150		150
Gambia River Studies	500				500
Plant Protection	500				500
Grain Storage/Fumigation	200				200
Senegal Rural Health		800			800
Sub-total	2,500	800	150		3,450
Guinea Food Production	800				800
NEW GRANTS					
Cameroon Agricultural Development	800				800
Eastern Senegal Livestock	1,000				1,000
Nutrition Education		150			150
Human Resources Development			750		750
Sub-total	1,800	150	750		2,700
LOANS					
O.M.V.S. Development	10,000				10,000
P.L. 480					
Senegal Title I	10,000				10,000
Senegal Title II	1,500				1,500
Gambia Title II	500				500
Guinea Title I	5,000				5,000
Sub-total	17,000				17,000
GRAND TOTAL	32,100	950	900		33,950

PROJECT REVIEW PAPER (PRP)

Title: Development of Small Irrigated Perimeters in the Senegal River Basin

Fiscal Year Proposed for Financing: FY 1976

Appropriate Category: Agriculture and Food Production

Date of Submission to Bureau:

Project Development Team: Victor Lateef, Agronomist, ADO/Dakar
C.B. Thompson, Hydraulic Engineer,
SER/ENGR, AID/W
Peter Bloch, Prof. of Economics,
University of Dakar
Malcolm Versel, ADO/Dakar

I. Priority and Relevance

If on the African continent a stand is to be made against further encroachment of the Sahara into the region of the sub-Sahara, the first line of defense will be the river basins of that region. There are three such major basins in the Sahel area ravaged by the unprecedented drought of 1972-1973: the Senegal River Basin; the Niger River Basin; and the Lake Chad Basin. Of these three, the Senegal River Basin on the westernmost periphery of the Sahel area most readily lends itself to schemes to stabilize its ecology and increase local production of staple food crops.

The three riparian nations of the Senegal River, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal formed in 1971 a cooperative organization to plan and carry out the coordinated development of the Senegal River Basin under an agreed plan. This is the "Organisation de Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal" (O.M.V.S.) in which all three nations actively participate. Under the O.M.V.S. charter, these three nations have agreed to the priorities which will govern their planning. These are: (1) to assure the stability of the population now living in the basin by using the river's resources to improve their livelihood; (2) to insure that the ecology of the basin will not be adversely affected by projects therein; and (3) to develop the basin as a surplus food-producing region.

Under the O.M.V.S. auspices, various studies and projects are now underway to realize this river basin's fullest potential as an integrated river system. The principal mainstream components of this system will be two dams operating in concert: One low-level dam in the river Delta to arrest salt water intrusion during the lowwater season, and a major storage dam on one

of the principal tributaries of the river in Mali to assure sufficient flow for irrigation and navigation on a year-round basis. The \$30 million low-level Delta dam has been fully funded by France and Iran, and is now in a final design stage with completion scheduled for 1979. The \$230 million upper basin regulatory dam is under study; it will probably require eight years from design through completion, once financing is assured.

In the meantime various food production schemes are being initiated to prepare the populace of the Senegal River Basin for their eventual participation in irrigated farming in lieu of their traditional post-flood recession cropping on the river banks. In the 40-year projection of the coordinated development of this basin, some 420,000 hectares will eventually be brought into an irrigated double-cropping system. Only a few thousand hectares within this vast potential area have been developed to date, mostly through joint funding by the Government of Senegal and France. In accordance with the O.M.V.S. charter, agricultural projects totally within the boundaries of any of its riparian members are to be negotiated on a bilateral basis between that riparian and the prospective donor. To provide much needed capital to accelerate this process, the European Development Fund (F.E.D.) and the World Bank (I.B.R.D.) have also agreed to finance the development of irrigated perimeters adjacent to the mainstream, and now the United States has been asked to join in this effort.

Prior to the severe draught of 1972-1973 in the Sahel, most of the agricultural development efforts in the Senegal River Basin were concentrated in the Delta in sizeable, highly capital-intensive schemes where assurance of water and proximity to markets and transport systems minimized risks. More recently emphasis has shifted to projects in the middle and upper reaches of the river basin, and more account is being taken of traditional family and village social and economic structures. Two types of projects are being developed: (1) large-scale perimeters divided into small, family-sized plots such that all inputs can be provided by the traditional family unit (8 to 10 persons) living and working on its own land; and (2) small-scale perimeters of 40 to 150 hectares, developed and cultivated by a cooperative grouping of all families in one village. An example of the first type is a 7,250 hectares perimeter in Matam, which was investigated by an A.I.D. study team in February 1975. A PRP has been prepared, and the project is currently under consideration. This presentation deals with an example of the second type of project in the vicinity of Bakel.

Both the lower and upper portion of the Senegal side of the River Basin historically have been largely excluded from pre-independence colonial and post-independence national development schemes. The result has been a traditional exodus of young people from the river basin due to lack of any wherewithal to earn a livelihood and the consequent stagnation of any growth within the region. These irrigated perimeters, which will increase local

production of foodstuffs tenfold with single cropping, and twentyfold with double cropping after the upstream regulating dam is built, will provide the wherewithal of livelihood now lacking. These projects should be instrumental in reversing the flow of people from the Senegal River Basin, most of whom have the affinity and inclination to remain there.

The GOS, which historically has attached greater importance to the agricultural development of other areas, now accords priority to this river basin within its development planning. The prime sites which the A.I.D. team has selected for detailed investigation have climatic, soil and water conditions which will allow cultivation of rice, sorghum, wheat, millet, corn, cowpeas and vegetables. All of these crops are elements of the local diet, and none is being produced locally in adequate supply.

II. Borrower/Grantee/Administrating Agency

The Government of Senegal will be the recipient of the grant and the "Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta" (S.A.E.D.) will be the administrating agency. S.A.E.D. was established in 1965 as a state corporation responsible to the Minister of Rural Development. Its board is made up of civil servants representing the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Plan and the Ministry of Rural Development and Hydraulics. S.A.E.D.'s objectives are to develop the agriculture of the river basin area through constructing, operating and maintaining water control works and providing extension, land cultivation, credit, processing and marketing services to farmers.

Originally, S.A.E.D. was charged with development only in the Delta area of the basin. However, beginning with the I.B.R.D. Dagana project in 1973, the GOS extended S.A.E.D.'s area of responsibility and action to include the whole river basin. S.A.E.D. recognizes that a wholly different strategy and structure is required in extending its operations from developing large unpopulated areas in the river delta to small individual family tracts (2 hectares) in the populated areas of the upper basin. S.A.E.D. is now conducting a study to determine what restructuring it needs to extend its operation the length of the Senegalese side of the river. This reorganization is to be completed early in 1976.

III. Project Description

A.I.D. was asked by the GOS to consider assistance to a number of locally organized village collective groups in the Department of Bakel. The Compagnie Internationale pour le Développement Rural (C.I.D.R.) has placed 3 expatriate volunteers in Bakel, under the auspices of S.A.E.D., with the hope of organizing small-sized irrigated perimeters in 15 river-side villages. The expatriates

have succeeded in instilling a cooperative spirit among the population of the villages, and substantial progress in preparing heretofore unused irrigatable lands has been made in the sixteen months of C.I.D.R.'s presence. A.I.D. has recently granted \$60,000 under the M&R program for the purchase of 3 water pumps to be used on 3 perimeters which are to be in place by July 1975.

The team visited the three perimeters where the most progress had been made (and where the pumps will be installed) - a total of about 40 hectares which can be exploited this growing season. Currently the farmers are clearing the land in preparation for planting; they work each morning on the collective field, and each afternoon on their regular personal plots. The hope is to increase the area cultivated by each village, and not to replace traditional rainy-season and flood-recession farming completely by the new irrigated fields.

C.I.D.R. has proposed that 14 villages participate. Collective groups have been formed in twelve of these, of which eleven began cultivating vegetables in small garden plots with no mechanical aids during the dry season of 1974-1975. The 1975 rainy season will see about 130 hectares of cereals cultivated by 1,350 farm families; most of this will involve traditional methods of irrigation (hand carrying) and cultivation (primitive hand tools).

This project was developed after consultation with the C.I.D.R. volunteers and S.A.E.D. representatives.

The project sites for detailed investigation are located on the south bank of the Senegal river in an area from about 30 km downstream to 35 km upstream from the town of Bakel, approximately 310 airline miles (518 km) from the city of St Louis at the mouth of the river. The project will consist of the preparation of surface irrigation systems to provide water for 1,320 ha. net of land in 15 perimeters of land, and will provide the equipment necessary for its exploitation and maintenance. The perimeters are situated in the plain of the river, but most of their area is not subject to inundation except in years of very high rainfall.

Following is a list of the villages to be included in the project:

Villages	Number of Families Participating	Proposed Area of Perimeters
(+) Bakel (Gassam-Balikeu)	150	70
(+) Keundhany	160	120
Golny	120	100
Yaféra	150	150
Aroundou	95	40
(+) Ballou	160	130

(+) Already has 600m³/hr, pump.

<u>Villages</u>	<u>Number of Families Participating</u>	<u>Proposed Area of Perimeters</u>
Tiabu	80	60
Manael	90	80
Yélingara	70	60
Diawara	140	120
Moudéry	180	100
Galadi	70	70
Gandé	65	70
Gabou	80	100
Sébhou	(80) (++)	(50) (++)
	<u>1,590</u>	<u>1,320</u>

There are two types of villages, which employ two somewhat different designs. Five of the villages (Bakel, Tiabu, Manael, Yélingara, Diawara) are situated near an 18 km-long marigot, which receives water at the height of the flood and stores it in inter-connected ponds. Some of these ponds retain water on a year-round basis; some are dry from early April until late July. Construction of a small dam at one end of the marigot, a larger dam with gates at the other end, and a low dike at a low point halfway between the ends will allow retention of enough water for dry-season irrigation in the 5 perimeters (390 ha).

The other ten villages must rely on the river itself for irrigation water, and the civil works necessary are limited to an average of 2 km of low (2 meter maximum) dikes to prevent encroachment of exceptionally high floods.

The villages will be equipped with standardized pumps (capacity 600m³/hr), wheel tractors (60 h.p.), and 10 ton flatbed trucks as appropriate; all villages will do the bulk of land cleaning and preparation themselves, a considerable effort which will be much facilitated by this equipment. In addition, Bakel should be endowed with a central maintenance complex serving all of the perimeters. This complex should be built around a produce and raw-materials warehouse, machine shop, spare-parts depot, and office, and should include the following vehicles: pickup trucks for dry-season communications, boats for use during the flood season (the roads are impassable and there are no telephones), and bulldozers and other grading equipment for extension and maintenance of the perimeters.

The central complex may eventually serve as the nucleus for medium and long-term larger-scale irrigation projects in the same reach of the river valley; two of these have been tentatively sited and total about 2,000 ha. Such large-scale perimeters are possible alternatives to the proposed village

(++) estimates.

perimeters, but the team believes in this particular area that the latter are more consistent with GOS and A.I.D. goals of community development through local initiative, which is already being demonstrated by the villagers' enthusiastic acceptance of significant amounts of additional work.

IV. Beneficiary

The primary beneficiary of the project will be the 1,590 farm families (13,000 people) who will be farming the perimeters (approx. 1,320 ha total area). While for the purposes of this PRP, only the Bakel area was studied, there are similar possibilities near Matam, as well as in the Delta. In all, from 2,000 to 2,500 hectares can be developed. Hypothetical farm budgets indicate that the per capita income of these farm families will increase by about \$100. This will move the farmers from subsistence production into the market economy.

An even more important benefit is that the use of irrigation will decrease the annual variation in production. Under present methods the farmers can produce minimally adequate supplies of food grains in a year of good rainfall, but in years when rains are sporadic or less than average, production of food staples falls precipitously with resulting grossly inadequate local diets. An irrigation program as proposed here would be the paramount factor in assuring adequate local food supplies.

The major indirect benefit of the project is its contribution to decreasing migration from the upper basin area. Due to lack of opportunities for gainful employment, and compounded by radical fluctuations in food availability, this region has been characterized by an ever-growing exodus of its most able-bodied people, particularly the young men migrating to France to seek gainful employment. The project will provide an alternative to emigration.

V. Design

The project is directed towards two major problems within the economy of Senegal. The first of these is migration from the rural areas in the river basin to urban centers. The concentration of these immigrants in urban area is causing social and economic problems reaching a scale the government will never have adequate resources to address. Peculiar to the Bakel region, and particularly the Soninké tribe, which comprises 80% of the 15 villages' population, is the extremely high rate of migration to France. An O.E.S.T.O.M. study in 1974 found that 40% of working age males were then in France, and at least until the current economic uncertainty, this proportion had increased steadily. At the same time potential food production capacity of the rural areas remains unexploited. A major motivating factor in this push for migration from the river basin region has been the relative neglect of this area in past national development plans. As a result there is no alternative

to marginal subsistence farming in the basin area. This project will provide that alternative and help stem this exodus. Only after the population is stabilized can other activities to improve the overall ecology of the basin area be contemplated.

The second problem is the overall food shortage in Senegal. This food deficit is a chronic situation requiring large expenditures of scarce foreign currency for the importation of staple foods in the local diet. The drought increased the deficit in terms of both its overall magnitude and the size and number of the deficit areas. Even the traditional food surplus areas found themselves without adequate supplies. The goal of self-sufficiency in staple food production is one to which this project will contribute.

The major constraint to agriculture in the basin has been the variability of rainfall and the under-utilization of water resources. Construction of the delta dam to inhibit salt water intrusion, and the upstream reservoir dam to guarantee a minimum dry season flow of $300\text{m}^3/\text{second}$, will allow some 420,000 hectares to be farmed on a double-crop controlled irrigation basis over the next thirty-five years. Under this project A.I.D. will assist in the construction of irrigation systems for development of some 1,320 hectares so that improved farm practices will be used in preparing the population of the basin for controlled water use on a year-round basis. The project will also provide a substantial increase in local production of rice, sorghum, wheat and millet.

VI. A.I.D. Experience

A.I.D. has had broad experience in development of irrigation projects. One successful example is the Lower Moulouya project in Morocco where, since 1960, A.I.D. has been assisting with construction of a storage dam, tunnels, distribution canals, drains, control works, and hydraulic design. Other instances of A.I.D. experience, primarily in gravity irrigation, can also be found in Pakistan, India, Jordan, Tunisia, and, most recently, Korea.

Under the auspices of the Sahel Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation program, A.I.D. has recently had some encouraging experiences with small-scale cooperative irrigated perimeter projects in the Senegal River Basin. The youth of the village of Ronkh, in the Delta region of the river basin, have undertaken a cooperative rice-and tomato-growing effort that will eventually bring 450 hectares under production. S.A.E.D. has been providing technical advice and assistance to the project, and A.I.D. has purchased a tractor, truck, thresher, pumps, hand tools, and construction materials which will help the cooperators increase their cultivation capabilities and reduce their dependence on outside aid. The enthusiastic response of the villagers of Ronkh to this project, and their admirable success to date, has attracted a great deal of attention both locally and nationally. The initiative that has been displayed in Ronkh has sparked an energetic interest in similar ambitious activities throughout the Delta.

The successes achieved by the irrigated truck-farming project in Koukh, in the Niayes zone of western Senegal, and in several other areas of the country are receiving public attention. This publicity will help to overcome the difficulties in getting farmers to adopt new agricultural practices. Although this will be a challenging aspect necessary to the success of this project, the Senegalese farmers have demonstrated a unique degree of adaptability. S.A.E.D., as the implementing agent, will have to redesign its structure and strategy as it extends into the upper basin, to be more sensitive to and make greater allowances for sociological factors which will determine the success of this undertaking. A.I.D.'s experience in this area can provide a basis for a constructive and critical stimulus which should be regarded as a needed catalyst in assuring the success of this and other donor activities in the basin, and to give maximum encouragement to initiatives springing from the population itself.

VII. Other Donor Participation

The ongoing progress of the various O.M.V.S. activities throughout the Senegal River Basin will eventually affect the Bakel area where this project is taking place. Most particularly, the construction of the dams at Niass, and Manantali, will have a profound effect on the zone. This project is, however, complementary to the O.M.V.S. efforts.

Through this project, the affected population will gain a familiarity with techniques and methods of irrigated farming. This will leave them better prepared to perform competently and productively on the larger-scale irrigation projects which will some day come into being. More importantly, the experiences and successes which derive from this project will encourage and give confidence to the farmers in the surrounding villages who are not directly participating.

The C.I.D.R. undertaking, the pilot program for this project, will also make an important contribution. The C.I.D.R. agents have introduced the cooperative spirit as well as the fundamental farming techniques. The contacts they make with the farmers in the villages, the results of their pilot projects, will set the course for any future endeavors.

VIII. Financial Plan

The estimated cost of the A.I.D. financed portion of the project is \$3,100,000. These will be distributed over a three year period: \$800,000 in FY 1976, \$1,300,000 in FY 1977 and \$1,000,000 in FY 1978.

The costs will be incurred in the following categories:

- a) Equipment costs are estimated at \$1,500,000. This money will provide 600m³/h barge-mounted pumps, 60 h.p. wheel tractors, 10-ton trucks, bulldozers with accessories, 1/2 ton pickup trucks for the central complex,

repair equipment for furnishing one pickup truck, and 16-ft boats equipped with 50 h.p. out board motors. This sum also provides 25% spare parts which is justified by the isolation of Bakel and by the lack of U.S. commercial representatives in Senegal.

- b) Construction materials are estimated to cost \$80,000.
- c) Civil Works, including the construction of small upstream and downstream retainer dams, 2 km. of dikes, service and access roads, and the central complex buildings, shop, and equipment, are estimated at \$670,000.
- d) Engineering design and supervision are estimated at \$300,000.
- e) Contingencies and escalation equal to approximately 25% of the above costs are estimated to \$570,000.

The above cost estimates are based on team consultations with C.I.D.R. and S.A.E.D. These costs will be reviewed in detail during the process of preparation of the project paper.

Maximum per hectare costs to A.I.D. are \$2,275, and somewhat less in certain cases. The project can be successful because of the considerable effort undertaken by the local population in the land preparation, and the technical inputs of S.A.E.D. and C.I.D.R.

IX Project Development Schedule

N°	Item	1975					1976					1977													
		S	O	N	D		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
1.	Selection of P P Design Team	X	X																						
2.	Preparation of P P	X	X																						
3.	Approval of P P			X																					
4.	Project Agreement Signed					X																			
5.	Engage Engineering Consultants and Aerial Photographers	X	X																						
6.	Prepare Aerial Photographs and Topographic maps	X		X	X																				
7.	Prepare Engineering Plans and Specifications					X	X	X	X	X															
8.	Prepare Economic Analysis									X	X														
9.	Advertise for bids (equipment)									X															
10.	Award Contracts (equipment)										X														
11.	Advertise for bids (constructions)										X														
12.	Award contracts (constructions)											X													
13.	Delivery of equipment																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14.	Contractor Mobilization																X								
15.	Construction of dikes, dams, roads, and buildings																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16.	Supervision of construction																X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The plan is to deliver as many pumps and tractors as possible before the start of the 1976-77 dry season cultivation period, which would permit irrigation of up to 700 hectares, and to complete the dikes and dams by the start of the 1977 rainy season, which would permit full exploitation of the 1,320 hectares in the Bakel area within two years. Other possible sites for additional average will be made by the PP design team.

X. Analysis

Further detailed studies and analyses are required prior to drafting the P.P. Due to time constraints, the team was able to gather and evaluate only very basic data which need to be verified and expanded to form a firm base for the project.

There are two basic areas of further study needed: (1) Engineering and (2) Financial and Economic. The studies envisioned will test the hypothesis and assumptions made by the team in their preliminary identification effort. The scope of work for the studies will include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Engineering

(a) Perform aerial photography and topographic mapping (It may be possible to combine this work with that being undertaken for the Matam project thereby reducing the costs considerably).

(b) Prepare preliminary plans for small dams, dikes, central complex building and ancillary works.

(c) Refine cost estimates.

(d) Prepare specifications for pumps and other equipment.

(e) Accomplish environmental analysis.

2. Financial and Economic

(a) Obtain additional data, current production costs, yields, etc.

(b) Assess the likelihood of a decrease in traditional family production due to the development of collective irrigated production.

(c) Make detailed calculations of benefits expected.

(d) Accomplish B/C ratio and internal rate of return calculations.

The project cost includes up to \$160,000 for the above studies.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE (X) APPROPRIATE BOX <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE		PID DOCUMENT CODE 1			
2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE Senegal				3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER					
4. PROJECT NUMBER 685-0205		5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1		6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP B. DATE					
7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Casamance Agricultural Development]				8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [7 7] B. FINAL FY [7 9]					
7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Casamance Agricultural Development Project.]				9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200)CFA					
				PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT			
				A. AID APPROPRIATED		3,000			
				B. OTHER U.S.		N/A			
				C. HOST GOVERNMENT		N/A			
				D. OTHER DONOR(S)		N/A			
				TOTAL					
10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)						11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)			
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN	110	071	800		3,000				
TOTAL			800		3,000				
12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Increase food production in Senegal primarily for domestic consumption.]									
13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Increase production of rice in the department of Casamance in order to reduce its importation and thus save the scarce foreign exchange earnings for other purposes.]									
14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) 1 economist, 1 agricultural advisor on rice									
15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION			
SIGNATURE									
TITLE			DATE SIGNED						
			MO. DAY YR.			MO. DAY YR.			

Project Identification Document (PID) -
Casamance Agricultural Development Project.

I. PROBLEM

Of the Sahelian countries Senegal is probably the most physically diverse and has the best development potential. However, one of Senegal's chronic problems as highlighted in the DAP has been the cost of importing cereals, particularly rice. On an average, Senegal has imported 200,000 metric tons of rice per year and in 1972, a particularly bad year due to the drought, imports of rice rose to 373,000 metric tons. About 20% of all of Senegal's scarce foreign exchange earnings derived from the sale of groundnuts, peanut oil, and phosphates, are spent to import cereals, with the largest amounts for rice. This use of foreign exchange for basic food stuffs is one of Senegal's most serious economic problems.

It is also a problem linked to some rather doubtful agricultural pricing policies in the past. Immediately prior to November 9, 1974, rice delivered to Dakar was priced at over 100FCFA/kg. Having determined to keep the wholesale price of rice at 57FCFA/kg for political/social reasons, the Government subsidized the difference through a stabilization fund. Senegalese producers of rice were paid 35 CFA for paddy, which roughly equalled the subsidized price of rice less handling charges. These policies, biased in favor of the urban population at the expense of farmers did not contribute to the well-being of the Senegalese agriculture nor the overall economy, since they did little to stimulate production and nothing to discourage consumption. The Government has now abandoned these policies. The subsidy for rice has been completely eliminated permitting the market price to rise to 100 FCFA/kg. Even when the world price of rice fell recently so that rice delivered to Dakar cost 55 CFA/kg, the Government continued to sell rice at 100 CFA/kg putting the profits in the stabilization fund. Producers are now paid about 40 CFA/kg for paddy which is more of an incentive price to farmers than prevailed in the past. Moreover, the Government is determined to progressively lower its imports of rice. This year, a target figure of 100,000 metric tons has been established as the limit of rice imports. Thus the Government is making a serious effort to rationalize its policies in this domain.

The other side of the equation is production. The Fourth Senegalese Development Plan calls for a concerted effort to satisfy eventually all local needs for rice estimated at 270,000 metric tons and to increase farmers' income. The most promising areas in Senegal for rice production are the Fleuve (Senegal River Basin) and the Casamance. AID is already investing small amounts through the R&R program in irrigated projects in the Fleuve area and ADO/Dakar is proposing a \$3.1 million project in FY77 to assist in developing a number of small irrigated perimeters in the Fleuve area to be devoted to rice and millet among other crops. A large, capital intensive irrigated perimeter at Matam, mainly for rice is under study. However, the possibility of developing cereals production in the Fleuve area on a large scale is to certain extent dependent on the construction of certain major infrastructure projects by the OMVS (Manantali Dam and Diama Dam) which would regulate the flow of the river and control salinity in the Delta. It is logical, therefore, as recommended by the DAP that we should investigate the possibilities of Senegal's other potentially rich rice growing area, the Casamance.

Rice growing is traditional in much of the Casamance region where soils and rainfall are suitable. Despite this fact, productivity in the Casamance is average, mainly because of water control problems. Quite a number of rice growing schemes have been attempted and are being pursued in Casamance. The main ones are:

- 1) ILLACO (Dutch Company) working in the lower Casamance (OSSOUYE, Ziguinchor, and Bignona) with FED/Dutch Government financing involving 1,300 farmers and 1,500 ha.
- 2) USAID project (Bignona, Sedhiou and Kolda) involving 400 farmers and 700 ha. on demonstration plots (project lasted from 1967-71 and met with limited success).
- 3) Chinese (now assumed by PRC) involving 2,800 farmers and 1,000 ha. (Ziguinchor, Sedhiou and Kolda).
- 4) IRAT at Sediou involving 500 farmers and 200 ha.
- 5) Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE - French financing agency) which financed SATEC at Sedhiou involving 700 farmers and about 500 ha.
- 6) FED financing SATEC at Kolda involving 2,200 farmers and 1,200 ha.
- 7) A small land settlement scheme sponsored by SODAICA (Societe pour le Developpement Agricole et Industriel de la Casamance) at Kussi.

8) IBRD financed project (PRS) in the Sedhiou District involving the cultivation of 9,500 ha. of rain fed rice and 2,000 ha. of swamp rice and the construction rice milling/storage facilities (\$3.7 million).

It might also be mentioned that SODAFITEX (Societe de Developpement des Fibres Textiles), which is mainly concerned with cotton, has begun some rice growing projects in upper Casamance and Eastern Senegal.

In all, it is estimated that there is about 70,000 ha. under rice cultivation in the Casamance producing about 80,000 metric tons. A number of new projects building on past experience are in the planning stages, particularly in Casamance Maritime. There, ILACO's project has met with limited success because of the infiltration of salt water and results are spotty due to the variation in rainfall. While it was originally thought that small protective structures and the development of adapted varieties might overcome the salinity problem, it is now believed that this avenue holds limited promise. Therefore, the Government wishes to promote some rather large scale projects (dams) to limit the infiltration of salt water and permit the irrigation of some large surfaces. However, considerable technical, agricultural and engineering studies must be made before these projects can come into being.

Overall, one of the serious problems in the efforts to develop the Casamance has been the lack of cohesion and coordination of the various development efforts in the region and the linking of a development program for the region with national agricultural policies. In other areas, regional development structures operate to provide an institutional framework for orderly development. In the "Groundnut Basin", the Societe de Developpement Agricole et de Vulgarization (SODEVA) promotes and operates an effective agricultural extension program which AID is assisting. The Societe d'Amenagement et d'Exploitation du Delta du Fleuve Senegal (SAED) promotes and coordinates the development of the Senegal River Basin, while SODAFITEX plays a somewhat similar in Eastern Senegal. The potentially rich and promising Casamance region has not to date had an effective development organization, a deficiency which the Government recognizes and is taking steps to correct. IBRD has responded favorably to this proposal and expressed its willingness to proceed with the development of the project. The exact role of the Casamance development organization has not yet been defined. It has tentatively been proposed that it be a mixed economic

company (Societe d'Economie Mixte) patterned after the model of the SAED. Its role would be to construct, operate and maintain water control works, provide land cultivation, credit, processing, marketing and extension services to farmers. It is proposed that AID assist in the development of the Casamance. With appropriate resources and coordination, it is believed that rice production in the Casamance would be doubled to 160,000 metric tons annually.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The project has not been defined in sufficient detail to give an estimate of overall financing. IBRD has expressed interest in the project but has not attached a figure to its intended participation. Nor has the Government which would be expected to finance part of the project determined what its share of the financing will be. For purpose of budgeting we are proposing AID funding of \$3 million over a three year period beginning in FY 1977 as part of a multi-donor effort.

III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Three avenues must be explored:

1. further discussion with the Government must be undertaken to determine its commitment to the project;
2. IBRD must be consulted;
3. on-site visit to complete our understanding of the problems and potentialities of the region.

It is proposed to submit a PRP by December 1975. A PP could be developed by June 1976 and the project funded in FY77. ADO/Dakar will call upon its own staff, TDY from REDSO and AID/W, and contractors for assistance required to develop the project.

IV. ISSUES

From the standpoint of AID we believe this project does not pose any serious policy issues. The project would be in the field of food/nutrition with main benefit for the rural, rice-growing farmers in Casamance. The project also has implications for the overall economy to the extent that the food deficit, particularly in rice, is one of the major problems facing Senegal.

There is no question but what the Casamance has tremendous agricultural potential and the Government's determination to set up a new regional development corporation with the aid of IBRD and coordinate the multi-donor effort required is an encouraging step forward. Likewise, the GOS' current enlightened agricultural pricing policies can serve as a major determinant in the success of this effort.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - PID -**I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response to the Problem.****A. Background**

In January 1975 A.I.D. received an official request to assist Promotion Humaine (P.H.) with their expanded programs. The amount of A.I.D. financial assistance requested to carry out these programs was \$6 million. A.I.D.'s response was to request Promotion Humaine to revise and limit its scope, at this time, to support and compliment two AID-financed agricultural projects, e.g. Senegal Range and Livestock Development Project and the Senegal Cereals Production Project. In March 1975, ADO/Dakar received the revised request and the two Project Papers for the add-ons are now in process. An amount of \$900,000 has been allotted and the Human Resources Development Consultant programmed for this project is now on-board for a period of three months to work with the Livestock Design Team and to assist Promotion Humaine in their administrative structure and training programs. He will also assist ADO/Dakar to prepare the two Project Papers for submission to AID/W in August 1975.

B. Purpose of Proposed Expanded Project

The proposed project, therefore, would be to assist Promotion Humaine to expand their programs to the entire rural area of Senegal. Thus, the purpose of the project is to strenghten Promotion Humaine's capabilities and to provide financial assistance to carry out non-formal rural education training in order to have more popular participation in the decision making process.

C. Linkage between the proposed Project and the DAP

There is ample evidence in the DAP that links the proposed project and Promotion Humaine's activities, specifically (pp A-57 to A-63). It states that "the first rule governing U.S. assistance to Senegal in the sphere of education must be that this assistance shall promote the development of an effective rural education system. This system should include present and future elements of the formal, non-formal and agricultural extension program." Further it states that, "In the course of enlarging the mid-term project, A.I.D. representatives and Senegalese officials will become aware of specific ways in which Senegal's apparatus for rural education can be strengthened." In addition, this project is within AFR/CWR's assistance goal for this area which is to "increase the local agricultural production capacity and to wipe out the food deficit, while placing maximum concentration on social and economic equity."

D. Description of the Project

Senegal, a country whose vocation is mainly agricultural, is characterized by very low production in relation to its agricultural, technical, and human potential - a situation aggravated by the long-lasting effects of the drought. The peasant's income has not improved for years, leading to deterioration in his living conditions in many respects: nutrition, health, housing and material possessions. The lack of an agricultural surplus impedes the development of investment and savings which would stimulate the other branches of the economy. A consequence of all this is the exodus of youth from rural areas, reducing their human resources at the same time as it increases congestion and unemployment in the cities.

The Government of Senegal policy is to reduce this rural-urban imbalance by providing training and opportunities in the rural areas. To carry out this task among some 3,000,000 rural population, the lowest income people in the country, in some 15,000 villages, the Government of Senegal established Promotion Humaine which has recently been elevated to the level of a State Secretariat, attached to the Ministry of National Education. Promotion Humaine's goal is to promote popular participation in national development (a) by encouraging the formation of popular development structures (cells, cooperatives), and (b) by preparing youth and young adults through literacy and practical training to join production organization and processes. Promotion Humaine described its program as one which promotes a transition from the present situation, in which the Administration is the instigating agent in development, to one in which the individual person, through his community group, plays this development role.

Promotion Humaine's aim is to promote active individual and collective participation in development. It helps the individual to first perceive that his interest lies in the success of any project and become aware of his potential for playing a positive role in it. Following this, it helps him acquire adequate technical knowledge to play a meaningful part in decision making. Based on this approach, Promotion Humaine has set up a program of short, medium, and long-term activities to enable rural people to participate in the positive transformation of their environment.

In its short-term activities, Promotion Humaine aims at providing training sessions to develop an individual's awareness of his capacity and potential, while emphasizing the necessity of his adherence to the community group.

In its medium-term activities, structures are being set up for rural, technical, and polyvalent training:

1. **Maisons Familiales, (Youth Orientation Centers)**, located within the communities to provide training of a polyvalent nature;

2. **Centres de Perfectionnement (Rural Skills Training Centers)** for intensive and practical training of certain farmers selected by their communities. These men are to serve as "pilot farmers".

Through these, Promotion Humaine is attempting to accelerate the expansion of modern production techniques and methods into rural areas by developing the capabilities of dynamic individuals who can then transfer their training to others around them.

Programs are also being developed to reinforce those existing structures in which participation can play a role in the planning and implementation of development programs: Rural councils, Departmental Development Committees, and cooperatives. Promotion Humaine acts on two levels: (1) training in basic technical notions (literacy training, training sessions for counsellors and rural leaders), and (2) the promotion of close collaboration between government agents and the peoples' representatives through seminars and training sessions.

One of the long-term Promotion Humaine activities is to initiate a middle-level practical education program called "Enseignement Moyen Pratique" (EMP). It aims basically at directing the youth into rural occupations (in particular, self-employment), at slowing the rural exodus by providing new possibilities for employment in local production activities and at enlarging the technical capacity of these youth for planning and managing the development of their milieu.

Enseignement Moyen Pratique involves adults and young people in the rediscovery of local resources, and, what is equally important, local means of transforming these resources in order to foster a more rational and balanced relationship between the village and the outside world.

These activities will have as outputs the following:

1. Counsellors and members of associations trained in management of budget, the management of the territory and the planning of local projects.
2. Literate rural leaders.
3. Local leaders, technicians and villagers trained in identifying rural development projects.

4. Established Youth Orientation Centers.
5. Women trained in nutrition, child rearing, hygiene, sewing and mending, health, and market gardening.
6. Teaching material drawn up in local languages.
7. Trained craftsmen set up with equipment.
8. Planned and executed development projects.
9. Increased receptivity and acquisition of modern production techniques and improved village life.
10. Increased rural participation in production activities during the dry season.
11. Rural youth inserted in the village production circuits.

To carry out this project the following resources will be required.

1. Technicians

One Human Resources Development Consultant for three years.

Short-term consultants to train the Promotion Humaine personnel.

2. Commodities

Audio-visual equipment, sound and recording equipment, Vehicles
Equipment for craftsmen

Other Costs

Construction of Centers

Operational costs

Travel/Per Diem

Most of the capital expenditures are planned for the first year while the operating (recurring) costs will be expanded during the three years of the life of the project. Prior to undertaking this expanded project it is assumed (a)

that Promotion Humaine's limited activity with the two agricultural projects has shown progress; (b) that Promotion Humaine continues to receive strong government support; and (c) that the rural population will be receptive to the various changes and modern techniques.

II. Financial Requirement and Plans

To carry out the expanded program Promotion Humaine would require about \$10.0 million over a 4-year period. AIB's anticipated share of the cost would be \$3.0 million of grant funds which we propose to obligate \$750,000 in FY 1977. A.I.D.'s contribution would finance, in part, the various training programs and equipment for the craftsmen, the construction of various centers, commodities, such as vehicles, audio visual and sound equipment, training materials, participant training abroad and locally, and technical assistance. Promotion Humaine is searching other donors to finance their ambitious programs. So far, the World Bank has agreed to provide \$2.5 million of loan funds to finance the construction of a number of Youth Orientation Centers.

III. Development of the Project

Most of the basic information concerning this project i.e. Promotion Humaine's administrative capabilities, the type of programs etc. are described in the BAP and will be described in more detail in the two P.P.'s now under preparation. The personnel required to complete the PRP for the expanded project, in addition to the Human Resources Development consultant already on board and mission staff, would be a sociologist, an economist and a project design officer. It is planned to submit the PRP by January 1976 and the P.P. by July 1976 using the same personnel.

IV. Issues of Policy or Programmatic Nature

None.

**RANGE AND LIVESTOCK
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR EASTERN SENEGAL**

Project Identification Document

1. Summary of the Problem:

In the broadest sense, the problem is an inadequacy of meat and dairy products for domestic consumption in Senegal. More specifically, because of the effects of the drought and wasteful grazing habits which are not designed to conserve natural resources, the national herd of Senegal has become greatly depleted. Without the development of additional rangeland resources and the institution of grazing practices which will conserve these resources, it will be impossible to reconstitute the herd on a sound and permanent basis. This has been recognized not only by AID with the development of the medium-term Senegal Livestock and Range Development Project in Bakel but also by the IERD which is in the process of designing a project similar to AID's, but on a much greater scale covering a large area of Senegal Oriental which is adjacent to the Bakel region. While the Bank and the GOS are prepared to make substantial contributions to the project, additional other donor financing will be required. In view of the importance of improving livestock production in Senegal, this project proposes that AID join with the GOS and IERD in a joint effort covering approximately one million hectares in Senegal Oriental beginning in FY 1977.

The FY 1975 RDP stresses the importance of this type of activity to the rehabilitation of the livestock sector in Senegal and on page A-48, specific reference is made to such a project under the caption, "Some Specific Projects for Senegal."

The proposal envisages the development of approximately one million hectares of grazing land in the Tambacounda/Bakel area of Eastern Senegal. Adequate water resources will be developed and veterinary services will be provided along with nutritional supplements to the fodder produced by the rangeland. The area will be protected by firebreaks, watch towers and fire brigades. Entrance of herds into the area will be controlled and movements of animals from one section of the area to another will be regulated so as to insure adequate feed and water on a regular basis and to permit the rehabilitation of range land which has been overgrazed. Since part of the area is devoted to important agricultural activities an integrated agro-pastoral program will be developed in this sector.

The project is intended as a demonstration effort which if successfully implemented will serve as another model, along with AID's Senegal Livestock and Range Development Project, to accelerate the transition of the entire livestock industry to a controlled rangeland system. In short, this project complements and shares a common goal with the existing livestock project.

A large number of people skilled in range management, veterinary medicine and animal husbandry will be required for the implementation of this project and some of this training will be provided both abroad and in-country, once the project has been launched. Short-term technicians, some of which AID might fund, will also assist in the training problem.

Nevertheless, these skills are in short supply in Senegal at the present time and the GOS has had no wide experience with the management of a controlled grazing project. Consequently, if the project were to be implemented simultaneously with AID's present livestock project, a question could be raised concerning the absorptive capacity of the GOS. However, it should be noted that preliminary studies by the IBRD have only just begun and it is not anticipated that the project will be ready for implementation before FY-77. By that time both AID and the GOS will have considerably more experience with this type of project than is now the case and it is assumed that many of the people trained under the AID livestock project will be in a position to lend advice and assistance to those who will be implementing the IBRD project.

The reasons for selecting this particular proposal, within the DAP context, are that this activity probably represents the single most important element in the rehabilitation of the Senegalese livestock sector, it is a type of activity with which we will have had experience by the time of implementation and which can be modified, as necessary, based on that experience and, it provides an opportunity to collaborate with the GOS and another donor to accomplish a resource transfer which would be well beyond the means of AID to accomplish by itself.

The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be these herdsmen, other farmers, villagers living within the project area. These people certainly may be classified as the "rural poor". On a broader basis and in the long run, the Senegalese economy as a whole will benefit as the livestock sector converts to controlled grazing and rangeland conservation with the result that meat and other dairy products will become more plentiful and of better quality.

The project is intended not only to have a significant demonstration effect, but is large enough to make a direct impact on the country's overall livestock production. It is a natural longer-term extension of the AID medium-term project.

II. Financial Requirement and Plans

The estimated project cost is \$16 million. It is anticipated that AID's share of the total will be \$6 million grant. The IBRD is presently contemplating \$7 million loan to the GOS for project funding and the GOS will contribute \$3 million. ADO/Dakar believes a grant is justified in order to make the project more feasible from the GOS point of view since IDA funds for Senegal are not available for the project, and Senegal still faces a difficult balance of payment situation because of the effects of the drought and large scale expenditures which are required for irrigation and other developmental projects.

III. Development of the Project

The IBRD has just undertaken an analysis and feasibility study and, future AID action, will depend on the outcome of these studies. It is anticipated that a PRP can be developed by December, 1975 and a P.P. by September 1976. Teams similar to that which prepared the PRGP for the Senegal Livestock and Range Management Project could collaborate with the IBRD in the preparation of project documentation.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

Development and Implementation of this project will depend in large measure on (a) successful implementation of the AID medium-term project, (b) conclusion of a satisfactory agreement between the GOS and IBRD based on IBRD feasibility and evaluation studies, and (c) demonstration that the GOS implementing services are prepared to properly manage the in-pats.

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

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

PID
 DOCUMENT CODE
 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 SENEGAL

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 685-011

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. YR. 1 | 2 | 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Grain Storage and Fumigation

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

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Grain Storage and Fumigation Training Program

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200 CFA \$500)

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		500
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		N.A.
TOTAL		500

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN	600	013	100		500				
TOTAL			100		500		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To increase the availability of cereals for domestic consumption in Senegal by substantially reducing loss due to improper storage and fumigation practices.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To create an increased awareness on the part of ONGAD of the advantages of using modern storage and fumigation techniques and assist them in training their staff so that these techniques can be implemented.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 One entomologist

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE
 SIGNATURE
 TITLE

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

GRAIN STORAGE AND FUMIGATION TRAINING PROGRAM

I. The Problem

Within the context of any program for increasing the production of cereals, attention must be given to both pre-harvest and post-harvest losses. In the post-drought period in Senegal, several important agricultural production programs have been launched and are in the development stage to make the country self-sufficient in cereals crops, particularly millet, rice, sorghum, and corn. AID is financing a medium term cereals production program through the Senegalese agricultural extension agency (SODEVA) and other donors are likewise funding intensification programs in adjoining areas of the Groundnut Basin, particularly concerned with millet and sorghum. The Government also hopes to considerably step up domestic production of rice in the Casamance and in the Senegal River Basin, so that rice imports can gradually be reduced. Agricultural pricing policies have recently been adopted, which can act as incentives to the farmers in putting into practice more efficient agricultural practices.

As part of this overall program, and as described in the PID for a \$2.5 million Development Loan for Grain storage being submitted at the same time as this PID, the official Senegalese marketing agency, ONCAD, following recommendations of the Multi-donor technical team and other studies plan the installation of some 120,000 metric tons of storage space largely for cereals during the next 3 to 5 year period. At the same time, efforts are being made by SODEVA and other agricultural development agencies to improve storage at the farmer and village level. For this latter program, AID has made available 117 million CFA (\$585,000) in counterpart funds for the improvement of village level storage facilities.

In addition, then, to the warehousing requirements, it is necessary to simultaneously introduce a nation-wide program for improved storage methods in order to insure against losses due to a wide variety of insect infestations. To assist in this program, it is proposed to aid ONCAD and other appropriate organizations to build up a cadre of trained personnel in grain storage and fumigation, who can insure the installation of proper practices not only at the national and regional levels, but likewise in the villages and on the farms.

Senegal consumes nearly 300,000 metric tons of rice annually, while millet and sorghum production in a year of normal rainfall

is currently about 600,000 metric tons, and hopefully, this production will be increasing. ONCAD has the responsibility of purchasing millet and rice from the farmers at a fixed price and marketing it in the months preceding the following harvest. Thus, the cereals must be protected from the time they leave the village cooperatives, through the storage period, and until they are finally commercialized. Dakar is also the principal port through which grain imports are funnelled destined for Mali and Mauritania. It is therefore believed that a well conceived training program in grain storage and fumigation techniques as a concomitant program scheduled to the storage construction program and the AID financed Crop Protection Program scheduled to begin in Senegal and Mauritania in FY 1976 can be instrumental in preventing extremely serious losses due to improper storage methods, insect and rodent infestations.

II. Program Plan

In order to assist the GOS with the above problems it is planned to carry out a series of training courses, seminars, and field demonstrations, which will be held over a period of three years. The program will be specifically for warehouse staff, grain buyers, i.e., ONCAD field personnel, and extension workers of other organizations in Senegal concerned with increased cereals production and extension work. The program would include recruitment of short term professional personnel to operate the training seminars. As far as possible personnel already in Senegal, or on duty in nearby areas, who are well versed in Tropical Grain Storage methods, will also be utilized.

Farmers through agricultural extension workers need to know that proper storage is a very important part of agriculture production and that it is a part of their responsibility. Many extension workers in Senegal at this time believe that their terms of reference end immediately after the villagers' crops are harvested. Under the program, it is believed in collaboration with ONCAD, that capable teams can be developed who would not only assist the farmer in rural areas to learn the advantages of proper storing and warehousing but would be able to show him how he could increase his harvest by protecting it from insects and pests prior to selling the surplus to the commercialization organization. In addition, techniques will be introduced to reduce losses at the port of entry, in transporting cereals, and in assuring that the most efficient storage methods will be used in managing and operating new storage facilities from the village to the national level. Proper fumigation methods will also be included within the subject matter covered. The services of Plant Protection

Department of the Ministry of Rural Development would also assist in carrying out the program. At present this service is devoting most of its work to pre-harvest pest control, but it can also carry out valuable work in post-harvest pest control as well as in basic grain sanitation techniques. As an example in a recent F.A.O. West African Plant Protection Seminar held in Senegal for a six week period, there was only one lecture during the entire seminar on post-harvest crop protection, storage, warehousing techniques and fumigation. In addition to in-country training programs, cereal technicians can be provided with training in the U.S. and other countries, as appropriate.

III. Financial Requirements

The budget estimate for organizing this program is \$500,000 over a three year period. It would require the services of a contract team or a University team to come in to Senegal and work with ONCAD in setting up a plan of action and schedule of training seminars. A second budgetary requirement would be for the purchase of equipment and vehicles to be supplied to teams responsible for carrying out demonstration work on post harvest protection methods in warehouses throughout the country. The Government of Senegal will be expected to finance a part of the project but it has not yet been determined what its share would be.

IV. A PRP for the program can be developed by December 1975, and a PP could be submitted shortly thereafter and the project funded in FY 1977. ADO/Dakar will require the contract assistance mentioned above in developing the PRP and PP, and will call upon its own staff for other assistance in the development of the project.

V. Issues

ADO/Dakar believes this project does not pose any serious policy issues. It goes hand in hand with the increased storage plans of ONCAD and Plant Protection Programs, and one complements the other to create a coordinated program aimed at overcoming the problem of food loss due to insect and rodent damage. Infestation problems cannot be tackled in Senegal until the standard of storage management is markedly improved. The project would also direct benefits toward the rural farmer by increasing his overall agricultural production and in the long-run reducing the food deficit in Senegal, benefits which would ultimately improve the over-all economy of the country.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> ADD <input type="checkbox"/> DELETE		PID DOCUMENT CODE 1			
2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE				3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER					
4. PROJECT NUMBER 685-0207		5. BUREAU A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1		6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRP <input type="checkbox"/> PP B. DATE					
7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Gambia River Valley Development Studies]				8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY [7 6] B. FINAL FY [7 9]					
7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [Gambia River Valley Development Studies]				9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200) CFA \$5,000					
				PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT			
				A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,750			
				B. OTHER U.S.					
				C. HOST GOVERNMENT		1,900			
				D. OTHER DONOR(S)		1,350			
				TOTAL		5,000			
10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)						11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)			
A. APPRO- PRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN	791	060	250		1,750				
TOTAL			250		1,750		TOTAL		
12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [To develop the Gambia River Basin in terms of increasing agricultural production, mineral exploitation, electric power and inland transportation.]									
13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS) [To undertake various development studies which will pave the way for the ultimate development of the Gambia River Basin.]									
14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) See, PID, Section III									
15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION			
SIGNATURE									
TITLE									
						DATE SIGNED			
						MO. DAY YR.		MO. DAY YR.	

GAMBIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT STUDIESProject Identification
DocumentI. Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

The Gambia River, flowing through eastern Senegal and the Gambia is one of the important river basins of West Africa.

From December, 1971 to December, 1974, the UNDP financed a series of hydrological studies which indicated, in a general sense, the potential of the Gambia River Valley if properly developed, and the feasibility of carrying out such development. The UNDP is now prepared to proceed with Phase II of the project which will involve the carrying out of more detailed studies which will pave the way for the ultimate development of the Gambia River Valley in terms of agricultural production, mineral exploitation, electric power generation and inland transportation. The Governments of Senegal and the Gambia have requested the assistance of the UNDP in carrying out Phase II of the project, and UNDP is expected to allocate \$1.35 million for this purpose. However, the UNDP office in Dakar has recently circulated a resume to other donors concerning the status of the project and the need for further financial resources to be used for complementary studies and for pilot development programs. The Senegalese Minister of Plan and Cooperation plans a meeting in Dakar among donor groups in the near future. At the same time, Senegal and Gambia have both indicated to CILSS that this is a priority program and it is included in the list of projects presented at the UNSO Geneva conference in July 1975.

The completion of these studies and the ultimate development of the River Valley is considered to be of considerable significance to both Senegal and the Gambia particularly in increasing agricultural production, and this ties indirectly with recommendations in this regard contained in the FY 1976 DAP. In view of the fact that this is a DAP identified problem within one of the areas of AID's world-wide priorities, it is proposed that AID respond in the form of a \$1,750,000 grant over a four year period which can do much to insure forward progress in what can become a multi-donor undertaking of considerable magnitude.

The objective of the various studies to be carried out will be a comprehensive development plan which will indicate costs and optimal methods for the electrification of various localities in the Gambia River Valley, the use of electrical power for the exploitation of mineral deposits, the development of irrigated agricultural perimeters and the development of the river for year around navigability.

The studies themselves will be in the areas of hydrology, hydrography, salinity of the river estuary, geology and topography of the river bottom and valley, feasibility of a reservoir at Sambagalou, feasibility of dams in the areas of Nikolo-Koba and Kohmeti, the development of a mathematical model to indicate the effects of the regulation of the water flow in the river on water tables

in the area and on the level of salinity in the estuary, development of pilot agricultural perimeters, the ecological effects of the regulation of the water level in the river on the national park at Nikolo-Koba and the socio-economic implications of the proposed development of the valley.

In addition to these studies involving physical implementation of the projects themselves, considerations will also be given to the institutional requirements of development, domestic laws and international agreements which will have to be enacted, and the manpower requirement for implementation of the project.

It will be noted that a wide variety of skills will be required to develop the various studies leading to the development plan. Few if any of these skills are available in Senegal or the Gambia and it is anticipated that AID will fund the services of various short-term American technicians and also provide for some of the training costs of Senegalese and Gambians technicians. AID funding might also cover some commodity costs required for completing the required studies, as well as costs of developing some experimental agricultural plots.

The beneficiaries of this project will be those people living in the river valley and the interior of the Gambia and Senegal. This is largely a rural area and typifies the low quality of life generally found in rural West Africa. The added resources which the development of the valley will bring to its inhabitants and the enhanced accessibility of the area to the more populous, urban centers and markets along the coast should do much to improve the standard of living of these people.

II. The estimated cost of the project is \$5.0 million of which AID will contribute 1.75 million over a four year period. AID's contribution would commence with an obligation of \$250,000 in FY-1976, if funds are available. Otherwise AID's contribution will begin in FY-1977.

III. Development of the Project

Since it is anticipated that the UNDP will take the lead in project development, the rate at which ADO/Dakar can complete pre-project documentation will be determined, in part, by the progress achieved by the UNDP in negotiating details with the governments of Senegal and the Gambia. However, it is expected that a PRP can be prepared prior by December, 1975 and a P.P developed by June 1976. At the moment, it is not certain just what assistance will be required from AID/W for preparation of the PRP and PP. This will depend on the number and types of technicians which will be available from the UNDP to develop the details necessary for the preparation of pre-projects documents. However, this matter will be explored through discussions with the UNDP and will be communicated to AID/W as soon as possible.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature:

None.

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

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX)
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PID
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 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 SENEGAL

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 685-0209

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. 1 | 2 | YR. 7 | 5

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Grain Storage Loan

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
 5th Quarter
 A. INITIAL FY [7 | 6] B. FINAL FY []

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 Senegal Grain Storage Loan

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

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2,500
B. OTHER U.S.		-
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		2,500
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		5,000
TOTAL		10,000

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
FN	600	013		2,500		2,500			
TOTAL				2,500		2,500	TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To encourage expanded production in Senegal by enhancing ONGAD's capacity to commercialize grain crops.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 To provide funding for the construction of approximately 30,000 mt of grain storage capacity in various regional centers in Senegal and thus permit ONGAD to purchase and commercialize the anticipated expanded grain crops.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 One engineer, one grain storage expert, one economist.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE SIGNED
 MO. DAY YR.

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

GRAIN STORAGE LOAN

Project Identification Document

I. The Problem And Proposed Response: The recent, severe drought has impressed the Senegalese with the need for a wide range of measures to promote increased cereals production and to provide adequate storage facilities to assure the commercialization of the increased production and to store buffer stocks. The principal cereal crops of Senegal are millet and rice with lesser amounts of sorghum and corn being produced. With the full implementation of current production programs, Senegal will be self-sufficient in respect of millet and sorghum in years of normal rainfall. This will require an annual production of 600,000 m.t. to 700,000 m.t. Rice consumption averages about 300,000 m.t. per year and domestic production varies from 75,000 m.t. to 150,000 metric tons.

The principal Senegalese marketing organization, which is responsible for marketing groundnuts as well as cereals, is ONCAD. This organization is responsible for the importation of the rice shortfall as well as for the purchase of surplus domestic production, in various areas, of rice, millet and other cereals. Until recently, ONCAD had little storage capacity at its disposal but this did not represent a particular problem since about 90% of domestically produced cereals were auto-consumed in the areas of production. However, in the past few years, ONCAD has begun to commercialize millet, buying from the farmers at a fixed price at harvest time and storing the grain until it is needed three or four months prior to the next harvest. The amount of grain ONCAD commercialized increased from 5,000 m.t. in 1973-75 to 50,000 m.t. in 1974-75. With large scale intensification programs underway throughout the Groundnut Basin, the principal millet producing area, and with revised farm-gate prices acting as an incentive, farmers are increasing millet yields but the continuation and ultimate success of these production projects, such as the AID financed, medium-term program with SODEVA, will require increased purchases and storage by ONCAD as an integral part of the entire production/marketing cycle. Furthermore, ONCAD will be playing an increasingly active role in the marketing of rice as production programs in the Casamance and the Senegal River Basin are accelerated. The success of these programs is crucial and consequently, a relatively high farm-gate price has been established for paddy and retail prices have been raised so as to discourage over consumption in the urban areas. This policy

construction of centrally located warehouses in six of Senegal's seven regions. If the proposal is approved, appropriate studies will be carried out to identify the most effective types of structures to be built in accordance with modern, post harvest storage technology. The proposed AID technical assistance grant project, the Grain Storage Training Program, which is also being submitted for FY 1977 financing, is closely tied in with this overall activity.

II. Financial Requirement And Plans: The GOS will contribute \$2.5 million for 30,000 m.t. of storage capacity and the West German Government is considering a loan of approximately \$2.0 million for 25,000 m.t. of capacity. The Arab Bank may finance as much as another 30,000 m.t. to 35,000 m.t. of storage capacity.

AID's contribution to the program would be a Development Loan in the amount of \$2.5 million to finance the construction of 30,000 metric tons of storage capacity. The loan could be made as early as the Interim Quarter and it is anticipated that the final disbursement date of the loan would be twenty-four months after the loan is made.

III. Development Of The Project: As the need for this storage capacity is urgent, the loan should be implemented as soon as possible. Consequently, funding is requested for the Interim Quarter but, if funds are not available on such short notice, the loan could be implemented in early FY 1977. A PRP will be developed in November/December, 1975, and a PP will be prepared shortly after PRP approval. The ADO/Dakar staff will require the services of an engineer, a grain storage expert and an economist to assist in the preparation of this documentation.

IV. Issues Of A Policy Or Programatic Nature: None.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET
TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)
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PID
DOCUMENT CODE
1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
Senegal

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
685-0206

5. BUREAU
A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. 09 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
[Senegal Manpower Training Project]

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

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
[Senegal Manpower Training Project]

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
(\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 200) CFA \$700

PROGRAM FINANCING		AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		600
B. OTHER U.S.		
C. HOST GOVERNMENT		100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		700

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)		
A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS		A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN			
EH	500	660	150		600				
TOTAL			150		600		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
[To lessen Senegal's dependence on foreign technical assistance.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
[To train and up-grade Senegalese in the various technical fields in the U.S., third country and Senegal.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
1 Training Officer, 1 Public Administration Officer

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE SIGNED
MO. DAY YR. _____

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

SENEGAL MANPOWER TRAINING PROJECT

Project Identification Document

I. Summary of Problem and Proposed Response

In the post-drought period, Senegal is embarking on a number of long range development programs with the hope that the country can be self-supporting in the long run, and be less dependent upon foreign assistance and the vagaries of the weather. The Fourth Four Year Plan has recently been readjusted, in keeping with current economic exigencies, and in its overall economic planning, priority importance is given to modernization of the agricultural sector. While the development of hydraulic resources, particularly in the Senegal River Basin and the Casamance are preeminent, a wide range of plans are being implemented to improve dryland farming, and to open up new lands in Eastern Senegal for agricultural purposes. As a concomitant to agricultural development, the government has also realized that a wide range of educational/social/economic improvements must be made in the rural areas, and therefore wishes to provide better rural health services and to adapt rural education to the requirements of the country. AID's assistance strategy as outlined in the DAP is centered in these important areas, and AID financed projects in the development/implementation stage are in accord with this strategy. ADO/Dakar experience is that Senegal is now giving importance to overall planning requirements to assure the development of viable policies and projects.

With the new push forward in Senegal, it is realized by the GOS that there is still a critical shortage of trained personnel to plan and implement these myriad activities. While expatriate expertise can be used to a certain extent in the short run, the Senegalese understandably wish to be in charge of their own programs, and the costs of foreign technicians greatly increase project costs.

It is within this framework and at the express request of the government that the implementation of an AID financed Manpower Training Project is proposed. The project will be designed for a four year period to provide funds for training in Senegal, in other African countries, and in the United States. The trainees can be potential planners, managers, and technicians from all sectors of the economy but with particular reference to agriculture, including water resources development, balanced agricultural planning, agricultural economic/pricing policy and a range of other important agricultural specializations. Training will also be provided in the other AID priority fields such as rural health, human resource development and environmental, ecology questions.

The assumptions on which this proposal is based are: (1) that as the relevant training courses, seminars, etc, become available in Senegal, other African countries and the United States, candidates with adequate language and other

other qualifications can be identified and, (2) that the GOS will be sufficiently interested in the intent of this project to release candidates for a sufficient length of time to obtain the training and, upon completion of the training, will insure that the trainees will be retained in their original positions or transferred to other positions which will maximize the benefits obtained from the training.

While other donors are presently sponsoring some training in Europe, the GOS has expressed a strong interest in taking advantage of training facilities and expertise which exist in the United States and particularly in the areas of development planning, project management, policy design and formulation, resource conservation and environmental considerations. The GOS would also like to be able to take advantage of these types of expertise as they are made available through seminars and training programs held in Africa, or which can be specifically developed in Senegal.

It has been pointed out in the DAP, by the World Bank, and in numerous other studies that the training of Senegalese planners/managers/technicians is a sine qua non for the long range successful economic development of the country and for the development and implementation of the country's priority projects. It is believed that a training project of this type, while modest in amount, can make a definite contribution to assure better planning and provide the specialized personnel required for Senegal's economic development. This project can also provide for vital pre-project training.

The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the developmental planning and technical offices of the Government. However, since it is anticipated that the trainees will, upon returning to Senegal, assume positions in various sectors of national planning, agricultural development, rural health delivery systems and other priority development areas, the ultimate beneficiaries of the training will be the farmers and other inhabitants of the rural areas,

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

Principal costs of the project will include transportation, per diem, and actual course enrollment costs for programs being held outside Senegal. For local training programs, short-term consultants will be provided and in certain instances commodities such as audio-visual aids will be needed. No construction costs are envisaged within this project. The project is projected for a 4-year period beginning in FY 1976, if possible, with an initial obligation of \$150,000.

The GOS contribution will consist of the continued payment of the trainees salary during the training period, making available local training facilities and local technicians as appropriate.

III. Development of the Project

Additional¹ detailed manpower studies and analyses are not required in order to proceed with the implementation of this project. The ADO/Dakar staff assisted

by a TDY technician from AID/W will develop the PRP for submission by September 30, 1975. Some TDY assistance will also be required for the PP to be completed by December 31, 1975.

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

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

PID
 DOCUMENT CODE

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE
 Senegal

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

4. PROJECT NUMBER
 685-xxx

5. BUREAU
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
 A. PRP PP B. DATE MO. 09 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Senegal Nutrition Education]

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

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

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT)
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = _____)
 \$455

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	455
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	178
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	633

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

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR		ALL YEARS	
			D. GRANT	E. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN
FN			150		455	
TOTAL			150		455	

11. OTHER U.S. (\$000)

A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
NA		
TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)
 [Project Goal: Through a sound nutritional education program promote good diet and better utilization of existing local resources to combat malnutrition.]

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

- [a. Education of rural mothers in better nutrition using locally available sources.
- b. Education of urban mothers in better nutritional practices;
- c. Education of school children in basic nutrition;
- d. Education of general public improved nutritional practices;
- e. Indoctrination of health profession
- f. Influence policymakers of important of nutrition education.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)
 Development PRP will require TDY French speaking nutrition planning specialist for at least one month.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____

DATE SIGNED
 MO. DAY YR.

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

MO. DAY YR.

Project Identification Document (PID)

Senegal Nutrition Education Project

I. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

As stated the 1975 DAP, malnutrition, especially in the form of kwashiorkor and marasmus is the major health problem in Senegal. It has two major causes: real food shortages in certain places and during certain seasons; and poor utilization of existing resources. Malnutrition, due to the first cause is more prevalent in the rural areas, especially during droughts, and in the shanty towns around Dakar where rural immigrants find themselves in the money economy without money. Malnutrition due to the second cause exists both in cities and in the rural areas and could be corrected through good programs of nutrition education that would encourage the consumption of protein-rich foods which are widely available in the country.

A. Project Purpose

The purpose of the present project is to try to eliminate the major chronic cause of malnutrition in Senegal: lack of knowledge of the basic principles of good nutrition and of how best to utilize existing local resources to promote good diets. Since nutrition education is an important aspect of preventive medicine, this project purpose can be considered a component of the sectoral goal to develop a nationwide preventive and minimum health delivery system rooted in the local culture and national financial system.

B. Description of the Project

The solution to the problem of improving basic nutrition in Senegal involves six approaches:

1. educating the rural mothers;
2. educating the urban mothers;
3. educating school children;
4. reaching the general public;
5. indoctrinating the health profession;
6. influencing the policymakers.

1. Educating the Rural Mothers

It is proposed to begin the program of nutrition education in rural areas in the Region of Sine Saloum where, as a result of the Senegal Rural Health Services (SRHS) project an infrastructure extending to the grassroots level will exist. The village health workers (VHWs) to be created under the SRHS project will be trained to advise on environmental sanitation to provide first aid, to distribute drugs, to identify possible case of epidemic diseases, to recognize incipient malnutrition in infants and children, to provide appropriate advice to mothers on how to feed and care for their children.

His work will be supervised twice a month by an itinerant team (midwife and sanitary agent) working out of the nearest secondary health post. Under the present project it is proposed to strengthen the nutrition education capabilities of the personnel at the 76 secondary health posts in Sine-Saloum so that they can provide increased assistance in this area, both to the clientele of the secondary posts and to the VHWs and their communities. This could be accomplished by establishing a small corps of nurses, monitrices, or dieticians working out of the 9 primary health posts in Sine-Saloum who would visit the secondary posts at least once a month to provide recycling of personnel at that level and also to conduct special nutrition demonstration sessions for the mothers utilizing the post. This should be organized on a regular basis so that secondary health post personnel and clients know when to expect the nutritionist's visit. Depending upon which level of professional skills is deemed necessary for this job, additional personnel may or may not have to be recruited. Nurses are already on the staffs of primary posts and in some instances, monitrices and dieticians, so the problem might merely be one of organizing the program. The personnel selected for this job should be given a short refresher course before beginning the supervisory program. When not making their rounds of secondary posts, these nutritionists would work with the mothers visiting the primary posts.

This system for strengthening nutrition education in the rural areas can be applied to other regions as the SRHS project is expanded.

2. Educating the Urban Mothers

In the urban areas, nutrition education can be carried out through the network of existing mother and child health centers (MCHs), (PMIs) by making sure that each MCH has a monitrice or dietician on its staff, by upgrading physical facilities if need be, and by recycling existing staff through means of the same kind of itinerant supervision as proposed for the rural areas. In this instance a Senegalese "nutrition education supervisor" could be appointed in each major city who would make the rounds of the MCHs in his or her jurisdiction at least once a month. This group of supervisors could themselves be trained by a U. S. consultant.

3. Educating Schoolchildren

Since schoolchildren are the mothers and fathers of the future, an effort should be made to instill the basic principles of good nutrition at an early age. Special emphasis should be given to the 12-15 year-olds who will soon be leaving school and starting families of their own. In addition the classroom introduction of nutrition principles, school gardens should be promoted as an educational tool and food resource for the children and their families. A successful school garden program can influence the home gardening and eating habits of the entire family.

In order to accomplish this aspect of the project, an analysis of the present teacher's college and secondary school curriculum with regard to nutrition should be made in order to recommend improvements. In addition constant recycling of the teachers themselves should take place through regular visits by dietician/nutritionists. Implementing this supervisory system may involve training a special cadre or it might be possible to utilize the itinerant supervisors proposed for the health posts and MCHs.

4. Reaching the General Public

In addition to the methods described for reaching rural and urban mothers, and schoolchildren, an effort should be made to educate the general public through community organizations and the media. Special programs on nutrition can be introduced in the family centers (maisons familiales) and other community organizations in both urban and rural areas by the agents of Promotion Humaine. Training in nutrition education of these agents could be carried out at the schools where these agents are formed (medium level technical schools).

A mass media nutrition education program could be planned and organized with the help of short-term U. S. specialists, using radio, the press, and public gatherings such as fairs, markets, soccer games, etc. This would probably involve strengthening the nutrition education component of the Ministry of Health.

5. Indoctrinating the Health Profession

The teaching of nutrition in both practical and theoretical terms at the schools training health professionals (physicians, nurses, midwives, sanitary agents) needs to be strengthened. This

would involve reviewing the present curricula and recommending the introduction of new courses and field work. Continuing indoctrination after graduation would be provided through the itinerant supervision system proposed under 1) and 2) and through periodic refresher courses.

6. Influencing Policymakers

Policymakers are probably the most difficult group to influence, but they are essential since they control funds and make ultimate decisions regarding programs. As a first step toward influencing policymakers it is suggested that an inter-ministerial working group on nutrition be formed to define the major nutrition problems in Senegal, exchange information on what are the various ministries programs and projects in nutrition recommend policies for inclusion in the next 4-year Plan and prepare informative papers for distribution to ministers and politicians.

It is suggested that the possibility of strengthening the nutrition education capacity of the Regional Organization for Nutrition in Africa (ORANA) be studied as part of this overall project.

It is estimated that the following technical and physical resources will be needed to carry out the project:

U. S. Resources:

- Short-term consultants in nutrition education and nutrition planning
- Vehicles for itinerant supervisors
- Teaching materials
- Demonstration equipment for urban MCHs and rural health posts
- Assistance to ORANA
- Project manager.

GOS Resources:

- Staff to strengthen nutrition education unit in MOH
- Personnel for itinerant teams
- Fuel and maintenance for itinerant vehicles
- Coordinator for interministerial working committee on nutrition.

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- Assistance to ORANA
- Project manager.

GOS Resources :

- Staff to strengthen nutrition education unit in MOH
- Personnel for itinerant teams
- Fuel and maintenance for itinerant vehicles
- Coordinator for interministerial working committee on nutrition.

The estimated disbursement period would be October 1, 1976-September 30, 1978.

C. Major Assumptions

- Cooperation of press, radio, other media.
- Senegal Rural Health Services Project will be started.
- Competent French-speaking nutrition specialists can be recruited.

D. Present Activities Related to Nutrition Education in Senegal

Several agencies are conducting small and scattered projects in nutrition education without coordination. There is no comprehensive nutrition education effort. As part of the PRP exercise, a thorough analysis of GOS and other donor activities should be done and an attempt should be made to integrate these activities into the proposed project insofar as possible.

E. Realistic Alternatives to the Project

It is difficult to conceive of an alternative to good nutrition education.

F. Major Beneficiaries

The major beneficiaries will be :

1. Those physiological groups known to be most vulnerable to malnutrition, i. e., preschool-children, schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women ;
2. The rural and urban poor (income of \$75-150 per year).

G. Spread Effect

If deemed successful, it is expected that the rural aspect of the project will be duplicated in other regions as the rural health SRHS project is expanded. It is also expected that the project's benefits will diffuse through non-formal communication to a wider audience as the mothers attending health posts and MCHs pass what they have learned to friends and relatives.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

U. S.:

18 man months of short-term consultant services	\$ 90,000
25 mobylettes for itinerant supervisors	5,000
Teaching materials	25,000
Demonstration equipment	25,000
Assistance to ORANA	100,000
Project manager (3 years)	210,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 455,000

GOS:

Staff for MOH Nutrition Education Unit	
48 man months for \$1,500/month	\$ 72,000
Personnel for itinerant teams	50,000
Fuel and maintenance for itinerant vehicles	20,000
Coordinator for interministerial committee.	
24 man months (\$1,500/month)	36,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 178,000

III. Development of the Project

- A. Analyze present curriculum of medical school, nursing school, midwives' school, sanitary agents' school, normal schools, secondary schools.
- B. Analyze present staffing and nutrition education background of personnel at primary and secondary health posts in Sine-Saloum and MCHs in major cities.
- C. Analyze on-going nutrition education activities of GOS and other donors.
- D. Submit PRP.

E. AID resources necessary to prepare PRP and PP

Can be overseen by SRHS project coordinators but assistance of nutrition education specialist (1 man month) and nutrition planner (1 man month) may be needed, supplied by TA/N.

IV. Issues

- 1. Assistance of applicable readily useable materials for such a project.**
- 2. Further discussions with GOS required to pin down commitment and interest to project.**
- 3. Regional applications of project.**

ANNEX A

PL 480 TITLE I AND TITLE II AHS FY 1977

SENEGAL, GAMBIA and GUINEA

SENEGAL TITLE I - NARRATIVE

Project Title - Senegal Title I - Sales Program

Appropriation: PL 480 TITLE I

For FY 1977, we are submitting a Title I Program for Senegal of 25,000 mts of rice with a world market value of \$10 million. The proposal would continue the FY 1976 Title I Program level which is at present under discussion with the GOS. Proceeds generated from these sales will be utilized primarily in connection with agricultural, livestock, rural health, and human resources development projects.

Rice imports to Senegal from FY 1970 through FY 1974 from the free world market have averaged 149,000 mts annually. Current GOS policy is to reduce rice imports and increase local production. Thus, the retail price of rice was increased by 80% in November 1974, while farm gate prices for paddy rice are at historically high levels. Traditionally, Senegal's rice production varies between 75,000 and 150,000 mts, disregarding the bad drought years. Of this amount, approximately 90% is consumed in the rural areas of production.

While the new policy of reducing rice imports and increasing local production should certainly be encouraged in the interest of Senegal's overall development objectives, it is still expected that for the next several years at least substantial amounts of rice must still be imported.

In 1974, the rice importation pattern changed considerably. Thailand was the sole regular supplier of rice to Senegal for the period 1970-1973, and purchases averaged 112,000 mts annually. However, in 1974 purchases from Thailand decreased radically to 29,000 mts from 75,000 mts in 1973. The FRC and URSS provided 111,000 mts or 67% of total imports. Although rice has been purchased from other free world countries such as U.S., Brazil, and Italy in recent years, this has not been on a regular basis and hence it would be difficult to speak of any of the latter countries as traditional suppliers.

It is GOS policy to purchase from the lowest bidder, and Senegal accepts up to 80% broken. Given the context of present world trading conditions, and the new self-help orientation of GOS Agricultural pricing policy, we believe that the Title I sale would replace non-free world imports, and is therefore fully justified on this basis.

ANNEX A (Cont.)

Senegal has had a chronic balance of payments deficit for many years, and its outlook for the next several years is somewhat bleak. This situation is expected to hold true until the disastrous effects of the drought years can be overcome and the positive results of agriculture development programs, now being planned become a reality. Furthermore, the large capital investments required to bring about this development will have a negative effect on the balance of payments for many years.

Present contacts with the Central Bank (BCEAO) confirm that Senegal will have a negative balance of payments in 1975 estimated at approximately \$ 13 million. In this respect, it should be noted that the projection of a slight surplus of \$2 million in the balance of Payments of Developing Countries, 1974-1975, published by the AID Bureau for Program Policy Coordination, and dated April 1975, appears to be erroneous. Senegal debt service ratio while not abnormally high, amounts to about 12%.

ANNEX C

GUINEA TITLE I

Project title: GUINEA TITLE I SALES PROGRAM

Appropriation: PL 480 TITLE I

During FY 77 we are requesting a program of US \$5 million which is the normal Guinean Title I program level, and we expect they will request an FY 76 level of an equal amount. The projected program is for 10,000 mts of rice, 10,000 mts wheat, and 1,500 mts vegoil with a CCC market value of \$6 million.

In FY 75, due to severe drought problems, the Title I agreement for Guinea was increased from 19,400 mts to 26,500 mts with an export market and CCC value of US \$7 million. Guinea has been continuing to languish as a country with an extremely critical food deficit. During FY 75 there was absolutely no oil to be found in-country. The oil extraction plant was closed down, and peanuts produced were kept by the farmers for their own consumption in the rural areas. The overall food deficit was naturally increased by the Sahelian drought situation, especially in the northern areas where Guinea borders on Senegal and Mali.

Guinea in the past was also an important source of grain and rice for Sahelian areas. However, for many years there has been very little done to realize Guinea's great agricultural potential despite the fact that agriculture holds prime priority in the new five-year plan of the country.

At present, however, the Guinean Government is struggling very hard to carry out their highest priority of increasing agricultural production. This year the results even in the urban areas are obvious. Every patch of available space, even dumps, have been plowed up by hand and women and children water these small green plots of vegetables and grains on a daily basis. At the time of harvest, they will be appropriated by the "Company store" and sold to party members at a low price.

In FY 75 the GOG has also requested assistance from the USG in order to accelerate applied research on food crops which will assist them in determining their fertilizer requirements, find higher yielding varieties of commodities, as well as improving their crop and soil management practices. It is our opinion that they are now making a real effort in this respect to comply with the self-help agreements as outlined in Title I agreements.

The GOG continues to reflect a serious balance of payments deficit estimated at \$21 million in FY 74 and possibly an estimated increase up to \$25 million in FY 75. Both of these increases in the negative balances are principally due to a steady decrease in net long term capital flows.

Attached hereto is Annex D covering the Title I agreements for FY 76 and the projected request for FY 77.

ANNEX E

A. SENEGAL TITLE II

1) Presently operating in Senegal there is only one American Voluntary Agency, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), with an approved Title II good program. As requested in AIDTO Circular A-267, and refair (H), CRS has submitted their FY 77 Program Plan. See Annex F.

ADO concurs with the attached program plan which both CRS and RFFPO have signed as specified in paragraph 4.1.2.b. of AID Handbook No. 9 as well as refair (H). We have instructed CRS that the remaining copies of the FY Program Plan should be forwarded to their New York Headquarters. The CRS program will be country-wide but, because of the population density spread, it will be more intensive in the western and southern areas, the regions with the highest population concentration and the most developed transport, communication and administrative systems. Out of 70,000 beneficiaries, 56,000 are in the highest priority category of pre-school feeding and MCH care.

Annex G of this ABS is a breakdown of commodities in pounds by recipients, and US dollars which is also reflected in the CRS Program Plan. The program for FY 77 reflects an increase of 9,000 beneficiaries in the high priority category of pre-school feeding. Commodities estimated for FY 77 total about 5,000 mt with a CCC value of \$1,200,000.

We have had a series of meetings with the CRS Director to explain current AID policy relative to Volag operations. The attached CRS plan also goes into detail regarding data requested such as the general geographical locations of programs, types of centers, and cities and towns covered by the program.

Although we do not have any outstanding grants for CRS projects, they have advised that they are developing a well reconstruction and rehabilitation program in the Diourbal region, one of the most important dry farming areas of the country. Although this project is only in the initial planning stages, exploratory conversations between CRS and the GOS have been most encouraging.

The CRS Director has worked very closely with ADO/Dakar and serves on the "self help" committee which meets regularly with the country team. CRS is, therefore, already working closely with AID in development programs other than Title II food assistance.

In the development of the PID for the Senegal Nutrition Education project as submitted in TOAID-A-91, dated June 3, 1975, CRS was consulted and assisted in the work of the PID Nutrition team. This project will focus on many of the MCH Centers now being supplied by CRS with commodities, and will assist CRS in promoting improved diets. The project will emphasize a better use of existing local foodstuffs to combat malnutrition through nutritional educational programs aimed at reaching rural mothers.

ANNEX E (Contd)

TITLE II - GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT - FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAM

2) ADO/Dakar is developing a FFW program in Senegal on a government to government basis. Programs are being discussed which include farm to market roads, reforestation, erosion prevention, and well digging projects, as examples. Several GOS departments are interested in such endeavors and have the necessary experience and infrastructure to properly execute the program.

In accordance with State 137650, current planning figures for FY 76 have been established at 1,500 mts of wheat or sorghum for this program. ADO estimates a requirement of 3,000 mts of sorghum and cornmeal will be sufficient for FY 77. Attached is Annex H covering the estimated weight of commodities, types, and beneficiaries for the Senegal Title II Government to Government FFW Program.

B. THE GAMBIA - TITLE II

The Gambia has a CRS Volag Program which has been in operation for some years under the aegis of CRS Dakar. However, in FY 75 CRS appointed a full-time resident American Director to oversee the program. The FY 77 Program Plan is enclosed herein as Annex Number I and has been duly signed by both CRS/Banjul and ADO/Dakar, as instructed by refair (h). Copies have been forwarded to CRS N.Y. headquarters for their review, to be followed by discussions with AID/W FFP. The submitted program reflects increases in the high priority categories of MCH and FFW. Increased program levels should be reached without unforeseen implementation. RFFPO makes regular visits to The Gambia and joins CRS in their field trip inspections and end-use checks.

The breakdown of The Gambia commodities requested by refair (h) is shown in Annex J and in the CRS program plan.

ANNEX F

FX 1977 FL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM PLANI. Elements of OperationA. Identification: Catholic Relief Services - USCC, Senegal

Counterpart: Ministry of Plan and Cooperation, Dakar, Senegal
 Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Dakar, Senegal

Personnel: Raymond K. Panczyk, CRS Program Director
 (Full-time FL 480 activities)
 CRS Program Assistant (two)
 CRS Program Aide (one)
 Pre-school Program Supervisor
 Pre-school Program Counterpart (two, GOS, full-time)
 Pre-school Program Regional Assistant
 FL 480 and Projects Field Representative (two, GOS, full-time)
 Shipping Clerk
 Local Projects Administration Clerk
 Additional CRS staff provide support services.

B. Agency Agreements:

1. CRS conducts its program on the basis of a written agreement with the GOS. The Ministry of Plan and Cooperation acts as primary coordination point, and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs acts as primary liaison on the operational level.

2. CRS does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between the GOS and the U.S. Government.

3. The CRS-GOS agreement does not specifically incorporate by reference or otherwise the conditions set forth in the AID regulation II.

C. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations:

1. The program is expected to be country-wide but, because of the population density spread, is more intensive in the western and southern areas, the regions with the highest population concentration and most developed transport, communication and administrative systems.

Plans for FY 1977 are to continue the expansion of the Pre-School Program in the drought-affected regions of the Fleuve, Diourbal, Senegal-Oriental and Sine-Saloum, and to consolidate centers opened in FY 76. Mobile pre-school teams operating in the Fleuve and Senegal-Oriental Regions will aid in this expansion.

2. Food distribution methods will follow the outline given in Section II below.

ANNEX F (Contd)

3. The GOS admits all supplies duty-free and provides major storage facilities in Dakar. An annual GOS budget covers the cost of port charges, storage in Dakar, and inland transport to principal distribution centers. These services are carried out by a clearing and forwarding agent and truckers under contract with the GOS. However, because of GOS policy and administrative changes following the drought-relief food activities of the past two years, the GOS budget and operational activities for the CRS PL 480 program may be significantly modified by the GOS in FY 76 and thus FY 77. (See (*), page 6).

4. Frequent meetings with the U.S. Government Regional Food for Peace Officer and the WFP representative serve as a means to attempt to avoid duplicate distributions or conflicting programs.

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits:

1. The clearing and forwarding agent maintains a complete accountability system from the time that the commodities arrive at the port until they leave the central warehouse in Dakar. CRS/Senegal maintains similar documents and continues the control until the commodities reach the distribution centers. Truckers maintain a receipting system that complements both of the above-mentioned systems. Receiving centers maintain distribution records and are asked to report monthly on the stock situation to CRS/Senegal. Records are retained in accordance with current regulations.

2. The receipting systems outlined above serve as the basis for reporting losses, which are processed in accordance with current AID and CRS regulations.

E. Port Facilities - Practices:

1. Offloading facilities at the port of Dakar are satisfactory.

2. Duty-free entry requirements present no special problems at this time.

3. Cargo surveys are conducted by an accredited independent organization and are paid for by the GOS.

4. Port charges other than duty-free entry present no problems at this time.

F. Storage Facilities:

1. Common dry storage facilities are available at the major warehouses and in most distribution centers.

2. Acceptable storage facilities are available, but decrease in acceptability in direct proportion to the distance of the center from Dakar and the size of the center.

3. CRS, in cooperation with the GOS, retains control of foods in storage.

ANNEX F (Contd)

G. Inland Transportation:

1. Paved roads link Dakar with a number of the major distribution centers. Many sub-centers are reached only by secondary or dirt roads.

2. A major inland transport problem is delivery of relatively small consignments to the smaller distribution centers. Inland transport rates prove to be excessively high for this type of delivery and some centers are thereby obliged to claim allocations from a nearby center or to employ grouped transport arrangements to ensure delivery rapidly and economically. An alternate system has been to supply smaller and more distant centers with stocks for a longer period of time.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repacking: N/AI. Financing:

1. As explained in section I (C.3.), above, the GCS pays port, storage, and inland transport charges from an annual budget allocated to the CRS program. In recent years, this budget has been set at approximately 20,000,000 CFA per year (US \$100,000 at US \$1.00 = 200 CFA). A number of centers located near major storage areas or other principal distribution centers also participate in the transport charges.

2. Other related administrative costs are met by the individual centers with costs and distribution methods varying according to the type of center.

3. Commodity containers are now sold under an organized system in some of the pre-school centers; Center supervisors account for money received from sales. This money is used to help to purchase kitchen utensils, to help defray transportation costs and various other expenses related to the food program at the center.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computation of Food Requirements:

1. CSB is being programmed for the high priority Maternal Child Health and Pre-School Child Feeding categories. It is readily accepted by all recipients and is less susceptible to deterioration than CSM or Instant CSM.

2. Cornmeal is being programmed for all requested categories. This includes Maternal Child Health, Pre-School Child Feeding, School Feeding, and Econo. Comm. Dev. It is acceptable in each of these programs.

3. Sorghum grits is being programmed for School Feeding and Econ. Comm. Dev. It is an acceptable commodity for these programs.

4. Vegetable oil is being programmed again for Maternal Child Health and Pre-School Feeding categories. It is readily accepted by recipients.

5. The commodities above have all been used by and are acceptable to the local people; whole grain wheat, corn, Instant CSM, and CSM are not requested.

ANNEX F (Contd)

6. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of AID nutritional guidelines and suggested maximum per capita consumption rates. Title II foods are expected to provide the recipients with needed nutritional food supplements.

A 10% Operative Reserve is requested, in order to offset delayed arrivals of food affected by shipping and commodity availability.

K. Program Publicity:

1. Recipients will be given verbal and written information relating to the source of the foods, program requirements, and the preparation of the foods.

2. Program publicity, as in previous years, will be primarily verbal and also through periodic radio and newspaper coverage.

3. No written publicity material is now available.

4. Identification cards or food "chits" - N/A.

II. Estimate of Program Duration: M-C health, pre-school child feeding, and economic/community development could benefit from this program for an extended period of time. School feeding programming will be contingent on the assistance provided to this category by other international agencies. It is doubtful that these programs would continue if Title II Food becomes unavailable.

III. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects:

A. Maternal Child Health: Presently this category is comprised of approximately 700 recipients who receive nutritional supplements in two governmental MCH centers. These centers, staffed by state certified nurses and midwives, now provide health and nutrition education lessons on a regular basis. Operationally this is an area into which the more developed Pre-school Child Feeding Program is expanding. Note that the recipient level has not increased since FY 75. CSB, cornmeal and vegetable oil are programmed for the 700 recipients.

B. Pre-school Child Feeding: Priority attention continues to be given to pre-school health and nutrition programs carried out in government and private centers. The program is coordinated by the CRS pre-school supervisor (a Senegalese trained nutritionist) and has been in operation for six years with the use of health charts. The mothers in each center provide a small cash participation which is added to the cash received from container sales for the purchase of items needed at the local center level. The GOS has loaned to CRS a qualified social worker trained in medicine and a government nurse, both of whom assist in the direction of the program in government and private centers. The "Bureau d'Alimentation et de Nutrition Appliquee au Senegal" (BANAS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will continue as technical adviser to this program.

ANNEX F (Contd)

Under AID Incentive Grant No. AID/csd 2900, a health education and community development project, selected villages, where the pre-school program is being conducted, are initiating and carrying out various development activities including construction and repair of wells, human waste disposal, family/community gardens, and poultry raising. Health educational instruction materials (visual aids) are presently being prepared by a committee comprised of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and CRS. These materials were funded by this AID Incentive Grant and have been distributed at seminars conducted during FY 75 and 76.

In January 1973, CRS signed an agreement with the GOS for the application of this program on a country-wide basis. The program, which is primarily conducted in government centers, has been incorporated into the Ministry of Health, under the Four Year Development Plan, 1974-1977. Consequently, in placing priority on this program, CRS Senegal is responding to the developmental orientation outlined by the GOS. The multi-year goal of CRS/Senegal is to have enrolled in this program 80,000 children which is about 10% of the pre-school population by FY 1980.

CSB, cornmeal and vegetable oil are programmed under the Pre-school category for 50,855 participants. This includes 4,855 recipients (age 0 to 5 years) in Day Care Centers (3 months only) and the Planned Pre-school Child Feeding Program expansion noted in Section I (C.1.) above.

C. School Feeding: Cornmeal and Sorghum Grits are being programmed for the School Feeding Program expected to reach 3,903 children in FY 76. (See I, Estimate of Program Duration, P. 4).

D. Econ/Comm. Dev. (Workers): This category is intended to provide food as an incentive for development activities. These activities are largely oriented to assist the population in providing locally produced foodstuffs in the years to come. Project activity includes communal gardening, village alignments, school and road construction. This project activity is undertaken with the GOS. This category is programmed for Sorghum Grits and Cornmeal.

E. Econ/Comm. Dev. (Dependents): Cornmeal and Sorghum Grits are programmed for 2100 dependents. These commodities are also programmed for the village development activities of approximately 4,620 lepers.

Supplemental Information

a) The Mother/Child Health program is based on an agreement between CRS and the GOS (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) to expand the program under the guidance of the national nutrition division (BANAS). As an indication of GOS interest in this activity, personnel and material needs for this program have been incorporated into the GOS four-year development plan.

The Economic/Community Development activities are associated with projects where local government community development workers and in many cases agricultural extension workers are encouraging new or expanded planting techniques or village hygiene goals.

ANNEX F (Contd)

b) The CRS programs, by operating primarily in association with local government departments, offer material and administrative support to projects that benefit the community concerned in the immediate future and the department itself on a long-term basis.

c) The Pre-school Child Feeding Program on a national basis is planned as explained above. In all areas where the pre-school program is or will be operating, local government personnel are participating in the planning of the program, the training of the personnel, and the evaluation of the results. The cooperation extends from the Chief Nutrition Adviser of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, through the Chief Medical Officers in the regions, to the local government dispensary personnel.

The community development activities are, in almost all regions, coordinated with the local government's "Promotion Humaine" personnel.

d) Local financial contributions are increasing by enlisting more host government personnel in the operations. Phasing down of U.S. food inputs will necessarily be slow because of periodic drought conditions in the Sahel. An evaluation of the cash value of the personnel contribution of the GOS is difficult to provide; however, the \$100,000 per year GOS port and inland transport budget is a stated contribution - (see section above).

e) Recipient levels requested for MCH and Pre-School Child Feeding total 51,555. This is comprised of 700 for MCH, which is no increase from FY 75 and 50,855 for Pre-school Child Feeding, which is an increase of 9,000 recipients from that approved for FY 76. The reason for this increase is a result of the continued expansion of this program in all regions of Senegal but of the Fleuve and Senegal-Oriental Regions in particular.

In the past, expansion in these two regions has been moderate due to their remote location and problems of transport. However, both of these regions have formed mobile pre-school teams with vehicles supplied by CRS. These teams are expected to greatly expand the program during early FY 76, and continue during FY 77.

*Throughout the past two years the GOS has been exposed for the first time to extremely large multi-donor food aid. This aid included, in many cases, direct financial assistance by the same donors for the payment of port charges and inland transport. To supervise these operations, the GOS established for the first time a special office of assistance to drought victims. This office, thus, may play a role in the CRS food operations, if so decided by the GOS. This could change the past CRS-GOS procedures regarding annual budget, clearing, storage, and forwarding. It could also affect in a varied manner the types of food aid programs that the GOS will request from CRS and the resulting tonnages of FL 480 food.

PERSONNEL D'ENCADREMENT P.P.N.S.

Régions	CADRE RESPONSABLE						AIDES		TOTAL
	Sage- Femmes	Infirmier d'Etat	Infirmiers	Assistants Sociaux	Monitrices Rurales	Volon- taires	Aides Infir- miers	Aides Moni- trices	
Cap-Vert	2	3	-	3	1	2	22	13	46
Casamance	2	15	15	2	5	-	8	9	56
Diourbel	3	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	15
Fleuve	2	11	17	2	4	-	-	-	36
Senégal O.	-	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	17
Sine Saloum	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	6
Thiès	-	2	16	3	3	-	-	17	41
TOTAL	10	46	60	11	13	2	36	39	217

ANNEX F (contd)

C.R.S./Senegal

SITUATION AND FORECAST IN P.P.N.S. CENTERS 1975-1976

Regions	Principal Centers		Sub-Centers		Beneficiaries	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Cap-Vert	11	14	4	7	3325	4100
Casamance	21	26	53	70	6825	8000
Diourbel	6	16	11	17	2750	5000
Fleuve	17	27	8	14	3950	5300
Sénégal O.	11	20	-	7	1175	3500
Sire-Saloum	4	15	4	10	4975	6200
Thiès	15	20	37	45	2050	3000
TOTAL	85	138	117	170	25,050	35,1000

	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976
Number of Public Centers	69	113
Number of Private Centers	16	25
TOTAL	85	138

	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976
Beneficiaries in Public Centers	18,000	25,000
Beneficiaries in Private Centers	7,050	10,000
TOTAL	25,050	35,000

Number of Centers/Distribution Points by Geographical Location

Program Category	REGIONS OF SENEGAL						
	THIES	CAP-VERT	DIOURBEL	FAVIVE	S. SAUDOM	S. ORIENTAL	CASAMANCE
A. MCH - Pre-School Program	22	16	20	31	18	24	29
MCH Clinics	-0-	2	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Day Care Centers	-0-	1	-0-	1	-0-	2	44
B. School Feeding	16	22	-0-	3	11	1	16

C. Food For Work (Workers)

The location of food for work projects cannot be readily specified in advance. However, in the past, more projects have been situated in the Regions of Diourbel and Thies than in the other regions of Senegal.

D. Food for Work (Dependents)

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT (A)Projected PL 480 Needs for FY'77

	Total Recipients	No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Pounds (000)	Dollars ⁺
<u>A. Maternal and Child Health</u>	51,555	51,555	CSB	3,107	350,470
		51,555	Cornmeal	4,660	301,968
		51,555	Veg. Oil	575	201,250
			<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	<u>8,342</u>	<u>853,688</u>
<u>B. School Feeding*</u>	3,903	3,903	Cornmeal	176	11,405
		3,903	Sorg. Grits	176	15,981
			<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>27,386</u>
<u>C. Other Child Feeding</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>D. Food for Work (Workers)</u>	10,500	10,500	Cornmeal	1,260	81,648
		10,500	Sorg. Grits	1,260	114,408
			<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	<u>2,520</u>	<u>196,056</u>
<u>E. Food for Work (Dependents)</u>	6,720	6,720	Cornmeal	843	54,627
		6,720	Sorg. Grits	843	76,545
			<u>SUBTOTAL</u>	<u>1,686</u>	<u>131,172</u>
			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,900</u>	<u>1,208,302</u>

+ Commodity availabilities and prices as listed for FY'76 in memo from FFP, Dakar (George Wood) to Files dated February 24, 1975.

* School Feeding food needs may be less than listed above depending on the food assistance provided by other NGO'S to this category. In addition, the GOS has indicated an unwillingness to support the warehouse costs and/or transport costs pertaining to food destined to private centers and this may affect School Feeding Programming.

SENEGAL

PL 480 TITLE II FY 77

ABS 1977

Annex G

I. Sponsor's Name: CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health..... Total Recipients..51,555...

(thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u> ⁺
<u>51,555</u>	<u>CBS</u>	<u>3,107</u>	<u>350,470</u>
<u>51,555</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>4,660</u>	<u>301,968</u>
<u>51,555</u>	<u>Veg. Oil</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>201,250</u>
Total MCH		<u>8,342</u>	<u>853,688</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients...3,903....

<u>3,903</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>11,405</u>
<u>3,903</u>	<u>Sorg. Grits</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>15,981</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>352</u>	<u>27,386</u>

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

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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D. Food for Work..(Workers)..... Total Recipients...10,500.....

<u>10,500</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>81,648</u>
<u>10,500</u>	<u>Sorg. Grits</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>114,408</u>
Total Workers		<u>2,520</u>	<u>196,056</u>

E. Food for Work.(Dependents).... Total Recipients...6,720.....

<u>6,720</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>54,627</u>
<u>6,720</u>	<u>Sorg. Grits</u>	<u>843</u>	<u>76,545</u>
Total Dependents		<u>1,686</u>	<u>131,172</u>

Total Food for Work(Workers&Dependents) 4,206 327,228

GRAND TOTAL: 15,402 1,404,358

ANNEX G CONTINUED

+ Commodity availabilities and prices as listed for FY' 76 in memo from FFP to Files dated February 24, 1975.

o School Feeding food needs may be less than listed above depending on the food assistance provided by other NGO'S to this category. In addition, the GOS has indicated an unwillingness to support the warehouse costs and/or transport costs pertaining to food destined to private centers and this may affect School Feeding Programming.

SENEGAL

PL 480 TITLE II 77

(ANNEX H)

(Thousands)

II. FOOD FOR WORK; Govt to Govt. . .

Total Recipients. 55.

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>27.5</u>	<u>Corn meal</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>214.3</u>
<u>27.5</u>	<u>Sorghum</u>	<u>3,300</u>	<u>171.3</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Govt. to Govt.		<u>6,600</u>	<u>385.6</u>

FY 1977 PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II PROGRAM PLAN

THE GAMBIA

I. Elements of Operation

A. Identification:

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

Country: The Gambia

Date Submitted: 9 June 1975

Counterparts: Office of the Chief Medical Officer
Ministry of Health
Banjul, The Gambia

Office of Community Development
Ministry of Local Government
Banjul, The Gambia

2. a) Full-time responsible American representative:

Mr. Colin E. Clark
Program Director
PO Box 568
Banjul, The Gambia

- b) Supervisory Staff:

Nutritionist/Preschool Supervisor
Shipping Clerk and End-Use Checker

B. Agency Agreements:

An Agreement was signed on 29 December 1971, with the Ministry of External Affairs between CRS and the Government of The Gambia. Included in this agreement are provisions relating to the importation, distribution and utilization of PL 480 commodities. On 18 October, 1972, the Chief Medical Officer provided CRS with a letter affirming the complete support of his office for the proposed CRS Pre-School Program. A new Agreement is to be signed in July 1975.

C. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operation:

1. The program is country-wide, (See attached map) it covers the 5 divisions of the country in the following way:

Upper River Division: Pre-School Health Program
Food-for-Work
Day Care Nurseries

ANNEX I (cont)

McCarthy Island Division: Pre-School Health Program
Day Care Nurseries

North Bank Division: Pre-School Health Program
Food-for-Work
Day Care Nurseries

Lower River Division: Pre-School Health Program
Food-for-Work
Day Care Nurseries

Western Division: Pre-School Health Program
Day Care Nurseries
Food-for-Work

In the Upper River Division the Pre-School Program has just gotten under way with approximately 1,000 children receiving food supplements every month. In the same division we have a food-for-work project. There will be approximately 400 persons receiving food. The project itself is the construction of a slip-way to provide sufficient water for 8,000 head of cattle, and for grazing land. This is a community development scheme. 2,000 children are fed a meal once a day at the day care centers in this division.

McCarthy Island Division has only two operational Pre-School Centers reaching about 800 children. We are planning to increase this by 6 new centers in FY 77. This plan would give complete coverage to the Division. 2,000 children receive food aid daily from the day care centers.

In the North Bank Division the Pre-School Program has had its most successful growth with 5 centers in operation reaching approximately 2,000 persons. This is the most needy division and CRS is pushing to have its greatest impact on this division. With the Pre-School Program there is an integrated agricultural education program for the mothers. This includes demonstration gardens and a supply of seeds, tools, fertilizers and fencing to each individual mother. The education aspect is done by female agriculturalists from the Ministry of Agriculture. Food-for-Work is provided to a group of young men who have finished the agriculture course at the vocational school. They have been provided land and equipment for rice growing, and CRS will provide 6 months food ration - until their first harvest. 2,000 Day Care children receive daily food rations in the Division.

ANNEX I (cont)

The Pre-School Program dominates our interest in the Lower River Division for a variety of reasons. Mainly that the region is the most highly populated, secondly it has the largest number of dispensaries and maternities from which to work, and thirdly it is easily accessible due to good roads all year round. 8,000 children receive monthly food supplement. Also in this Division we have Food-for-Work in land clearance and road construction. This is again our largest area of input into the Day Care Program with 2,000 children being fed.

Western Division is the best equipped most easily accessible area of the country. CRS therefore uses this Division as a pilot area and draws from the expertise of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education, and Local Government. 2,200 children are registered with the health centers and 2,000 children in the Day Care Center program. Food-for-Work is provided to mixed farming Centers for participants of seminars who come from all over the country to learn new farming methods.

2. When the PL 480 foods clear the port, they are stocked in the Medical Stores Warehouse, which is made available to CRS by the GOTG. A voucher system is utilized whereby representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Office of Community Development, the Red Cross of The Gambia, the World Wide Evangelization Mission and various public private food-for-work recipients take possession of foodstuffs after having received CRS's written authorization. In the continuing MCH and Day Care Nursery Programs, food is then delivered to the 12 major distribution points throughout the country. In the Day Nursery Program of the Office of Community Development, further allocations are made, on the basis of a receipting system, to 52 sub-centers.
3. The G.O.T.G. provides for the admission of all PL 480 foods on a duty-free basis. Free warehouse facilities are provided CRS throughout the country. 7 newwarehouses are under construction to ensure the safe-keeping of imported commodities. It is the relevant office of the GOTG (The Ministry of Health and the Office of Community Development) and private recipients which are responsible for transport in the on-going MCH and Day Nursery Programs. Likewise, Food-for-Work recipients, within and without the GOTG, are responsible for their own transport arrangements.

Since CRS has now become involved in a larger pre-school effort the GOTG has budgeted funds for transporting PL 480 foods to the rural Centers.

ANNEX I (cont)

4. CRS and the Swedish Red Cross are the only voluntary agencies operating in The Gambia. Regular contacts are maintained with the U.S. Consul and USAID in The Gambia and with the Regional USAID office in Dakar.

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

1. Refer: I, C, 2. CRS maintains complete records of all PL 480 allocations, by means of a running balance system, organized by commodity and packing list number. CRS keeps copies of all vouchers which authorize individual food allocations and an additional copy is returned to CRS by the Medical Stores Warehouse staff when the individual allocations are delivered to the recipient. Records are maintained by recipients, also on a running balance system, according to commodity, both at major distribution points and, in the case of Community Development Day Nurseries, at most sub-centers. CRS maintains a control over these operations by means of a system of monthly reports and End-Use Checks. To some degree, the monthly report system has been affected by recent transport problems, as seen in paragraph G - Inland Transportation. CRS stores its records on the CRS office premises in Banjul, The Gambia. These records are available for audit purposes according to USAID guidelines.
2. The receipting and reporting procedures outlined above form the basis for reporting losses, whether en-route to The Gambia, during off-loading or in customs, or in in-country transit, warehousing or distribution. The claims for all losses are processed according to AID guidelines.

E. Port Facilities - Practices:

1. Off-loading facilities in The Gambia (Banjul) are adequate for the demands of the Program Plan.
2. Duty-free entry for all PL 480 foods is guaranteed by the GOTG in its agreement with CRS.
3. Cargo surveys are arranged by CRS/The Gambia and paid for by the GOTG for each shipment as it clears the port and enters the warehouse.
4. There are no additional "port" charges.

F. Storage Facilities:

1. Refer: I, C, 2 and I, D, 1. Food is stored in warehouse facilities provided free of charge to CRS by the GOTG.

ANNEX I (cont)

- 2. Storage space is adequate for the demands of the program plan.

Under the direction of the Stored Products Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, GOTG, a program has been set up to inspect all commodities upon their arrival in The Gambia. If necessary the goods will be fumigated while in the port. Under this same program there is a monthly inspection at distribution centers. Because of this program, storage has been greatly improved. All of these inspections and fumigations are at the expense of the GOTG.

- 3. CRS, in co-operation with the GOTG, maintains direct control over foods in the central warehouse in Banjul. An overview is maintained on foods which have left the major warehouse by the regular system of reporting requested of the government distribution centers and by End-Use checks.

G. Inland Transportation:

- 1. Transportation inland is by truck supplied by the relevant Government Ministry or private recipient from a budget for that purpose.
- 2. Like last year many problems developed because of lack of transportation. CRS/The Gambia has decided to purchase a truck which will be used only for the distribution of food. The driver and the up-keep of the vehicle will be supported by GOTG funds.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging:

This section is not applicable to the CRS program in The Gambia.

I. Financing:

- 1. The costs of food distribution are financed according to the various aspects of that distribution. Shipment from the United States, either directly to Banjul or via Dakar, is supported from the ocean freight and inland shipment subsidies provided to CRS by the Government of the United States. Inland transport is financed from the budget provided by the GOTG for that purpose.
- 2. Costs of administration are supplied by CRS in over-seeing the reception, distribution and utilization of PL 480 foods. Storage facilities in Banjul and elsewhere in the country are provided by the GOTG. Food preparation is a matter for the local centers which provide the necessary personnel. Such things as processing and repackaging are not applicable to the CRS program in The Gambia.

ANNEX I (cont.)

3. Commodity containers are utilized on the local level. They are sometimes sold to provide funds for such items as cooking materials. Other times they are given away, usually to the local cooks as part of their remuneration. CRS notes the situation at given centers in the End-Use Checks. The determination is that, at this time, the establishment and maintenance of a salvage fund would be too costly to be justified.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computation of Food Requirements:

- 1. This point is not applicable to The Gambia Program.
- 2. For FY 77, CRS/The Gambia Program will request the following commodities: WSB, Bulgur Wheat, SF Sorghum Grits and Soybean Salad Oil.

WSB is well accepted and will be used in the Pre-School Program. Bulgur Wheat is widely accepted as the best commodity for Food-for-Work Programs. The relatively new commodity, Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits were tried in The Gambia during FY 75 and 76 and were found to be our most accepted commodity. SF Soy Grits are channelled through the Pre-School Program. Soybean Salad Oil is a most needed commodity in our Pre-School food supplement package. The GOTG is providing 5 tons of Groundnut Oil in FY 76 as a complementary input to the program. For FY 77 this quantity will double and by FY 78 we would hope that the GOTG will see fit to provide all of our oil needs.

3. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of recipient population calculated against the AID guidelines.

a) (i) Pre-School child feeding - 12 distributions per year.

	<u>WSB</u>	
No. of persons	Rate lbs.	(000) pounds
22,000	4.5	1,188
	<u>SF Sorghum Grits</u>	
22,000	2.0	528
	<u>Veg. Oil</u>	
22,000	1	264

ANNEX I (cont.)

(ii) Econ/Comm. Development. 8 Distributions per year.

No. of persons	Rate lbs.	(000) pounds
	<u>Bulgur Wheat</u>	
5,000	5	200

b) With the use of Title II foods in The Gambia we have found that there is a great reduction in the number of malnourished children attending monthly clinics. Because of the newness of the program exact data are not yet available but should be prepared by mid-FY 77.

K. Program Publicity:

1. Recipients are informed verbally as to the source of PL 480 foods. At the Pre-School Centers the foods are distributed in paper sacks provided by the U.S. Government. It is stated on these sacks that the food is a free gift from the people of the U.S. Program requirements, according to USAID guidelines, are matters of continuing priority for CRS in The Gambia.
2. Program publicity is largely verbal. CRS/The Gambia does have a monthly radio program with nutrition discussions, and in each program it is brought up that PL 480 foods are from the U.S. Government.
3. Identification cards and food "chits" are not used in The Gambia.

L. Estimate of Program Duration:

Without the availability of PL 480 foods there of course would be no Food-for-Work recipients.

In the Pre-School Program, it is the plan of CRS to begin to hand over the best run programs to the Ministry of Health by the end of FY 77. From this "pilot" handing over scheme we will be able to clearly evaluate the possibilities of completely turning over the program by FY 1980.

ANNEX I (cont.)

II. Plan of Operation for Specific Types of Projects:

A. Maternal Child Health and Pre-School Child Feeding:

Until August 1974, the Pre-School Program had been delayed by the problem of obtaining the services of a qualified supervisor to coordinate the various nutrition education health activities. CRS was finally able to contact the services of a highly qualified nutritionist for this position. Since her arrival in The Gambia the program has moved rapidly. The Ministry of Health has given full approval to the program and is also examining the possibilities of placing a Gambian nurse in the program as a counterpart. The counterpart idea was proposed by the Ministry in order to ensure continuity if and when CRS is no longer here.

CRS will be operating in 30 pre-school centers by the end of FY 76 and plan to add ten to that number by mid-FY 77.

Also included in the Pre-School Child Feeding category is the Day Nursery Program through which we are expanding the CRS Pre-School Program.

The GOTG Day Nursery Program remains a first level priority of the Office of Community Development of the Ministry of Local Government. Currently, 62 Day Nurseries, serving more than 12,000 children monthly are operated by this office.

Additionally, the Red Cross of The Gambia conducts the Day Nursery Program which was the model for the GOTG effort. Approximately 3,000 children take part in this program each month.

The personnel at the GOTG and Red Cross Centers do provide health and nutrition education services on a regular basis. Until now there has been very little education at the centers, but since the recent arrival of the CRS nutritionist a regular program has been started.

B. Economic/Community Development:

The ration of this program has been fixed at one pound of PL 480 food per worker per day, as recommended by USAID Guidelines, for five days of work per month.

Previously there was no full-time CRS Director in the Gambia, and as a result of this category wasn't utilized to capacity. Since the placement of a Director in this country the Food-for-Work program has grown. This is due to the availability of a CRS representative to screen projects at the time of their inception.

ANNEX I (cont.)

III. Contributions to the Program

- 1. CRS does meet all of the costs involved in administering the PL 480 food program both in New York and in the Gambia. This includes the Salaries of CRS personnel and all associated office expenses.
- 2. The contribution of the GOTG to the PL 480 program is considerable. Duty-free entry is provided for all commodities, as well as warehousing in all parts of the country. Personnel of the GOTG are engaged in this program at all points of storage, inland transit, distribution and utilization of the foods. Additionally, private recipients undertake the responsibility for transporting and storing commodities put at their disposition.
- 3. The new input by the GOTG will be the provision of 11 tons of groundnut oil to supplement our regular program. The GOTG will hopefully provide the salary of a qualified Gambian nurse for the Pre-School Program.

IV. New Requirements:

- 1. a) The Maternal/Child Health Program is based on the general CRS agreement with the GOTG supported by a letter of approval of the Chief Medical Officer of the Gambia of 18 October 1972. This support has been reiterated in meetings held with the Chief Medical Officer in past months. The GOTG cooperated strongly with CRS in the formation of the Pre-School Advisory Committee. Most of the membership of this Committee is drawn from GOTG civil servants giving freely of their time and energies in the Pre-School undertaking.

Three years ago the Day Nursery program was a small six-month yearly Red Cross operation, which basically baby-sat children while their mothers worked the fields. Since FY 73, this has become a year-round program in 58 GOTG and 15 Red Cross Centers, staffed by fieldworkers, and engaged in a variety of community development activities.

The aim of Econ/Comm Development activities is to strengthen and expand the basic physical infrastructure of the Gambia, especially during periods when farming activities are less intense. This engages Community Development fieldworkers, as well as representatives of private societies and missions and other GOTG departments.

- b) The CRS Pre-School Program is working in the Gambia with the concurrence and approval of the Chief Medical Officer and the Pre-School Advisory Committee. Further evidence of the commitment of the GOTG to this program is the fact that it operates within the system of GOTG

ANNEX I (cont.)

dispensaries with GOTG personnel. It is programmed that a Gambian nurse move into the position of Pre-School supervisor. The CRS activities in the area of Day Nursery assistance take place in co-operation with the offices and personnel of the Office of Community Development and the Red Cross of the Gambia.

c) The Structure of the Maternal/Child Health and Day Nursery activities have been explained above.

2. This category is not applicable in the Gambia.

3. Statistical Supplement:

1. Pre-School Child Feeding

A. Number of Mothers participating	7,700
B. Number of children participating	22,000
C. Number of persons served prepared foods	8,000
D. Number of persons served bulk commodities for home consumption	14,000

4. Commodity and Recipient Status Report: N/A

PL 480 Title II Fiscal Year 1977

General Instructions

Country: The Gambia

- List pounds, dollars and recipients in thousands.
Carry recipient data to one decimal place, i.e. 10,138 equals 10.1.
- Volag information is basically the same as that contained in lines 1-8 of the Annual Estimate of Requirement (AER).
- To estimate dollar value use CCC prices in FY 76 guidelines (State O39119 dated Feb. 21, 1975).
- Provide the following data for each individual sponsor, eg. I CARE, II, CRS and II, Government to Government.

1. Sponsor's name: Catholic Relief Services - USCC.

Maternal and Child Health: Total recipients : 22,000

ANNEX I (cont.)

<u>No. of recipients by commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
22	WSA	1,188	133
22	SFSG	528	48
22	Veg Oil	264	92
TOTAL MCH		<u>1,980</u>	<u>273</u>

Food for Work: Total recipients: 5,000

<u>No. of Recipients by commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
5	B. Wheat	200	16
<u>TOTAL FFW</u>		<u>200</u>	<u>16</u>

(ANNEX J)

PL 480 TITLE II FY 77

THE GAMBIA

I. Sponsor's Name: CRD

A. Maternal and Child Health..

Total Recipients.. 22 ..
(Thousands)

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>WSA</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>133</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>Veg Oil</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>1,980</u>	<u>273</u>

D. Food For Work.

Total Recipients ... 5 ..

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>B. Wheat</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Total Food For Work</u>		<u>200</u>	<u>16</u>