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FY 1979

ADO / DAKAR

(PROGRAMS FOR SENEGAL, THE GAMBIA AND GUINEA)

JUNE 1977

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SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

FY 1979 ABS

General

Senegal lies within the Sudan-Sahelian climatic zone. It is a poor country with limited economic resources. The population of 5.1 million is largely rural, with 70% of the population engaged directly in agricultural activities. There are few large agricultural holdings and by far the largest number of farmers or extended family groups with an average of 15 active members work areas of about 15 to 20 acres.

Senegal's dryland agricultural potential has been traditionally limited by the harsh environment, inadequate and uneven rainfall and relatively poor soils. With a mean per capita income of about \$300, there is a considerable disparity in per capita income between rural and urban areas with many farmers having an income of \$75 per year.

Although farmers are the main contributors to Senegal's economy, agricultural exports account for over 60% of total exports, they are the least privileged segment of the population. Aside from much lower per capita incomes, the rural areas are considerably worse off in terms of socio-economic indicators. General health and living conditions and availability of basic amenities in rural areas suffers badly in comparison with the urban areas and this fact has undoubtedly contributed heavily to the movement of young people to the towns and cities.

Despite these negative factors, Senegal is a country with considerable potential and a reasonable opportunity of becoming self-sufficient within 20 years.

Senegal also has a significant role to play in the economy of the Sahelian region. Senegal is a leading member of the OMVS and successful implementation of the plan for long-range development of the Senegal River Valley, with 60% of irrigable land in the Basin in Senegal, could have an extremely important impact on providing food resources for the entire region over the long term.

Senegal's agriculture has a more commercial basis than its neighbors with its large scale production of peanuts and gradual expansion into other export crops. While mineral resources are limited, a medium-size phosphate industry exists which provides both foreign exchange and fertilizer for domestic farms.

There is a surge of Africanization in every aspect of the economy. There is also evidence of recognition and increasing action on important policy issues such as raising farm-gate prices to encourage both food and export crop production. In sum, things can happen in Senegal perhaps faster than in many of the other countries of the Sahel.

Senegal's Development Policy

Since the drought period ending in 1973, Senegal has undertaken a generally constructive policy in planning and organizing for the future. This is particularly apparent in the Fifth Four Year Plan which has just been elaborated for the years 1977-1981, and which is currently being presented to the National Assembly for study and ratification. The intense interest in the Plan, the probing discussions by the deputies, and the desire for full explanations on the part of regional authorities are all indications of an upsurge in national interest in assuring a rational investment policy and development of the country in a harmonious way.

The Fifth Year Plan restates this goal and lists the following objectives of the current planning and domestic resource allocation exercise.

- Recover from years of drought,
- Orient the country toward the rural poor,
- Increase food production to decrease reliance on expensive imports and donor assistance,
- Increase the use of natural resources, primarily water resources,
- Improve human resource capability,
- Improve the lot of women,
- Reduce the exploding population growth rate,
- Bring health services to the rural poor.

The emphasis on rural development is reinforced by allocations of internal budget resources to this sector.

The objectives of reducing risks, minimizing dependence and controlling ecological balance have been made especially pressing priorities by the effects of the severe Sahelian drought in recent years. One of Senegal's principal preoccupations is to increase its cereals production in order to reach a large measure of self-sufficiency during the next Plan. Senegal presently imports up to 350,000 MT of cereals per year, including from 150,000 to 200,000 MT of rice annually. This represents a substantial drain on foreign exchange availabilities and exacerbates an already difficult balance of payments problem.

Overall AID strategy for the Sahelian region within the context of the Club du Sahel and the Sahel Development Program is aimed at bringing the Sahel to a level of food self-sufficiency for the region as a whole. Given the comparative advantages of agricultural production in Senegal, particularly in the Senegal River Delta and in the Casamance, there is no question but that Senegal is central to AID's Sahelian strategy. The DAP for the region and for Senegal maps out a strategy emphasizing agricultural production in the Senegal River Valley and the Casamance coupled with improved research

concerning the correct package of inputs for small farmers, micro-level farm economics and conservation needs. It should be noted that Senegal has a very strong research base, without doubt the strongest of any Sahelian country. The Agricultural Research Station at Bambey (ISRA) is the oldest in sub-Saharan Africa and a tremendous amount of agricultural research experience has been built up through ISRA, ORSTOM (a French overseas research organization) and Senegalese agricultural extension agencies.

As indicated, one of the primary goals of the Plan is to provide Senegal with food self-sufficiency. Thus, as in the past two years, a balanced program is called for which will provide for the gradual development of the country's hydraulic resources for irrigation in the three principal river basins of the country, the Senegal River, the Casamance, and that part of the Gambia River which extends into the eastern part of Senegal.

Senegal realizes that its long-range agricultural and thus overall economic viability in the long run will depend to an important degree on irrigated agriculture. Nevertheless, a concomitant program is underway and will be intensified to increase productivity and production of dry land agriculture. These programs are being concentrated in the Groundnut Basin which is the center of both peanut and millet production, as well as in Senegal Oriental and the Upper Casamance where export crops such as cotton are being pushed but not at the expense of increased cereals production including upland rice, millet/sorghum and corn. Attention is also being given to creating a rational, integrated livestock policy including the encouragement where feasible of mixed farming/livestock operations.

A number of important measures have been enacted by the Senegalese Government in order to help assure the success of these vital agricultural programs. Courageous political/social decisions have been made to increase farm-gate prices to producers for a wide range of products including rice, millet, corn and peanuts. Since November 1974, such staple food products as rice, sugar, and peanut oil have no longer been subsidized for the urban consumer. To the contrary, these retail prices have been increased to levels which permit incentive prices to the producers and at the same time make funding from internal sources available to assist the farmer by providing fertilizers and seeds at subsidized prices. Well conceived technical packages which can be introduced at the farm level have been developed by the National Research Center at Bambey and are being brought directly to the farmers by well organized extension agencies.

To achieve the long-range agricultural production goals which they have established, the Government of Senegal has adopted a regional development policy, using semi-autonomous development agencies which have begun to take over from the Ministry the responsibility for development planning and for the provision of inputs and extension services to farmers.

These specialized agencies range from corporations to more or less standard Government services, but their purpose is typically the development of a region or a commodity. Their activities include extension and may include construction and maintenance of infrastructure, commodities, marketing and processing, training, input supply and agricultural credit. Experience suggests that this policy is sound mainly because such authorities in Senegal enjoy a reasonable degree of autonomy that enables them to operate outside the cumbersome governmental financial and procurement procedures.

Four regional development agencies have been organized and are in various stages of operation: (1) Société de Développement de Vulgarisation Agricole (SO.DE.VA.), has been given full responsibility for extension in the Groundnut Basin; (2) Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta (SAED), is responsible for irrigation development in the Senegal River Valley; (3) Société pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles (SODEFITEX), formerly responsible for cotton development only, is now concerned with all agricultural development in Eastern Senegal; and, (4) Société pour la Mise en Valeur de la Casamance (SOMIVAC) is responsible for planning and development in the region of the Casamance. In addition la Société de Développement de l'Elevage dans la Zone Sylvopastorale (SODESP) has been given the responsibility for developing the livestock industry throughout the Ferlo zone of Senegal.

The AID program in Senegal recognizes the important role which the regional development agencies play in agricultural development of the rural areas and, over the next three to five years, AID will be heavily involved in both direct support to certain of these agencies and implementation of agricultural production projects through them.

Thus, Senegal seems to have realized that its ultimate viability is directly tied to the improvement in agriculture production. A reasonable balance is being sought between investments in irrigated agriculture and the improvement of dryland farming; between necessary food crops and export crops which can give the country a base for making future investments.

Through experience Senegal has learned that progress can be made only if the farmer is directly interested in the process, and that to impose new techniques entirely by governmental action can be counterproductive.

As a result, real efforts are being undertaken through extension services and through Promotion Humaine to explain actions to the villagers, to provide them with such tools as basic literacy and to otherwise assure that there is a grass roots demand and desire for economic improvement.

Within this general context, the rural exodus of youth has the full attention of the Government, and special emphasis is being given to projects to encourage young people to stay in the rural areas. For this, the with the cooperation of donor organizations hopes to build up the social and health structures of rural communities and through cooperatives and flexible credit availabilities to furnish the base for productive farm enterprises which will make it possible for youth to earn their living in their own region. A number of successful pilot experiences have already given encouraging results in this regard.

It is thus significant that in its development planning the GOS is giving increased emphasis to rural development, rural animation, education of agricultural technicians, improvement of rural health delivery systems, is evolving a coherent pricing, marketing, and storage policy, and is generally giving increased attention to the well being of the rural population, which by its very nature is essentially poor.

From the political point of view, it is hoped that agricultural development will be aided by the Government's Administrative Reform which is now operating in 3 of the 8 regions of Senegal, and which is being introduced into one new Region each year. This provides for a decentralization of the administration and the setting up of Rural Communities consisting of approximately 10 villages. These Communities have some measure of autonomy, are able to make development policy decisions regarding their future at the local level, and have at their disposal a certain percentage of taxes formerly sent to Dakar for use in financing local projects.

AID Development Inputs

To a remarkable degree, the priorities of the Senegalese Government concord with the new directions of AID which put such great emphasis on assisting the rural poor through agricultural development, nutrition, rural health delivery systems, and human resource development. It has thus been possible to establish close relationships with Senegalese planners and technicians at the national and regional levels. This has resulted in the initiation of a collaborative style in which the GOS is actively associated with the design of proposed AID financed projects at all times.

Furthermore, in order to assure that AID inputs can make a maximum impact, certain basic criteria are retained by ADO/Dakar in the development of projects as follows:

The project must represent a priority of the GOS in the field of food and nutrition, rural health, or human resource development;

The project must be in accordance with the new directions, and must be of a nature which can be effectively backstopped by AID;

Design, planning, and implementation must be jointly carried out by the GOS and AID;

Projects will be built around existing GOS structures to the greatest extent possible, providing them with the necessary resources to properly implement the projects;

Coordination must be assured with other donor groups to assure complementarity and to avoid duplication.

It is within this general context that the AID program is being planned and implemented in Senegal, and in accordance with the long range development policies of the GOS, the Sahel Development Program and the Club du Sahel.

Illustrative types of programs which are being implemented and planned for the next five years are described below.

Agriculture:

The Senegalese economy is based on agriculture which engages 70% of the labor force. The priority element for AID programs in Senegal is the agricultural sector, particularly that area of the sector which is directly involved in the production of food crops. Beginning with the Cereals Production Project, which was a medium term drought relief project begun in FY 1974, the AID program has evolved into one of resource intervention in dryland farming and farming systems, irrigated rice and vegetable production, including research and extension; grain storage operations, and infrastructural and commodity support to the regional development organizations which are the instruments for change in the rural areas of Senegal.

The Cereals Production Project has for the past several years, worked with SO.DE.VA. to implement a program which would, in stages, intensify farmer inputs and the technology he uses in millet production. The project has attempted to establish a liaison between research and field work which can bridge the gap between research and extension, bringing the proven results of the laboratory and field trials to the farmer. The second phase of the project, which will begin in FY 1978, will extend the area of the project.

To achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production to improve its balance of payments position and to decrease the heavy reliance on rice importations, the GOS has given top priority to the development of water resources. One prime area, capable of comparatively rapid development is the Senegal River and the rich alluvial soils in the river delta basin. The development of the River Basin on the Senegal sides is the responsibility of SAED. AID resource flows to the Delta region over the next five years will be considerable. The "Small Irrigated Perimeters" project at Bakel is just beginning the development of 1,800 hectares of rice irrigation, introducing farmer managed irrigated production practices. The proposed irrigated perimeters at Matam (3,000 hectares) and at Diagambal (1,000 hectares) to be developed in conjunction with the IBRD, are scheduled to begin in FY 79.

With a reasonably well assured prospect for international funding of infrastructure and operating requirements for SAED, the attention of the Government and of the donors has focused on the question of manpower. Clearly the pace of development will be determined by organization, skill, understanding of the task, motivation, the capacity to cooperate and the effectiveness of collaboration between public authority and farm groups and individuals. To enhance the capability of the SAED organization to carry out its development role, ADO/Dakar has proposed the SAED Training Project, to be financed in collaboration with FAC, to assist SAED to develop a training program for upgrading the skills of its personnel. The project is scheduled to begin in FY 78 and will have important implications in the effectiveness of SAED future operations vis-a-vis the rural farmer.

The Casamance Valley in the extreme south of Senegal has long been regarded as most promising, especially for rice production. It has good soil, low population and adequate water. The Government now plans a concerted effort in the Casamance to realize its potential as a major regional supplier of the nations grain requirements. A number of rice/fruit projects have been promoted by various donors. Success has generally been good but with certain specific problems. Networks of swamps and streams compartmentalize the region, making communication difficult. Salt intrusion into the lower lying marigots is one of the primary limiting factors in growing rice in those areas. Additionally, various development projects have suffered from lack of coordination. The GOS has, therefore, establish a regional development organization, SOMIVAC (Société de Mise en Valeur de la Casamance), which is responsible for regional development in the entire Casamance region.

The AID Casamance project will seek, through several integrated interventions, to provide the capital and institutional infrastructure and the technical packages necessary to increase and market agricultural production, especially of rice, to increase farmer income and, ultimately, to improve the quality of life of the Casamance farmer.

The opportunity exists for AID projects in both the Senegal River Delta and in the Casamance, to have substantial beneficial impact on per hectare yields and on total food grain production, on an improvement of the balance of payments position of Senegal and on the quality of life of the farmers directly involved in these production projects. Moreover, AID infrastructure and commodity assistance to both SAED and SOMIVAC will greatly increase their capability to plan and coordinate the various development projects within their respective spheres of authority and to assure that implementation is achieved to the best extent possible.

GOS efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in grain production, efforts largely supported by AID and other donors, presupposes a support organization which can purchase, store, manage and market such food grains. ONCAD (Office National de la Coopération de l'Assistance pour le Développement) is the support organization which has this responsibility. An AID project to provide adequate storage capability for both security and buffer stocks which Senegal, using its own financial resources, has been initiated.

Long range planning efforts by AID will continue assistance to the very important dryland farming systems of Senegal, to the regional and local research efforts into better agricultural packages, to the incentives for food grain production (marketing, storage) and to the human resources necessary to plan and implement agricultural research and production programs.

As mentioned above, increasing attention will be given, moreover, to the potential for expanded irrigated rice and vegetable production in both the Senegal River Basin and in the Lower Casamance. With the strengthening of the infrastructures of both SAED and SOMIVAC over the next three years, both of these agencies should be better staffed and equipped to move more rapidly in planning and implementing irrigation projects. SAED, which has considerable experience in the planning and execution of irrigated farming will move forward with the development of both large scale, mechanized perimeters and small scale, farmer operated perimeters which, while perhaps not producing the yields that the more centralized and highly intensified perimeters would, nevertheless, offer more to the farmers involved. SOMIVAC will be in a position to begin development of the many marigots which are interspersed throughout the Casamance and which are potentially rich in production.

Livestock:

There is no doubt that the drought seriously depleted range lands and reduced the livestock population in Senegal and that the situation has yet to return to pre-drought conditions. Approximately 70% of the population in Senegal is rural, with 40-50% engaged in some type of livestock production. Current estimates indicate that from 2-8% of the population are solely dependent on livestock for their livelihood. The necessity to move with caution and at a pace which the capacity of the people and the public sector can absorb is tempered by the urgent need to improve the lot of the herder population. Implementation of livestock development programs is extremely difficult in LDC's. Senegal is no exception. Production and marketing practices are entrenched in history and tradition. Resources of all kinds are limited. Natural resources are extremely fragile.

The Eastern Senegal Range Management and Livestock Development Project is a good example of a part of a well planned coordinated livestock program, though it must be recognized that the research and data base on which it rests are deficient. There is need to insure that the data and information generated throughout the process of implementation is used to effect mid-course corrections consistent with existing conditions. The Range and Livestock Production Project, for which funding is requested in FY 78 to extend the area of the project, involves the establishment of a managed grazing reserve through the development of water resources, the establishment of a comprehensive animal health control program, the construction of firebreaks, and the provision of technical assistance and participant training.

Long-range planning in the livestock sector must await the experience of programs now being implemented in Senegal and throughout the Sahel. More than a question of the techniques being introduced by these projects, techniques which have been tested successfully in the United States under ecological conditions similar to the Sahel, the success of these projects and the direction which future programs will take will be determined by the acceptance by traditional herders of the new range management and herding practices.

It is very likely, however, that AID will be involved, in Senegal, in continued and expanded efforts to improve range management practices, including the rational use of water points; improved animal health through the more effective use of vaccines and adequate levels of off-take; and the corollary assistance required in livestock extension and in marketing.

Natural Resource Development

A comprehensive, integrated program for the stabilization, protection and conservation of renewable land and soil resources is a sine qua non to increased agricultural, livestock and forestry productivity in Senegal.

The degradation of Senegal's land and soil base due to uncontrolled grazing, wind erosion and excessive use of forest resources is profound. Damage to forests, crops and livestock due to lack of fire control is inestimable. Losses of livestock following the drought are placed at 15% of pre-drought cattle population. Crop productivity in non-pastoral zones has decreased because of uncontrolled burning. Soil degradation is evident and will worsen as additional stress is placed upon the environment unless land and soil stabilization is achieved. In 1975-76, 2-3 million hectares of land were subjected to indiscriminate burning, 720,000 hectares of which are contained within the regions where AID food production programs are planned.

The establishment of an integrated management and program system to preserve and reconstitute the natural resources of Senegal are among the highest priorities of the Government of Senegal and the AID assistance program in Senegal.

While there are significant aspects of resource management in the AID food production projects (range management in the Eastern Senegal Livestock Project, improved cultural practices in the Cereals Production Project which will prevent erosion and re-enrich the soils; reclamation of land in the River Basins) ADO/Dakar has proposed assistance directly addressing the problem of planning and managing the safeguarding and regeneration of natural resources and an action program to assist in soil revegetation and reforestation. This project will seek to decrease soil degradation at deep-bore

water points in the range land zones, preserve existing forests and wood resources against uncontrolled bush fires and woodcutting, prevent further deterioration of soil and reduction of crop yields in Senegal's peanut and millet producing regions and conserve and improve the existing forest resources in the Thiès-Dakar region. The AID effort will also support the establishment of a natural resource management system which would integrate the activities of the various GOS technical services in this area of resource use and management.

Ecological considerations are among the most pressing being considered by the Club du Sahel. It is certain that the Club will address problems which concern the Sahel as a region: crop protection, health environment, development of major water conservation schemes, etc. The use of satellite photography and remote sensing techniques will provide the necessary base data and permit the tracking of environmental changes caused by development projects.

Within the parameters established by the regional programs expected to be implemented by CILSS, the Senegal program will assess the potential environmental effects of each of its projects in an attempt to negate/diminish adverse ecological effects. Trade-offs between technical assistance projects and environmental safety are often difficult if not impossible to make. Nevertheless, the ultimate object of development being an improvement in the quality of life of the population, it serves no purpose to achieve one project goal while introducing a whole new set of problems.

The Senegal program, over the long term, will continue and expand the concept of the present Land Conservation and Revegetation Project to see firmly established a viable system for resource management as well as an action program to reverse the natural resource degradation.

Health

In planning its health assistance programs, AID in Senegal has stressed care to the rural poor who, above all other groups, are most neglected in the delivery of health care, and mothers and children, who are constitute the group most susceptible to disease and the group which suffers the highest rate of disease caused deaths.

The strategy determined to be most effective in treating with the problems of delivery of health services in Senegal is elementary. First, on the theory that village health systems, organized and financially supported by the local populace, backed-up by the national/regional health infrastructure, offer the most effective health care to the community, AID will work with the Ministry of Health and the local governments in an effort to institute a pilot program in one Region of the Country for the delivery of health services to villagers. The key role which local people

will play as the last link in the chain of delivering health services to their villages, the self-financing aspects of the program and the relatively minor recurrent costs to the Government will go a long way in helping to overcome the primary constraints of limited human and financial resources which have, in much of the developing world, effectively prevented meaningful health services from extending beyond urban areas.

Second, on the belief that good health is a sine qua non for agricultural productivity, consideration will be given to including a health component as an integral part of each development project financed by AID. This is especially true in agricultural projects where the labor shortage is already an important constraint to expansion of productivity and every day lost due to sickness has a telling effect on total output. The prevention of illness and the improvement of the general health condition of the limited manpower pool is important from an economic as well as a social point of view.

Where a development project may lead to an increase in the incidence of disease and sickness (for example, where the development of irrigated crop cultivation may increase the risk of malaria or schistosomiasis) it will be necessary to consider other, perhaps more sophisticated, means of disease prevention as well as systems for monitoring the incidence of sickness.

AID financed development project will also address the special problems of mother/child health. The inclusion in the Casamance Regional Development project of day care centers will lessen the burden of women who now work in the fields while minding their youngsters at the same time. Moreover, by placing the children in a special environment for part of the day, it will permit health and nutrition attention to be given them.

The gradual acceptance of family planning concepts by the GOS will permit, hopefully, the rational spacing of children and the obvious benefits to the health of both mother and children.

In the field of Family planning, AID long-range goals are to assist the Senegalese Government in offering comprehensive Family Planning services through its network of hospitals, maternity services and maternal and child health centers, as well as the distribution of contraception devices as appropriate. This will involve training personnel, organizing clinics and a logistic support frame.

The experience to be gained over the next several years through the pilot Sine Saloum Rural Health Project will form the basis for extension of the approach to other Regions of the country.

Similarly, the groundwork laid by the Family Planning project will perhaps enable a more thorough network of information and services to be extended through the country. Moreover, with the logistics and health services infrastructures to be put into place by the Rural Health Projects, non-clinical distribution, especially in the rural area, will be facilitated.

PL-480 Title I

The Mission has proposed a long-term multi-year PL-480 rice program of 25,000 MT annually for four years to assist the GOS to maintain adequate rice supplies, to provide local currency support for certain priority areas and to help resolve Senegal's chronic balance of trade problems. Title I assistance will also play an important part in the GOS plan to satisfy its rice requirement from its own resources.

The use of counterpart funds for local financing support in critical development areas is highlighted in the DAP - "AID projects in Senegal will have to be on quite concessional terms, including a substantial grant element and to cover some portion of local costs." (page 163 of DAP). The Government cannot, given its balance of trade and internal budgetary problems, cover adequately the local costs of the expanded development program without the additional assistance proposed under the Title I program. Moreover, this assistance fits into AID's overall Sahelian strategy. Senegal's central importance as a productive area in the Sahel with the potential to reduce the draw on world food sources for the regions makes it a particularly attractive candidate for Title I assistance.

Work Force Requirements and Program Management

Increases in direct-hire personnel over the next several years will be minimal.

1. One of the principal problems encountered by the Mission during the past several years has been in the area of project design. Projects which are implemented in stages, with funding provided on the basis of periodic evaluations and annual work plans and which have complex interrelationships with other AID and donor financed projects, require a continuous design and evaluation effort.

It is our opinion that the short-term type of design officer assistance which has been provided by AID/W and REDSO on an as-needed basis will not suffice for the continued design and evaluation of the SDP projects presently in the pipeline and to be presented for financing over the next several years. Thus, the assignment of a Capital Project Development Officer to the ADO/Dakar office is requested for FY 1978.

2. Two Project Managers, one each for the Casamance Regional Development Project and the Land Conservation and Revegetation Project are requested in FY 1978. These two new projects are of sufficient magnitude and complexity as to require special managerial attention. The integral relationship of many ADO projects, one to another, lends itself to a lean, effective managerial element, utilizing the technical and program resources available at the Mission, the contract technicians in the project and short-term and TDY consultants as required. More highly trained and experienced counterparts than can generally be found throughout the Sahel also reduces the requirement for individual project managers.

3. Given the large engineering requirement for the ADO program, the assignment of a general engineer is requested for FY 1978. The construction of project buildings, the erection of grain storage facilities, the improvement of rural roads, the development of irrigated perimeters, etc. all of which will be financed by AID in Senegal over the next several years, will require significant engineering input. The amount of general engineering assistance which has been provided by REDSO/WA and AID/W over the past year justifies the placing of an engineer in the ADO Dakar office.

The present direct hire ceiling for Dakar, including the office of the OMVS Coordinator, The Gambia and Guinea, is 23. With the elimination of one secretarial position and the establishment of the four positions described above and one position for the OMVS discussed in the OMVS ABS, the total direct ceiling for Dakar will be 26 in FY 1978 and 27 in FY 1979.

Table I - Long Range Program Plan

Country/Program Plan: Senegal

(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	4,938	750				
Loans						
Population/Health						
Grants	1,405	-				
Loans						
Population						
Grants	376	670	654	500	500	-
Loans						
Education/Human Resources						
Grant	1,000	1,000	1,638	500	500	500
Loans						
Selected Development Problems						
Grants		1,400				
Loans						
Sahel Development Prog.						
Grants	5,575	14,704	21,628	25,065	16,150	13,000
Loans						
Total Senegal Program						
Grants	13,294	18,524	23,920	26,065	17,150	14,000
Loans						
PL 480 (Non-add)						
Title I	2,700	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	
Title II	4,269	4,800	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
VOL AG - OPG						
Grants	325	500	850	712	500	500

Table IA
Long Range Program Plan
(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
- Rainfed Agriculture	-	-	1.	1.	1.	1.
- Irrigated Agriculture	3.6	5.2	9.7	10.3	7.7	5.6
- Livestock	-	3.	1.	4.	2.	1.
- Fisheries						
- Human Resources	1.	2.7	5.6	2.7	1.8	1.5
- Health		1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
- Ecology	1.	2.5	3.	2.5	2.	3.
- Adoptive Technology						
- Transportation & Infrastructure						
- Pricing, Marketing & Storage				3.		

Table I - Long Range Program Plan

Country/Program Plan: The Gambia

(\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition						
Grants						
Loans						
Population/Health						
Grants						
Loans						
Population						
Grants						
Loans						
Education/Human Resources						
Grant						
Loans						
Selected Development Problems						
Grants						
Loans						
Sahel Development Prog.						
Grants	952	3,451	4,140	5,500	4,000	1,606
Loans						
Total Senegal Program						
Grants	952	3,451	4,140	5,500	4,000	1,606
Loans						
PL 480 (Non-add)						
Title II	511	640	600	600	600	600
VOL AG - OPG (Non-add)						
Grants	348	221	232	187		

Table Ia
Long Range Program Plan
 (\$ millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
- Rainfed Agriculture				1.5	1.5	
- Irrigated Agriculture						
- Livestock		2.4	2.7	2.	2.	1.6
- Fisheries						
- Human Resources			.5	.5	.5	-
- Health						
- Ecology	.9	1.	.9	1.5		
- Adoptive Technology						
- Transportation & Infrastructure						
- Pricing, Marketing & Storage						

Table I - Long Range Program Plan

Country/Program Plan: Guinea

	(\$ millions)					
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979 Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	5,080	1,500	660	-	-	-
Loans						
Population/Health						
Grants						
Loans						
Population						
Grants						
Loans						
Education/Human Resources						
Grant						
Loans						
Selected Development Problems						
Grants						
Loans						
Sahel Development Prog.						
Grants						
Loans						
Total Senegal Program						
Grants	5,080	1,500	660	-	-	-
Loans						
PL 480 (Non-add)						
Title I	4,900	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Title II	198	200	200	200	200	200

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	Feb. 1975
	DAP For The Gambia	June 1977
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	
	Summary Strategy Statement	March 1978
	Sector Assessment (Specify): Agriculture Sector Analysis	March 1979
	Other (Specify): _____	

FY 1977-FY 1979 Programs

Table II - Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, and FY 1979

Senegal

	(\$ millions)		
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	6,227	4,938	750
Loans			
Population/Health			
Grants	496	1,405	-
Loans			
Population			
Grants		376	670
Loans			
Education/Human Resources			
Grants		1,000	1,000
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			
Grants			1,400
Loans			
Sahel Development Prog.			
Grants		5,575	14,704
Loans			
Total Senegal Program	<u>6,723</u>	<u>13,294</u>	<u>18,524</u>
PL-480 (Non-add)			
Title I	2,500	2,700	7,000
Title II	2,585	4,269	4,800
VOL AG - OPG (Non-add)			
Grants	350	325	500

FY 1977-FY 1979 Programs

Table II - Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, and FY 1979

The Gambia			
	(\$ millions)		
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants			
Loans			
Population/Health			
Grants			
Loans			
Population			
Grants			
Loans			
Education/Human Resources			
Grants			
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			
Grants			
Loans			
Sahel Development Prog.			
Grants	-	<u>952</u>	<u>3,451</u>
Loans			
Total Gambia Program		952	3,451
PL-480 (Non-add)			
Title II	551	511	640
Vol AG - OPG (Non-add)			
Grants	327	348	221

FY 1977-FY 1979 Programs

Table II - Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, and FY 1979

Guinea	(\$ millions)		
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition			
Grants			
Loans	600	5,080	1,500
Population/Health			
Grants			
Loans			
Population			
Grants			
Loans			
Education/Human Resources			
Grants			
Loans			
Selected Development Activities			
Grants			
Loans			
Sahel Development Prog.			
Grants			
Loans			
Total Guinea Program	<u>600</u>	<u>5,080</u>	<u>1,500</u>
PL-480 (Non-add)			
Title I	4,900	4,900	5,400
Title II	199	198	200

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT					1. TRANSACTION CODE		2. ABS/CP					
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III					A		DOCUMENT CODE 6					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY					4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE	
Senegal							78		AFR		685	
8. TYPE DATA					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE							
1					1							
1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)					
							AY	OY	BY	LOP		
	<u>Food/Nutrition - Grants</u>											
0201	Cereals Production Ext.	4	-	FN	120	GC	-	2,000	-	(1)		
0202	Range & Livestock Ext.*	4	-	FN	119	GC	-	760	-	(1)		
0208	Irrigated Perimeters	4	-	FN	110	GC	3,000	500	-	(1)		
0209	Grain Storage*	2	78	FN	150	GC	3,227	1,678	-	4,905		
0223	Ag. Sector Analysis	-	79	FN	195	GN	-	-	750	750		
	<u>Population/Health - Grants</u>											
0210	Rural Health Services*	3	-	PH	590	GC	496	1,005	-	(1)		
0227	Health Surveillance*	1	-	PH	210	GN	-	400	-	(1)		
	<u>Population - Grants</u>											
0217	Family Planning	2	80	PH	443	GN	-	376	670	1,200		
	<u>Education/Human Resources - Grants</u>											
0215	Women in Development	3	80	EH	600	GN	-	1,000	1,000	3,638		
0222	Youth Job Development	2	-	OPG	-	GC	350	325	500	1,737		
	<u>Selected Development Activities - Grants</u>											
0226	Patte d'Oie Improvement	-	-	ST	-	GN	-	-	1,400	1,400		
	<u>Sahel Development Program</u>											
0201	Cereals Production Ext.	-	80	SH	120	GC	-	-	-	3,500		
0202	Range & Livestock Ext.	-	81	SH	119	GC	-	-	2,016	5,625		
0205	Casamance Development	3	82	SH	200	GN	-	3,600	3,900	28,000		
0208	Irrigated Perimeters	-	80	SH	110	GC	-	-	1,000	5,859		
0210	Rural Health Services	-	80	SH	590	GC	-	-	957	3,319		
0218	SAED Training	2	82	SH	240	GN	-	1,000	1,000	3,700		
0219	Land Conservation	3	82	SH	234	GN	-	975	2,521	11,086		
0221	Rural Development Institute	-	83	SH	625	GN	-	-	1,710	7,612		
0224	SODESP Livestock	-	82	SH	113	GN	-	-	1,000	7,000		
0225	Health Surveillance*	1	81	SH	-	GN	-	-	300	1,500		
0227	Village Ag. Development	-	83	SH	210	GN	-	-	300	1,050		
	*Planned FY 78 funding level differs from FY 78 CP											
(1)	Funding beyond FY 1978 to be from Sahel Development Program											
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W					
							MM	DD	YY			
							06	27	77			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE				2. ABS/CP				
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE				DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE		
The Gambia		[]		7 8		[]		[06] [635]		
8. TYPE DATA				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE						
[1] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				[1] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
	<u>Food/Nutrition Grant</u>									
	OICI	4	81	OPG	-	GC	327	348	221	1,315
0202	Soil and Water Management Unit*	3	80	SH	601	GN	-	952	425	2,517
0203	Integrated Livestock Sector Development	1	83	SH	114	GN	-	-	2,426	10,032
0205	Reforestation in the Gambia	1	81	SH	239	GN	-	-	600	1,500

*Planned FY 1978 funding level differs from FY 1978 CP.

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
MM	DD	YY	
06	28	76	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Guinea			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/8		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE [06]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [675]		
8. TYPE DATA [1] 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE [1] 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPRO. ORIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0201	Food/Nutrition - Grant Agricultural Production & Training*	2	80	FN	111	G/C	600	5,080	1,500	7,428
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY 06 27 77			

*Planned FY 1978 funding level differs from FY 1978 CP.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE		AS APPROVED FY 1975 AS APPROVED FY 1978 AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION DATE PP/REVISION
	CEREALS PRODUCTION EXT.			
	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION		
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0201	APPROPRIATION FN/ SH	AS APPROVED FY 1975 AS APPROVED FY 1978 AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION DATE LAST PAR DATE NEXT PAR
			4,304	7,304 May 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL		2,095	1,752	2,000	1,521	2,231			-	1,385	846	
Technical Services		70	35	140	70	105				65	40	
Evaluation		15	6	30	21	15				15		
U.S. Training		10	-	55	30	25				15	10	
Administrative & operational support to: SO.DE.VA.		1,600	1,283	1,315	1,000	1,598				1,000	598	
I.S.R.A.		300	144	300	225	219				140	79	
Promotion Humaine		100	284	160	175	269				150	119	
(1) Initial obligation provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act-of 1974. Funding to be provided under Sahel Development Program beginning 1978.				500					500			
HOST COUNTRY INPUT												

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	NON- CONTRACTS	CONTRACTS			
DH					
PASA			2		
CONTRACT	1	1			

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION

The project is divided into three interrelated components: support for SO.DE.VA., the Senegalese agricultural extension agency responsible for development in the millet/groundnut area, the creation of a special liaison office at Bambey Research Center (CNRA) to develop programs for SO.DE.VA. to implement, and rural training program implemented by the Ministry of Promotion Humaine (PH).

The objectives of the project are to provide more personnel for SO.DE.VA. to continue their extension work, and to provide the necessary infrastructure such as offices, demonstration equipment, and warehouses to permit an intensified program.

The construction program which includes offices and warehouses in Thiès and Diourbel, warehouses in five districts, some departmental office buildings for the training centers, the CETAD in Pout, and an office for the Liaison Center in Bambey is nearly completed, and will be finished during 1977.

The extension program has proceeded well, with animal traction programs and culture diversification increasing markedly since the project began. An integrated program to increase millet and peanut yields has been developed by SO.DE.VA. and is being applied. Techniques such as plowing, introduction of new varieties, rotation, and application of fertilizer are being introduced.

The objectives for the extension program and the results obtained can be summarized as follows:

	<u>Project Objective</u>	<u>Realized to date</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
No. Intensified Farms	850	432	51
No. Farms using Oxen Traction	2100	1340	64
No. Semi-Intensified Farms	5700	12213	214
No. Pairs of Oxen	2980	2140	72
<u>Intensification Prog</u>			
Groundnuts Total Area	1070	1026	96
Millet Total Area	1700	925	54.5

In addition, the number of hectares plowed in 1976 increased 39% to 833.5 from 599 in 1975. Fertilizer use increased from 9042 MT in 1975 to 10435 MT in 1976. The culture of crops other than millet and peanuts, which includes cowpeas, manioc, corn, sorghum, and okra, was encouraged, despite attacks by insects, which the local technical agents believe they can control.

Senegal Cereals Production -

A Liaison Office was created at the ISRA center in Bambey to make demographic and economic studies of the region and to undertake applied research, the results of which could be disseminated via SO.DE.VA. to the villagers in the project area. They have gathered very detailed information about the populations, farming practices, and sociological data pertaining to local villages and have been involved in research in variety trials, irrigation, grain storage, and livestock production. Their work program is decided in meetings with SO.DE.VA. and the two organizations cooperate closely.

One of the most interesting programs in which the research center is involved is the development (for eventual expansion) of a low-cost grain silo. Research is underway to determine which of the present types of silos is most easily suited to extension.

The Ministry of Promotion Humaine is involved in the project in providing a number of peripheral programs, including village organization training, literacy, and other "production-oriented" activities. An AID financed sociologist has been working as a coordinator for the PH activities and for their relations with SO.DE.VA.

The literacy program was perhaps the most well-received by the local populations. Attendance is high, and the participants are eager to learn. There is a program in Tivaouane to train local artisans (masons, carpenters and metal-workers) and to re-install them in the project area. Another aspect of the Promotion Humaine program involves working with the Maisons Familiales, village centers which provide a focal point and locus for village social and educational activities.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE Senegal Range and Livestock Development		AS APPROVED FY 75 (1)	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION Sept. 29, 1975
	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0202		AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY 81	DATE LAST PAR
ONGOING PROJECT		APPROPRIATION FN/SH	AS APPROVED 2,625	REVISION 5,625	DATE NEXT PAR October, 1977
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			TOTAL COST		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	
PROJECT TOTAL		1,284	1,322	760	1,087	995	2,016	1,360	1,651	3/79-6/90
Technical Services		282	634	-	305	329	451	237	543	8/79-2/81
Assistance to Livestock		225	411	465	450	426	875	525	776	8/79-2/81
Assistance to Promotion Humaine		255	134	150	182	102	420	328	194	8/79-2/81
U.S. Training		22	18	20	-	38	20	20	38	10/79-9/80
U.S. Procurement for Livestock Service		500	125	125	150	100	250	250	100	8/79-2/81
(1) Initial obligation provided under Foreign Disaster Assistance Act-of 1974. Funding to be provided under Sahel Development Program beginning 1978.				160			160			
HOST COUNTRY INPUT				160			160			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM CONTRACTS
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79				
DH						
PASA			2			
CONTRACT	1	3	3			

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Narrative Attachment
to Table IV.

SENEGAL RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(685-11-120-202)

The original Project Agreement for the Senegal Livestock Project was signed in February, 1975. Included in the funds obligated by this document were funds for the final design of the project. The design was completed by the Consortium for International Development and agreed to by both AID and the Government of Senegal in May 1976. In March 1976, a PROAG amendment added funds for the GOS Human Resources Development Service (Promotion Humaine) to carry out the project extension activities.

The bulk of project activities carried-out to date have centered around the extension work of Promotion Humaine. There are currently four extension team members active in the project zone. They have completed basic studies pertaining to herder attitudes and livestock economics in the area and have formed village fire brigades.

Three U.S. technical assistants have arrived in Senegal for two-year assignments. These assistants include a long-term range management specialist under AID contract and two Peace Corps Volunteers, a diesel mechanic and a fire management expert. A short-term agricultural engineer has begun surveying the Toulekedji project zone for water basin sites, fire-breaks, etc. A system for collecting basic data on production and marketing in order to evaluate the progress of the project has been developed.

Procurement of project commodities has started. Promotion Humaine has purchased vehicles, household and office furniture and is renting temporary housing in Bakel. For the Livestock portion of the project PIO/C's for procurement of U.S. origin materials have been submitted by the AID Senegal Mission to the Afro-American Purchasing Center and orders will be placed shortly.

Project construction design and specifications have been completed and on-site construction is planned to begin in September/October 1977. Short-term training for GOS project personnel in the United States is being planned.

New cost estimates for the project, based on the CID design and the inclusion in the project of the Promotion Humaine component have been done for the first phase of the project (Toulekedji zone) and additional funds are requested in

FY 78 to complete the first phase. These funds will also provide financing for a team to complete the design for the Sarre zone. Financing for the second phase development in the Sarre zone is estimated to cost \$2 million and first funding for this phase is requested in FY 79. However, prior to the expansion of the project into the Sarre zone activities under phase one will be evaluated.

The FY 78 CP data sheet for this project requested \$2.5 million for FY 78 which included funding required for the Touleledi zone as well as start-up costs for the Sarre zone. The project work plan, however, indicates that it is unlikely that the evaluation of the first phase and the design of the second phase will be completed in time to permit an FY 78 authorization of funds for the Sarre Zone. Initial funding for implementation of Phase Two is delayed until FY 79.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE		AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION			
	SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS					INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0208	APPROPRIATION FN/SH				TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV								

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 ^{1/}				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979 ^{4/}				
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	3,000	740	2,260	500	2,087	673	500	1,040	533				
Technical Services: Project Technicians, topographic studies, evaluation	205	50	155	150	172	133	5/76	95	56	6/78			2/79
Project equipment.	990	385	605	150	595	160	7/77	350	172	1/79			12/80
Construction	1,780	300	1,580	200	1,300	380	7/77	555	305	1/79			12/80
Administrative and operational support	25	5	20		20		7/77						
HOST COUNTRY INPUT				500				500					

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979				
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79					
PASA								
CONTRACT	2	2	2					

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

SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS

Progress to date

This project was based on the experience gained by the pilot project which started in 1974 by a 3 man-team from the Centre International du Développement Rural (CIDR) that was financed by War on Hunger. In addition to War on Hunger, OXFAM provided pumps and farms implement while AID, under the R&R program, financed the 3 man-team for one year and some commodities. SAED, the Senegal agricultural extension agency assisted with dikes, clearing, pumps and personnel. From 1974-1976 the pilot project extended through 19 villages with 95 ha of traditional and 115 ha of irrigated farming. The hectarage of the present project has been doubled from earlier projection to 1,896 hectares involving 31,000 people in 23 villages.

PP approval in late 1976 was delayed because of environment-health issues raised in the final review stage. A study was undertaken in April by a six-man team of experts which included a detailed 5 week environmental assessment/health design study of the project area. The conclusion of the preliminary study was that there will be no adverse health effect as a result of the project and that it should go forward. A health element has however been built into the project and PP approval is expected shortly. In the meantime, \$124,000 was approved and obligated to fund the three TCN project technicians for a year and for purchasing two LandRovers. The balance of the \$3 million is expected to be obligated in the last quarter of FY 1977.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
	Land Conservation and Revegetation				FY 78		FY		December, 1977	
	PROJECT NUMBER 685-219				APPROPRIATION S H		AS APPROVED FY 82		DATE LAST PAR August 1979	
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		TOTAL COST		AS APPROVED 11,086		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR August 1979		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (PR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL					975	182	793		2521	1230	2084	
Technical Services					400	40	360	8/78- 7/79	400	450	310	8/79- 8/80
Project Equipment: U.S. Procurement					202	70	132	8/78- 5/79	741	222	651	8/79- 12/80
Project Equipment: Local Procurement					81	30	51	8/78- 7/79	545	175	421	6/79- 12/80
Construction					83	0	83	8/78- 5/79	108	118	73	6/79- 12/80
Operation and Administrative Support					164	37	127	8/78- 5/79	326	170	283	7/79- 12/80
Management and Training					45	5	40	8/78- 5/79	401	95	346	6/79- 12/80
HOST COUNTRY INPUT					330				600			

3/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH					6	6
PASA					2	8
CONTRACT	0	0	5		2	

2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM		6	6
SHORT-TERM		2	8
CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM			
SHORT-TERM		2	

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

AID J330-8 (2-77)

LAND CONSERVATION AND REVEGETATION

Project n° 685-0219

The Senegal Land Conservation and Revegetation Project was approved in principle for initial funding in FY 78. However, an interim report is required before the Project Paper can be completed. The interim report will outline a strategy for the various components of the project into an integrated attack on problems of land resource management. The interim report is expected to be completed in August, 1977, permitting the completion of the Project Paper by December and the initial obligation of funds in the 3d Quarter of FY 78.

In view of the fact that the Project will begin later in FY 79 than anticipated by the Project review Paper, the funding level of \$1 million for FY 79, as established in the FY 78, is considered adequate for project mobilization.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
PROJECT NUMBER 685-0205	APPROPRIATION SH	AS APPROVED 28,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR April, 1979
INITIAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST		
FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL					3,600	718	2,882		3,900	3,067	3,715	
Technical Services					560	145	415		1,130	560	985	
SOMIVAC Support					300	100	200		100	250	50	
Construction					70	60	10		80	55	35	
Equipment & Commodities					50	25	25		25	35	15	
Administrative & Operational support					20	2	18		60	32	46	
Training U.S.												
PRUBAC Support					150	-	150		-	-	150	
Constcton					93	20	73		70	134	9	
Equipment & Commodities					345	10	335		115	290	160	
Administration & Operational Support					22	11	11		45	31	25	
Training U.S.												
Agricultural Research					455	-	455		-	300	155	
Construction					75	55	20		35	55	0	
Equipment					180	65	115		20	75	60	
Admin & Op.Support												
HOST COUNTRY INPUT					1,000				1,000			

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79					
DH								
PASA								
CONTRACT								

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

2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

3/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

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

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			
	CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (continuation)			
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 28,000	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
PROJECT NUMBER 685-0205		APPROPRIATION S.H.		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FY-TO)
Water Resources Survey					1,000	100	900		500	600	800	
Feeder Roads					-	-	-		1,400	400	1,000	
Equipment & Engineering					200	75	125		200	150	175	
Preventive Health Care					80	50	30		120	100	50	
Community Development												
PROJECT TOTAL												

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	3	9	9	
SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	2	3	3	
LONG-TERM CONTRACTS				
SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS				
CONTRACT	10	7		

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Narrative Attachment
to Table IV

CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Project N° 685-0205

The first obligation for the Casamance Regional Development Project is scheduled for the 3d Quarter, FY 1978.

Advanced Project planning and design have dictated some changes from the project as presented in the Project Review Paper and as set forth in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation. The principle change will be a more significant concentration on integrated development activities in the Lower Casamance. The development of irrigated rice perimeters and corn production in the Kolda region in the Upper Casamance has been deleted from the project. First, it was determined that the management of the project both by the Gouvernement of Senegal and by AID would be disproportionately more difficult for that relatively small segment of the project to be located in the Upper Casamance and, second, other donors are already active in the Upper Casamance and development of cereal production in that area logically falls within their purview. It is estimated that the total cost of the project, estimated in the PRP at \$ 28 million will be reduced by \$ 3 million, the approximate cost distributed the Kolda perimeters. With the concentration of activities in the Lower Casamance, the network of feeder roads to be financed under the project will also be located exclusively in the Lower Casamance. The projection remains for the improvement of approximately 500 km of rural roads.

Following conditional approval of the PRP by AID/W in January a considerably amount of planning has been completely to prepare an interim report addressing the deficiencies in the PRP design which surfaced at the review stage. The Community Development portion of the Project has been completed and recommendations have been submitted by the consultants. The scope of work for the proposed hydro-geological survey of the Lower Casamance which will be explored in depth in the PP design process. The health component of the project is being completed by the RHO in Dakar.

Funds requested in FY 78 will finance Phase I of the Project and will focus on institution building, studies and pilot investment activities to lay the groundwork for a larger investment program in Phase II.

The project aims at institutionalizing planning capability in the SOMIVAC organization and institutionalizing implementation capability in the project management unit for the Lower Casamance (PRUBAC).

It is likely that further socio-economic investigations, feasibility studies and design studies may be identified as critical to phase II development and these will be funded under the Phase I project. The purpose of the studies is to provide a satisfactory data base for development planning.

The pilot activities form a very important part of the project both as a test ground for ideas and as a mechanism for the institutions to gain experience. The pilot activities will be in agriculture, health, community development and transport.

The agricultural activities will include various small irrigation schemes, upland rice, millet, sorghum and peanuts plus possibly some livestock.

The community development activity will include varying approaches to day care centers, literacy campaigns and agricultural credit.

The transport sector activities will be directed primarily toward feeder roads and would try various construction systems to test their acceptability and efficiency.

All the pilot activities will be relatively small and dispersed throughout Lower Casamance. Exploration and testing of various options in each sector will be included. For example, in day care centers, varying methods and formulas of village financing and management could be tried in different areas irrigation, different approaches to salt water intrusion and gravity and pump irrigation may be tried. In credit, different levels of grouping of responsibility, repository of funds etc. can be tried. Given the uncertainty concerning what will work in the Casamance this will allow us to try several methods, evaluate and identify those which are successful and then replicate the successful activities in phase II.

The Project Paper, to be completed later this year will adjust the budget to reflect the concerns and questions raised during the reviews of the PRP. It is estimated, based on the present state of the project design, that financing required in FY 1978 for project start up and for required studies will approximate the amount requested in the FY 78 CP. The breakdown of the budget will be somewhat different, allocating less money for commodity purchase training and construction while providing approximately \$ 1 million for the hydro-geological study.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL		PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		Senegal Grain Storage		▲ FY 1977	▲ FY 1977	▲ FY	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER	APPROPRIATION	FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
		685-0209	FN	▲	4,905	▲	December 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1/				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	3,227	50	3,177	1,678	2,550	2,253	1,900					
Technical Service, Evaluation	122	50	72	340	160	252	252					
U.S. Training	70	-	70	70	40	100	100					
Construction	2,700	-	2,700	768	2,000	1,468	1,468					
Equipment and Commodities	200	-	200	350	250	300	300					
Administration Support/Local Training	135	-	135	100	100	135	135					
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	183			1,600								

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				4/ LONG-TERM	4/ SHORT-TERM
	9/29/77	9/29/78	9/29/79	FY 1978		
DH				3	3	
PASA						
CONTRACT		2				

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

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

SENEGAL GRAIN STORAGE

Progress to date:

To meet its long-term goal of establishing a food grain reserve of 200,000MT, the Government of Senegal began construction of the first tranche of storage facilities in June 1976 (30,000MT). As pre-project implementation, seven ONCAD staff members have attended the Kansas State Short-Course in Grain Marketing. The Project Paper requesting grant financing of 30,000 MT storage construction and technical assistance is being reviewed in AID/W.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE Family Planning		AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION Sept. 1977
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0217		AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION PH		AS APPROVED 1200	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR Jan. 1979

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL												
Technical Services:												
Health advisor												
Short-term consultants												
Short Term U.S. and Third Country Training												
Local Training												
Commodities												
Renovation of Clinics												
HOST COUNTRY INPUT												

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
				FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DH							
PASA					4	2	
CONTRACT							
			1				

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Narrative Attachment
to Table IV

FAMILY PLANNING

Approval of the PRP in November 1976 for the Family Planning Project authorized the preparation of a Project Paper for the first tranche of funding in FY 77. Just prior to the arrival of the design team for the PP, a new Minister of Health was appointed. Given that the question of family planning is delicate in Senegal, the Minister requested that all action be suspended pending his assessment of the Government's commitment to family planning and a review of the project dossier. In the meantime, Pathfinder which is financing construction and commodities on a small scale, preliminary to the much broader AID project, is continuing their activities.

The first obligation for the AID project is now anticipated for FY 78 with the Project Paper being completed in January and authorization and Grant Agreement by March, 1978.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE Rural Health Services Development				INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0210				FINAL OBLIGATION	FY 77	FY	DATE LAST PAR
					TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION PH		3,319			September, 1978	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	496	75	421	1005	1080	346	957	651	652				
1. Technical services: Project planner/educator; Health Ed. specialist; admin assistant; consultants; evaluation	184	27	157	145	173	129	107	108	128				6/79-8/80
2. Project Equipment for MOH	83	36	47	199	196	50	122	61	111				"
3. Project Equipment for Promotion Humaine	39	9	30	15	35	10	-	10	-				"
4. Construction (MOH)	95	-	95	184	219	60	255	100	215				"
5. Medicines	80	-	80	360	400	40	305	300	45				"
6. Operational and Administrative support to MOH	9	1	8	84	45	47	128	59	116				"
7. Operational and Administrative support to PH	6	2	4	18	12	10	40	13	37				"
HOT COUNTRY INPUT				210			200						

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

2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

3/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

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

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
FASA			
CONTRACT	2	3	3
	NON-CONTRACT LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACT LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Narrative Attachment
to Table IV

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT N°685-0210

The first obligation for the Sine Saloum Health Project is expected to be authorized in the last quarter of FY 77 and will cover approximately six months of operation of the project.

Preliminary implementation of the project by both the GSO and USAID has begun and coordination with other donors working in the Region is going forward on a daily basis.

The Project Paper, as revised, proposed three AID financed technicians, rather than the two discussed on the FY 78 CP. The new personnel to be brought on board under the project include a health education trainer who will be located in Kaolack, the regional headquarters and the locus of the GOS project management, a Project Planner/Administrator who will be based in Dakar and a General Administrative Assistant, also based in Dakar, who will coordinate logistics, paperwork, etc. The project will be managed by the Regional Health Officer, who is already in place.

As part of the pre-project implementation, the Project Planner/Administrator has been contracted and has begun to discuss details of the project with the Chief Doctor in the Sine Saloum region and is preparing general outlines for training of village health workers. Plans are also underway to prepare an in-depth survey of the health infrastructures in each of the six departments in the Sine Saloum Region.

The FY 78 budgetary requirements for the Project remain at \$1 million, as detailed in the Project Paper and as established in the FY 78 CP for Africa Bureau contribution to the Project. While family planning orientation is built into the Project as an element of the training to be given Health Post personnel and village health workers, commodities will be provided under a separate Family Planning Project currently being discussed with the GOS and through the Pathfinder Fund Family Planning Project in Senegal. The \$235,000 requested in the FY 78 for a population component will not be required in FY 78.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE Health Surveillance	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0227	AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION PH/SH	AS APPROVED 1,500	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
		TOTAL COST		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL					400	250	150		300	270	180	
Technical Services: University contract including - lab work, training, etc.				10/77	235	150	85	9/78	190	180	95	10/78
Administrative and Operational support to local health surveillance agencies				"	165	100	65	"	110	90	85	"
					100				100			

HOST COUNTRY INPUT

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79				
DH						
PASA						
CONTRACT	2	2				

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL		PROJECT TITLE WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT				AS APPROVED FY 1978		REVISION FY		DATE PF/REVISION	
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 685-0215				AS APPROVED FY 1980		REVISION FY		DATE LAST PAR	
		APPROPRIATION EH				AS APPROVED 3,638		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR Jan. 1979	
		TOTAL COST									

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL										
Technical Services	1,000	570	430	1,000	1,040	390				
Project Equipment	460	270	190	490	470	210				1/79 12/79
Construction/Renovation	270	180	90	290	280	100				1/79 12/79
Administrative and operational support	260	110	150	210	280	80				1/79 12/79
	10	10		10	10					1/79 12/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	1,000			1,000						

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

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

Narrative Attachment
to Table IV

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Only two of the four activities, i.e., Economic Activities for Village Women and Intermediate Technology were approved for PP development, while the Commercial/Secretarial Training and the John F. Kennedy Lycée for girls activities are still under consideration. The ECRP recommended that the latter two should be further studied for resubmission within an urban conceptual framework. The Mission believes these elements are extremely important and is presently undertaking two studies to collect additional information for the support of these two activities. We are likewise waiting for criteria for women's activities in the urban milieu promised by the Africa Bureau. In addition, ADO/Dakar entered into contract with Louis Berger International to conduct an economic and marketing study in the Casamance in connection with distribution for women agricultural producers. This study is being completed.

The PP team is scheduled to arrive in September for November submission of the PP.

Rural Development Institute (formerly Agronomic Institute)

A.I.D. financing for the Rural Development Institute (Institut pour le Développement Rural) has been approved in principle based on a Project Review Paper submitted in November, 1976. An Interim Report to provide additional financial, economic and technical information and to more completely outline how coordination of this multi-donor effort will be effected will be required. The Interim Report has been delayed pending completion of several reports important to the project being conducted by other donors. The most important of these is the French/Senegalese (SATEC/SONED) study which will present details plans, specifications and budget requirements for the Institute. This report, originally expected in March 1977, has been delayed and the final report is not expected until September, 1977. Other reports which are important to the project and which will provide required analysis for the A.I.D. Project Paper are the IBRD Education Sector Study for Senegal, a UNESCO Survey of University Level Training in West Africa and the report being completed for the Club des Amis du Sahel on Human Resource Development in the Sahel.

The Gouvernement of Senegal is proceeding with planning for the Institute. The decision has been made to locate the facility in Thiès and the Vth Four Year Plan includes budgetary allocations of \$ 2.5 million for the Senegal contribution to initial construction and operation of the Institute.

In view of the delay in completion of the required base documents, the A.I.D. project, the first obligation for which was scheduled in FY 1978, is not expected to be in a position for funding until FY 79. While the A.I.D. contribution to the project and the particular components of the A.I.D. financing will be more specifically spelled out in the Project Paper, the Financial Plan contained in the Project Review Paper remains a valid projection of estimated costs based on current information.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM SENEGAL	PROJECT TITLE	SAED TRAINING	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 685-0218	AS APPROVED FY 1982	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
		APPROPRIATION S H	AS APPROVED 3,700	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR Sept. 1979
			INITIAL OBLIGATION		
			FINAL OBLIGATION		
			TOTAL COST		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL					1,000	495	505		1,000	990	515	
Technical Services					215	150	65	1/79	220	200	85	1/79
Project Equipment/Commodities					20	20	-	12/79	70	50	20	12/79
Construction					735	310	425	"	665	700	390	"
Administration and Operational Support					30	15	15	"	45	40	20	"
MOST COUNTRY INPUT					140				160			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				NON-CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS: LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979				
DH		1	1	1				
PASA		5	5	5				
CONTRACT							3	3

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

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

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

S A E D TRAINING

Progress to date

The field work for the design of this PP was begun in March, utilizing a team of ORT and REDSO personnel who cooperated with a joint FAC/Caisse Centrale team which made an appraisal of the global training needs of SAED. Two other AID-financed consultants undertook the economic and social study of the project in April. The French have completed their report which contains a detailed plan for SAED training, and copies were made available to ADO/Dakar. In addition the REDSO mechanical engineer will undertake a spare parts survey to define spare parts needs and the method for improving spare parts management. ORT has completed its study, but the other elements of the overall AID study are still incomplete.

Consultations with FAC/Caisse Centrale were scheduled in Paris in early June but were postponed by AID. Talks may now be held in late June on the basis of preliminary AID conclusions. The French then plan a definitive program outline to be prepared starting August 15, and AID's PP will be concluded in the fall of 1977 in conjunction with the French.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM The Gambia	PROJECT TITLE Soil and Water Management Unit		AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION June, 1977
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 635-0202	APPROPRIATION SH	INITIAL OBLIGATION FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY
			TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 2,517	REVISION
DATE LAST PAR					
DATE NEXT PAR					

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
PROJECT TOTAL				952	370	582	425	630	377
Technical Services				440	150	290	250	300	240
U.S. Training				50	20	30	100	70	30
Local Training				342	130	212	25	170	67
Commodities				120	70	50		50	
Construction									
				300			200		

MOST COUNTRY INPUT PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON- CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	SHORT- TERM	CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	SHORT- TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979				
9/30/77							
10/30/78							
11/30/79							
DH							8
PASA							
CONTRACT							
							3

- 1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
- 2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
- 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE
- 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GUINEA	PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production and Training				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION July, 1977
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV					FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	PROJECT NUMBER 675-0201	APPROPRIATION FN			TOTAL COST	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR December, 1978
					AS APPROVED 7,428		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE		FUND-PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	600	30	758	2,298	5,080	3,540	2,298	1,500	3,050	748			
Technical Services	211		248	298	350	300	298	350	400	248			9/79 8/80
U.S. Training	30	30	150	130	80	100	130	40	110	60			"
Construction				1,490	3,690	2,200	1,490	930	2,100	320			" 150
Equipment	340		340	350	910	900	350	150	400	100			"
Administration & Operational Support	20		20	30	50	40	30	30	40	20			"
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	150												

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979				
9/29/77								
DH	1	1	1					
PASA								
CONTRACT								

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

GUINEA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING PROJECT

Progress to date:

The Guinea Agricultural Production Capacity and Training Project is intended to assist the GOG increase production of food crops through (1) development and strengthening of research/education/extension at the principal National Faculty of Agronomy and National Agricultural Research Institute at Foulaya, as well as one regional Faculty of Agronomy at Faranah, and (2) establishment of an agro-pastoral demonstration farm and research station at Tindo near the regional Faculty of Agronomy and on the Niger River flood plain. AID's involvement will consist of technical assistance, participant training, construction, and laboratory and field equipment.

The project has been designed for execution in two phases. A Phase I Project Agreement for the amount of \$188,000 was signed in June 1976 and has been completed. Seven participants for M.S. training in agriculture at U.S. institutions were selected, received English training in country, and are now in the U.S. preparing for university studies in the fall. Not funded under Phase I, but important to the project, was an IVP awarded to the Guinean project co-director for studying aspects of U.S. agriculture applicable to the intent of the project in Guinea.

An A&E study was undertaken which refined estimated on project construction costs. The report, accepted by AID, estimates that the \$U.S. construction cost was underfunded in the PP by \$1.6 million. Also, as required under Phase I of the project, a team of technical consultants prepared a report for the project which presented an estimated-cost listing of all equipment necessary and an assessment of GOG agricultural research programs. Overall, it has been determined that the project was underfunded in the PP by \$2.54 million, thereby necessitating raising the original authorization of \$4.89 to \$7.43 million.

FY 197

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FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

MISSION PACKAGES / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	DESCRIPTION	SDP	DECISION UNIT		REVISED BY		CONSOLIDATED BY				
			Senegal								
			APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)		
			US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	INCREMENTS	CUMULATIVE	
CKAGE - MINIMUM											
	and OPR EXP (assuming no new FY 79 obligation)		19	20	19	20	2,500		20	2,500	2,500
	ance Development (GO)		1	0	20	20	500		20	3,000	3,100
	Irrigated Perimeters (GO)		-	-	21	20	700		20	3,700	3,600
	Health Services (GO)		-	-	21	20	1,500		20	5,200	4,300
	Conservation and Revegetation (GO)		-	-	21	20	500		20	5,700	8,300
	Training (GO)		-	-	21	20	500		20	6,200	12,700
	Development Institute (GN)		-	-	21	20	1,000		20	7,200	14,200
	and Livestock Development (GO)		-	-	21	20			20	14,700	15,200
CKAGE - CURRENT											
	ce Development (GO)		-	-	21	20	1,400		20	8,600	16,200
	Health Services (GO)		-	-	21	20	257		20	8,857	17,200
	nservation and Revegetation (GO)		-	-	21	20	700		20	9,557	17,500
	aining (GO)		-	-	21	20	500		20	10,057	
	Development Institute (GN)		1	-	22	20	500		20	10,557	
CKAGE - PROPOSED											
	Irrigated Perimeters (GO)		-	-	22	20	500		20	11,057	18,900
	P Livestock Development (GN)		-	-	22	20	1,000		20	12,057	19,700
	h Surveillance (GN)		-	-	22	20	300		20	12,357	19,957
	Conservation and Revegetation (GO)		-	-	22	20	321		20	12,678	20,657
	and Livestock Development (GO)		-	-	22	20	1,016		20	13,694	21,157
	ge Agricultural Development (GN)		-	-	22	20	300		20	13,994	21,657
	Development Institute (GN)		-	-	22	20	710		20	14,704	21,857

TABLE V B FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DECISION UNIT		REVISED BY		CONSOLIDATED BY	
		Senegal					
		APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS			
	DESCRIPTION	Regular	US	FN	US	FN	PROGRAM FUNDING INCREMENT CUMULATIVE (000)
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</u>						
	Work Force & OPR EXP (Assuming no new FY 79 Obligation)		19	20	19	20	
1.	0226 Patte d'Oie Improvement (GN)	ST	-	-	19	20	600
2.	- Title I Senegal	-	-	-	19	20	4,000
3.	- Title II Senegal	-	-	-	19	20	4,400
4.	0217 Family Planning (GO)	P	-	-	19	20	500
5.	0215 Women in Development (GO)	EH	-	-	19	20	500
6.	0222 Youth Job Development (GO)	OPG	-	-	19	20	300
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT</u>						
7.	0226 Patte d'Oie Improvement (GN)	ST	-	-	19	20	800
8.	0222 Youth Job Development (GO)	OPG	-	-	19	20	200
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</u>						
9.	- Title I Senegal	-	-	-	19	20	3,000
10.	- Title II Senegal	-	-	-	19	20	400
11.	0223 Agriculture Sector Analysis (GN)	F/N	-	-	19	20	750
12.	0215 Women in Development (GO)	EH	-	-	19	20	500
13.	0217 Family Planning (GO)	P	-	-	19	20	170
			964				

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
(A)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	DECISION UNIT		REVISOR		CONSOLIDATED BY	
		ADO/Dakar		ADO/Dakar		ADO/Dakar	
		APPROPRIATE ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	INCREM US	INCREM FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN
DESCRIPTION	SDP	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS					
		INCREM US	INCREM FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	CUMULATIVE
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</u>						
	Work Force & OPR EXP (Assuming no new FY 1979 Obligations)						
1.	0205 Casamance Regional Development (GO)	SH	964	19	20	19	20
2.	0208 Small Irrigated Perimeters (GO)	SH	990	1	0	20	20
3.	0210 Rural Health Services (GO)	SH		-	-	21	20
4.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)	SH		-	-	22	20
5.	0218 SAED Training (GO)	SH		1	0	21	20
6.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)	SH		-	-	21	20
7.	0202 Soil and Water Management Unit (Gambia) (GN)	SH		-	-	21	20
8.	0202 Range & Livestock Development (GO)	SH		-	-	21	20
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT</u>						
9.	0205 Casamance Regional Development (GO)	SH	1001	-	-	21	20
10.	0210 Rural Health Services (GO)	SH		-	-	21	20
11.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)	SH		-	-	21	20
12.	0218 SAED Training (GO)	SH		-	-	21	20
13.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)	SH		-	-	21	20
14.	Work Force Incr. Cap. Proj. Dev. Off.	SH		1	-	22	20
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</u>						
15.	0208 Small Irrigated Perimeters (GO)	SH	1003	-	-	22	20
16.	0224 SODESP (GN)	SH		-	-	22	20
17.	0225 Health Surveillance (GO)	SH		-	-	22	20
18.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)	SH		-	-	22	20
19.	0202 Range & Livestock (GO)	SH		-	-	22	20
20.	0203 Integrated Livestock Sector Development (Gambia) (GN)	SH		-	-	22	20
21.	0221 Gambia Reforestation (GN)	SH		-	-	22	20
22.	0202 Gambia Soil & Water Management Unit (GO)	SH		-	-	22	20
23.	0227 Village Agricultural Development (GN)	SH		-	-	22	20
24.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)	SH		-	-	22	20

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 (B)

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	INCREMENT CUMULATIVE	PROGRAM FUNDING CUMULATIVE
				INCREMENT		CUMULATIVE		WORKFORCE (000 ONLY)				
				US	FN	US	FN	US	FN			
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</u>											
	Work Force & OPR EXP (Assuming no new FY 1979 Obligations)											
1.	0226 Patte d'Oie Housing Improvement (GN)	SDA	964	19	20	19	20	19	20	-	600	-
2.	- Title I Senegal	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	4,000	600	600
3.	- Title II Senegal	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	4,400	4,000	4,600
4.	- Title II Gambia	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	640	640	9,000
5.	0201 Guinea Ag. Production and Training (GO)	FN	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	900	900	10,540
6.	0217 Family Planning (GO)	P	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	500	500	11,040
7.	- Title I Guinea	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	4,000	200	15,040
8.	- Title II Guinea	EH	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	200	200	15,240
9.	0215 Women in Development (GO)	EH	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	500	500	15,740
10.	0222 Youth Job Development (OPG) (GO)	EH	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	300	300	16,040
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT</u>											
	0226 Patte d'Oie Housing (GN)	SDA	964	-	-	19	20	19	20	800	800	16,840
11.	0201 Guinea Agricultural Production and Training (GO)	FN	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	600	600	17,440
12.	- Title I Guinea	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	800	800	18,240
13.	0222 Youth Job Development (OPG) (GO)	EH	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	200	200	18,440
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</u>											
	- Title I Senegal	-	964	-	-	19	20	19	20	3,000	3,000	21,440
15.	- Title II Senegal	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	400	400	21,840
16.	- Title I Guinea	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	600	600	22,440
17.	- Title II Guinea	-	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	100	100	22,540
18.	0223 Ag. Sector Analysis (GN)	FN	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	750	750	23,290
19.	0215 Women in Development (GO)	EH	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	500	500	23,790
20.	0217 Family Planning (GO)	P	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	170	170	23,960
21.	- OICI (OPG) (GO)	OPG	-	-	-	19	20	19	20	221	221	24,181
22.												

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

REVISÉ BY
ADO/DakarCONSOLIDATED BY
Page 1

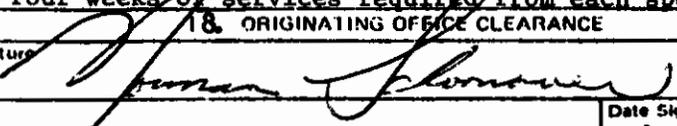
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DESCRIPTION	Full Program	APPROPRIATION ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	INCREMENT CUMULATIVE	
					CUMULATIVE DIVISION EXPENSES (000)		INCREMENT (000)		WORKS ONLY (BH ONLY)				INCREMENT CUMULATIVE
					US	FN	US	FN	US	FN			
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM</u>												
	Work Force & OPR EXP (Assuming no new FY 1979 Obligations)			SH								-	
1.	0205 Casamance Regional Development (GO)			SH								2,500	
2.	0226 Patte d'Oie Housing Improvement (GN)			ST								600	
3.	0208 Small Irrigated Perimeters (GO)			SH								500	
4.	0210 Rural Health Services (GO)			SH								700	
5.	- Title I Senegal			-								4,000	
6.	- Title II Senegal			-								4,400	
7.	- Title II Gambia			-								640	
8.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)			SH								1,500	
9.	0218 SAED Training (GO)			SH								500	
10.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)			SH								500	
11.	0201 Guinea Ag. Production and Training (GO)			FN								900	
12.	0217 Family Planning (GO)			P								17,240	
13.	- Title I Guinea			-								4,000	
14.	0202 Soil and Water Management Unit (Gambia) (GN)			SH								325	
15.	0202 Range & Livestock Development (GO)			SH								1,000	
16.	- Title II Guinea			-								200	
17.	0215 Women in Development (GO)			EH								500	
18.	0222 Youth Job Development (OPG) (GO)			EH								300	
	<u>DECISION PACKAGE - CURRENT</u>												
19.	0205 Casamance Regional Development (GO)			SH								1,400	
20.	0226 Patte d'Oie Housing (GN)			ST								800	
21.	0210 Rural Health Services (GO)			SH						21		257	
22.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)			SH						21		700	
23.	0218 SAED Training (GO)			SH						21		500	
25.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)			SH						21		500	
26.	Work Force Incr. Cap. Proj. Dev. Off.			SH						21		500	

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DECISION UNIT		REVISOR		CONSOLIDATED BY		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS							
		ADO/Dakar		ADO/Dakar		ADO/Dakar		US		FN		US		FN	
		APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE DIVISION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	INCREMENT				CUMULATIVE				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)			
				US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE		
25.	0201 Guinea Agricultural Production and Training (GO)	FN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	28,322		
26.	- Title I Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	29,122		
27.	0222 Youth Job Development (OPG) (GO)	EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	29,322		
<u>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</u>															
28.	- Title I Senegal	-	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	32,322		
29.	- Title II Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	32,722		
30.	0208 Small Irrigated Perimeters (GO)	SH	1003	-	-	22	20	-	-	-	-	500	33,222		
31.	0224 SODESP (GN)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	34,222		
32.	0225 Health Surveillance (GO)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	34,522		
33.	0219 Land Conservation & Revegetation (GO)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	34,843		
34.	0202 Range & Livestock (GO)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,016	35,859		
35.	0023 Integrated Livestock Sector Development (Gambia) (GN)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,426	38,285		
36.	0221 Gambia Reforestation (GN)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	38,885		
37.	0202 Gambia Soil & Water Management Unit (GO)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	38,985		
38.	0227 Village Agricultural Development (GN)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	39,285		
39.	0221 Rural Development Institute (GN)	SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	710	39,995		
40.	- Title I Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	40,595		
41.	- Title II Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	40,695		
42.	0223 Ag. Sector Analysis (GN)	FN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	41,445		
43.	0215 Women in Development (GO)	EH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	41,945		
44.	0217 Family Planning (GO)	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	42,115		
45.	- OICI (OPG) (GO)	OPG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	42,336		

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION UNIT The Gambia	DECISION PACKAGE / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	REVISOR	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						PROGRAM FUNDING (000)
				APPROPRIATION ACCT	CUMULATIVE OPERATING EXPENSES (000)		WORKFORCE (DB ONLY)		INCREMENT CUMULATIVE	
					US	FN	US	FN		
		DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM								
		Work Force & OPR EXP (Assuming no new FY 1979 Obligation)								
1.		0202 Soil & Water Management Unit (GO)	SH	30	1	1		325		
2.		- Title II		30		1		640	965	
3.		- OICI (OPG)	OPG			-		221	1,187	
		DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED								
4.		0203 Integrated Livestock Sector Development (GN)	SH	33		1		2,426	3,613	
5.		0204 Reforestation (GN)	SH			1		600	4,213	
6.		0202 Soil and Water Management Unit (GO)	SH					100	4,313	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE		PID																						
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET				A <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE																												
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY SENEGAL			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																									
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 685-0224 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> SODESP- LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION <input type="checkbox"/>																								
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)																								
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 2				<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>BASE OF</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. U.S.</td> <td></td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. OTHER COUNTRY</td> <td></td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> </table>				FUNDING SOURCE		BASE OF	A. AID APPROPRIATED			B. OTHER			1. U.S.		7,000	2. OTHER COUNTRY		2,000	3. OTHER DONOR(S)		5,000	TOTAL		14,000
FUNDING SOURCE		BASE OF																										
A. AID APPROPRIATED																												
B. OTHER																												
1. U.S.		7,000																										
2. OTHER COUNTRY		2,000																										
3. OTHER DONOR(S)		5,000																										
TOTAL		14,000																										
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)																												
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT																						
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN																					
(1) SH	B 113	078		1,000		7,000																						
(2)																												
(3)																												
(4)																												
TOTAL				1,000		7,000																						
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 095																												
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 123																						
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To promote the rational use of water and range resources in Senegal, to maximize the return on investment to herders and to overcome a serious deficit in meat required for the Senegal market.																												
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To provide the infrastrucutre; technical assistance and commodity and financial support to SODESP in their program of specialization of cattle production/ marketing into (a) cow-calf herds, (b) growing cattle and (c) finishing cattle.																												
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Range Management Expert, Livestock Economist and Sociologist (Contract); Livestock Production Expert, Veterinarian (SODESP); General Engineer and Design Officer (REDSO). Four weeks of services required from each specialist. \$20,000.																												
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature:  Title: Regional Development Officer, Dakar Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 77				19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																								

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

SODESP (1) - LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN THE SYLVO-PASTORAL ZONE

There is little doubt that the drought seriously reduced the livestock population in Senegal and that the situation has yet to return to pre-drought conditions. Approximately 70% of the population of Senegal is rural, with 40-50% engaged in some type of livestock production. Current estimates are that from 2-8% of the population are solely dependent on livestock for their livelihood.

Furthermore the depletion of the Mauritanian herd and the suppression of export of cattle to Senegal, has greatly diminished the supply meat available to the consumer.

Thus, the necessity to move with caution and at a pace which the capacity of the people and the public sector can absorb is tempered by the urgent need to improve the lot of the herder population and to restore the level of meat supply.

The principal problem in developing Senegal's pastoral resources is in finding means of changing the prevailing traditional livestock production system. The largest failure of this system is that there is no way to assure that cattle numbers remain within the carrying capacity of a given area. Thus, the consequence of such "beneficial" measures as improved animal health and better water supplies have often been over-stocking and eventual degradation of the pastures. In short, it is a cyclical system of feast and famine. Under the traditional communal system of pasture utilization, an individual herd owner usually grazes as many animals as he can in an attempt to minimize his risk in a drought and to maximize his share of the communally owned pasture resource. He has no incentive for improvement. Thus, the principal problem is one of controlling herd size in relation to the capacity of the range land.

Nevertheless, some encouraging changes have become noticeable in the attitudes towards livestock production by the traditional pastoralists. Though status and prestige are still predominant reasons for accumulating large stock numbers, there is a rising awareness of the irrationality of maintaining old, unproductive animals and even a willingness to sell younger animals. It would appear that a transition from subsistence to market oriented attitudes could be substantially accelerated provided that incentives and increased marketing opportunities are made available and programs of education and extension introduced.

The solution offering the best prospects for controlling herd size and maximizing range water resources is one of educating the pastoral community to the deficiency of the system and

(1) Société pour le Développement de l'Élevage dans la Zone Sylvopastorale

offering them a package of incentives to induce them voluntarily to control stocking areas. One feasible method appears to be an arrangement in which a group of related families is allotted grazing and water rights to a specific area in return for adopting prescribed livestock husbandry practices and, especially, limiting livestock numbers

The Project Proposal

The goal of the proposed SODESP Livestock Development Project for the Sylvo-Pastorale zone is to promote the rational use of water and range resources in Senegal, to maximize the return on investment to herders and to overcome a serious deficit in meat required for the urban areas of Senegal.

The project priorities are:

1. Specialization of the cattle production into (a) cow-calf herds (naisseurs), (b) growing cattle (re-elevage), and (c) finishing cattle (embouche).

2. Supplementary feeding such as brans, oilseed meal and salt-mineral mixes are used with native hay to improve the level of production in all 3 phases: (1) Producing heavy weaned calves (150 kg) at 12 months, with a high calving rate; (2) growing animals for another 18 months, and (3) finishing them for 3 months at 350-400 kg.

3. Provision of credit for the purchase of supplements and other inputs.

4. A guaranteed cash market paying a premium for well-grown feeder calves.

5. Establishment of a permanent market with a guarantee to the herder of a producer's price which takes into account real costs of production, and adequate flow to the consumer of meat products stripped of excessive costs of commercialization.

Since 1974, SODESP has been implementing a pilot production zone financed by FED, grouped around three wells at Lagbar, Tessekré and Namarel. (The 4th at Yaré-Lao has not yet been established). FED has financed the necessary infrastructure required for training, housing, stockage of feeds, extension activities, animal health and a revolving fund to enable SODESP to guarantee a market to herders for their calves.

SODESP restricts itself to working with 5000 cow-calf units at each well site, this being the number that the pasturage can adequately support. The relationship between the herders and SODESP is contractual. SODESP contracting to provide the

production, health and marketing assistance and the herders agreeing to maintain in their herds only cows capable of reproducing and draft animals.

When the herder enters into the program, non-productive animals and males will be culled out for immediate sale and slaughter. As the project progresses herders will retain their reproductive and draft livestock and will sell to SODESP male calves after weaning. The result will be that the herd will be limited to that number which the pasturage can support, that early weaning will permit calving at shorter intervals and the ultimate flow of meat products to the markets will be increased.

The use of the pastorage zone for specialization in raising of livestock has for its corollary the establishment of areas of production specializing in the growing out (re-elevage) of calves being weaned at 11-13 months of age. The first such intensive growing out areas has been tested at the Doli Ranch, on natural pasturage, with a complimentary input of concentrated foods during the dry season. This permitted an annual average live weight gain of 120 kg per head of cattle, double that which it was possible to obtain under extensive grazing procedures during the same period of time.

The possibility of growing out calves within the zone of production is being considered by SODESP and will be more fully explored during the PRP/PP design stages. The advantages of locating the re-elevage perimeters within the production zone are that it is an operation which could eventually be taken over by the herders themselves, that the weight loss suffered in the trek to Doli would be eliminated and that the financing to increase the capacity of the Doli Ranch would not be required.

A fifth well, located within the production zone would be required to provide water to permit using the forage during the growing out period and to irrigate, if necessary, supplementary feed (hay, etc.) production.

In a market in where there is a shortage of animals, the GOS has a policy of fattening all male cattle up to 400 kg to maximize the supply of meat given the supply of cattle. Therefore, SODESP, as the third phase of its stratification of cattle production, seeks to insure that the cattle are finished (a) by feeding by herders who specialize in this activity, or (b) where this is not available, by a combination of pasture and supplement finishing in SODESP controlled units.

Evaluation of Activities

An evaluation conducted by SEDES/SODESP of the FED pilot project concludes that the herders are very satisfied with the results recorded, more so when they compare the performance of traditional herding methods previously practiced and the more intensified methods encouraged by SODESP.

Of the 52 herders who originally agreed to participate in the Pilot Phase, only 17 did participate during the first year. Given a demonstration of the benefits which accrued to those who did remain in the project, 85 participated in the second year, an increase of 400%. More important, the number of head of cattle in the project increased from 957 in 1975/76 to 4,084 in the first trimester of 1977.

Some of results of the Pilot Phase are as follows:

- lowering of the age at 1st calving from 4.5 to 3 years,
- shortening the calving intervals from 20 months to 14,
- increase in the conception rate from 60% to 72%,
- increase of 5 kg in the average birth weight of calves from 16 to 21,
- reduction of the death rate of calves by more than 30% - from 15% to 10% of the second year of the project,
- 30% increase in daily weight gain of the young animals (0-1 yr.) from 275 kg to 360 kg.

Moreover, to have a complete appreciation of the results of the Pilot Phase (from the point of view of women who exclusively occupy this domain) there has been a significant increase in milk production of the cows who are in the project and a marked reduction of the morbidity and mortality rate of adult animals.

In the growing phase, results on one lot of 100 head, between 12 and 24 months of age when started, was an average daily gain of 0.377 kg throughout the year, with 0.270 kg/day at the end of the dry season. Another group started at 12 months of age on the Doli Ranch is expected to perform even better due to their younger average age (1).

AID has been requested to participate with SODESP in extending the concept to additional areas in the Sylvo-Pastorale zone.

AID would finance the infrastructure and support costs for two additional production zones over the next five years.

AID investments would be gradual, based on their own experience in the first zone determining the rate and extent of investment in the second and so on. AID would also finance the establishment

(1) Excerpted from the Report of the SEDS/SODESP Evaluation Mission of Nov.29 - Dec.18, 1976.

of a growing out region, probably located in the Sylvo-Pastorale zone, within the geographic confines of the naissance zone. AID investment in cattle fattening prior to slaughter would be more closely investigated at the PRP stage. Preliminary discussions indicate that there may exist an adequate system of private feed lots and peasant cattle feeders which can and do perform this service. The extent to which a donor intervention into cattle finishing will result in a better price on the market as well as increased returns to the herder will also be considered.

FED financing would finance the completion of the initial zone as well as investments in the Doli Ranch and the establishment of a region in the Cap Vert area for cattle furnishing.

AID assistance to SODESP ties in directly to that component of the Senegal Land Conservation and Revegetation project (Proj. 685-0219) which concerns itself with the development of deep well watering points in the Sylvo-Pastorale zone. That project proposed reforestation around watering points as well as improvement of the deep wells. Improvement of well-points without accompanying introduction of herd management practises seems only to increase the burden on range resources. The SODESP program will work with the very herders who will be benefitting from improved water points and reforestation to achieve a rational balance between livestock members and range resources.

Moreover, the Senegal DAP states that Senegal has the potential for increases in livestock production and encourages programs which integrate all aspects of livestock production from producer to consumer. (Pg A.47 Senegal DAP. March 1975.)

The DAP recommends as a possible project activity, support to range management projects organized by rural development groups responsible for constructing and administering deep wells.

The SODESP program is recommended for donor financing by the Livestock Working Group of the Club du Sahel. FED financing is assured for the first complete production/marketing cycle and it is certain that other donors will come forward to participate. A recent Canadian mission spent a week on a field evaluation of the program.

The Project Zone

The project area lies within the Sylvo-Pastorale zone, in the center of the country between the Senegal River and the northern limits of the main peanut basin. It is thinly populated area primarily supporting livestock activities with some mixed cattle/

dryland farming. The SODESP program will eventually encompass an area, bounded on the north and east by the Senegal River Valley, on the South by the Linguere-Matam road and on the West by the Lake of Guiers and the Valley of the Ferlo. Rainfall in the area is sufficient to support livestock production but is generally inadequate for extensive crop production. Rainfall is in the 300-400 mm/year range. Some recorded rainfall averages are (1976 rainfall is in parentheses): Dagana, 314 (255), Podor 327 (194), Dara 394 (336), and Linguere 525 (358).

The dominant population in the Sylvo-Pastorale zone are Peulh herdsmen who have become increasingly sedentarized since the establishment of deep well programs beginning in the early 1950's. The Peulh have one of the lower levels of monetary incomes in the country, most of their income being derived from the sale of their cattle and dairy products. The Peulh of the Sylvo-Pastorale zone were particularly hard hit by the drought, from the failure of the millet crops and the insufficient production of the area's grazing lands. Few herders were spared from significant losses while some lost most or all of their cattle. The main beneficiaries of the proposed program are, thus, people who have suffered greatly in recent years.

Since the end of the drought, there has been a tendency on the part of the Peulh to return to pre-drought patterns of sedentarization and movement in and around well sites. There has also been a greater willingness on the part of the herders to cooperate with government services in protecting the environment.

Traditional herder migration patterns in the Sylvo-Pastorale zone have been northward, i.e. as the dry season reaches its height in March, livestock are herded into the Senegal River Valley to take advantage of remaining forage and flood recession land along the river and watering the cattle at the river. With the significant continuing increase of double cropped irrigated farming in the valley region, more and more grazing lands have been closed to herders. Livestock have had to be trekked greater distances to find pasture and conflicts have developed between the valley farmers and the herders.

The Peulh are attempting to reconstitute their herds to pre-drought numbers and while the Peulh are by no means unwilling to market their cattle under favorable conditions, they will be reluctant to market them if they feel that the size of the herds are below the level needed to provide them with a minimum of economic security when drought and epidemics strike their herds.

SODESP is attempting to provide that economic security through a program of providing adequate water, range, supplemental feed and minerals, animal health extension and a fair price for calves. SODESP believes that the Peulhs have responded and will continue to respond favorably to restricting the size of herds through increased culling.

PRODUCTION ZONES AND CENTERS OF HERDER ORGANIZATION
AND TRAINING PROPOSED FOR THE SYLLVO-PASTORAL ZONE
SODESP

LABGAR (Zone 1)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 - Center at Labgar: | Department of Linguère |
| 2 - Center at Tessekré: | Department of Linguère |
| 3 - Center at Namarel: | Department of Podor |
| 4 - Center at Yaré-Lao: | Department of Podor |

TATQUI (Zone 2)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - Center at Tatqui: | Department of Dagana |
| 2 - Center at Mbidi: | Department of Podor |
| 3 - Center at Wendou Thingoli: | Department of Podor |
| 4 - Center at Ganina Eroque: | Department of Podor |

PENDA YAYAKE (Zone 3)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 - Center at Penda Yayake: | Department of Dagana |
| 2 - Center at Mbar Toubab: | Department of Dagana |
| 3 - Center at Niassante: | Department of Dagana |
| 4 - Center at Diaglè: | Department of Dagana |

GUEYE KADAR (Zone 4)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 - Center at Guèye Kadar: | Department of Podor |
| 2 - Center at Révane: | Department of Podor |
| 3 - Center at Bogador Doumé: | Department of Linguère |
| 4 - Center at Louguéré Thiolli: | Department of Linguère |

TIAM (Zone 5)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Center at Tiam: | Department of Podor |
| 2 - Center at Gasse Barkèye: | Department of Matam |
| 3 - Center at Loumbi Saoudiara: | Department of Matam |
| 4 - Center at Galangal: | Department of Matam |

Project Management

SODESP was organized as an autonomous organization under Law 75-61 of June 2, 1975, and Decree 75-874 of July 23, 1975. The status conform to the requirements of the FED Financing Convention which provides funds for the pilot phase production zone. This convention stipulated that the Government of Senegal create a "management authority" as an autonomous agent through which financing would flow.

By law, the objectives of SODESP are:

- to execute technical, economic and financial studies in the area of livestock production, marketing and processing, including retailing;
- to develop plans for the management and utilization of the pastoral areas allocated to it; and
- to execute programs in its technical and financial area.

Development of the Project

It is anticipated that the Project Review Paper will be completed during the period September-November, 1977. Substantial studies have already been completed of the project area by ORSTOM, IGN, IRAT, etc. These studies will be completed prior to the beginning of the preparation of the PRP. Specific studies relative to the project have been completed by FED and they too will be analyzed and synthesized immediately after the approval of the PID. The technical assistance available to SODESP will collaborate with the design team in the preparation of the PRP.

Personnel needed for the preparation of the PRP are as follows:

<u>Specialization</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Time Required</u>
Range Management	Contract	4 weeks
Livestock Production	SODESP	4 weeks
Livestock Economist	Contract	4 weeks
Veterinarian	SODESP	4 weeks
Sociologist	Contract	4 weeks
Design Officer	REDSO	4 weeks

The PID is also proposing funding for study to provide technical assistance to SODESP in studying the economics of the new technology in their program of intervention and comparing it with the traditional system, and to evaluate the SODESP intervention program.

The new system comprises a reduction in the stocking rate, a change in the composition of the herd to a cow-calf operation, improved veterinary care, feed supplements and minerals, sale of male calves at 11-13 months, a separate growing activity (currently at the Doli Ranch but in the future, in the Ferlo) and a separate finishing stage.

The economic framework proposed by SODESP and based upon the FED experience will be used as a point of departure.

The new system appears to be profitable in Senegal where the retail price of meat is 500-600 FCFA/kg (\$2-2.40) on the Dakar market. It is important to know the costs and returns from the program in the cow-calf, the growing and the finishing phases and to be able to predict the circumstances in Senegal and in the other Sahelian countries under which this will be profitable. It is recommended that pre-project funding be made available for this study as soon as possible after the approval of the PID.

Financial Plan

AID financing is proposed for two of the five production zones to be organized by SODESP. Based on FED requirements established for the FED pilot phase, the cost of each zone of production is as follows:

I. Infrastructure

A. Primary Zone of Reproduction:

Headquarters: housing, office, warehouse, storage and workshop areas	\$250,000
Training/Extension Centers (one at each of four well sites): housing, storage/warehousing, weighing, health marking stations, support costs	\$320,000

B. Reelevation Area:

Well construction	\$ 56,000
Warehouse and storage	42,000
Health and weighing stations and equipment	20,000
Housing	42,000
Support costs	<u>20,000</u>

Sub-total Infrastructure \$750,000

2. Equipment

A. Primary Zone

Headquarters: Field and heavy-duty vehicles, Agricultural equipment (tractors, etc.)	\$348,000
Training/extension centers: for each of four well site): Field vehicles, scales, etc.	80,000

B. Reelevation Area:

Vehicles, scales, etc.	<u>20,000</u>
------------------------	---------------

Sub-total Equipment \$448,000

3. Operational Support Costs

A. Primary Zone:

Vehicle and well maintenance, transport of
goods and feed, personnel support \$ 75,000

B. Relevage Zone:

Maintenance and support for 3 year projection \$ 25,000

Sub-total Operational Support \$100,000

4. Revolving Fund

Purchase of food supplement, salt minerals,
medicines, fund for purchasing calves \$1,500,000

5. Technical Assistance

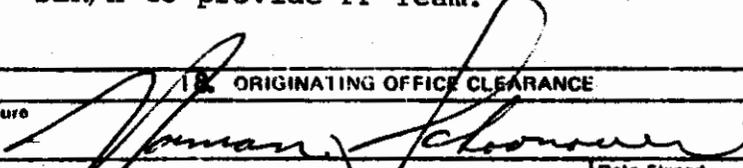
Range management advisor (3 py). Livestock production
Advisor (3 py). Short-term technicians (15pm) \$350,000

Recapitulation of costs for developing one zone of production over three
year period.

1. Infrastructures	\$ 750,000
2. Equipment	448,000
3. Operational Support	100,000
4. Revolving Fund	1,500,000
5. Technical Services (including economic study)	<u>350,000</u>
TOTAL	\$3,148,000 =====

Total cost of developing two zones of production, including contin-
gencies and inflation:

\$7,000,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1					
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY SENEGAL				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>							
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 685-0226 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR		B. CODE 06		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> PATTE D'OIE - Housing Improvement <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP				B. DATE MM YY 1 0 7 7		10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)					
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 9 <input type="checkbox"/> b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 9 <input type="checkbox"/>				FUNDING SOURCE		BASKET					
				A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,365					
				B. OTHER U.S. 2.							
				C. HOST COUNTRY							
				D. OTHER DONOR(S)		400					
				TOTAL		1,765					
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)											
A. APPRO- PRIATION		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE		C. GRANT		D. LOAN		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
										H. GRANT	
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(1) ST		720		860				1,365		1,365	
(2)											
(3)											
(4)											
								TOTAL		1,365	
										1,365	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)											
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)								14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE			
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To rehabilitate the Patte d'Oie Housing Project in accordance with US-Senegalese understandings and thus eliminate a source of friction in bilateral relations.											
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) To finance a rehabilitation program of the Patte d'Oie Housing Guaranty Project including prevention of sand inundation, correction of structural problems and management improvement.											
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) SER/H to provide PP Team.											
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature 						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY 6 1 3 7 7					
Title Regional Development Officer						MM DD YY 6 1 3 7 7					

6/13/77

Senegal Housing PID

I. Summary of Problem and Proposed Response.

A. The Problem.

Problems associated with the Patte d'Oie Housing Guaranty Project (685-HG-001 Builders International), authorized in 1969 and completed in 1970, have adversely affected AID relations with GOS for several years. The project was developed by a U.S. Sponsor (Builders International) and consists of 669 middle-income housing units sold under lease-purchase agreements. The U.S. Sponsor's company in Senegal (Builders International Senegal - BIS) encountered financial difficulties and became insolvent during the project. GOS was forced to pay off BIS's creditors to protect the rights of home buyers who would otherwise lose their homes in a forced public sale. This cost the GOS approximately \$1.0 million. The construction plans approved by AID for the project involved an almost untested method of spraying concrete on a steel lathe framework. During construction AID learned that the only previous attempt to use this particular method in Puerto Rico was showing failures due to structural cracks in walls from the deterioration of the steel cores. The BIS project suffers from the same problem. Another serious problem involves the site which is subject to sand inundation. At various times numbers of houses have been inundated and the site suffers from sand encroachment.

The Senegalese Government-owned housing corporation, Societe Immobiliere du Cap Vert (SICAP) has responsibility for the administration, collection of payments and remittance to US investors. Because of BIS had sold homes to marginally qualified buyers and in some cases to fictitious buyers, SICAP experienced difficulty collecting mortgage payments and early in the project's life fell behind in payments to the US investors due to insufficient funds being collected. All of these problems and costs to SICAP and the GOS, caused GOS to order an investigation into the whole project. SICAP was simultaneously told by GOS to stop making payments to the US investors and hold collections in a blocked account. AID, under the Guaranty Agreements, had to service payments to US investors over a three year period. As of 4 March 1977 AID had made about \$1.7 million in such payments putting a strain on AID's HIG reserves. An ancillary fact concerns the arbitral award in favor of BIS against AID for \$.5 million which, among other things, found AID to have breached its contract with BIS (to which the GOS was a party) by causing a work stoppage and resulting loss to BIS.

Following an AG Audit dated 22 July 1977 (which report should be read in conjunction with this PID), AID's plan to resolve the Patte d'Oie problem was decided in an Action Memorandum for AA/AFR dated 1/24/77 (text attached as Annex to this PID). That memo decided that a joint technical study would be made of Patte d'Oie and that AID would consider financing a special rehabilitation program for the project, provided GOS started servicing its payments to the US investors and paid to AID accumulated payments which were being held by SICAP. An exchange of letters sealed this understanding. GOS has lived up to its part of this understanding : 1) by participating in the joint evaluation; 2) by beginning to service the project payments starting June 1977; 3) by reimbursing AID for all payments made during 1977 (GOS had already made March payment); and 4) as of this date the Director of SICAP has advised RDO/Dakar that he is processing the larger payment of accumulated blocked payments (because of the size of this payment, some \$1.2 million and the implications for SICAP's cash position, this payment must be coordinated with the Ministry of Finance, but will be forthcoming shortly).

It is the purpose, therefore, of this PID to outline the remedial program for Patte d'Oie which AID has agreed to consider in its understandings with the Government of Senegal.

B. Description of Proposed Project

1) Project Outputs

Rehabilitation of the Patte d'Oie Project will involve basically three efforts: sand stabilization, repair of structural deterioration, and management innovations. The sand stabilization and repair programs have been studied by the Louis Berger Consulting firm jointly with GOS technicians.

a) Sand Stabilization

- Reforestation of approximately 5 ha. in order to prevent sand from drifting over the projects.
- Replanting of areas within the project particularly to protect foundation, plus a voluntary planting program.
- Extension of the GOS coastal reforestation program to provide general environmental protection to the Patte d'Oie as well as to the planned sites and services site upwind.

b) Repair of Structural Deterioration

- Stabilization of foundations for about 12% of units where aeolian erosion has exposed footings.
- Repair of reconstruction of exterior building and garden walls,

where plaster has badly cracked or pieces fallen as a result of loosened bond between the Steelcore frame and the concrete.

- Repair of leaking roofs and installation of flashing on all roofs.
- Replacement of porch canopies and repair of roof of elementary school.
- Exterior painting of all exterior walls with rubber or asphalt based waterproof paint.

c) Management

- The cooperation of residents, essential to the good management of any housing projects, is even more important at the Patte d'Oie, given its history and the lack of cooperation between some residents and SICAP. Maintenance of the newly planted trees, the success of any voluntary planting, home-purchaser participation in the exterior painting program are among those elements of the rehabilitation project which demand active resident participation and support. The exact nature of the management actions necessary are to be discussed with GOS and SICAP, but at the very least appear to require resolution of the anomaly caused by the activities of the unrecognized home owners association.

2) Resources Required

DG funding will be required for most of the expenditures.

Technically, the preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of construction should pose no problem. GOS is qualified for the sand stabilization aspects of the program, having conducted extensive sand stabilization projects along 150 km. of coastline since 1948. SICAP, while not having been overly cooperative in maintaining this project, is a large para-statal housing authority with, about 15,000 primarily French-finance housing units under management.

3) Estimated disbursement period

1 year.

Sand stabilization work must start in July, because of the annual weather cycle.

C. Major Assumptions

The major assumption is that the rehabilitation proposed by the consultant will largely solve the problems of deterioration and shifting sands and that problems developing in the future can be met with the financial resources available for maintenance from monthly payments.

A second major assumption is that participants in the rehabilitation effort - including A.I.D., GOS, SICAP and project residents - will be able to work together cooperatively to complete the project and that after project completion the beneficiaries will continue to work out problems.

D. Other Activities

SICAP, the Project Administrator, is a para-statal housing authority, similar to those found throughout Francophone Africa. It is well established and has constructed about 15,000 housing units.

Another GOS public agency is OHLM (the office for Moderate Rental Housing), established also on the French model. It constructs rental housing and is executing the World-Bank financed sites and services project, whose final phase is to be located adjacent to the Patte d'Oie.

The GOS Department of Waters and Forests has carried out sand stabilization reforestation projects since 1948.

GOS has identified housing as a major focus of its Fourth-Development Plan.

E. Realistic Alternatives

Attempts over the last three years to resolve project-related issues have not proven successful. The most apparent alternative - that of doing nothing - does not appear realistic, and will lead probably only to a more serious diplomatic confrontation. Furthermore, the construction faults, while not legally the responsibility of AID, do represent a moral responsibility in view of AID's involvement in authorizing the project and by approving various construction methods.

The proposed project has been developed in collaboration with GOS and addresses the issues raised by GOS. Use of funds for alternatives not responsive to GOS concerns is not feasible.

F. Major Intended Beneficiaries

Major beneficiaries will be residents of the Patte d'Oie Project whose shelter environment will significantly improve. This is an urban housing project developed by the Africa Bureau during the 60's in accordance with the then existing policy.

Indirect beneficiaries will be low-income residents of the nearby IBRD/^{sites}and services project, who will benefit from coastal reforestation.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

Estimated Project Cost

The following estimates are based on studies prepared by Louis Berger International, Inc.

Sand Stabilization

Sand Barrier	\$50,000	
Planting of 5 ha area	9,300	
Planting to protect foundation	700	
Voluntary planting	1,400	
Thatch fence repair	<u>1,000</u>	
S/T stabilization on site		\$62,400
30 ha coastal strip		60,000

Structural Repairs

Roofs	\$281,000
Walls	126,000
Foundations	86,500
New School	<u>21,300</u>
S/T	514,800
Exterior Painting	<u>500,000</u>

S/T	\$1,014,800
S/T	1,137,200
20% contingencies (preparation of PP, A&E, 1% per month inflation)	<u>227,440</u>
Total (rounded)	\$1,365,000

AID costs will be funded from DG. Previous discussions have been based on AID exclusive financial participation in rehabilitation of the project itself.

III. Project Development

It is proposed to move directly to the PP. No other studies are required.

The PP is to be submitted in September, 1977. Preparation is the responsibility of RHUDO/Abidjan, with the assistance of SER/H contractors to be reimbursed from the DG.

IV. Issues

1. The Patte d'Oie Project is covered by a 10-year warranty against hidden construction defects running to the sponsor. The effective applicability of this insurance (which reflects French practice and is rooted in French Government contracting for public works) to the Patte d'Oie, the legal issues resulting from the action in bankruptcy against the sponsor, the attitude of GOS, and the possibility of protracted litigation, inter alia, cloud the applicability of the warranty in a timely fashion to this Project. SER/H proposes to develop a response and a course of action during preparation of the PP.

2. This project is an urban housing project and does not fit directly into AID new directions policies. However, AID has an understanding with GOS to consider this remedial program. AID shares a responsibility for the mishaps that have befallen the project over the years and we have agreed with GOS to face that responsibility. Environmental problems from shifting sands is one of the serious problems plaguing the project. Justification of the project to Congress can be based on environmental factors and AID's moral responsibility for the project.

ANNEX A - Action Memorandum for the Assistant Administrator Bureau for Africa, and copies of exchange of letters between RDO/Dakar and Senegalese Prime Minister.

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR,
BUREAU FOR AFRICA

FROM: AFR/SFWA David Shear
SER/H Donald Gardner

SUBJECT: Senegal Housing Guarantee Project 685-HG-001

Problem: To approve commencement of a process intended to resolve problems outstanding between A.I.D. and the Government of Senegal ("GOS") regarding the Patte d'Oie Housing Guarantee Project in an effort to persuade the GOS to recommence servicing its debt to the Investors and to reimburse A.I.D. for amounts paid by A.I.D. to the Investors.

Background: Problems associated with the Patte d'Oie Housing Guarantee Project authorized in 1968 have adversely affected our A.I.D. relations with the GOS. As more fully outlined in a draft audit report of the Auditor General's Office dated July 22, 1976, the situation involves:

--A 669 unit middle income housing project in Dakar which is substantially occupied by owners or renters, which earns sufficient income in the form of mortgage payments to service the underlying debt to U.S. Investors yet which suffers from structural flaws and attendant soil erosion problems.

--Refusal of the GOS to service the underlying \$5 million loan manifested by action of the GOS to hold payments by home owners in a blocked account and to prevent the project administrator (SICAP) from using these payments to service the U.S. debt.

--Payment by SER/H of approximately \$1.5 million to date to the U.S. Investors under the Contract of Guarantee and refusal of the GOS to reimburse A.I.D. under the Senegal Guarantee Agreement for sums paid by A.I.D. to the U.S. Investors.

--Allegations by the GOS, apparently made in good faith, that A.I.D. bears some responsibility for project defects and a request that a joint technical study be made to apportion liability for rehabilitation of the Project and loss of rental income prior to a resolution of the GOS default under the Loan Agreement and Senegal Guarantee Agreement.

(The GOS appears to consider its action in blocking payments to Investors as an exercise of set-off rights until resolution of potential claims against A.I.D.)

--An Arbitral Award rendered in favor of the builder/sponsor (BIS) and against A.I.D. in the approximate amount of \$500,000 which, among other things, finds A.I.D. to have breached its contract with BIS (to which the GOS was a party) by causing a work stoppage and resulting loss to BIS.

-2-

--Claims by the GOS against BIS for losses in excess of the equivalent of \$1 million representing sums paid by the GOS to discharge liens on the project held by creditors of BIS and to make certain project repairs - such claim expected to be partially satisfied out of an arbitral award to be paid by A.I.D. to a trustee in bankruptcy appointed by a Senegal Court.

Discussion: Various unsuccessful efforts have been made in the past three years to persuade the GOS to resume servicing the Loan Agreement and indemnify A.I.D. for A.I.D.'s payments to investors. In view of the serious and growing financial burden placed on HG reserves by the GOS default, the possibility that project-related problems may create a strain in our relations with the GOS, the recent draft AG Audit Recommendation No. 1 which urges that the Africa Bureau not provide additional assistance to the GOS until they have fulfilled their payment obligations related to the Patte d'Oie Housing Project and the proposed new legislative initiative seeking large sums for the region including Senegal, the time is right to commence a process which may lead to final resolution of the problems.

Reflecting earlier Mission approaches on this subject, the GOS delivered a letter on October 21, 1976 outlining their position. Briefly, the letter makes it clear that the GOS cessation of payment to the Investors is based upon the belief that A.I.D. is partially responsible for the problems with the project. The GOS has requested a joint technical study to evaluate the problems with the project and provide a basis for discussing the respective rights and financial responsibilities of the GOS, SICAP and AID in correcting project defects. The GOS letter (TAB A) indicates a disposition to deblock the SICAP account and release the approximately \$650,000 in the account to A.I.D. as well as resume regular installment payments to the investors. However, it is not clear when such action would be taken.

The AID/W response to this letter appears in State 290221 (Tab B). This response instructs the Mission to indicate A.I.D.'s willingness to undertake the study requested and to consider future grant funding for the project based upon the immediate release of funds in the blocked SICAP account and based upon the resumption of regular installment payments. The AID/W response also instructs the Mission to press the GOS for the further repayment of all outstanding claims. The discussions with the GOS are not to be viewed as confirming responsibility for project defects but rather as a mutual effort of the GOS and A.I.D. to solve a problem.

The purpose of this memorandum is to reconfirm State 290221 and to review the process, together with attendant difficulties, by which we believe an eventual resolution of this controversy will be accomplished. This process involves the following steps.

-3-

1. A.I.D. would agree to finance with SER/H funds a joint technical study to evaluate the present defects in the housing project and to recommend a program for rehabilitating the Project.

2. A.I.D. would make it clear that the purpose of the study is not to serve as a basis of allocating blame and financial responsibility for rehabilitating the Project and for compensating for loss of rental income. However, valid the GOS may believe its claims against A.I.D. to be, A.I.D. cannot accept liability for rehabilitation of the project or for loss of rental income. The GOS must understand that A.I.D. is not a guarantor of the success of housing guaranty projects and cannot assume such an appearance throughout the world. Further, it is inappropriate to attempt to place financial responsibility for defects upon A.I.D., a substantial donor of assistance to Senegal.

3. In recognition of A.I.D.'s intimate involvement with the Project, however, including its defects, A.I.D. will consider, upon completion of the technical study, making a grant to participate in the rehabilitation of the project. The substance of the arbitral award against A.I.D. indicates that there is evidence that A.I.D. may have at least some moral obligation to Senegal and the project. The amount of money needed is now known, but it is the judgment of all concerned that the GOS will continue in default unless A.I.D. makes some contribution to the project or unless A.I.D. applies the strongest pressure involving the withholding of future assistance. In view of A.I.D.'s role in the project as stated by the Arbitration Award and our development interests in Senegal, the later option is not recommended.

4. It should be acknowledged that a commitment to consider a grant to improve the project is risky. The figures that have been discussed within A.I.D. range from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. There is no guarantee that the Congress would concur in such a project which would be presented in an amended project sheet for the FY 77 or 78 CP. This is a middle-class urban housing project that does not fit easily within A.I.D.'s priorities for Senegal. The normal programming process involving a PP would be used to authorize the grant.

5. The GOS should understand clearly that A.I.D. may ultimately not be able to provide a grant for the housing project. It is important that the GOS understand this problem at the time it recommences payments of installments to Investors and reimburses A.I.D. for amounts paid to Investors to avoid charges of bad faith in the resolution of problems in a project that has been plagued by missteps by virtually all parties involved.

6. The GOS would also be reminded, however, that A.I.D. has a substantial pipeline of assistance activities presently in the implementation stage, and that it is anticipated that Senegal will be one of the primary beneficiaries of the increased level of assistance requested by A.I.D. for the Sahelian area. It is in the interest of both A.I.D. and the GOS to remove potential impediments to the effective conduct of the assistance program to Senegal.

-4-

7. The GOS should be requested to resume payments to the Investors and pay over to A.I.D. funds in the blocked SICAP account.

Recommendation: That you approve transmission of a letter to the GOS outlining the A.I.D. position in this matter and that you approve RDO/Senegal's consultation with the GOS regarding the matters described above using appropriate discretion regarding the comments in paragraph 3 above.

APPROVED: /s/ Haven North

DISAPPROVED: _____

DATE: 1/24/77

Clearances:

AFR.SFWA:DBaker

AFR/DR: JKelly draft

AFR/DP:CWard

PPC/DPRE:JArthaud (draft)

CC/H:MKitay:CC/AFR:SRTisa:afh:1/13/77

DRAFT:GC/AFR:SRTisa:GC/H:MKItay:jaw

1-19-77

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I should like to refer to your Letter No. 538 of October 21, 1976 concerning the housing project at La Patte d'Oie and to our interim letter of November 25, 1976. In this regard, I am now able to reply to your letter in ~~more~~ detail. A.I.D. as well as the Government of Senegal, is extremely anxious to ~~settle~~ this matter as soon as possible to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. We believe that this is above all very important given the substantial number of A.I.D. activities presently in the implementation stage in Senegal and the anticipation that Senegal will be one of the primary beneficiaries of the increased level of assistance requested by A.I.D. of the United States Congress for the Sahel.

It is with the objective of arriving at a solution that we accept your request to proceed with a technical study to be jointly carried out by a team of American experts with technicians to be made available by the Senegalese Government. The objective of this study would be to elaborate a program for the rehabilitation of the housing project and not to attempt to assign financial responsibility to either A.I.D. or the GOS. Such an effort to assign responsibility will not be productive or consistent with the constructive dialogue we envision which will result in the rehabilitation of the Project.

As evidence of A.I.D.'s sincere desire to improve this housing project with which A.I.D. has been associated, we wish to inform you of our intent to review the results of such study with a view toward considering what

additional assistance A.I.D. might contribute to the successful rehabilitation of the project. Discussions of the manner of such assistance could begin promptly after the results of the study have been received and analyzed.

Your letter of October 21, 1976, indicates that you are disposed to deblock the accrued funds in the SICAP account (estimated at approximately \$650,000 -in equivalent value) and permit the resumption of regular installment payments to the Investors. We propose that the necessary actions to accomplish the foregoing be carried out simultaneously with the commencement of the joint study referred to above. If the foregoing is agreeable to you please advise us.

There still remains to be resolved, A.I.D.'s claim for sums in excess of the money to be released from the blocked SICAP account (estimated at approximately \$800,000). We are willing to postpone our discussions on these sums until the technical study has been completed and our discussions concerning project rehabilitation are begun.

We hope that the proposal described above is satisfactory to the GOS and that steps will be taken to resume regular installment payments to the Investors and to reimburse AID for amounts paid by AID to the Investors. We believe it is in our mutual interests to resolve this matter in the manner described above thereby removing potential impediments to the effective conduct of the assistance Program to Senegal.

Annex A

U.S.A.I.D.
Bureau du Développement Régional
Ambassade des Etats-Unis
d'Amérique
B.P. 49
Dakar, Sénégal

ARDO
PRM
CHRON
FILE

Dakar, le 31 janvier 1977

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Nous nous référons à votre lettre N° 358 du 21 octobre 1976 concernant le Lotissement de la Patte d'Oie et à la nôtre du 25 novembre 1976.

A cet égard, nous sommes maintenant en mesure de répondre avec beaucoup plus de précision. L'USAID, comme le Gouvernement du Sénégal, est extrêmement désireuse de pouvoir régler cette affaire au plus tôt, à la satisfaction mutuelle des deux parties. Nous pensons que ceci est surtout très important étant donné l'envergure des programmes d'aide économique qui sont actuellement en voie d'exécution ou de planification avec les différents départements de votre Gouvernement. De même, le Sénégal pourrait être l'un des plus importants bénéficiaires de l'aide économique demandée par l'USAID au Congrès américain, dans le cadre du programme de développement à long terme du Sahel.

C'est donc dans le but d'arriver à une solution que nous acceptons votre demande de procéder à une étude technique par un groupe d'experts américains, conjointement avec les techniciens qui pourraient être nommés par le Gouvernement

.../...

Monsieur Abdou Diouf
Premier Ministre
de la République du Sénégal
Dakar, Sénégal

sénégalais. L'objectif de cette étude serait d'élaborer un projet d'amélioration du lotissement dans le sens d'un dialogue constructif, sans toutefois fixer des responsabilités financières de part et d'autre, processus qui ne serait ni productif ni constructif.

De plus, nous sommes autorisés à vous informer de l'intention de l'USAID de considérer la possibilité de dégager une assistance complémentaire qui permettrait une amélioration du lotissement. Ceci pourrait être discuté plus amplement une fois les conclusions de l'étude connues.

Dans votre lettre du 21 octobre 1976 vous avez bien voulu nous indiquer que vous étiez disposé à débloquer les fonds accumulés au compte de la SICAP (estimés approximativement à dol. 650.000 à cette date) et à permettre la reprise des paiements réguliers aux investisseurs. Nous vous demandons de bien vouloir faire le nécessaire à ce sujet en même temps que commencera l'étude conjointe. Nous espérons que cette proposition vous conviendra.

Il resterait encore à résoudre le problème des sommes déboursées par l'USAID aux investisseurs (environ dol. 300.000) en excédent au compte SICAP. Nous vous proposons de reporter les discussions à ce sujet à une date ultérieure.

Nous croyons qu'il est de notre intérêt mutuel de résoudre ainsi ce problème afin d'éliminer les difficultés qui pourraient entraver la bonne marche de notre coopération. Il est entendu que mes collaborateurs et moi-même seront disponibles à tout moment pour discuter les détails de ce programme avec les représentants du Gouvernement.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Norman Schoonover
Directeur du Bureau Régional

Drafter: ARDO: A.Fell:rs

Annex A

TRANSLATION OF LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER ABDOU DIOUF TO
Mr. Norman Schoonover, RDO/Dakar

7 March 1977
No. 001566/PM/SGG/EC2

Mr. Director,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 31 January 1977 concerning the Builders matter.

I inform you that I have given instructions to SICAP to pay to USAID the funds which have been received from rents that SICAP has received since payments to US investors were stopped. Moreover, the payments due to creditors of BIS will be made regularly in the future.

Also, as you suggest, the question of sums that the Government of Senegal owes to USAID will be considered later.

Finally, I have requested the Minister of Public Works, Urbanism and Transport to designate the Senegalese technicians who will jointly study with the American experts the rehabilitation program for the project.

Please accept, Mr. Director, the assurance of my high consideration.

Abdou Diouf

AD/MGC

Annex A

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL
UN PEUPLE - UN BUT - UNE FOI

DAKAR, LE

LE PREMIER MINISTRE

N°- 00157 /PM/SGG/EC2.

URGENT

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'accuse réception de votre lettre en date du 31 Janvier 1977 relative à l'affaire Builders.

Je vous informe que j'ai donné les instructions nécessaires pour que la SICAP verse à l'US-AID les fonds provenant des loyers qu'elle a encaissés depuis que le règlement des sommes dues aux investisseurs américains a été interrompu. En outre, le paiement des échéances dues aux créanciers de la B.I.S sera désormais régulièrement effectué.

Par ailleurs, comme vous le suggérez, la question des sommes que l'Etat du Sénégal restera devoir à l'US-AID sera étudiée ultérieurement.

D'autre part, j'ai demandé au Ministre des Travaux publics, de l'Urbanisme et des Transports de procéder à la désignation des techniciens sénégalais qui entreprendront, conjointement avec les experts américains, l'étude du projet d'amélioration du lotissement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Monsieur Norman Schoonover
Directeur du Bureau Régional
Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.
B.P. 49
Dakar, Sénégal.

Abdou DIOUF

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY The Gambia				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>			
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 635-0204		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Reforestation in the Gambia <input type="checkbox"/>			
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE MM YY 09 77				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =) FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 1,500 B. OTHER U.S.A. C. HOST COUNTRY 1,160 D. OTHER DONOR(S) 50 TOTAL 2,710			
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 81				11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)			
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SH	B 239	067		600		1,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				600		1,500	
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 080							
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR R/AG ENV						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 431	
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) To halt the pace of desertification and to reverse it if possible to prevent further environmental degradation.							
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS) To make available a broad range of renewable forest resources providing fuel wood and charcoal at reasonable prices and a general increase of forest cover.							
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Design Officer; Forestry Expert; Agricultural Economist; Agronomist specialist in Forestry Research; Total of 3pm. \$25,000.							
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature <i>[Signature]</i> Title Regional Development Officer				19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY 06 16			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1	
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY SENEGAL				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>			
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 685-0227 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR		B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Village Agricultural Development <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP				B. DATE MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 77		10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 =)	
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 3				FUNDING SOURCE		PASSBY	
				A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,050	
		OTHER		1.		250	
		a. HOST COUNTRY		250			
		b. OTHER DONOR(S)					
		TOTAL				1,300	
11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) SH	B 210	071		300		1,050	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				300			
12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 010 200 200							
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR BS						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 143	
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) [To increase agricultural production in Senegal while reducing, and reversing, the trend of outward migration of rural youth.]							
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) [To expand upon the Ronkh program of rice and tomato production to develop a second Youth Club field located four kilometers south of the village.]							
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Agriculture Engineer and Hydraulic Engineer, REDSO; General Engineer and Agriculturalist, SAED; Agricultural Economist and Design Officer, Contract; Health Specialist, ADO/Dakar; Four weeks of services, \$30,000.							
18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Norman Johnson</i> Title: Regional Development Officer, Dakar				19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED I I AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 77			

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

MODEL VILLAGE IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

THE PROBLEM

The economy of Senegal is based on agriculture with roughly 70% of the total population of 5.1 million directly engaged in agricultural activities. Approximately 360,000 small scale farms of 3-10 cropped hectares produce over 95% of Senegal's agricultural production.

Senegal's dryland agricultural potential has been traditionally limited by the harsh environment, inadequate and uneven rainfall and relatively poor soils. Long-term objectives of Senegal are described in terms of food self-sufficiency so as to reduce the risks inherent in the ecosystem of Senegal and to minimize dependence on costly external food imports. Senegal annually imports about 350,000 mt of food grain, including up to 200,000 mt of rice. The serious balance of payments problem of Senegal can be traced in part directly to this factor.

Senegal realized that its long-range agricultural and thus economic viability will depend to an important degree on irrigated agriculture. Thus, the 5th Annual Development Plan (1978/82) continues a balanced program for the gradual development of the country's hydraulic resources for irrigation in the three principal river basins of the country.

Another serious problem which has the full attention of the Government is the rural exodus of youth. The special problems of outward migration from the Fleuve Region are discussed in detail in the sociological analysis completed by Peter Hammond for the SAED Training PRP. Special emphasis is being given to projects which work to encourage young people to stay in the rural areas. For this, the GOS hopes to build up the social structures of rural communities and through cooperatives and flexible credit availabilities to furnish the base for productive farm enterprises which will make it possible for youth to earn their living in their own region.

BACKGROUND

The northern perimeter of Senegal, the Fleuve Region, is relatively densely populated by farmers who have approached the Senegal River to take advantage of the abundance of water and rich soils there. Traditionally farming is carried out on small self-sufficient family plots where elementary farm methods are practised. The Government of Senegal, recognizing the under-utilized agricultural potential of the lands, created the Societe d'Amenagement des Terres du Delta (SAED) in 1965 to organize plantation style farming and efficient marketing of farm production. (A complete discussion of SAED can be found in the PP for the Bakel Irrigated Perimeters Project (Proj. 685-0208) and the SAED Training Project (685-0218).)

SAED has constructed a vast system of irrigation ditches and pumping stations over approximately 12,000 hectares in the River Delta. By assuring a constant supply of water and thereby reducing the risks of drought, SAED began to focus on the corollary factors of developing irrigated perimeters. They combined individual plots into larger field sizes and introduced mechanization, improved cultivation techniques, improved plant varieties and generally introduced local farmers to a modern agricultural system.

The present method of delivering technological and commodity inputs used by SAED is through the formation of 'Groupement des Producteurs' (producer groups). Each groupement des producteurs is composed of 15-20 families and is responsible for approximately 30 hectares. The groupement des producteurs will take over the irrigated perimeters, presently controlled by SAED, once they have acquired the necessary farming skills, irrigation techniques and cooperative organizations. The development of irrigated perimeters is thus linked to the training of farmers.

The present project of village irrigated agricultural development, builds on the experience begun under the R and R Irrigated Agricultural Development Project in the village of Ronkh. This project becomes, we believe, the first instance of village management and development of their perimeters where there is total control of water resources.

THE PROJECT

The goal of the project is to increase agricultural production in Senegal while reducing and reversing the trend of outward migration of rural youth, by creating economic incentives in rural villages supporting agricultural production and farmers' income.

Beginning in 1968, young farmers in the region began forming Youth Clubs with the objective of utilizing the new farm methods being extended by SAED. But instead of working SAED lands, the villages requested that SAED return certain plots of land for development by the Youth Clubs. The most dynamic of these Youth Clubs, in the village of Ronkh, has succeeded in increasing its holdings from 7 hectares in 1970 to over 400 hectares in 1975 with financial assistance from outside organizations and technical assistance from SAED. The operation has gained the support of SAED, the regional government and the national government as well as the entire population of the village (1,300 habitants). What began as an agricultural production activity has expanded into an effort to upgrade social services and organization within the village.

The most convincing sign of the Ronkh project's success is the rate at which young people of the village have returned from urban areas to the village; to date, over 180 youths have returned to participate in the project and few if any youths from Ronkh remain in the cities.

This success has precipitated the formation of similar Youth Clubs in villages surrounding Ronkh and an association of Youth Clubs has been formed to extend Ronkh's success.

The proposed "Model Village Irrigated Agricultural Development" Project will expand upon the Ronkh program of rice and tomato production to develop a second Youth Club field located four kilometers south of the village. The field will cover a total of 326 hectares, 210 to be cultivated in rice, 70 hectares to be cultivated in tomatoes and the remainder to lie fallow on a cyclical basis.

The management of the project will be the responsibility of the village cooperative, under the technical guidance of SAED. SAED will continue the assistance to the project begun under the R and R project. This includes:

- extension activities in the village
- use of SAED canals (at a fee) as the water source for irrigation
- credit for purchase of seed, fertilizer, agricultural services and equipment
- training for cooperative members in mechanized farm technologies
- crop production
- guaranteed market for rice

SAED has completed preliminary plans and engineering drawings for the development of the new hectares including the irrigation ditches and drainage canal system, pumping station, land terrassing, and has drawn up a list of equipment requirements.

However, the cooperative statutes of the Ronkh Youth Club which proved effective for the management of club fields under the R and R project will be used for continued Youth Club management and development of the perimeters under the present project.

FINANCIAL PLAN

AID financing will provide the land preparation including installation of an irrigation system, of an independent drainage system, and hydro-agricultural and mechanical equipment for irrigation. A single pumping station will be installed on the right bank of the Gorom, a tributary of the Senegal. The station will consist of three diesel pumps providing a total of 3,240 cubic meters of water per hour. Two of the three pumps will also be used to pump drainage water from the fields or recycle drainage water for irrigation.

The perimeter is divided into six hydraulic units for which canal arteries will be constructed to permit individual control of the

water flow to each section. These six sections are further subdivided into 3 hectare plots.

Land Preparation Cost Breakdown(\$1 = 240 fcfa)

	<u>Irrigation-Drainage Network</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Pumping Station</u>	<u>Total</u>
Terracing	348,900	50,000	5,050	403,950
Engineering	48,200	15,550	65,550	128,750
Pumping machinery	3,950	-	91,750	
Total	401,050	65,000	162,350	703,950

Other inputs to be financed by AID include necessary field construction such as pump housing; agricultural equipment and materials, supervisory engineering; and vehicles.

Financial Summary

Land Preparation costs	\$703,950
Field construction	17,500
Agricultural Equipment and materials	221,700
Engineering supervision costs	41,700
Vehicles	20,800
Total (1)	\$1,005,050

The GOS contribution of approximately \$250,000 will finance the planning and engineering design to be completed by SAED, SAED extension personnel and services over the life of the project, training to be provided to Youth Club members and the costs attributable to labor contributions by the young farmers.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The Project Review Paper will be completed during the months of September-November. SAED will play an important role in the preparation of the PRP, particularly the engineering aspects, though the exact personnel resources which can be made available by SAED at that particular time have not yet been determined. Also, studies have already been completed on other projects in the River Basin area which will provide significant data for the PRP. These include recent studies conducted

(1) Cost breakdown taken from SAED document "Plan pour le Developpement des Perimetres Irrigues a Ronkh-Jeune."

bu AID for SAED and for the OMVS, and studies by the IBRD on Diagambal and Debi=Lampsar.

The following will be required for the PRP.

<u>Specialization</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Time Required</u>
Agricultural Engineer	REDSO	3 weeks
General Engineer	SAED	3 weeks
Hydraulic Engineer	SAED/REDSO	3 weeks
Agriculturalist	SAED	3 weeks
Ag Economist	Contract	4 weeks
Environmentalist	Contract	4 weeks
Health Specialist	ADO Dakar	2 weeks
Sociologist	Contract	4 weeks
Design Officer	Contract	5 weeks

Funding required will be \$30,000

Project Identification Document (PID)

Summary of the Problem and the Proposed Response

The Gambia, a country with a previously adequate woodland resource, is having to meet an ever increasing demand for forest products from a steadily increasing rural population and a rapidly expanding urban one. (The Gambia's current 2.8 percent estimated population growth rate is one of the Sahel's highest.) About 85 percent of the population is rural and the rest urban or semi-urban.

This raises legitimate concern with the authorities as to how long the woodlands, under attack from all sides, could provide a sufficient supply for the country's growing needs. One estimate has it that last 15 years have witnessed a decrease of about 30 percent in the area of woodland. Another way of putting this is that the existing woodland is stated to have been reduced from 59 percent of land area in 1946 to 8 percent in 1968; more recent estimates have it down to 4 percent in 1976. Although The Gambia was less directly affected by the drought, the indirect effects were serious. The worse conditions to the north and east of the country led to a net influx of people at a continuing rate of 0.8 percent per annum; this placed heavy population pressure on the land, especially the forests. Population density is about 130-35 per square mile, making it the fourth highest in mainland Africa.

This density allied with the increased use of ox-plowing equipment has led to a widespread forest clearing for agriculture and the production of fuel wood and charcoal. There are 34,029 hectares of land officially designated as forest parks, but they have been encroached upon heavily. A 1973 study indicated that per capita consumption of forest products is 1.72 cubic meters per annum of which 69.2 percent is fuel wood and 23.8 percent is charcoal; that is, 93 percent of wood consumed as fuel wood or charcoal. To obtain this quantity from existing woodland would require a mean annual increment of 2.2 cubic meters per hectare. Data from parts of northern Nigeria, not dissimilar to most of The Gambia, indicates that every individual in the population requires up to 2.1 hectares of woodland to meet his lifetime needs. The problem will be further exacerbated by the higher population growth rates in urban areas which will increase the demand for charcoal.

The GOTG has recently endorsed a forest policy which includes the objectives of reserving and maintaining a national forest resource, promotion of tree planting, and development of the economic use of forest products.

With a growing population and increasing demand for farming land, the area of woodland is likely to continue to decline and with it the source of fuel wood and charcoal. A fuel wood crisis is impending. There are other problem areas as well. The Five Year Plan takes full cognizance of the multifaceted nature of the deforestation problem and sets forth the following objectives and strategy:

- (1) to minimize soil desiccation and movement caused by water or wind erosion;
- (2) to maintain the stability of river banks;
- (3) to maximize self-sufficiency in supplies of timber and fuel for the rural population and for industrial purposes;
- (4) subject to the above, maximize central government revenues from forestry exploitation; and
- (5) to protect the natural flora and fauna of the forest environment.

"In order to achieve the above, action is required to introduce new legislation, to expand the forest services, to extend the existing research effort to fill certain serious gaps in essential knowledge, to encourage both planting and more careful exploitation in rural areas, to at least continue plantation establishment at the current rate, and to improve the productivity of the existing timber utilization unit."

Reliance on wood for energy is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. Wood is imported for the building and construction trades. The DAP states it quite succinctly: "If present and future needs are to be met without continued degradation of the environment, increased emphasis on reforestation is necessary." Forestry's role in The Gambia should be to provide its population with wood in such a way as to maximize its contribution to the country's overall total, regional and rural economic and social development in both the short and long run. This is entirely consistent with the general conclusions reached by the April 1976 meeting of Sahel forestry departments in Dakar (CILSS/RAF/305) in which priority rankings are as follows:

- meeting people's needs for wood products, both for consumption and for construction;
- improving and protecting the pastureland;
- improving factors in agricultural production;
- protecting and utilizing the fauna; and
- protecting the environment.

To attain specific Gambian objectives the country must solve a considerable wood supply gap it is facing over the coming decades without seriously impairing the availability of wood to the consumer. The orthodox answer offered by members of the forestry establishment would be to embark upon an ambitious plantation program.

In this part of Africa forest land is in direct competition with the farmer's perception of survival imperatives. The approach must be integrated internally and coordinated with the efforts of other agriculturally related development, namely, agricultural extension particularly of dryland crops, crop protection, and soil and water utilization management. The DAP suggests a multifaceted approach: "Additional support for the Forestry Department could assist manpower training programs, create a forestry extension program, protect the existing forest parks, and expand present plantations."

The GOTG is realistic as to its current extension and forestry staffing limitations in any consideration of a significant increase in woodland restoration activity. To this end the immediate project must be modest in that it suggests the continuation and expansion of the on-going afforestation program of 125 ha of *Gmelina arborea* annually over at least a five-year period; the undertaking of research program designed to test a number of exotic species vis-a-vis the soil and climate conditions throughout the country with economic reference to tree products from animal consumption, shade for livestock, food for human consumption, and material for village industry; and a program to demarcate and fire protect the 66 designated forest preserves. It must be assumed that the rural population will continue to be dependent upon locally available wood and that a program of village woodlots will be required. They may be in the form of small plantations, shelterbelts on the village periphery, or roadside plantings, depending upon the village's situation. These are the project outputs.

The basic goal of the project will be to halt the pace of desertification and reverse it if possible to prevent further environmental degradation. The project purpose will encompass the provision of fuel wood and charcoal at reasonable prices, encouragement of subsistence farming through diversification of rural income sources, and the general increase of forest cover.

The technical resources required for the project will include two expatriate personnel, one in research for five years and a second in afforestation and extension for two or three years. There will have to be a very heavy training component as the staff of the Forestry Department is very thin quantitatively and qualitatively. The commodity component should be kept away from heavy clearing machinery as much as possible and concentrated upon labor-intensive techniques utilizing the slack season as much as possible.

At this stage there is but one major assumption envisaged: Given the human and livestock population pressures now developing on the land, sociological patterns of wood utilization are marching inexorably in the direction of eventual woodland destruction. This will be very difficult to slow down, let alone reverse. The too-facile solution is legislation with enforcement. The problem is very basic and will require a long-range solution. The project must be carefully designed to take account of the rural Gambian sociological setting.

To date there has been little manifestation of other donor interest in forestry despite the considerable external assistance to the field of agriculture in The Gambia. AID is proposing two other interventions which impinge upon

forestry in its broadest context: The Soil and Water Management Unit project will undertake to educate and reorient villagers to proper utilization and husbanding of their land and water resources in ways compatible with village-unit agriculture. This project will be deliberately based on the village unit and will not operate on a regional, district, or multi-village basis. A forestry project will essentially be on a regional and multi-village basis.

Second, a nationwide livestock husbandry project is currently being prepared for AID funding. It is planned to work through the 42 livestock owners' associations which are organized on a multi-village basis; sometimes even regionally. The questions surrounding livestock forage and herd movements throughout the year have a close bearing on the direction of any forestry program in the rural areas.

The DAP discusses the spectrum of possibilities for AID intervention in the general field of agriculture. There is no real alternative to some kind of reforestation program appropriately designed to the rural Gambian scene. Not to act would not lead to a crisis next year. Long-range degradation is more insidious than that. Still, the statistics mentioned above concerning the rate of woodland destruction vis-a-vis the population must lead to a virtually complete denuding of the useful forest cover--by 1985 according to some studies.

The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the Gambian staff who are trained to continue after the departure of expatriate technicians. In the end the direct beneficiaries will be the Gambian consumer, both urban and rural, who will be assured a stable, long-term supply of wood fuel and charcoal at reasonable prices. "Reasonable", of course, is a subjective concept, but the current price of charcoal is quite high and forms a sizeable portion of the family budget. Prices are now about D0.14 per kilo or D4.00 per sack. Benefitting in the longer run will be the country at large. To the extent that the construction and woodworking trades are presently and for the foreseeable future almost entirely dependent upon imported sawn timber, or, if the GOTG can find a supplier, whole logs, a domestic timber industry would relieve a significant import cost. This is possible in The Gambia: One only needs to recall the 1946 figure of forest coverage of almost 60 percent to realize that agro-meteorologically a reforestation program holds promise of long-run success.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The project will be grant-funded. A preliminary budget estimates follows:

U. S.:	8 MY long-term TA @\$80	equals	\$ 640
	24 MM short-term TA @\$7.5	"	180
	8 MY U.S. training @\$11	"	88
	60 MY African training @\$1	"	60
	Commodities		300
	15% contingency/miscellaneous/ evaluation		190
	TOTAL		\$1,458

GOTG:	recruitment costs (salaries, etc.)		
	50 x \$35 x 5	equals	\$ 875
	operating expenses	"	175
	expatriate housing		75
	international travel (trainees)		35
			<u>\$1,160</u>
Other Donor:	ODM Conservator of Forests		<u>50</u>
	LIFE OF PROJECT		\$2,668

After completion of the project in three to five years, Gambian staff will be trained and effective in basic research techniques, extension requirements in the Gambian context, the concept of village wood lots gaining acceptance among villagers, and the 125 ha of Gmelina arborea established. It is possible that some foreign training will be required on a follow-up basis after project termination, although such programs as AMDP should be able to handle ad hoc needs.

Development of The Project

There are insufficient staff resources in ADO/Dakar or AID/Banjul to develop a PRP, so team will have to be fielded from REDSO/WA and/or AID/W. There are no additional analyses or pre-feasibility studies envisaged at this juncture. The forestry situation in The Gambia has been adequately covered in the following references:

- 1) CILSS, CILSS/UNSO/FAO Conference on the Role of the Forest in a Rehabilitation Program, CILSS/RAF/305 (Ouagadougou: UNSO), 6 May 1976.
- 2) CILSS, CILSS/UNSO/FAO Consultation on the part played by the Forest in a Sahelian rebuilding program, "The Forestry Situation in The Republic of The Gambia," FO: RAF/305/2 Annex 1.
- 3) Davidson, D. E., "Report on a visit to The Gambia," Forestry Advisor, (London: Land Resources Division, Overseas Development Administration), 30 January--11 February 1974.
- 4) J. R. Dunsmore et al., The Agricultural Development of The Gambia: An Agricultural, Environmental, and Socioeconomic Analysis, (London: Land Resources Division, Ministry of Overseas Development), Report No. 22, 1976.
- 5) Howard, W. J., "Forestry in The Gambia," (London: Land Resources Division, Ministry of Overseas Development), Miscellaneous Report No. 156, 1972.
- 6) Johnson, M. S., "Forest inventories in The Gambia: a consultancy report," (London: Land Resources Division, Ministry of Overseas Development), Land Resources Report No. 1, 1975.

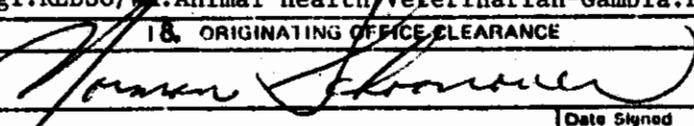
- 7) Openshaw, K., "Timber Consumption in The Gambia," (London: Land Resources Division, Ministry of Overseas Development), Consultancy Report, 1973.

A PRP team could complete its task in September/October 1977; it should be composed of an agricultural economist with experience in forestry analysis, a design officer, a forestry extension specialist preferably with Sahel experience, and a sociologist. AID may wish to consider including one of the above authors as a special consultant to the team. It is anticipated that an acceptable PRP can be completed in three weeks.

Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

A basic policy issue comes to mind. In purely economic terms one suspects that a good case could be made to continue degradation of the woodland cover and rely on other means for energy and income. A forestry program may have a poor internal rate of return, especially over the short and medium term. It is posited, however, that the larger concerns of environmental deterioration militate against purely economic considerations. AID must determine whether reforestation is a Sahel priority. If so, the relative ease of communications in The Gambia, the smallness of the territory, and the forest coverage in recent times all suggest that The Gambia offers a relatively good opportunity to mount a multifaceted reforestation program.

From the programmatic point of view, careful attention must be paid in designing this project to make it compatible and complementary to the expected AID involvement in an integrated livestock husbandry project and the Soil and Water Management Unit project. At this stage it appears that a forestry project would not be a duplication, although the programs should be fit together carefully. Now is a propitious time in that the latter project is in the PP stage and the former will soon be in PRP/PP design stage. This permits a rational, sequential programming to derive maximum benefit from a forestry project.

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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)																									
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14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 144																									
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) The integrated development of the livestock sector in The Gambia so as to contribute to increasing rural family incomes on a sustained yield basis.																									
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) Increase efficiency and productivity of the livestock sector through improved feeding, water and pasture resource development and management practices; improvements in animal health, major restructuring of the marketing system; and training to enable livestock owners to be self-reliant and competent herd managers.																									
17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds) Land-Use Planner/Range Management, contract. Animal Husbandry Specialist, contract. Livestock Economist, REDSO/WA. Anthropologist/Sociologist, REDSO contract. Training/Communication Specialist, REDSO/WA. Civil/Agricul. Engi. REDSO/WA. Animal Health/Veterinarian-Gambia. Project Officer, REDSO/WA. Contract cost																									
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GAMBIA INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID)

INTRODUCTION

Following the completion of The Gambia DAP in which the livestock section was identified as a priority sector for USAID intervention, a team of three REDSO/WA planners visited The Gambia and conducted extensive meetings with Livestock Owners' Associations throughout the country. Accompanied by senior GOTG animal health and production personnel, several hundred Gambian farmers were given the opportunity to express their problems and felt needs vis-à-vis livestock production. The farmers were not reluctant to express their problems and to recommend solutions. The USAID team then met with and conducted extensive discussions with GOTG officials to determine the broad outline of a series of technical interventions that would alleviate the problems of the livestock owners. The GOTG agreed to prepare a detailed project description along the lines of the outline that was eventually agreed-upon. This project represents a brief synthesis of the Gambian proposal. The project was originally conceived of as an S-PID to proceed directly from conceptual stage to final design. It is, therefore, more substantial than a normal PID, treating issues normally addressed in a PRP. We recommend that the next stage of development, pending a favorable review, be the design of the Project Paper. (Cf. Section VII, P.21.)

JOHN ERIKSEN
DAN ARONSEN
NORMAN RIFKIN
REDSO/WA

GAMBIA INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID)

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM

The Republic of The Gambia is a country some 250 miles in length and 15 to 30 miles in width. It is surrounded on three sides by the Republic of Senegal. The economy of the country is currently dominated by annual groundnut production and the vagaries of the international market for oilseed and confectionary groundnuts. When compared in economic terms, almost all other activities in the agricultural sector pale into insignificance beside the groundnut trade.

In the newly issued Five Year Development Plan for the period 1976-1980, the Government of The Gambia takes cognizance of the structural weaknesses and vulnerability posed by the economy's excessive dependence on a single primary crop production system. The central thrust of the Plan is toward intensified development of the rural sector and, particularly, toward increased diversification of agricultural production. Among the activities proposed under the diversification program are increased attention to the potentialities of livestock production and increased integration of crop and livestock enterprises at the farm level.

The livestock sector in The Gambia is a major under-developed part of the national economy. Potential for production is greatly in excess of the current offtakes in meat, milk, eggs and other livestock produce. Over 80% of the Gambian population is directly involved in agricultural activities. Of these people, about 20% own cattle and almost all farm households maintain small numbers of sheep, goats and/or poultry. Livestock of all classes are kept under traditional husbandry systems which tend to stress maintenance of a large inventory of animals of low individual productivity. As a result, it is estimated that total livestock production currently contributes less than 4% value added annually to the national gross domestic production. Foreign exchange earnings from livestock are of minor importance despite good potential markets for Gambian livestock and livestock products.

In addition to the low level of commercial trade in livestock, animals serve Gambian rural households in a number of ways. Ownership of livestock is an investment and a preferred method of rural savings in areas where there are few other viable investment alternatives. Ownership, particularly of cattle, brings with it enhanced social status and

greater capacity for reciprocity in social interactions. It is also a hedge against the risks inherent in any traditional and marginal agricultural situation where crop production is largely tied to the quantity and distribution of annual rainfall. Then, too, even animals of low individual productivity do yield some useful products for household consumption in the form of milk, eggs, meat, hides and skins. An extremely important symbiotic relationship also exists between livestock and cropping enterprises in provision of organic fertilizer for crops and use of crop residues by the animals. Finally, with the recent government efforts at intensified rural development, draft oxen for traction and cartage are assuming a major role in the input packages for improved crop cultivations systems.

In sum, the livestock sector of the Gambian economy is currently underdeveloped and developable. Factors that make the sector particularly interesting in the context of USAID development assistance programming are:

- A.) That livestock activities can be carried out in a limited geographic area among basically sedentary livestock herders - which is a novel situation for a Sahelian country;
- B.) That the Government of The Gambia has demonstrated a genuine desire to find effective ways to integrate cropping and livestock activities into new production systems that are both modernizing in orientation and holistic in design;
- C.) That livestock sector planning and implementation activities have the benefit of superior national leadership in an economy where such skills are at a premium;
- D.) That development inputs in funding, commodities and technical assistance could be programmed at relatively modest cost levels and still have major beneficial impact on the entire rural sector and the national economy;
- E.) That USAID development assistance could be channeled through an existing nation-wide system of 42 Livestock Owner Associations already working in partnership with the national government to define problems and formulate responses in livestock sector development;

- F.) That the livestock sector has not been the focus of attention by international donor agencies but is one major area where American expertise is universally acknowledged;
- G.) And, finally, that lessons learned in the course of Gambian livestock development activities could serve as genuine and realistic models for other parts of West Africa with similar climatic and human conditions.

The Development Assistance Program (DAP) document for The Gambia sets forth in detail the constraints upon the development of the livestock sector as they are currently perceived by the Government of The Gambia and USAID. The principal constraints on sector development may be summarized as follows:

- A.) Low productivity of livestock due to poor nutrition, inadequate health care, and deficient husbandry practices;
- B.) Overgrazing of accessible natural pastures and increasing conflict between herders and crop farmers over use of limited land resources;
- C.) Limited institutional capacity on the part of the Government and the Livestock Owners Associations to deal with major problems due to the lack of well-trained local staff, adequate rural infrastructure, and necessary program inputs;
- D.) Lack of an established capacity to formulate, test, evaluate and disseminate on a continuing basis technically and economically sound packages for livestock development at the village level;
- E.) Lack of a well-organized and functional system for the provision of credit and marketing services to livestock producers.

Given the interlocking nature of the above constraints, the DAP concludes that USAID support for livestock activities in The Gambia should be sufficiently comprehensive in scope to stimulate the integrated and phased evolution of the sector. It is suggested in the DAP that our assistance be envisioned as an integrated sectoral livestock program centered on four core themes:

- a.) Increasing the individual productivity of animals in all major classes of domestic livestock through improved animal husbandry at the herder level and

increased provision of government inputs and services;

- b.) Stimulating the evolution of improved mixed farming systems which include viable and complementary crop and livestock enterprises;
- c.) Fostering increased commercialization of livestock production through improved marketing, pricing, credit, and processing services;
- d.) Developing the sector in ways compatible with conservation of the natural resource base and restoration of such areas as have already suffered ecological degradation.

II. PROPOSED RESPONSE

It is proposed that the goal of this project be to foster the integrated development of the livestock sector in The Gambia so as to contribute to increasing rural family incomes on a sustained yield basis.

It is anticipated that the principal agencies for the design and implementation of this project will be the Department of Animal Health and Production, The Gambia Livestock Marketing Board, and the 42 Livestock Owners Associations located in each district throughout the country. The principal agencies will work on a close and continuing basis with other departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources - particularly with the Extension/Training Office, the Planning Unit, and the newly Soil and Water Conservation Unit - and other Ministries of the Government in mounting this sectoral program.

The project is currently being formulated as an integrated ten-year effort with two five-year phases. Phase I will be conducted during FY 1979-1983. Phase II will run through the period FY 1984-1989.

The project interventions proposed are discussed below under six separate sub-headings. It should be recognized at the outset, however, that these interventions are not discrete packages unto themselves but highly interrelated and mutually supportive actions upon whose joint success any sectoral progress is dependent.

A. Integrated Land Use Planning and Grazing Areas Development

The Gambia, being a small country with a relatively high human and animal population density per square kilometer, is increasingly faced with problems of conflict over land utilization. These conflicts are particularly acute between cropping and livestock enterprises as farmers attempt to increase the area of land used for grain and cash crop production under extensive cultivation methods and, thereby, compete with livestock enterprises which rely heavily on the same land for extensive grazing. As unplanned and unregulated cropping of new areas proceeds apace with increasing population pressure and periods of fallow are reduced, two major problems are posed for the livestock-owning community. The first is the actual quantitative disappearance of grazing land under the traditional hoe and ox plow. The second is the diminished access herds have to the remaining grazing land and watering points due to the danger of damage to standing crops by transiting animals.

The situation obviously calls for increased governmental and community effort in the area of natural resource conservation and land use planning. The program interventions for the livestock sector suggested in the DAP are:

- 1.) Assistance to the Government of The Gambia in developing a national land use planning capacity within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources which can relate to the problems of livestock production;
- 2.) Assistance in training change agents at all levels in pasture development and grazing areas management.
- 3.) Assistance to the Department of Animal Health and Production in planning and implementing a program for legislated controlled grazing areas with the necessary stock access routes, watering points, firebreaks, and other stock handling facilities.

With regard to the development of a national land use planning capacity, an excellent start has been made through the formation - with USAID assistance - a Soil and Water Conservation Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. This current project proposes to build upon and support that basic unit by supplying to the Department of Animal Health and Production such technical assistance as will be necessary to formulate and implement the livestock component of the overall national land use plan. This technical assistance will include the long-term participation of a specialist in land use planning for livestock production; and the short-term assistance of an agricultural engineer(s)

specializing in water development and livestock facilities; a legal expert in land use legislation; and a cartography unit for production of necessary district and Divisional level land use maps.

The project interventions for the training of change agents and communication with the rural populace under this project component are discussed in the Training and Communications section of the PID. It is envisioned that the 42 existing Livestock Owners Associations will be the primary focus of and legal basis for the grazing areas management program throughout the country.

As to the third area of intervention, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources has already started the process of articulating a national land use plan which includes among its elements the delineation of livestock access routes through existing croplands; the demarcation of traditional village grazing areas; the siting of essential well development points; and, where possible, the construction of drinking access points for livestock directly from the Gambia River above the saline interface zone. In addition, the Government intends to undertake essential complementary actions in farmer/herder education that will lead to a legislated limitation on amount of land used for crop cultivation, a reconsolidation of fields into more rational management units, and the development of appropriate grazing control programs within the carrying capacities of the village grazing areas.

The USAID inputs into this program, exclusive of the personnel enumerated above, are expected to be used for:

- 1.) Physical demarcation of access routes and grazing areas;
- 2.) Cartography of grazing areas and access routes on the district and Divisional levels;
- 3.) Construction of 100-150 wells and 20 access points to the river;
- 4.) Studies of vegetative cover composition, condition and carrying capacity in village grazing areas;
- 5.) Construction and maintenance of necessary firebreaks.

B. Livestock Production Interventions

The central premise maintained in the development of this livestock project is that real economic progress in the livestock sector is dependent on two fundamental actions at the producer level in The Gambia. The first, as enumerated in the previous section, is land use planning and the controlled grazing of livestock within the limits of the country's total carrying capacity. The second, as enumerated

in Sections B and C, is increasing the economic productivity of those individual animals maintained by livestock owners. It is felt strongly that neither of these actions mounted independently will promote sustained sector growth and that they must proceed in tandem.

An important corollary flowing from the above premise is that to be effective the proposed project must of necessity deal with all major classes of ruminant livestock in the country. These include cattle, sheep and goats. Minor attention will also be paid to poultry, swine, horses and donkeys.

Livestock production interventions will be formulated in detail at the PRP/PP stage of project design. The intention is to devise and introduce at the level of the selected Livestock Owners Associations certain pilot actions in improved animal husbandry which, when tested and evaluated, can be generally adopted by individual Associations as production actions. Among the pilot actions to be undertaken during the first phase of the project are:

- 1.) Improved husbandry for lactating ruminant females and their young;
- 2.) Improved herd/flock management in breeding stock selection, culling, castration, and age-group herding;
- 3.) Short-cycle group fattening projects for cattle and sheep;
- 4.) Comunal herding of sheep and goats;
- 5.) Establishment of commercial poultry flocks in periurban areas and improvement of poultry flocks in village areas;
- 6.) Improved sanitary handling and processing of rural milk supplies;
- 7.) Improved husbandry and training/work programs for draft oxen;
- 8.) Establishment of Association-controlled pastures and forage production plots on fallow croplands and in crop rotation schemes;
- 9.) Introduction of an improved animal-drawn farm cart for on-farm work operations.

USAID inputs into this project component are expected to be mainly as technical assistance, both short and long-term; commodities and equipment assistance in selected testing of the production interventions; and production credit for those interventions proven feasible for wide-spread adoption by the Livestock Owners Associations. An initial cost estimate is contained in the preliminary financial estimates.

C. Livestock Health

Under this component of the project, assistance will be given to the Department of Animal Health and Production to institute and maintain comprehensive health coverage to all classes of livestock in The Gambia. This is to be done through direct supply of commodities, transport and equipment to the Department at the national and Divisional levels and indirect supply of commodities and equipment to the Livestock Owners Associations at the district and sub-district levels.

The objectives of this assistance are:

(1) To increase the capacity of the Department to execute its annual national campaigns against major animal diseases - e.g. rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, small ruminant pest - and to provide other veterinary services from its five Divisional stations and their sub-stations;

(2) To assist the Livestock Owners Associations in developing a capacity among members to administer simple routine animal health care treatments without veterinary assistance;

(3) To effectively remove routine diseases and parasites as a major wide-spread constraint on the productivity of livestock in The Gambia and thereby support complementary actions in feeding, husbandry and resource management directed toward maximizing the productivity of the individual animals.

The main assistance through the Department will be in control of rinderpest, CBPP, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black leg, anthrax and small ruminant pest through timely vaccination and in provision of regular treatments against trypanosomiasis in high tsetse challenge areas.

The members of the Livestock Owners Associations will receive training in the routine administration of anti-helminthic medications for ruminants, use of sprays for

ectoparasite control on all animals, curative treatments for minor wounds and associated health problems, and methods of bloodless castration. After training has been completed, commodities and equipment will be supplied through the Associations to foster continuous producer-level health care of livestock.

It is anticipated that the Government will supply all necessary vaccines for the Department through existing national level procurement mechanisms and all personnel necessary for health program implementation. USAID assistance at this level will be limited to supply of essential commodities, transport and equipment in the first year of each five-year project phase.

Assistance to Livestock Owners Associations for animal health treatments will be predicated on the adoption of a system for producer payment at economic cost for all commodities supplied under the program after the fourth year of project operation. Trypanocidal drugs will also be supplied under Department administration with full economic cost being borne by producers after the fourth year of project operation. Procedures for the administration of a revolving fund created by producer payments for services and commodities will be devised during the project design process so that all animal health interventions - with the sole exception of nation-wide endemic disease vaccinations - will be wholly producer supported by the end of Phase I of the project.

D. Livestock Marketing

The Gambia Livestock Marketing Board will be the principal vehicle through which marketing interventions under the project are executed. The Board is the official marketing agency charged with responsibility for all trade in livestock and livestock products in The Gambia.

It is envisioned that the Livestock Marketing Board will play a key role in four project intervention areas. They are:

1. Supply of feedstuffs and commodities to the Livestock Owners Associations for cattle and sheep fattening programs, in collaboration with the Gambia Produce Marketing Board;
2. Administration of production credit for livestock production interventions in collaboration with the Livestock Owners Associations;

3. Guarantee agency for sales of livestock and processing of livestock products produced under the project;
4. Collector of basic economic information on livestock marketing in the country and principal formulator of livestock price policy evaluations.

USAID project inputs into livestock marketing will be in the form of technical assistance from the livestock economist in the Department Research and Evaluation Unit; external and in-country training of Gambian officials in livestock marketing, economics and statistics; professional training for Gambia meat and hides inspectors and local butchers; contributions to the purchase of necessary marketing equipment and construction of low-cost marketing infrastructure; and provision of a cattle barge for low-cost river transport of slaughter animals from up-country to the urban markets.

All USAID assistance under the project for livestock marketing will be closely coordinated with the overall marketing plan being developed by the Government and with development assistance in this field being supplied by the United Kingdom and the World Bank Integrated Rural Development project

E. Livestock Research/Planning/Evaluation Unit

The Livestock Research/Planning/Evaluation Unit will be formed at the project's outset in the Office of the Director of the Department of Animal Health and Production. The Unit will have four major functions vis-a-vis the proposed project. They are:

1. To conduct initial baseline studies prior to the initiation of project activities;
2. To assemble and synthesize the technical, economic and social information necessary to plan and implement specific project interventions;
3. To serve as the coordinating office for all project activities;
4. To provide for continuing field evaluation of project interventions in collaboration with other government agencies and Livestock Owners Associations.

Although the Unit will be primarily concerned with the project during the first five years of its existence, the ultimate intention is to provide the Department with a local capacity for effective planning and evaluation of livestock activities on a continuing basis.

USAID inputs into this Unit will be in the form of the long-term technical assistance (the USAID project manager and the livestock economist); short-term specialists in social analysis, statistical sampling, and data processing; and sufficient funding to conduct field research and evaluation of data collected.

Initial project activities to be carried out by this unit are a national livestock census in 1978; a major socio-economic study of livestock producer units in the Livestock Owners Associations during 1978; and finally, a field research study on the effects of trypanosomiasis on N'Dama and Zebu cattle under conditions of high natural tsetse challenge. This last study is a direct follow-on to the excellent work conducted in the country by the joint University of Glasgow/Government of The Gambia research team. Results from the study will be critical to determining economic costs and benefits from treatment of cattle under tsetse challenge.

F. Livestock Training and Communications

The transfer of information regarding animal health and production from the GOTG to the beneficiary population has been largely ad hoc and heretofore limited to the field of animal health. Services provided to animal owners were essentially limited to inoculation campaigns until quite recently when efforts to establish a livestock extension service were undertaken, and a series of radio broadcasts, in local languages were addressed to farmers on the subject of animal production. These broadcasts were followed by a successful campaign to organize animal producers into Livestock Owners' Associations, which represent an attempt on the part of producers to solve problems collectively that could not be resolved via individual initiatives. The project itself consists of a series of technical, infrastructural and training interventions that are designed to alleviate the self-expressed problems of Gambian livestock owners. Broadly stated, these problems are:

1. Lack of Water
2. Lack of Feed
3. Poor Animal Health
4. Lack of Access Points to Pasturage and Water
5. Lack of Adequate Marketing Mechanisms.

Systems do not presently exist to maximize rural farmer awareness of the services that can be available to him in the field of animal health and production. The ultimate success of this project will depend upon the extent to which access to project interventions are provided to the maximum possible number of livestock owners.

The training and communications component of this project arises from a need to effectively engage the active participation of the rural farmer in the utilization of improved techniques and services that will be made available to him within the scope of the project. The key social structure through which project interventions will ultimately flow is the Livestock Owners' Association (LOA). It is appropriate, then, that all support, information, training and feedback systems involve the LOA's to the greatest extent possible.

The training element of this project has three key components:

- A) Direct farmer level training
- B) Training and re-training of GOTG Division of Animal Health and Production Personnel
- C) Development of Appropriate Systems for Training Materials Development, Evaluation and Feedback.

A. Direct farmer level training in animal health and production. The substantive nature of the training offered will be developed by the training and information unit of the Animal Health and Production unit as a direct outflow of the specific technical, and infrastructural interventions herein described, combined with ongoing services provided by the GOTG. Farmer level training will be effected via several principal avenues:

1. Through existing social organizations
2. Through the use of training centers for village leader practical training seminars.
3. Through on-site village livestock extension services.
4. Through mass communication via existing and proposed media with on-site reinforcement.

1. In brief, existing social organizations such as Livestock Owner' Associations, young farmers' clubs, Kafos (village age-groups), women's societies and village development committees will each be visited by livestock inspectors and/or livestock assistants on a regular basis. The change agents will have a variety of resources at their disposal including the physical facilities of mixed farming centers and livestock training centers, the mobile audio-visual vans of the Extension Aids Unit, radio re-inforcement and access to video-tape apparatus. Appropriate instructional materials will be developed by the training and information unit of the Livestock Service. Although the primary social organization for upgrading via extension will be the Livestock Owners' Associations, it is recognized that the inclusion of the other social organizations will broaden the base of the beneficiary population that gains access to proposed project interventions.

2. Two livestock training centers will be constructed and/or renovated within this project; one at Wuli Farm (Far East), and one at Yoroboro Kunda (YBK) (in the center). Another at Yundum (West) is foreseen during the project's second phase. In addition, the facilities of the 25 mixed farming centers (MFC's) will be shared by the livestock service. A certificate level livestock assistant will be assigned to each of the centers and will organize and conduct short farmer level training programs addressed to each of the key themes of the project, involving farmer leaders, herdsmen, and representatives of other social organizations. Training will not be limited to cattle production in that demonstrations will be made in poultry and small ruminant production, as well. The precise nature of the training center program will be determined by the training and information unit of the Livestock Service and coordinated

with the Agric and Cooperatives Services.

3. To the extent possible, livestock inspectors will be assigned to major village groupings, at least one per LOA, to provide on-site services in techniques of animal husbandry, animal health and livestock management including marketing. These inspectors, all under the supervision of livestock assistants, will be the principal mechanism through which access to government services is explained to livestock owners. The inspectors will also provide periodic feedback to Central Services as to the impact of specific interventions and the need for modification or review.

4. The availability of government services and information relating to improved animal production will be communicated to farmers via regular radio broadcasting, cinema vans, graphics, and video-tape apparatus. The Extension Aids Unit will implement these presentations with the active collaboration of the training and information unit of the Livestock Service. Structured radio and audio-visual programming will receive on-site reinforcement and elaboration through village demonstrations by livestock inspectors.

B) The Training and re-Training of GOTG Division of Animal Health and Production Personnel.

GOTG Livestock Service personnel can be placed in three broad categories:

1. Livestock Inspectors
2. Livestock Assistants
3. Professional Personnel (Officers and Veterinarians).

There are approximately 130 slots for livestock inspectors in The Gambia most of whom have recieved little or no formal training. What little training they have received

to date has been, mainly, on-the-job, and concerned with the administration of drugs and the use of simple equipment. It is proposed that all training and re-training of inspectors be done locally at Livestock Training Institutions (Wuli Farm in Upper River Division, YBK in McCarthy Island Division and eventually at Yundum in Western Division.). The proposed course of training will last 9 months; one third theory and one third practical, using locally prepared syllabi that seek to achieve a more comprehensive familiarity with the principles of livestock development combined with an understanding of the relationships between agricultural and livestock production. Short in-service training programs will be provided for inspectors who are presently employed but have only on-the-job training.

The content of the training will include not only traditional veterinary subject matter (anatomy, physiology, animal care, parasitology and lab techniques), but animal production and marketing as well. Course work and practical training will include extensive communications, use of visual aids, radio and discussion group techniques. In addition to the training of Livestock inspectors, it is proposed that facilities be provided for the training of 3 hides and skin inspectors per year, 3 meat inspectors per year and 15-20 local butchers per year for a total of five years. The inspector level training will consist of nine months of on the job training at the abatoir in Abuko with the local butchers receiving 3 months. Facilities required include one classroom and one meat laboratory.

Livestock assistants presently receive formal training abroad, principally in Africa. It is proposed that effective 1978- 1979, the training of Livestock assistants be done in The Gambia through the upgrading of trained or re-trained inspectors at existing centers and institutions. There are slots for approximately 60 livestock assistants in The Gambia most of whom will receive in-service re-training, in addition to the upgrading of 5 inspectors to Assistant level per year over a five year period. During phase

two of this project, it is anticipated that the training of new Assistant level personnel will be formalized at the projected College of the Gambia.

Training of University level professional personnel will need to be obtained externally. It is proposed that participant training be offered over the next five years, as per the following chart:

EXTERNAL PARTICIPANT TRAINING

Entry Level	Degree Level/ Specialty	Student Number	Training Duration	Training Location	Training Start	Prospective Assignments
B.A.	M.S./Ag Econ.	2	2 years	U.S.	CY 78,80	Livestock Marketing Board & Research/Evaluation Unit
B.A.	M.S./Statistics	2	2 years	U.S.	CY 78,80	Livestock Marketing Board & Research/Evaluation Unit
B.S./ Vet.	M.S./Tropical Forages/Pastures	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 78	Animal Production Division
B.S./ Vet.	M.S./Land Use Planning	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 78	Animal Production Division
B.A.	M.S./Ag Credit & Cooperatives	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 79	Research/Evaluation Unit
B.A.	M.S./Livestock Marketing	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 73	Livestock Marketing Board
Certificate	B.A./Education Technology	2	1 year	Africa	CY 78,79	Training/Information Unit & Extension Aids Unit
B.A.	M.S./Education Technology	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 78	Training/Information Unit
B.A.	M.S./Ag/Livestock Education	1	2 years	U.S.	CY 78	Training/Information Unit
Certificate	B.S./Graphics	1	1 year	Africa	CY 78	Training/Information Unit

Total Trainees = 13 Gambians Total Participant Years = 23 (U.S. = 20; Africa = 3)

As additional participant training needs are identified they may be funded under existing regional participant training programs.

C) The Development of Appropriate Systems for Training Materials Development, Evaluation and Feedback.

It is proposed that a training and information office be formed within the Animal Health and Production division of the MinAg and Natural Resources. The unit will be responsible for the preparation and reproduction of all locally used training materials, audio-visual materials, and audio broadcasts relating to livestock development.

The unit, which will be located within the Directorate at Abuko will create feed-back systems to evaluate the appropriateness and impact of training and communications programs.

The training and information unit will be comprised of the following personnel:

1. DVM M.S in Livestock Education (Head)
1. Education Technology Specialist (M.A)
1. Graphics Specialist (B.A)
1. Media Specialist (assigned to E-A-U). (M.A)
2. Information Assistants (certificate).

As needed Technical staff will be assigned to work with the T + I unit for the development of appropriate training curricula.

Three PY of U.S. Technical Assistance will be provided to the T + I unit to provide leadership and expertise in the development of appropriate instructional materials, including media. This individual who should be an M.S. in AS/Livestock Education with experience in Educational Technology will overlap with The Gambian Unit head who will be trained in the U.S.

Facilities and equipment for the Training and information unit will be provided.

III. Other Donor Actions in The Livestock Sector

Until the present time, the livestock sector in The Gambia has not been the subject of comprehensive donor interest or support. As of the beginning of 1976, there were only four donors giving or intending to give assistance to programs in livestock development. Those donors included the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, the UNDP/FAO, and a consortium of donors under the aegis of the World Bank.

The United Kingdom, through the vehicle of its bilateral assistance program to The Gambia, has supplied individual expatriate technicians, external training grants for Gambian officials, and general budgetary support of the Livestock Department over a number of years. These activities have been a rather small part of the United Kingdom's general assistance program and were aimed more at sustaining existing essential service capacities in animal health and livestock research than in mounting large innovative projects. Single project interventions in hide processing services and poultry development are typical of past efforts.

A poultry project was being prepared by technicians from the Federal Republic of Germany in 1975. It envisaged the development in the Banjul area of twenty medium-scale farms for egg and broiler production to meet the requirements of the high income expatriate market in the area. The farms would be supported by a poultry breeding center and an extension service. The exact status of this project and the total anticipated funding total are unknown at this time.

The UNDP/FAO pilot livestock effort was tentatively agreed to in mid-1974 and initial implementation activities were to have started in March 1975 with the arrival of a project manager. The preliminary design of this project was based on two basic elements: the formulation and field testing of improvements in animal husbandry methods among cattle herders; and the mounting of pasture and fodder crop trials on farm fields. The project was to have consisted of a one-year preparatory phase during which the project manager was to have worked out the final details of project design, and a four-year implementation phase. Unfortunately, the original project manager's tour of duty in The Gambia was terminated for unspecified reasons. He has yet to be replaced and the project is currently in an open-ended process of redesign. Given the financial and personnel difficulties currently being experienced by the United Nations agencies, there is apparently only a slim possibility that this project will be brought to an active implementation stage again in the near future.

The Rural Development Project under the aegis of the World Bank is in the early stages of implementation this year. It is an integrated rural development effort with tripartite funding by the IDA, the United Kingdom, and the Arab Development Bank (BADEA) in the amount of US dollars 11,700,000. The project has both crop and livestock components. The livestock component makes up approximately US dollars 1,525,000 of total project costs and is comprised of three major subcomponents: animal health and cattle marketing on a national basis and animal husbandry interventions in a limited geographical area.

The animal health subcomponent of the project aims at improving animal health campaigns through the provision of vaccines, drugs, equipment, transport and training for field staff. The total funding for this subcomponent is US dollars 345,000 over five years.

The cattle marketing subcomponent aims at improving cattle offtake through construction of a limited number of cattle markets, stock routes and holding grounds. This subcomponent will cost US dollars 238,400.

The last component in general animal husbandry is geographically confined to the westernmost administrative divisions of The Gambia - Western Division, Lower River Division, and North Bank Division. It is aimed at making a general advance in stock-raising efficiency in the area through provision of a better trained extension service; through better utilization of dry-season grazing by the provision of water and stock routes; through a cattle fattening program for smallholder farmers, mainly by use of animal traction techniques. This sub-component of the project will cost US dollars 941,000 over five years.

In sum, then, the livestock projects that have been proposed and/or implemented to date are efforts that are relatively low-cost, and confined in the main to the western half of the country -- and the capital area in particular -- and which concern themselves with cattle and poultry. Small ruminants have not been adequately considered by any project and the bulk of the national cattle herd is not directly affected by most project interventions because it is concentrated in the eastern half of The Gambia.

IV. Realistic Alternatives to Livestock Sector Assistance

This issue was addressed in the DAP which was completed this year. Further elaboration in this paper is considered unnecessary.

V. Project Beneficiaries Statement

The beneficiaries are the owners of all types of livestock in The Gambia, and especially those who are members of Livestock Owners' Associations, through which many interventions will be channeled. These associations are spread throughout the country. While in the first instance members are the more important cattle owners of each district or sub-district, active efforts are now underway -and will receive major impetus from the project itself- to spread benefits to small stock and to poorer owners. Benefits will also accrue to (a) the Department of Animal Health and Production, the staff of which will be expanded and upgraded; (b) the meat-consuming public, whose supplies will be assured, and (c) the GOTG, which will achieve some import substitution effects and other revenues from an improved livestock sector. Present cattle dealers and butchers in the informal sector may stand to lose some income, but in many individual cases will participate in new ways in the government reorganization of the sector; they are not deemed a substantial obstacle or threat to the accomplishment of Project goals.

The major beneficiaries will have improved services available, higher incomes from streamlined marketing arrangements, and more effective farm enterprises that will improve the living standards of their entire families.

VI. Project Financial Requirements and Plan

The financial requirements for this proposed project are detailed in Appendix 2 attached to this PID. The best estimate of costs for the first phase - FY 1979-1983 - is US dollars 10,032,000.00 This is to be grant funding under the Sahelian Development Program. The project as planned will have a second phase - FY 1984-1989 - at a much reduced level of follow-on funding. Most interventions under the project should be self-supporting by FY 1983 at the end of the first phase.

Although a full costing of the proposed Gambian inputs into the project has not been conducted to date, it is fully anticipated that host country contributions will approach or exceed 25% of the total USAID funding for the project.

VII. Development of the Project

It is anticipated that the project will proceed to the next design stage during the period -October-December 1977.

It is the opinion of the drafters of this PID - mainly REDSO/WA Planning Group members - that USAID could proceed directly to the Project Paper document on this project, if desirable. There is already on hand a considerable amount of technical, economic and social documentation in useable form and all necessary interviews with both key Government officials and Livestock Owners Association members have already taken place. We recommend proceeding directly to the Project Paper in this instance.

If a PRP document is required, however, this paper would be produced in the above time frame. A PP document would then follow in the period March-April 1978.

Personnel needed for the completion of the PRP/PP exercise are as follows:

<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Time Required</u>
Land Use Planner/Range Management	Contract	4 weeks
Animal Husbandry Specialist	Contract	4 weeks
Livestock Economist	REDSO/WA	6 weeks
Anthropologist/Sociologist	REDSO/Contract	4 weeks
Training/Communications Specialist	REDSO/WA	4 weeks
Civil/Agricultural Engineer	REDSO/WA	3 weeks
Animal Health/Veterinarian	Gambia	4 weeks
Project Officer	REDSO/WA	6 weeks

Estimated cost of the contracted services for project design is US dollars 27,000.00.

VIII. Issues of a Programmatic Nature

The sole issue of this nature is the question of proceeding directly to a Project Paper in the fall of following the longer but more normal three step documentation process.

THE GAMBIA LIVESTOCK PROJECT SOCIAL ISSUES ANALYSIS

Prepared by Dan R. Aronson
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The Gambia Livestock Project will deliver goods, services and training of thousands of present and future owners of all classes of livestock throughout the country. By improving health, nutrition, infrastructure, and management techniques of all small-holders, in a context in which increased sales will certainly result, the Project will have a direct and major role in increasing rural incomes and standards of living. The Project anthropologist finds Gambian livestock owners and the GOTG Livestock Services poised for a dramatic transformation, and is confident that spread effects of the Project will not only cover the country's livestock sector but will trigger similar change in other sectors of the economy.

I. Background

The rural economy of The Gambia, which includes over 80% of the population of the country, is relatively homogeneous in outline, despite ethnic/linguistic diversity and some regional ecological differentiation. Almost all farmers divide their efforts roughly equally between subsistence staple grains and groundnuts (in some areas cotton) as a cash crop. Almost all production is based on family labor, with the addition of hired (or semi-adopted) hands in a few families. Cultivation is by hand, or for some groundnut farms by ox-plows, using a system of fallow rotation of dispersed fields, and the manuring of some fields by cattle herds preparatory to planting. The early and thorough spread of export-oriented cash cropping, the intensification of rice production as an increasingly popular staple food crop in the last twenty years, and the growth of government services have all made the Gambian farmer aware of and responsive to externally-derived change.

Within the rural population, about 20 per cent own cattle, while most own a few sheep, goats, and poultry. Cattle (and a small number of horses and donkeys) are owned by the largest families, and represent the wealth of those families, stored as an investment "on the hoof". In Upper River Division, especially among Fula, herds tend to be larger than elsewhere and to take a more central role in the household

economy; farther down river, herds tend to be owned by Mandinka or other farmers but cared for by Fula cowherds from upriver or from neighboring countries. In either case herds are often composed of the animals of many different owners, with one or a few owners having perhaps half the herd and supplying and/or supervising the cowherd's labor. Small animals are watched by family members, and there are few large flocks.

Because livestock owners are also themselves farmers in virtually all cases, and because in the case of cattle-owners they in fact tend to be the wealthier and more influential members of the village, they share the characteristics of market alertness, responsiveness to change, and awareness of the potential of government intervention. If anything their slightly greater wealth and influence remarks a greater management talent and risk-taking ability than among the population at large. To some extent, that is, they are at the leading edge of rural change.

II. Project Social Objectives

The overall program of aid to the livestock sector in The Gambia involves improvements in animal health; the intensification of production through improved feeding, water and pasture resource development and management practices; aid to the major restructuring of the marketing system; and training to enable livestock owners to be as self-reliant and competent herd managers as possible. Details of these aspects are to be found in the Project description, but it is important to note here that in mounting these programs a number of important social objectives, identified in the AID Gambia DAP as well as by The Gambians own Five-Year Development Plan, will also be met:

(1) The decentralization of services. The historical siting of government services in the Banjul metropolitan area during colonial times has meant an attendant disadvantaging of the rural sector. Even in a farm-oriented service like the Animal Health and Production Department, the organization has been concentrated in the Banjul area and mounts specific and limited missions into the countryside rather than having a permanent presence among the livestock owners themselves. In our meetings with owners' associations we heard the results of this policy in complaints of the tardiness of vaccination campaigns, the inaccessibility of certain services, and we noted a general remoteness between owners and locally posted officials on the one hand and the visitors from Banjul on the other.

The Department is aware of the problem and committed to remedying it. The development of full veterinary services and transport facilities at the divisional level, the decision to locate at least some training outside Banjul, the rebuilding of facilities at Yor Berre Kunda (YBK) and at Wuli, and the siting of market and watering facilities up and down the country should have a salutary effect in bringing the service closer to its intended beneficiaries.

(2) Intensifying developing in the eastern part of the country. The DAP stated that while the two eastern divisions (Macarthy Island and Upper River) were not necessarily poorest in terms of the indigenecus economy, they least benefited from the modern economy and government. This project will help spread benefits to these divisions both by the expansion of facilities at YBK and Wuli and by reason of the fact that most of the livestock herd is concentrated there and services and facilities will therefore be significantly expanded.

(3) Spreading benefits to the poorest farmers. At present, departmental services concentrate on cattle, which are owned by the wealthiest farmers in the villages. The department now seeks, and the Project plans, to extend services to all classes of livestock including especially sheep and poultry. Already some livestock associations are enlisting small animal owners as members; although others remain essentially cattlemen's organizations. The animal production component of the Project includes specific provisions for credit to encourage small animal production.

(4) Participation of the beneficiaries. Effective participation by the beneficiaries of an externally-financed project is one of those highly desirable goals always difficult to attain in practice. In this Project there are at least three concrete points at which participation is a reality. First, project formulation has already had inputs from several hundred livestock owners at meetings of the design team with six owners' associations the length of the country. Prepared for these visits by radio announcement, and knowing that the entire meeting was being taped for radio rebroadcast, owners were forthright and articulate in making their views known. This dialogue will continue as the project develops. Second, the project will offer to the livestock owners' associations a variety of options for the financial support of animal production, among which they will be asked to choose. Thus there will be direct participation in decisions as to what actual interventions come to

the village. Third, a major component of support for the livestock associations is training the owners to administer their own interventions in health, feeding, and husbandry practices. Since they are already aware that they will be asked to bear many of the costs of stock improvement, and that there is a direct payoff in the value of improved animals, there is strong incentive to participate fully in the organization and progress of the associations.

III. The Social Mechanism of Change

Every project must channel its technical interventions, whatever their nature, into the lives of real human beings, and in doing so must package these interventions in ways that are consistent with other demands on people's time, energy, resources, and values. In many cases projects themselves design marketing cooperatives, village committees, or other social groupings for the sake of efficient technology transfer as well as for ideological goals of equity and solidarity. The group functioning then itself becomes a project issue, and otherwise technically sound programs flounder on the rocks of group dynamics.

In the Gambian Livestock Sector Project, however, the social groups are already formed, and their existence is a major reason for confidence that technical innovation will proceed rapidly. These groups are the forty-two livestock owners' associations which cover every administrative district of the country (larger districts have two or three associations). They have recruited members, elected officers, collected modest membership fees, and registered with the government. In each of the four visited at length, officers came from a variety of villages in the district, membership was multi-ethnic, and explicit efforts were underway to recruit non-cattle-owning livestock men. They all articulate the belief that they can achieve by organizing themselves what they could never achieve individually in terms of intra-district problem solving on issues like water rights and cattle tracks, and in terms of claims on government livestock services. Since the interests of government in health campaigns, training and marketing are also served by the associations, the GOTG is prepared to work fully with them, and indeed to provide incentives for joining by finding ways to make some services available and/or cheaper to members than to non-members.

The design team was struck by the enthusiasm and outspokenness of association members. Radio broadcasts and prior interaction with the Livestock Department had obviously sensitized them to the potential benefits to be obtained.

They want more health services; they want better management of actual or possible food and water resources; they want credit for livestock-related investments; they want a permanent and active mechanism for marketing the results of their labors; and they want to be trained to understand and execute as many tasks in the whole process of livestock production as they can perform themselves. While the associations need further examination as outlined in the "Issues" section below, they are fully prepared to move quickly right now toward goals that they themselves have elaborated. It is therefore fully justified to move them toward major development in the livestock center.

IV. Potential Spread Effects

The market for livestock products is now thought to be quite strong in The Gambia, at least at present production levels. The Livestock Marketing Board is convinced it will remain strong and is actively pursuing plans to buy and market "all" the offtake that it thinks will be produced over the next few years. Given that optimistic economic context, Gambian livestock production should (a) spread to larger numbers of the population, given a credit scheme for purchase, (b) stimulate the utilization of agricultural by-products, both on-farm and processing plant residues, (c) feed back into the crop management aspects of a farmer/livestock owner's total production "firm" by demonstrating fairly directly the monetary value of time, work and contemporary scientific technique. The project will therefore help "valorize" the overall agricultural sector, and stimulate increasing sophistication of farmer investment and management decisions.

V. Social Issues

The level of confidence held by the present design team in the positive social effects of the Project is high. Nevertheless further design effort at the time that the full Social Soundness Analysis of the Project is to be written should clarify a number of issues with a view to adjusting Project priorities of emphases where necessary:

A. Livestock Owners Associations. (1) If only the current membership of an association chooses a particular production intervention, it will of course choose that which is in the interest of current influential members. If, for example, most members are cattle owners, it will likely choose a feedlot over a poultry scheme. How can we accommodate the potential poultry raisers, in this example? There is a need either to provide for additional associations or to ask the whole population in some way what they would like to do in livestock, and not just members, before proceeding with the

actions. What way can be found to ensure that all livestock owners have a chance to participate, given the potentially increased flow of resources, and not just current entrepreneurs of the organization itself?

(2) While current officers in each association come from a number of villages in the district, it may be that they are also officers of whatever cooperative societies, community development committees, local government councils, and other bodies exist at the interface between villages and external authority. The Social Soundness Analyst should explore the potential costs of such "interlocking directorates", if they exist. There could arise, for example, conflicts of interest among "directors" committing themselves to village actions for one organization that overlap the functions of another, or simply too much power may be being concentrated in too few hands. The DAP recognizes the necessity of working with local leaders to raise incomes and living standards for all, but we must insure that the bulk of project benefits are not appropriated in a few hands.

(3) The SSA should examine the desirability of establishing a national association of livestock associations. Now each one functions vis-a-vis the Department by itself, and to some extent these compete, for example, for vaccination campaign timing. A national organization might be able to provide for advice on training, nominations to bodies like the Marketing Board, and generally to serve communication and mediation functions in the interests of the livestock owners.

B. Owners of Small Stock or of Small Numbers of Cattle. The Social Soundness Analyst should assess how much of the project will directly benefit non-cattle owners or owners of only a few head of cattle. These relatively poorer farmers should receive a growing share of Project benefits over the life of the Project, since the Project begins from a point at which the Old Veterinary Service and the Associations were oriented to cattle. For example, are there any constraints to the participation in a fattening scheme by the owner of only a few cattle, or alternatively could such schemes be limited to them? Do we need to plan for additional marketing information and/or facilities for sheep and poultry? How much of the training component will be directed to small stock?

C. Owners and Herders. In The Gambia an unknown but fairly large proportion of the national cattle herd is owned by sedentary farmers but tended (away from the village for some parts of the year) by non-related herdboys, usually Fula (Peul). The design team did not meet or hear from any of these people specifically. The Department wishes to

induce owners to take a direct and daily interest in management, but increased numbers of animals could have the effect given the demands on owners to manage their crops as well of increasing the numbers of employed herders. How can effective training be given the non-owner herders? What will their incentives be to improve their care of herds? Will their incentives be in any conflict with those of the owners? What are their needs from livestock sector development?

D. Women in Development. The design team met no women members, if there are any, of livestock owners' associations. Is there a role for women to play in livestock sector development? Should, for example, poultry schemes and/or small ruminant feeding training be directed towards women?

E. Livestock and Agriculture. The intensification of livestock production will take place at the same time that agriculture is also being intensified. While it may be premature to integrate these developments, it is clear that the farmer will be receiving advice from both sides, for instance to spend more of his time focussed on each! The possible conflicts should be explored now, and ways of avoiding confrontation between, say, increased herd demands for pasture and increased need for food and cash crop land should be anticipated.

In summary, the social issues that remain to be addressed have to do (a) with getting a more precise measure of the ways in which the concerns of the Congressional Mandate and The Gambian Five-Year Plan will be served in terms of spreading benefits as broadly as possible, and (b) with making the social mechanics of project implementation as effective as possible, defining effectiveness as serving the livestock owners' needs. The Social Soundness Analysis might be done at any time after the full range of possible Project interventions is known.

SENEGAL TITLE I NARRATIVE

Senegal is in the midst of recovering from the past serious drought situation in the Sahel and due to sporadic rainfall in FY 76 many farmers lost their entire crops, especially in the Fleuve Region where low river flow conditions deviating from the customary river overflow of its banks in September-October resulted in extremely low yields for certain crops, particularly sorghum usually grown under recession flood conditions. In one area of the Senegal Oriental Region 11,228 hectares were planted but because of poor rainfall distribution fifty-five percent of the crops were destroyed leaving only 5,000 hectares of productive land. Other areas experienced ninety percent losses with the result that cereal crop production for the entire country was approximately 80,000 mts less than in FY 75. The GOS asked donor countries to assist meet the nation's grain deficit in FY 77 and to date has received a total of 47,000 mts of cereal pledges from France, Italy, Canada and the FED; United States support was accorded through a 6,000 mts sorghum shipment by WFP and 2,200 mts of ICSM and sorghum for pre-school children distributed by CRS in the Fleuve Region.

Senegal suffers recurrent rice deficits and in view of the country's food needs, USAID in August 1976 prepared a Title I Food Aid Paper covering multi-year planning for use of Title I food aid (see TOAID A-156) with an analysis of the Title I program.

ADO/Dakar was authorized to negotiate a Title I sales agreement with the GOS for 25,000 mts of rice in FY 77 with a world market value of approximately \$6.9 million. In line with multi-year program estimates, a similar allocation is proposed for the four years following the FY 77 sales agreement and proceeds from the concessional sales will be used to stabilize and increase food production in the Senegal River Valley and in the Casamance Region. Self-help programs will be funded to expand agricultural education programs, improve rural extension services, and improve the storage and marketing of food to increase the participation of Senegal's rural poor in the economic development of the country, and with the final objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food production.

The attached tables reflecting Title I estimates for FY 77, FY 78 and FY 79 for an annual program of 25,000 mts of rice.

Country Program - SENEGAL

PL 480 TITLE I AGREEMENTS AND SHIPMENTS

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimates			FY 1978 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 78	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 79
Rice	25	25	-	25	25	-
				\$	\$	
				7.0	7.0	-

Commodity	FY 1979 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 80
Rice	25	25	-
	\$	\$	
	7.0	7.0	-

All estimates are in thousands of metric tons of rice.
Dollar amounts are in millions.

GUINEA TITLE I NARRATIVE

The Guinea FY 79 Title I program is proposed for \$6 million which will maintain U.S. concessional sales of rice, flour and vegetable oil at the same levels approved during recent years. The GOG indicated an interest in increasing food assistance, however, we believe that additional concessional sales would act as a disincentive to local production and therefore propose a Title I program that will alleviate Guinea's difficulties in feeding the local population while maintaining sufficient incentive for the government to improve marketing and production policies that inhibit the agricultural sector.

Pursuant to instructions contained in AIDTO A-313, the Guinea program is not included in the "core program" of Title I but is justified by foreign policy considerations and the proposal will, as a consequence, not include generally required analysis to justify Title I sales. The use of currency generated by the sales agreement will adhere to Title I strategies by linking food aid to development objectives with particular emphasis on increased agricultural production, improved food distribution and self-help measures.

The USG has provided food assistance to Guinea since 1959, a total value in excess of \$65 million, thereby demonstrating United States commitment to helping developing countries and providing evidence of U.S. interest in Guinea. This assistance will continue to provide foreign exchange support to provide incentive to pursue mutually desirable development goals and contribute to a food supply otherwise unable to meet the demands of the population.

The interest terms of the Title I sales agreement, given the expected increase in GOG hard currency earnings from mineral exports, will not constitute a burden on Guinea's currency resources, and the government has been able to initiate loan repayments on past Title I agreements. The government continues to pursue the high priority goal of increasing agricultural production and is making an appreciable effort to comply with the self-help and development provisions contained in Title I agreements reached with the USG. Despite this effort to improve the budgetary and food position, rice production in Guinea will continue to fall short of need and the nation's financial position, although benefiting from a favorable balance of trade, is still weak and suffers an overall decline due to debt servicing requirements, decreases in capital inflow and the government's dependence on imported commodities.

Country Program - GUINEA

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate (\$ million)			FY 1978 Estimate (\$ million)			Carryover to FY 79
	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY 78	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY 78	
	\$	(MT)	\$	(MT)	\$	(MT)	\$
Rice	3.2	10,000	3.2	10,000	3.2	10,000	-
Flour	1.4	7,500	1.4	7,500	1.4	7,500	-
Vegetable Oil	.8	2,000	.8	2,000	.8	2,000	-
FY 1979 Request (\$ million)							
Commodity	Agreements	Shipments	Carryover to FY 80				
	\$	(MT)	\$	(MT)	\$	(MT)	
Rice	3.2	10,000	3.2	10,000	-	-	-
Flour	1.4	7,500	1.4	7,500	-	-	-
Vegetable Oil	.8	2,000	.8	2,000	-	-	-

SENEGAL TITLE II - NARRATIVE

APPROPRIATION: PL 480 TITLE II

Catholic Relief Services is the only voluntary agency operating a PL 480 Title II Program in Senegal. Following is CRS/Senegal FY 79 Program Plan (Annex) with statistical tables as requested in the presentation guidelines for the FY 79 Annual Budget Submission, Annexes

Additional information on program centers, distribution points and commodity rations are included in annexes and ADO/Dakar concurs with the attached program plan and in accordance with AID Handbook No. 9, paragraph 4.1.2.b., the Program Plan has been signed by both CRS and RFFPO. Copies of the Program Plan have been forwarded to the New York Catholic Relief Services Headquarters.

The Senegal CRS Title II Program is country-wide and operates in the highest population density areas. Due to the pockets of drought which reduced cereal production by 80,000 metric tons of FY 76, Senegal requested an emergency program of 2,500 mts of sorghum and ICSM for distribution by CRS in a program of emergency feeding to pre-school children and their mothers in the Fleuve Region. Washington approved the request and a supplementary Annual Estimate of Requirements will be forwarded to AID/W covering this emergency program. CRS food already in country is now being distributed in the affected area.

The use of existing infrastructure (storage, transport and administrative capacity) permits CRS to have maximum impact on the overall population and favors realization of the coverage goals anticipated in the program planning.

Project emphasis is accorded to the mother/child/health (MCH) and pre-school categories: beneficiaries in these high priority programs (82% of the total program beneficiaries) will total 140,900 of the overall 171,500 persons to be reached in the FY 79 Title II program. These beneficiaries will be increased by 40,000 during FY 79. USAID believes that the CRS staff, along with GOS budgetary support, is well able to handle the increase in Title II commodities programmed for Senegal and we foresee no major constraints to the successful implementation of an expanded program. During the past year, the GOS supported the program with a contribution up from \$88,000 in 1976 to approximately \$250,000 in FY 1978. The government and CRS have also agreed to expand administrative support in FY 79 to cover the increase in CRS programmed commodities:

from \$3,873,000 in FY 78 to an estimated \$4,792,000 in FY 79.

A limited program of adult feeding is projected for FY 79 which will expand on small, successful FFW projects with lepers, the blind and other handicapped adults. A presentation of the program is being prepared by Catholic Relief Services in accordance with instructions contained in circulars AIDTO A-201 and AIDTO A-86 for inclusion in the 1979 Title II program and will be forwarded to AID/W for review.

Prior to FY 77 AID/W did not provide vegetable oil for the Title II program in Senegal due to the nation's exports of peanut oil. However, following repeated requests AID/W in FY 77 approved oil for the Senegal Title II program on condition that a matching ton for ton contribution is made available by the GOS. The GOS contends, however, that they are not able to provide oil to the program. This problem is being negotiated with the Ministry of Plan and we anticipate that a contribution of oil by the GOS will be available in FY 78.

Staff personnel at Catholic Relief Services are a small but dynamic working group, dedicated to reducing malnutrition and assisting the neediest of the needy as well as fulfilling AID program requirements. The CRS Director also sits as a member of the Embassy Self Help Committee and works in close coordination with the RFFPO and the ADO in developing programs other than Title II food assistance.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

SENEGAL PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1979 - PL 480 - TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

PROGRAM PLAN

I. - ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. Identification:

1. Name of distributing Agency: Catholic Relief Services-United States
Catholic Conference Inc.

Country: Republic of Senegal (Africa)

Date submitted: May 17, 1977

Counterparts: -Ministry of Plan and Cooperation, Dakar, Senegal
-Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Dakar, Senegal
-Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire, Dakar, Senegal
-Caritas/Senegal, Dakar, Senegal

2. Agency Supervisory Staff:

-Norbert Clement, CRS-USCC Program Director, devoting full time to Title II Food Program activities.
-Jacques Montouroy, CRS Assistant Program Director
-Miss Angelique Basse, CRS Pre-School Program Supervisor
-Mr. Niokhor Mbengue, GOS, Assistant to Pre-School Supervisor
-Mr. Amadou Yamar Thioub, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Fleuve Region
-Mr. Samba Dali Ndiaye, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Diourbel Region
-Mr. Abdoulaye Seck, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Senegal-Oriental Region
-Mr. Bakary Badji, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Casamance Region
-Mr. Yankhouba Sow, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Sine Saloum Region
-Mr. Babacar Sarr, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Cap-Vert Region
-Mrs Aminata Ndiaye, GOS, Pre-School Program Coordinator,
Thies Region
-Mr. Etienne Cisse, CRS Shipping Clerk, PL 480 and Projects
Field Representative

B. Agency Agreements:

1. CRS-USCC has written agreements with the GOS; the original agreement was signed on August 18, 1960 and renewed on May 23, 1973. The Pre-School Program is covered by an agreement signed on the 5th of January 1973.

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The Ministry of Plan and Cooperation acts as primary coordination point, while the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire are our liaison on the operational level.

2. CRS-USCC does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between the GOS and the US Government.
3. The Agency agreements referred to in paragraph B.1, provide for duty-free entry of the PL 480 Title II Food and other supplies; they stipulate also that the GOS bears the cost of inland transport, handling and warehousing of these commodities.

CRS-USCC enjoys complete freedom of action to carry out the supervisory responsibilities of the Title II Food Program.

The Agency agreement does provide that the GOS will inform the recipients of the origin of the PL 480 commodities.

The host government and recipient centers permit inspection of food in storage, examination of records relating to PL 480 Title II Food, audits and end-use checks by US Government officials and CRS-USCC personnel concerned.

C. AREA-SCOPE CONDITIONS OF OPERATIONS

1. The CRS-USCC program is country-wide. Plans for FY 79 are to continue the expansion of the Pre-School program in the drought affected areas: Fleuve, Diourbel, Louga, Senegal-Oriental and Sine-Saloum, and to consolidate centers opened in FY 76, 77 and 78.
2. Distribution methods utilized in making food available to each category of recipients, will follow the outline given in Section II.B. below.
3. Under the terms of the above-mentioned agreements, the GOS admits free of all duties and taxes, the relief supplies and provides major storage facilities in Dakar. An annual GOS budget covers the cost of port charge storage in Dakar and inland transport to principal distribution centers. These services are carried out by, either the "Transit Administratif" or by SOCOFAO, clearing and forwarding agents and truckers under contract with GOS.

During the past four years, Senegal was exposed for the first time to large multi-donors food aid; this aid included, in many cases, direct financial assistance by the donors for the payment of port charges and inland transport. To supervise these operations, the GOS established a special Office, attached to the Ministry of Rural Development, the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire; this office handles the budget allocated to food aid programs and the logistical aspect of the programs.

4. Regular meetings with the US Government Regional Food for Peace Officer, the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire and the WFP Representative, serve as a means to attempt to avoid duplicate distributions or conflicting programs.

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D. CONTROL AND RECEIPTING - RECORDS PROCEDURES AND AUDITS

- a. Upon receipt of the bills of landing, the CRS representative endorses them and requests duty-free entry to the Ministry of Finances.
- b. As soon as the exoneration is received from the Ministry of Finances, the endorsed bills of landing, together with the original of the letter of exoneration are sent to the forwarding agents (either Transit Administratif and/or SOCOPAO) with the request of a cargo survey, through a document called "ordre de Transit".
- c. When the ship arrives, the Forwarding Agent prepares the necessary Customs declaration forms and gets from the Customs Department a document called "Bon à enlever Douane". After this, the Forwarding Agent obtained from the ship agents a "Bon à enlever Cie" and a "Requisition".
- e. The Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire sends to the Forwarding Agent a document called "Ordre d'enlèvement", which authorizes him to withdraw from the port the consignment, and the Forwarding Agent informs the Central Warehouse, CIED, to be ready to accept the consignment.
- f. Once the consignment is received at the warehouse CIED, this latter issues a "Bulletin de Réception" (a receipt) copies of which are sent to the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire and to CRS.

While the above takes place, CRS prepares the waybills for the recipient centers; these documents are signed by the Director of CRS and forwarded to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (Direction des Affaires Sociales) for signature for the Pre-School centers and the lepers, or the Ministère du Développement Rural for the Food-for-Work category.

The transport of the commodities from the CIED warehouse to the recipient centers is done by truckers under contract with the GOS.

When food is dispatched from the CIED warehouse to the recipient centers, CRS receives a signed receipt from the center, acknowledging the receipt of the commodities, through truck drivers.

The above described procedures, show that the Clearing and Forwarding Agents maintains a complete accountability system, from the time the commodities arrive at the port, until they leave the central warehouse in Dakar, CRS keeps a flow chart on the movement of food by in and out. The CIED warehouse sends to CRS a monthly report on stock on hand, which is checked against CRS control. Physical inventory is taken once a month. Recipient 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.

The receipting system outlined above, serves as the basis for reporting losses, which are processed in accordance with AID and CRS regulations.

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E. PORT FACILITIES - PRACTICES

1. Offloading facilities at the port of Dakar are satisfactory.
2. Duty-free entry requirements present no special problem at this time.
3. Cargo surveys are conducted by an accredited independent surveyor.
4. Port charges other than duty-free entry present no problem at this time.

F. STORAGE FACILITIES

1. The CIED warehouse provides common dry storage: it is spacious, clean, waterproof, sufficient aisles are maintained for ease of handling of the food and there is ample security available to protect the Title II commodities. Most of the distribution centers provide also adequate warehousing space
2. Acceptable storage facilities are available, but decrease in acceptability is in direct proportion to the distance of the center from Dakar and the size of the center.
3. CRS retains control of foods in storage.

G. INLAND TRANSPORTATION

1. Paved roads link Dakar with a number of the major distribution centers and are thus used by the trucks. Many sub-centers are reached 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

No processing, reprocessing or repacking is contemplated.

I. Financing:

1. The cost of the handling, port charges, warehousing in Dakar and inland transport is borne by the GOS through a budget allocated to the Commissariat à l'Aide Alimentaire. In recent years, this budget was set up at approximately 20,000,000 CFA per year (US\$ 88,888 - US\$ 1.00: 225 CFA); 60,000,000 CFA (\$ 250,000 - US\$ 1.00: 240 CFA) have been requested for the FY'78 program:

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A number of centers located near major storage areas or other principal distribution centers participate also in the transport charges.

The cost of the administration of the Pre-School program, such as the weight charts, scales, visual aids, cars, is borne by CRS.

2. Other related administrative expenses are met by the individual centers, with costs and distribution methods varying according to the type of center.
3. Commodity containers are sold in all of the pre-school centers; center supervisors account for money received from sales. It is used to help 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 - COMPUTATIONS OF FOOD REQUIREMENTS

1. CSM is programmed for the high priority Pre-School Child Feeding.
2. Cornmeal is programmed for all the categories, except Maternal Child Health Mothers. These categories include Pre-School Child Feeding, School Feeding, Food-for-Work workers and dependents, and Adult Health cases. It is acceptable in each of these categories.
3. Sorghum grits is programmed for Maternal Child Health Mothers, School Feeding, Food-for-Work workers and dependents and Adult Health cases.
4. Vegetable oil is being programmed for Maternal Child Health Mothers and School Feeding; it provides extra calories and helps combatting vitamins A and D deficiencies.

The above commodities have all been in use for some time in Senegal and are acceptable to the local people.

5. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of AID nutritional guidelines, advice from the CRS Regional Nutrition Office and observations made by the Pre-School Supervisors during their in-country travels.
6. Adult Health cases (up to 5% of the tonnage) include lepers, blinds and handicapped.

A 15% Operative Reserve is required, in order to offset delayed arrivals of food, affected by shipping and commodity availability, as well as to meet eventual emergency needs.

K. PROGRAM PUBLICITY

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

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2. Publicity about the food program appears quite often in the local newspapers.
3. No written publicity material is now available. An intra-country leaflet, giving information about the source of commodities, program requirements and use of Title II Food was in the past distributed to the recipient centers.
4. Identification cards or food chits are not used.

L. ESTIMATE PROGRAM DURATION

Many factors justify the continuation, for an indefinite period of time, of the CRS Title II Food Program:

- a. Senegal is slowly recovering from the Sahel drought situation, which still affects some regions.
- b. Despite efforts made since Independence, Senegal has been, under normal climatic conditions, unable to meet all its food needs; this is a goal which is persistently pursued by the planners of the country. Until this goal is reached, outside food aid will be required.
- c. Senegal is listed among the least developed countries. Consequently, MCH, pre-school feeding, 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 could continue, if Title II Food became unavailable.

II.- PLANS OF OPERATION FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROJECTS

A. Maternal Child Health Mothers:

This category comprise 60,000 pregnant and lactating mothers, that will be assisted through medical centers, such as hospitals, dispensaries or pre-school centers.

Sorghum grits and vegetable oil will be distributed to them.

B. Pre-School Child Feeding:-

The Fourth Development Plan of Senegal indicated that: "malnutrition, combined with infectious child diseases, is one of the most important factors influencing mortality at young age and its incidence on the later development of children, is heavy with consequences. It is link with a poor education of mothers and manifest itself at weaning time, particularly in the urban zones".

The Catholic Relief Services-USCC program did and will continue to meet this priority need, that is: tackling malnutrition: 49% of its beneficiaries are pre-school age children, assisted through various health

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centers and this program is expected to reach in FY'79 about 9.6% of the total population of children of this age group.

The CRS/Senegal Pre-School Health Program, consists in advising, promoting, sponsoring and carrying out viable measures and activities, aimed at maintaining adequate growth of the pre-school age children. Such activities are intended to be complementary to other current medical and socio-economic programs, operated at the level of the family and of the commodity, by governmental or other agencies. The program aims also at orienting existing programs and activities of Child Health, towards the priority need of the pre-school child, that is, the need of adequate nutrition.

The program complements any current medical care of the pre-school child with:

- i) education of the mother in child care (health and nutrition)
- ii) periodical assessment of the child's nutritional progress (physical growth, through the use of a weight chart)
- iii) provision of supplementary food.

To qualify for food assistance, the following are the conditions to be fulfilled in each center, as required by CRS:

- a. a minimum physical examination of the child consisting of:
 - i) accurate body weight
 - ii) proper body weight recording on the special Growth Chart owned by the child's family
 - iii) interpretation of the weight curve
- b. Informing the child's mother of the conclusion of the examination, discussing with her the nutritional and general health progress of the child, instructing her on pertinent problems of child nutrition and health.
- c. Complementing individual instruction with group lessons, discussions and food demonstrations, insisting on the use of locally grown food. Major importance is placed upon education and advice to the mothers to improve their nutritional environment.

The Pre-School Health and Nutrition program is carried out at the present time, in 176 government centers and 23 private centers. It is coordinated by the CRS Pre-School Supervisor (a Senegalese trained nutritionist); she is assisted by seven regional coordinators as indicated in page 1, para. 2 of the present plan of operation.

In each center, the mothers provide a small cash contribution, which is added to the cash received from containers sales, for

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the purchase of items needed at the local center level.

A postal account has been opened by CRS/Senegal, where those contributions are being deposited. They will be then reinvested in the program in meeting expenses such as medicines, inland transportation or meet the expenses of the supervision.

The GOS loaned to CRS a qualified male government nurse, who assists in the direction of the program in government and private centers. The "Bureau de l'Alimentation et de Nutrition Appliquée au Sénégal" (BANAS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, will continue as technical advisor to this program.

CSM and Cornmeal are programmed under the pre-school category for 80,850 participants. These include about 5,000 recipients (age 0 to 5 years) in Day Care Centers (three months only) and the Planned Pre-School Child Feeding Program expansion, which will be increased from 66,700 to 80,850.

C. School Feeding:

Cornmeal, Sorghum grits and vegetable oil are being programmed for this category, expected to reach about 5,300 children in FY'79. This program assists the primary schools of the private sector.

D. Food-for-Work (Workers):

This category is intended to provide food as an incentive for development activities. These activities are oriented to assist the population in providing locally produced foodstuffs in the years to come. Project activity includes communal gardening, village alignment, school and road construction. This project activity is undertaken with the GOS. This category is programmed for Sorghum grits and Cornmeal.

E. Food-for-Work (Dependents):

Cornmeal and Sorghum grits are programmed for an average of 7,200 dependents.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

- a) The Mother/Child Health program is based on an agreement between CRS and the GOS (Ministry of Health and Social Affairs) dated January 5th, 1973 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 Food-for-Work 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.

- 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 Advisor 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 "Promotion Humaine" personnel.

- d) Local financial contributions are increasing by enlisting more host government personnel in the operations. Phasing down of US food inputs will necessarily be slow because of periodic drought conditions in the Sahel.

* * * *

1977

Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients .7

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>.7</u>	<u>ICSM</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>8.4</u>
<u>.7</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>6.2</u>
<u>.7</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>46.2</u>	<u>17.5</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients .5

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>.5</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>101.9</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>.5</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>101.9</u>	<u>26.6</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>203.8</u>	<u>51.6</u>

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients 49.3

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>49.3</u>	<u>ICSM</u>	<u>1,183</u>	<u>593.9</u>
<u>49.3</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>1,775</u>	<u>434.9</u>
<u>49.3</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>202.2</u>
<u>TOTAL Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>3,254</u>	<u>1,231</u>

D. Food For Work Total Recipients 10.5

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>570.8</u>	<u>139.8</u>
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>570.8</u>	<u>149</u>
<u>Total of Food For Work</u>		<u>1,141.6</u>	<u>288.8</u>

E. Other (Specify) FFW (Dependents)... Total Recipients 6.7

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands) KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>6.7</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>15.7</u>
<u>6.7</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>16.8</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		<u>128.4</u>	<u>34.5</u>

TOTAL \$1,623.4

1978

I. Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients 44.7

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>.7</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>.7</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>6.1</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>4,752</u>	<u>1,240.3</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>360.6</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>5,323</u>	<u>1,616</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients 4.2

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>4.2</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>113.4</u>	<u>27.8</u>
<u>4.2</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>113.4</u>	<u>29.6</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>226.8</u>	<u>57.4</u>

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients 66

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>66</u>	<u>ICSM</u>	<u>1,663</u>	<u>834.8</u>
<u>66</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>2,376</u>	<u>582.1</u>
<u>TOTAL Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>4,039</u>	<u>1,416.9</u>

D. Food For Work Total Recipients 10.5

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>231.5</u>
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>246.6</u>
<u>Total of Food For Work</u>		<u>1,890</u>	<u>478.1</u>

E. Other (Specify) FFW (Dependents) Total Recipients 6.7

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>6.7</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>147.7</u>
<u>6.7</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>157.4</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		<u>1,206</u>	<u>305.1</u>

TOTAL \$ 3,873.5

I. Country SENEGAL

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health Total Recipients 60

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>60</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>6,480</u>	<u>1,691,280</u>
<u>60</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>491,760</u>
<u>Total MCH</u>		<u>7,200</u>	<u>2,183,040</u>

B. School Feeding Total Recipients 5.3

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>5.3</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>35,280</u>
<u>5.3</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>37,584</u>
<u>Total School Feeding</u>		<u>288</u>	<u>72,864</u>

C. Other Child Feeding Total Recipients 80.9

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>80.9</u>	<u>ICSM</u>	<u>2,037</u>	<u>1,022,574</u>
<u>80.9</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>2,911</u>	<u>713,195</u>
<u>TOTAL Other Child Feeding</u>		<u>4,948</u>	<u>1,735,769</u>

D. Food For Work Total Recipients 11

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>11</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>792</u>	<u>194,040</u>
<u>11</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>172,260</u>
<u>Total of Food For Work</u>		<u>1,452</u>	<u>366,300</u>

E. Other (Specify) FFW (Dependents) ... Total Recipients 7.3

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>7.3</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>128,870</u>
<u>7.3</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>114,318</u>
<u>Total Other</u>		<u>964</u>	<u>243,188</u>

F. Adult Feeding Total Recipients 7

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
<u>7</u>	<u>Cornmeal</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>102,900</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>87,696</u>
<u>Total of Adult Feeding</u>		<u>756</u>	<u>190,596</u>

TOTAL 84,791,757

Number of Centers/Distribution Points by Geographical Location

REGIONS OF SENEGAL

Program Category	THIES	CAP VERT	DIOURBEL	LOUGA	FLEUVE	S. SALOUM	S. ORIENTAL	CASAMANCE
A. MCH - Pre-School Program	39	38	4	12	22	39	19	35
MCH Clinics	-0-	2	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Day Care Centers	-0-	1	-0-	-0-	1	-0-	2	44
B. School Feeding	21	32	2	-0-	5	13	3	18

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)

CRS/Senegal

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

FY 79

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT

COMMODITY RATES (Kilos)

Categories	Operations	C.S.M.	Cornmeal	Sorghum Grits	Vegetable Oil
MCHM	12	-	-	9	1
Pre-School Child Feeding	12	2	3	-	
School Feeding	9	-	3	3	0,5
Food-for-Work Workers	12	-	6	5	-
Food-for-Work Dependents	12	-	6	4	

(A.) Integrated Land Use Planning and Grazing Areas Development Component Sub-budget

Unit : 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Technical Assistance (long-term) - 5 man/years	-	80	80	80	80	80	400
Technical Assistance (short-term) - 25 man/months	-	40	40	40	40	40	200
Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Technician Vehicles/Operation	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Wells Development Program	80	150	150	150	150	150	830
Grazing Areas Study/Development	-	50	50	25	25	25	175
Access Route Demarcation/Fire-breaks	-	75	75	75	10	10	245
Totals	120	420	400	375	310	310	1,935

Functional Category	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Technical Assistance	-	120	120	120	120	120	600
Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Equipment/Vehicles	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Grazing Areas Infrastructure	80	225	225	225	160	160	1,075
Research Studies	-	50	50	25	25	25	175
Totals	120	420	400	375	310	310	1,935

(B.) Animal Husbandry and Livestock Production Component Sub-Budget

Unit: 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Association husbandry equipment/commodities	-	9	9	9	9	9	45
Technical Assistance (long-term) - 5 man/years	-	80	80	80	80	80	400
Technical Assistance (short-term) - 15 man/months	-	24	24	24	24	24	120
Production Intervention Credit	-	25	50	100	150	150	475
Production Intervention Equipment/Commodities	-	50	50	50	25	25	200
Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Technician Vehicles/Operation	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Totals	40	213	218	268	293	293	1,325

Functional Category	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Technical Assistance	-	104	104	104	104	104	520
Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Production Equipment/Commodities	-	59	59	59	34	34	245
Technician Equipment/Vehicles	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Production Credit	-	25	50	100	150	150	475
Totals	40	213	218	268	293	293	1,325

(C.) Livestock Health Component Sub-budget

Unit: 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Trypanosomiasis Treatments	-	20	35	52	70	87	264
Other Drugs/Commodities	-	15	15	22	24	28	104
Transportation/Vehicles	-	111	-	-	-	111	222
Equipment/Veterinary Centers	-	50	10	10	10	10	90
Totals		196	60	84	104	236	680

Functional Category	Pre-project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Equipment/Commodities	-	85	60	84	104	125	458
Transportation/Vehicles	-	111	-	4	-	111	222
Totals	-	196	60	84	104	236	680

(D.) Livestock Marketing Component Sub-budget

Unit : 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Livestock Barge	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
Hides/Skins Drying Shed	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
Abattoir Training Center	-	35	-	-	-	-	35
Training Equipment	-	-	10	10	10	5	35
Association Stock-holding yards	-	5	10	10	-	-	25
Portable Weigh Scales	-	25	-	-	-	-	25
Feed Mill/Mixing Plant/Operation	-	-	40	5	5	5	55
Marketing Surveys/Data Analyses	-	20	20	20	20	20	100
TOTALS		135	105	45	35	30	350

Functional Category	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Institutional Construction	-	40	75	10	-	125
Equipment/Commodities	-	75	10	10	10	110
Services	-	20	20	25	25	115
TOTALS		135	105	45	35	350

(B.) Livestock Research/Planning and Evaluation Unit Component Sub-budget

Unit: 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Technical Assistance (Long-term) - 5 man-years	-	80	80	80	80	80	400
Technical Assistance (Short-term) - 20 man/months	-	32	32	32	32	32	160
Technical Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Technical Vehicles/Operation	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Equipment/Supplies Unit Office	-	15	5	5	5	5	35
Field Studies/socio-economic and Technical Research/Evaluation	175	25	25	25	25	25	300
Totals	215	177	147	147	147	147	980

Functional Category	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Technical Assistance	-	112	112	112	112	112	560
Technical Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Technical Vehicles/Operations	-	25	5	5	5	5	45
Equipment/Commodities	- 1/	15	5	5	5	5	35
Field Research Studies	175	25	25	25	25	25	300
Totals	215	177	147	147	147	147	980

1/ Includes US \$ 125,000.00 budgeted from REDSQ/WA for socio-economic study of sedentary herder units during 1978.

(F.) Livestock Training and Communications Component Sub-budget

Unit : 000 US Dollars

Cost Item	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Construction of Two Training Centers (YBK and Wuli Farm)	-	410	405	-	-	-	815
Construction of US Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Equipment/Supplies for Training Centers	-	-	20	10	10	10	50
Construction of 42 Livestock Owner Association Centers	-	201	201	201	201	-	804
Equipment for Mixed Farming and LOA Centers	-	10	10	10	10	10	50
Cinema/Video Tape Vans	-	21	21	-	-	-	42
Videotape/playback Equipment	-	8	8	-	-	-	16
Equipment/Commodities for Training Information Unit	-	75	75	-	-	-	150
Participant Training (U.S.) - (20 PY)	-	154	22	44	-	-	220
Participant Training (Africa)	-	12	6	-	-	-	18
Technical Assistance (US long-term)	-	80	80	80	-	-	240
Technical Assistance (US short-term) - 10 man/months total	-	16	16	16	16	16	80
Totals	40	987	864	361	237	36	2,525
Functional Category	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
Institutional Construction	-	611	606	201	201	-	1,619
Technician Housing	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Equipment/Commodities	-	114	134	20	20	20	308
Participant Training	-	166	28	44	-	-	238
Technical Assistance (U.S.)	-	96	96	96	16	16	320
Totals	40	987	864	361	237	36	2,525

APPENDIX 2

Estimated Project Financial Requirements by Project Intervention Category and Functional Category

Unit : 000 US Dollars US \$ 1.00 = D 2.30

Project Intervention Category	Pre-Project	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Integrated Land Use Planning and Grazing Areas Development Animal Husbandry and Livestock Production Interventions	120	420	400	375	310	310	1,935
Livestock Health	40	213	218	268	293	293	1,325
Livestock Marketing	-	196	60	84	104	236	680
Livestock Research/Planning and Evaluation Unit	-	135	105	45	35	30	350
Livestock Training and Communi- cations	215	177	147	147	147	147	980
	40	987	864	361	237	36	2,525
Sub-Totals	415	2,128	1,794	1,280	1,126	1,052	7,795
Inflation and Contingency Factor	-	298	430	435	495	579	2,237
GRAND TOTALS	415	2,426	2,224	1,715	1,621	1,631	10,032

1/ Includes US \$ 125,000.00 budgeted from REDSO/WA for research studies of sedentary herder units.

2/ Inflation and contingency factor at FY 1979 = 14 %; FY 1980 = 24 %; FY 1981 = 34 %; FY 1982 = 44 %; and
FY 1983 = 54 %.

THE GAMBIA TITLE II NARRATIVE

The Gambia CRS program is undergoing revision based on the experience of having a country director stationed in Banjul since 1975, and an evaluation report is now being prepared to recommend modifications in the country Title II program. The principal changes will include a reduction in Food For Work recipient levels as CRS Banjul is planning for a less extensive Food For Work program better suited to requirements in The Gambia. The Food For Work program will also offer a more balanced food package to laborers and their dependents since the ration used last year did not provide incentive for full worker participation.

A modification of the MCH and Pre-School child feeding categories is also planned starting in FY 79 to increase ration levels. Distributions of WSB and S.F. Sorghum Grits will be raised from two kilos a month to three kilos a month per participant and justified by nutritional criteria for the feeding of children and pregnant or lactating mothers.

CRS in The Gambia continues to place emphasis on child feeding with 90 percent of the FY 79 program committed to pre-school child feeding. A small portion of Title II resources will be used to develop an adult health program which will benefit lepers, the elderly and infirm through a program that provides 50 percent of the adults' daily caloric need. The program was requested by the government and by private institutions and was included for the first time in the FY 78 Annual Estimate of Requirements at a level of 200 participants. The FY 79 program plan projects an increase in the program's beneficiaries to a total of 300 recipients.

CRS Banjul continues to work closely with AID and regular consultation, inspection and evaluation trips are made to The Gambia by the RFFPO. The CRS director's program evaluation report supporting the Title II program modifications mentioned above will be reviewed by FFP/Dakar for final recommendations to AID/W on the country Title II program.

The attached 1979 program plan has been approved by AID/Banjul and FFP/Dakar and copies forwarded to CRS headquarters in New York. Appended to the program plan are the statistical tables as requested for the FY 79 ABS.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

GAMBIA PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1979 - PL 480 - TITLE II FOOD PROGRAM

PROGRAM PLAN

I. Elements of Operations

A. Identification

1. **Distributing Agency:** Catholic Relief Services-United States Catholic Conference Inc.
- Country:** Republic of The Gambia
- Date Submitted:** 4 June 1977
- Counterparts:** Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Welfare, Banjul, The Gambia
- Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Banjul, The Gambia.

2. Agency Supervisory Staff

- Thomas Mulhern, CRS Program Director, responsible for other projects in addition to Title II Food Program Activities
- Gertrude Eastwood, CRS Preschool Program Supervisor
- Sam Ceesay, CRS End-Use checker/Shipping Clerk
- Sally Jaiteh, CRS Assistant Preschool Program Supervisor

B. Agency Agreements

1. The current agreement between the GOTG and CRS, signed by the Ministry of External Affairs, covers the period 3 July 75 - 3 July 78. Included in this agreement are provisions relating to the importation, distribution and utilization of PL 480 commodities.
2. CRS does not operate under a "blanket" agreement between the GOTG and the US Government.
3. The Agency agreement referred to in B.1 provided for duty-free entry of the PL 480 Title II Food and other supplies; they stipulate also that the GOTG bears the cost of inland transport, handling and warehousing of these commodities.

CRS enjoys complete freedom of action to carry out the supervisory responsibilities of the Title II Food Program.

The Agency agreement provides that the GOTG will assist CRS in informing the recipients of the origin of the PL 480 commodities. The host government and recipient centers permit inspection of food in storage, examination of records relating to PL 480 Title II food, audits and end-use checks by US government officials and CRS personnel concerned.

5. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operation

1. The CRS Title II Food Program is country-wide. It is planned for FY 79 to continue the expansion of the Preschool Program in the most isolated Divisions: North Bank, MacCarthy Island, and Upper River.
2. Distribution methods utilized in making food available to each category of recipients will follow the outline given in Section II.B. below.
3. The GOTG provides for the admission of all Title II commodities on a duty-free basis. The Agency agreement stipulates that the GOTG will provide central storage for Title II commodities. The Gambia Produce Marketing Board (Quasi-Government) in its capacity as 'National Store-keeper' has a responsibility to provide this storage. This is a recent development and has yet to be finalized as a permanent arrangement.

The GOTG provides transportation of commodities from the Port to central storage. Transportation from central storage to the distribution points is arranged by the recipient distributor, in most cases an agent of the GOTG.

The GOTG attaches no special conditions to any of the forms of cooperation outlined above.

4. Regular contacts with the resident USAID Program Officer, the WFP Adviser, and the National Disaster Relief Committee are maintained in an attempt to avoid duplicate distributions or conflicting programs.

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

- a) Upon receipt of the bills of lading the CRS representative endorses them and requests a discharge cargo survey from the Lloyds Agent.
- b) When the shipment arrives, CRS and the Lloyds agent are notified by the ship's agents. The CRS shipping clerk completes the "Entry of Goods Free of Duty" form. This form is authorized, numbered and recorded at the Customs office.

- c) The CRS shipping clerk completes the "Gambia Port Authority Delivery Order" form, and takes it with a signed copy of the bill of lading to the shipping agent. The shipping agent authorizes Gambia Port Authority to release the goods. CRS requests an outturn report from the shipping agent.
- d) The CRS Warehouseman obtains a Public Works transport requisition through the Medical and Health Department, and supervises the transport of commodities from the Port to the GPMB warehouses.

CRS maintains control over the Title II commodities in the GPMB warehouses. Delivery to the distribution points is arranged by the recipient centers. CRS records all Title II allocations by means of a running balance system, organized by commodity and packing list number. Requisitions for individual food allocations are signed by the CRS Program Director, the issuing warehouseman, and the recipient transporter/distributor. Signed copies of all requisitions are filed at the CRS office. Distributing centers maintain a running balance of commodities received and issued. Physical inventory is taken once a month in the GPMB warehouses, with the results checked against CRS stock records. Distribution centers are required to report receipts, distributions and balances on a monthly basis. Records are maintained in accordance with current regulations. Field audits are regularly performed at approved centers by the CRS End-Use Checker.

This receipting system provides the basis for reporting losses, which are processed in accordance with AID and CRS regulations.

E. Port Facilities - Practices

1. The offloading facilities supervised by the Gambia Port Authority are adequate to handle the commodities requested.
2. Duty-free entry for all PL 480 goods is provided for in the country agreement between CRS and the GOTG.
3. Cargo surveys are conducted by an accredited independent surveyor (Lloyds of London).
4. Port charges other than duty-free entry present no problem at this time.

F. Storage Facilities

1. The Gambia Produce Marketing Board in its capacity as 'National Storekeeper' has an obligation to provide central storage for PL 480 food imported by CRS. In return,

the GOTG counterparts to CRS are to provide a storage allowance to GPMB.

Recipient centers are required to provide adequate storage facilities for food receipts.

2. The central storage arrangement outlined above as an understanding and has not been formalized by a signed agreement involving GPMB, CRS, and the GOTG. A signed agreement is needed to insure that adequate storage will continue to be made available by GPMB. The Agency agreement between CRS and the GOTG stipulates that the GOTG will bear the expense of storage for CRS imported supplies.
3. CRS retains control of foods in storage.

G. Inland Transportation

1. The paved road provides access to all the Western Division and most of the Lower River Division. Unpaved secondary roads (laterite) provide access to the North Bank, MacCarthy Island, and Upper River Divisions. All food movement is done by truck.
2. The demand for GOTG transport is consistently greater than the availability of trucks. This results in frequently delayed deliveries to recipient centers.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging

No processing, reprocessing or repackaging is contemplated.

I. Financing

1. The cost of handling, port charges, and central warehousing is borne by the GOTG through a budget allocated to the Medical and Health Department. The cost of inland transport to recipient centers is provided by the supervising agency for the center (GOTG or private).

The administrative costs of the CRS Food and Nutrition Program (scales, charts, travel, etc) is borne by CRS.

2. Other related administrative expenses are met by the individual centers, with costs and distribution methods varying according to the type of center.
3. Commodity containers are sold in all of the preschool centers, with center supervisors accounting for the money received on their monthly report. This money is used to purchase utensils and equipment related to the operation of the center.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computation of Food Requirements

1. WSB is programmed for the MCH child recipient category
2. SF Sorghum Grits is programmed for MCH-child, Food-for-Work workers and dependents and Adult Health Cases
3. Bulgur Wheat is programmed for Food-for-Work workers and dependents and Adult Health Cases
4. Vegetable Oil is programmed for MCH-child, Food-for-Work workers and dependents, and Adult Health Cases.

These commodities have been in use in The Gambia for at least two years. WSB is acceptable if the recipients are trained how to prepare it. SF Sorghum Grits, Bulgur Wheat and Vegetable Oil are readily acceptable to the Gambian people.

5. Food requirements are estimated on the basis of AID nutritional guidelines, advice from the CRS Regional Nutrition Office, and in-country observations and data provided by the CRS Preschool Supervisor.
6. Adult Health cases (4% of the tonnage) include lepers and the chronically infirm.

A 10% Operative Reserve is required to insure the orderly implementation of the program in the event of shipping delays and emergency needs.

K. Program Publicity

1. Recipients and center supervisors are given verbal and written information relating to the source of the foods, program requirements and the preparation of the foods.
2. Publicity concerning the opening of new centers is occasionally heard on local radio. Periodic press releases concerning the CRS program in The Gambia are given publicity in local newspapers.
3. The "CRS/Gambia Title II Manual of Operations" is under preparation, and will form the basis of program publicity and education at the center level.
4. Identification cards or food chits are not used.

L. Estimate of Program Duration

It is not realistic to propose a termination date for the CRS/Gambia Title II Program at this time.

- a) Despite the food self-sufficiency goals of the Gambian Government, Gambian food imports have increased each year for the past several years. Outside food aid will conceivably be required until the Gambia is able to meet its own food needs.
- b) The Gambia is dependent upon groundnuts for over 90% of its foreign exchange, and is one of the smallest and least developed countries in Sub-Sahara Africa. Exploitable resources are negligible. MCH and economic/community development efforts in The Gambia can benefit from the continued availability of Title II food. If Title II food becomes unavailable, these programs will suffer visible and probably lasting setbacks.

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

A. Maternal Child Health - Child

The First Five Year Development Plan of The Gambia states as one of its objectives "To increase greatly the emphasis on maternal and child health services within the national network". The Plan recognizes the relationship between nutritional deficiencies and infant mortality rates, and gives health and nutrition education an integral place in the MCH program.

The CRS Title II Program is primarily oriented toward promoting the adequate growth of the preschool child: 90% of its beneficiaries come under this recipient category. This coverage is provided under two general operations:

1. The CRS/Gambia Preschool Health Program consists in advising, promoting, sponsoring and carrying out viable activities aimed at maintaining adequate growth of 10,000 preschool age children. These activities are intended to be complementary to other community-level medical and socio-economic programs, by governmental or other agencies. The program aims to orient existing Child Health activities towards the priority need of adequate nutrition.

The three basic components of the program include:

- a) Health and nutrition education of the mother in child care;
- b) Monthly measurement of the child's nutritional status (physical growth recorded on a weight chart);
- c) Provision of Title II food to supplement the child's diet in the home.

To qualify for food assistance, CRS requires the following conditions to be fulfilled in each center:

- a) Minimum physical examination of the child consisting of:
 - accurate body weight;
 - body weight recorded on the Growth Chart owned by the child's family;
 - interpretation of the weight curve.
- b) Discussion with the mother concerning the nutritional and general health progress of the child on the basis of the physical examination, offering specific instructions and health care referrals as needed.
- c) Group lessons, discussions and demonstrations on food and nutrition topics, oriented toward locally grown food.

The CRS Preschool Supervisor (expatriate nutritionist) coordinates the Preschool Health and Nutrition program, with the assistance of a female Community Development fieldworker on loan from the GOTG.

Participating mothers provide a small cash contribution, which is combined with container sales receipts. Part of these funds are used by the center for the purchase of necessary items; the balance of the contributions are deposited by CRS for reinvestment into the program.

2. Day Care Centers are operated by Community Development Services (GOTG), Community Services (Quasi agency) and The Gambia Red Cross. Center operation varies slightly for each department. To qualify for food assistance, CRS requires the following conditions to be fulfilled at each center:

- a) Food prepared and consumed at the center;
- b) Adequate and secure food storage;
- c) Responsible person(s) to oversee receipt, store-keeping and reporting;
- d) Food consumed by children of preschool age (Gambian school entrance age is 8).

Title II food assistance to qualified day care centers is expected to reach 15,000 children in FY 79, with year-round distribution. Title II foods are intended to supplement the local food contributions to the day care centers.

B. Food-for-Work (Workers and Dependents)

This category is intended to provide food as an incentive for

development activities. Project activities are oriented towards village-level construction and sanitation measures of a self-help nature:

- a) Written project requests are screened by CRS personnel and verified by a preliminary visit to the project site;
- b) Approved project holders sign an agreement with CRS which outlines the conditions under which food for work will be made available. This agreement encompasses food receipt, storage, distribution and reporting.

This category is programmed for 500 workers and 2000 dependents for the eight month Gambian dry season.

C. Adult Health

This category is programmed to provide humanitarian food assistance primarily to lepers and the infirm in local institutions (GOTG and private). This category has been programmed for the first time in FY 78, and a moderate expansion to 300 recipients is planned for FY 79.

1977

I. Country THE GAMBIA

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. <u>Pre-School Feeding</u>			Total Recipients	<u>20</u>
			(Thousands)	
<u>N° of Recipients</u> <u>by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of</u> <u>Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>20</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>134.6</u>	
<u>20</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>59.5</u>	
<u>20</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>73.8</u>	
<u>TOTAL Pre-School Feeding</u>		<u>840</u>	<u>267.9</u>	

B. <u>Food For Work</u>			Total Recipients	<u>6.5</u>
			(Thousands)	
<u>N° of Recipients</u> <u>by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of</u> <u>Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>6.5</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>19.2</u>	
<u>TOTAL Food For Work</u>		<u>118</u>	<u>19.2</u>	

I. Country THE GAMBIA

1978

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health

Total Recipients 8,000

N° of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)	
			Dollars	
<u>8</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>51.3</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>S.F.Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>50.1</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>32.8</u>	
<u>TOTAL MCH</u>		<u>432</u>	<u>134.2</u>	

B. Pre-School Feeding

Total Recipients 14,000

N° of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)	
			Dollars	
<u>14</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>89.7</u>	
<u>14</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>87.7</u>	
<u>14</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>57.4</u>	
<u>TOTAL School Feeding</u>		<u>756</u>	<u>234.8</u>	

C. Food For Work (Workers)

Total Recipients 250

N° of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)	
			Dollars	
<u>.25</u>	<u>S.F.Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5.2</u>	
<u>.25</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3.3</u>	
<u>.25</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.4</u>	
<u>TOTAL Food For Work</u>		<u>42</u>	<u>9.9</u>	

D. Food For Work (Dependents)

Total Recipients 1,000

N° of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)	
			Dollars	
<u>1</u>	<u>S.F.Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>8.1</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>5.1</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	
<u>TOTAL Food For Work (Dependents)</u>		<u>67</u>	<u>16.6</u>	

E. Adult Health

Total Recipients 200

N° of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)	
			Dollars	
<u>.2</u>	<u>S.F.Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2.9</u>	
<u>.2</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1.8</u>	
<u>.2</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>.7</u>	
<u>TOTAL Adult Health</u>		<u>23</u>	<u>5.4</u>	

I. Country THE GAMBIA

1979

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health

Total Recipients 10,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>360</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>360</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>TOTAL Maternal and Child Health</u>		<u>780</u>

<u>(Thousands)</u>	
<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>96.1</u>	
<u>94.0</u>	
<u>41.0</u>	
<u>231.1</u>	

B. Pre-School Feeding.....

Total Recipients 15,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>540</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>540</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>TOTAL Pre-School Feeding</u>		<u>1,170</u>

<u>(Thousands)</u>	
<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>144.2</u>	
<u>141.0</u>	
<u>61.5</u>	
<u>346.7</u>	

C. Food For Work (Workers).....

Total Recipients 500

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>
<u>.5</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>.5</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>.5</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>TOTAL Food For Work (Workers)</u>		<u>85</u>

<u>(Thousands)</u>	
<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>10.4</u>	
<u>6.5</u>	
<u>3.4</u>	
<u>20.3</u>	

D. Food For Work (Dependents)

Total Recipients 2,000

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>TOTAL Food For Work (Dependents)</u>		<u>134</u>

<u>(Thousands)</u>	
<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>16.2</u>	
<u>10.1</u>	
<u>6.8</u>	
<u>33.1</u>	

E. Adult Health.....

Total Recipients 300

<u>N° of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>KGS</u>
<u>.3</u>	<u>S.F. Sorghum Grits</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>.3</u>	<u>Bulgar</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>.3</u>	<u>Vegetable Oil</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>TOTAL Adult Health</u>		<u>36</u>

<u>(Thousands)</u>	
<u>Dollars</u>	
<u>4.4</u>	
<u>2.8</u>	
<u>1.4</u>	
<u>8.6</u>	

NUMBER OF CENTERS/DISTRIBUTION POINTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

FY 1979 PROGRAM PLAN PROJECTIONS

Program Category	Divisions of Gambia					Upper River
	Kombo St. Mary	Western	Lower River	North Bank	MacCarthy Island	
1. MCH-Child						
a) Preschool Prog.	5	20	8	9	6	7
b) Day Care Centers	3	7	11	31	3	10

2. Food-For-Work

- a) Workers
- b) Dependents

The location of food-for-work projects cannot be readily specified in advance.

3. Adult Health 3

ADO/Dakar ABS FY 79

Country Program - SENEGAL

Support to Private Voluntary Organizations and to Developing Country Cooperatives (g000)

<u>G R A N T S</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
1. YMCA - Integrated Services for Youth Development Project N°685-AIA-1 (A1)°	100		
2. Development of Agriculture Cooperatives in Fleuve Region - Project N°685-AIA-2 (A1)	113		
3. Integrated Village Development, Banana Cooperative Casamance - Project N°685-AIA-3 (A1)	58		
4. Casamance Fishing Cooperative Project N°685-AIA-4 (A1)	18		
5. Women's Agriculture Cooperatives/Casamance Project N°698-0388	170°°		
6. YMCA/ORT Youth Job Development: OPG Project N°685-0222		325	500
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>500</u>

- ° (A1) indicates projects financed under Accelerated Impact Program
- °° Financed under Regional Program, Women in Development

ADO/Dakar ABS FY 79

Country Program - SENEGAL

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

<u>G R A N T S</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
1. YMCA - Integrated Services for Youth Development Project N°685-AIA-1 (AI)°	100		
2. Development of Agriculture Cooperatives in Fleuve Region - Project N°685-AIA-2 (AI)	113		
3. Integrated Village Development, Banana Cooperative Casamance - Project N°685-AIA-3 (AI)	58		
4. Casamance Fishing Cooperative Project N°685-AIA-4 (AI)	18		
5. Women's Agriculture Cooperatives/Casamance Project N°698-0388	170°°		
6. YMCA/ORT Youth Job Development: OPG Project N°685-0222		325	500
<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>500</u>

° (AI) indicates projects financed under Accelerated Impact Program

°° Financed under Regional Program, Women in Development

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

Attachment B

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	765 (1)	784	804	824	844	865
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	500	510	520	535	550	565
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	380	390	400	410	420	430
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals- $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	2480	2520	2600	2660	2720	2800
b. Condoms- $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 100 units	19000	19500	20000	20500	21000	21500
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector	NIL					
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
2. Other Donors	NIL					
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
3. Host-Country Government Procurement	NIL					
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
4. Total In-Country Stock	NIL					
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
C. Gap to be filled to achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A/a less line B/a)	2480	2520	2600	2660	2720	2800
2. Condoms (line A/b less line B/b)	19000	19500	20000	20500	21000	21500
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	1000	1020	1040	1070	1100	1130
2. Condoms	7700	7800	8000	8200	8400	8700
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B/a plus line D1)		SAME	AS D			
2. Condoms (line B/b plus line D2)						
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A/a less line E1)	1480	1500	1560	1600	1620	1670
2. Condoms (line A/b less line E2)	2000	2000	12000	12000	12000	12000
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	114	115	120	123	125	128
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	120	120	120	120	120	120
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)						

(1) These figures are 25% under reality as defined by last

Table 2
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	- (1)	-	100	100	600
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	-	300	425	1100	1130
3. Less: Expected Use		200	325	600	830
4. End of Year Stock		100	100	600	900

To be completed by AID/Washington

(1) Quantities brought in by Pathfinder are insignificant in regard to figures dealt with here

- B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)
1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
 2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
 3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)
- G. Financial Analysis (FY 79)
1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
 2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
 3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

Table 3
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock					
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	1440	2836	4000	6000	8700
3. Less: Expected Use	1440	1836	3000	4000	6000
4. End of year stock	-	1000	1000	3000	5700

To be completed by AID/Washington

(1) Same remark.

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

B U D G E T

CONDOMS. .00

ORALS . 000 CYCLE

Nb.	PRICE \$	Nb.	PRICE
1440	3599	-	
2836	7325	300	5700
4000	10836	425	8925
6000	16632	1130	26103

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

Attachment H

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis"						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)						
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	76	78	80	82	84	86
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	50	51	52	53	55	56
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"	38	39	40	41	42	43
a. Orals - 1/3 of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	248	252	260	266	272	280
b. Condoms - 1/3 of line A3 x 100 units	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150
B. Annual New Supply from Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	NIL					
b. Condoms						
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	NIL					
b. Condoms						
3. Host-Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	NIL					
b. Condoms						
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	NIL					
b. Condoms						
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)						
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	248	252	260	266	272	280
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals						
2. Condoms	1900	1950	2000	2050	2100	2150
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)						
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	100	102	104	107	110	113
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)						
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	148	150	156	160	162	167
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)						
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)						
	11	11	12	12	12	12
	12	12	12	12	12	12

Attachment H

Table 2
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock		-	10	10	60
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	-	30	42	110	113
3. Less: Expected Use		20	32	60	83
4. End of Year Stock		10	10	60	90

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
 2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
 3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)
- G. Financial Analysis (FY 79)
1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
 2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
 3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

Table 3
AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock			100	100	300
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	144	283	400	600	870
3. Less: Expected Use	144	183	300	400	600
4. End of year stock		100	100	300	570

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

Note: Gambia so far F.P. activities are conducted only by the Gambian F.P. Association and these activities work more like social activities for restricted groups: in the published plans no mention is made of availability in all places of the country' as one of the goals concern has been expressed about this to IPPF Nairobi.

COUNTRY PROGRAM: Senegal

PERIOD COVERED :

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(4) Period Covered next Evaluation	(5) Remarks
Cereals Production 685-0201	May 1977	May 1978	12 mos	PES
Sahel Crop Protection 625-0916		July 1977 July 1978	12 mos 12 mos	PES Special Evaluation
Small Irrigated Perimeters 685-0208		June 1978 July 1979	12 mos 24 mos	PES Special Evaluation
Range and Livestock Development 685-0202		Oct. 1978 Oct. 1979	12 mos 24 mos	PES Special Evaluation
Rural Health Services Development 685-0210		Sept. 1978	12 mos	PES
PL-480 Title I		Sept. 1978	12 mos	PES
Grain Storage 685-0209		Dec. 1978	12 mos	PES
Women in Development 685-0215		Jan. 1979	12 mos	PES
Family Planning 685-0217		Jan. 1979	12 mos	PES
Casamance Regional Development 685-0205		April 1979	12 mos	PES
Land Conservation & Revegetation 685-0219		Aug. 1979	12 mos	PES
SAED Training 685-0218		Sept. 1979	12 mos	PES

Attachment I