

PN-AAK-565

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Annual Report to the Congress

January 1980

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

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Introduction

A. 1979 - A Good Year for the Sahel Development Program

The Sahel Development Program refers to U.S. participation in a long-term program to develop the Sahelian region of Africa under the coordination of the Club du Sahel.

The eight Sahelian states are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta, Cape Verde and The Gambia. CILSS is the organization of these Sahelian states responsible for regional level planning and coordination.

The development potential of the Sahel makes the region an important area for multidonor-coordinated economic assistance. The region's resources include:

- An agricultural production potential which is substantially greater than the current level of production by a factor of three or four.
- Regional food self-sufficiency is possible in the Sahel, along with export potential for beef, milk products, rice, sugar, wheat, cotton and peanuts.
- The Sahel's water resources are potential sources for an abundance of cheap energy. All of the region's needs for energy can be met with hydroelectric rather than fuel-powered plants. Less than one percent of hydroelectric energy has been harnessed.
- The Sahel region has potential for the promising exploitation of many natural resources; uranium, iron ore, oil and precious metals.

The Sahel Development Program has been designed to address the primary obstacles to development which exist in the region:

- Trained manpower and managerial skills are in short supply.
- Levels of technology are quite low.

- The region's ecological balance is in a precarious state.
- Infrastructure (roads, water control and irrigation systems) is sorely underdeveloped.
- The Sahelian economies are among the world's poorest in terms of GNP and per capita income.

During 1979 Sahelians and donors continued their joint efforts under the Club du Sahel to devise new strategies for overcoming development obstacles while placing increasing emphasis on accelerated implementation of the CILSS/Club first generation projects.

Some accomplishments of the Club in 1979 included:

- A cereals policy colloque held in Nouakchott where donors and Sahelians engaged in open and constructive dialogue on pricing and marketing policies in the Sahel. As a result of this colloque, two Sahelian countries are studying their cereal marketing systems for possible overhaul.
- The Club/CILSS Ecology-Forestry Working Group identified and documented "the firewood crisis" in the Sahel. Based on this analysis, forestry and energy programs are being stepped-up and donor assistance in this area has been significantly increased.
- A Club standardized format for project financing requests was agreed to by Sahelians and donors. This breakthrough should facilitate design and approval of Sahel projects.
- The Club was instrumental in obtaining firm financial commitments from donors of over \$1.7 billion which constitutes financing of 57 percent of the Sahel First Generation Program.

- The Club's year-long analysis of the mounting recurrent cost problem in the Sahel was completed in draft. Preliminary findings and recommendations are now being discussed with individual Sahelian states.
- Directors of donor agencies working in the Sahel met with CILSS/Club officials and outlined practical measures for improving coordination. One result of this meeting has been a renewed interest in large development schemes which can be financed on a shared-basis by several donors.

AID has taken certain measures over the past year to improve its effectiveness in the implementation of the Sahel Development Program. These measures include:

- The drafting of a Regional Development Strategy (RDSS) which outlines AID's participation in the Sahel Development Program and spells out how AID strategies derive from CILSS/Club priorities.
- The relocation from Washington to the Sahel of a special AID Planning Team (SDPT) to provide more direct liaison with the CILSS working groups and to work with individual AID missions in coordinating future planning and priority-setting.
- The restructuring of the design and approval process for AID projects in the Sahel with a consequent reduction in the delivery-time for project financing.
- The setting-up of a personnel tracking system in the AID Sahel office which has accelerated recruitment and placement of candidates for positions in the Sahel.
- The undertaking of a special analysis on the most suitable techniques for evaluating the various components of the Sahel Development Program. The results of this study will be used by the CILSS/Club to formulate impact-assessment strategies for the various development sectors.

Through the Sahel Development Program change is occurring in the Sahel. While dramatic improvements and sharp productivity increases are not yet evident, one can detect incremental advances in the number of Sahelians who are being trained, the fledging institutions that are being strengthened, the irrigated schemes which are beginning to appear along the river banks and the improved yields which small farmers are beginning to enjoy. In Mali, as a result of AID financing, farmers are already realizing small increases in their incomes. In Senegal, degraded livestock rangeland is being regenerated through the use of fire control and strategically placed water ponds. In Niger, real progress is being made in setting up a rural health delivery system at a per-family cost of approximately \$35. An immunization program aimed at reducing infant mortality has been launched in Mauritania. Women in Upper Volta are receiving agricultural loans -- for the first time -- through government loan channels. In Cape Verde impressive results have been achieved in soil-retention in the potentially rich valleys through AID-financed small dams.

A beginning has been made through the collaborative efforts of Sahelians and donors in the Club du Sahel. But it must not be forgotten that the CILSS states and donor countries are working against a backdrop of centuries of poverty, disease, malnourishment and other privations which have impeded development in the Sahel. The mobilization of financial, technical and human resources needed to transform the economic and social life in the Sahel will require at least a generation of concerted donor-recipient efforts -- the program is of necessity long-term.

B. The Club du Sahel - Perspective and Progress

1. The Sahel - an Overview

The Sahel is the region along the southern "coast" of the Sahara desert. It includes the interior states of Mali, Niger, Upper Volta and Chad, the coastal states of Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia, and the island state of Cape Verde. All suffer from frequent and at times severe drought.

The Sahel is an ecologically vulnerable region threatened by the southward encroachment of the desert. It is here that the Sahara must be arrested to protect the Sahel's 30 million inhabitants. With the exception of irrigated stretches along the major rivers and Lake Chad, livestock and agriculture in the region depend on carefully husbanded low quantities of rainfall which generally occur in the months of June through September. Deviations from the normal amounts or timing of rains can cause serious loss of crops and pasture: food will be in short supply, herds will overgraze, the tree-and-brush vegetation on which the Sahel depends heavily for fuel will be further drawn down and soils deteriorated. The effects ripple throughout the Sahelian economies.

The eight states of the Sahel, though each with challenges and problems of its own, share these regional ecological problems. At the same time, the eight countries do have important resources. There are large stretches of potentially productive agricultural area; this is true in the Sahel's southern belt, in the Niger Delta, along the large rivers, in the Lake Chad basin area, and the sand-rimmed oases areas. With better cultural practices and improved livestock management, the yields from fields and herds can be

dramatically increased. The area as a whole already is a net exporter of meat and peanuts. Overall regional food self-sufficiency is an attainable goal as is the exportation of rice, sugar, milk products, cereals and cotton. Improved dryland farming, increased irrigation schemes and more effective fishing practices will make a real difference enabling the region to build up food stocks or to export food in good years and earn the foreign exchange permitting food purchases in lean years.

The mineral wealth of the Sahel is not yet fully explored, and only a portion of it has been exploited. Mauritania and Niger already have important mining sectors. The vast Saharan areas of Mali, Chad, as well as parts of Upper Volta, undoubtedly contain exploitable mineral resources which could increase national incomes and serve the needs of the mineral-consuming countries outside of the region.

In spite of some differences of structure and of ideology, the eight Sahelian Governments share a vigorous policy of national development within a regional framework. Their development planning is focused on the rural populations as well as on the deprived in the relatively small urban sectors. In each national administration, the ministry of Rural Development occupies a prime role as coordinator not only of the rural sector but of the effort to make its inhabitants more productive, healthier, and better trained. Some 85-90 percent of the population of the Sahel live in rural areas.

Despite ethnological differences within and between countries, common traditions lend potential unity not only to each of the eight countries but to the region as a whole. The lifestyles and value-systems can be described as traditional but receptive to change, family-oriented but with

an important opening to the outside. Herders and other farmer migrants move easily from one country of the Sahel to another, especially since many ethnological groups straddle borders. Six of the eight Sahelian countries share a common legacy inherited from the French whose colonies they were until less than two decades ago: the French language, French concepts of government, and many aspects of French culture were important in the development of Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad. Similarly, The Gambia and Cape Verde retain part of their respective British and Portuguese heritages. Thus the Sahel not only is a region ecologically but has a sense of a shared past and future.

Sahelians and their governments are also aware that their region fits into adjoining parts of Africa, and that these ties, many of them already well-established, can usefully be reinforced. From Mali to Chad all Sahelian states are landlocked, and depend on Senegal, the Ivory Coast, and other coastal countries for the flow of imports and exports. The Ivory Coast and to a lesser extent other coastal states attract temporary labor from the interior creating opportunities for increased earnings and skill formation. Sahelian links to the greater West African region are growing. At the same time, old historic ties with North Africa are being revived, in the form of governmental linkages, air and surface transportation ties, slowly increasing trade, and opportunities for Sahelians to receive training.

2. U.S. Interest in the Sahel and its Development

The Sahel with its 30 million people represents for the United States an important area for the application of internationally-coordinated development assistance. Except for Mauritania (where GNP figures are distorted and

inflated by an important mining sector in an otherwise poor country), each of the Sahelian countries is classified by the United Nations as one of the "least-developed".

Nearly all of the Sahelian states have an acceptable-to-good human rights record. It is to be noted, for instance, that since 1978 two of these states reverted from military to civilian rule, while three have known only civilian government since independence.

Potentially, the area is a market for a variety of American goods and for a wide range of American technical and scientific services. In turn, the Sahel, when its resources are better known and commercialized, may become the supplier of minerals, including petroleum, as well as some agricultural and low-cost manufactured products.

The Sahel covers a major area of Africa north of the Equator. Stretching from the Atlantic to the edge of east Africa's Horn, it may have greater strategic importance than recognized in the past. Development in a context of regionalism is the best assurance for the stability of the area and for preserving its ability to resist external pressures from African and non-African expansionists. The resources known or suspected to be exploitable in the Sahel attract the interest of a number of countries of varying ideologies and policies. The United States is not alone in viewing the Sahel as a region that deserves attention and should receive friendly support.

In December 1973, the Congress, while addressing short-term emergency and recovery needs with a \$25 million authorization, concurrently supported

"the initiative of the United States Government in undertaking consultations and planning with other... concerned international and regional organizations toward the development and support of a comprehensive long-term African Sahel development program."
(Sec. 639B, Foreign Assistance Act of 1973).

Since the great drought in the early seventies, it has become clear to Sahelians and donors alike that the higher the level of development the Sahel's countries attain, the greater will be the resilience of their economies to withstand future periods of drought in a concerted manner. The evolution from an emergency-relief effort to a major regional development program is now fully underway.

3. Development Efforts prior to the Club

In the first decade of independence, the new Sahelian states shaped their development goals somewhat in isolation from each other, and individually sought external assistance to finance and implement their development programs. There was insufficient awareness of the commonality of their problems. Donor consultation with the Sahelians were ad hoc and infrequent. Donors seldom consulted each other, sometimes adopted a competitive posture, and ran the risk of duplicating project planning efforts.

The drought, for both Sahelians and donors, illustrated dramatically the regionality of the ecological problems and brought home the need for regional planning and solutions. Donors responded positively to the Sahelian regional initiative and in turn encouraged it.

4. Organization of the Club du Sahel and of CILSS

The Sahelians formed a new international organization, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with a membership that includes all eight of the governments, and an executive secretariat in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The CILSS is responsible for shaping a regional development strategy, the coordination of training and research, the implementation of certain regional projects, and for exploring selected development policy issues.

The informal group of bilateral donors and international agencies that had mobilized assistance for drought-relief activities responded to this Sahelian consortium by creating a multidonor consortium to collaborate with the CILSS: the Club du Sahel. The Club held its first meeting in March 1976, together with the CILSS, in Dakar, Senegal. The Club does not possess statutory membership requirements, and organization and protocol are de-emphasized in order to encourage wide participation and close working relationships. To emphasize the common effort, CILSS members also participate in the Club.

On a day-to-day basis, the donor consortium is serviced by the small Club Secretariat housed with the OECD in Paris which is in constant contact with the CILSS Executive Secretariat in Ouagadougou. The Club Secretariat supports the work of the CILSS and the Sahel Development Program (SDP) by informing the international community of the prospects and needs of Sahelian development. It helps to maintain dialogue on policy and priorities for medium- and long-term development of the Sahel. It facilitates the mobilization of financial resources to carry out CILSS/Club development strategies. And, finally, it fosters cooperation among donors for the implementation of actions requested by the CILSS, Sahel governments, and regional institutions.

The CILSS and Club Secretariats manage joint efforts in development planning, study policy problems, screen and improve the design of projects before these are submitted to donors for funding, and monitor donors' responses. The Secretariats also have undertaken the task of developing methods for evaluating development progress in the Sahel -- at the program, sector and project levels. All working groups and meetings are chaired by officials or specialists representing the CILSS. All major analyses conducted under Club/CILSS auspices pair Sahelians and non-Sahelians in collaborative research efforts.

Apart from the Executive Secretariat, the CILSS' structure also includes two specialized institutions:

- the Sahel Institute (Bamako, Mali): This is the research arm of the CILSS. Its responsibilities include agronomic and social research, training, and documentation.
- AGRHYMET (Niamey, Niger): This center carries on a program of meteorological and pluviometric data collection, training of personnel that can gather and analyze this data, and strengthening national meteorological services.

The Chiefs of State of each CILSS member-state form the CILSS' governing body. Its chairman becomes the President of the CILSS and is thus considered the highest official of the entire Club/CILSS structure. President Traore of Mali was elected to this office in January 1980.

Still evolving is the linkage between CILSS and the member-governments at the national level. CILSS national committees were conceived of to bring together, under the chairmanship of the minister of Rural Development, senior staff of the ministries of Plan, Finance, Education, Health, and Public Works. Such committees exist in the Sahelian states but some have not met regularly. Since the committees have not performed as envisioned, the CILSS now is experimenting with a different approach -- a CILSS National Secretariat headed by a Correspondent. It is planned to furnish these national secretariats with staff and other means to perform their coordinating, liaison, and monitoring functions.

The CILSS Executive Secretariat, the Institute and AGRHYMET are developing increasingly closer relationships with other regional organizations and institutions in a mutual effort to enhance the effectiveness

of common efforts. For instance, CILSS, the West African Economic Community (CEAO), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) often participate in each other's meetings, especially on the technical level. Similarly, CILSS has established a working relationship with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) in connection with the latter's anti-desertification and ecology-oriented efforts.

5. The Sahel Development Program: Strategy

The two basic goals adopted by the CILSS/Club are the achievement of:

- food self-sufficiency, and
- self-sustaining economic growth and development.

The goal of food self-sufficiency suggests that over the long-term the Sahel should be in a position to produce enough food to feed its total population. Good years will permit building up bigger stocks, which can be drawn down during years of low rainfall. This objective has also been defined as food security or food self-reliance.

The second objective, self-sustaining economic development, is the longer-term goal of the CILSS/Club. It is tied to food self-sufficiency because the latter requires a strong and dynamic economy that can generate resources for agricultural inputs and provide the technological base for long-term increases in agricultural productivity. Self-sustaining development may be defined as the indigenous capacity to achieve long-term economic growth and to provide continuous improvements in quality of life for the majority of the people. It implies:

- Cereals crop production will have increased from 7 to about 25 million tons annually.

- The average per capita income will have risen from the present \$130 to \$500 annually.
- The physical quality of life index will have risen from its present 19 percent to 50 percent, still less than that of the middle-income countries.
- Literacy will have been raised from below 10 percent to about 50 percent.
- Infectious and communicable diseases will be reduced to the point where the average person may expect to live to a minimum of 50 years, with reduced population growth and pressure on local resources.

Achieving this level of development will require substantial national efforts and large amounts of foreign assistance over at least a 20-year period. Further details on the CILSS/Club strategy and of the U.S. role in this regard are set forth in AID's Regional Development Strategy for the Sahel (RDSS) of December 1979.

6. CILSS/Club Effectiveness

After the CILSS member states reached a consensus on sector priorities and strategies, a list of projects was drawn up for which financing was being sought by national governments. The list was winnowed following several reviews, some regional projects were added to it, and the entire package was approved as the "First Generation" list of projects at the Second Meeting of the Club du Sahel in Ottawa, June-July 1977. The national projects reflect the priorities of the CILSS/Club and are designed within the framework of national development objectives. The regional projects are designed and implemented by a regional center which serves all the Sahelian countries.

CILSS and the Club are now engaged in refining the First Generation list, reconsidering projects not yet funded, and preparing a "Second Generation" project listing. It is intended that the latter will consist of projects tailor-made to meet the criteria of the CILSS/Club strategy and that the design of the projects will draw on experience gained during the implementation of the First Generation program.

To achieve these programmatic objectives, the CILSS and the Club utilize the existing machinery of sectoral teams as well as the competence of their respective staffs. Sectoral teams of specialists, consultants, and country representatives involved in on-going analysis meet at working sessions from time to time. In addition, ad hoc conferences or colloquia are convened as needed to discuss specific issues of policy, or to examine the collective experience of Sahelians in certain important areas.

To a considerable extent, activities in 1979 reflected the discussions and decisions of the Third Meeting of the Club du Sahel, held in Amsterdam in November 1978. Important policy issues and questions were identified there for further study or elaboration, so that the SDP strategy would be fully responsive to perceptions of Sahelians and donors alike. Following the Amsterdam meeting, these issues were taken up by the two Secretariats and became the objects of concerted studies, some still in process :

- The Secretariats were instructed to make a study of constraints to the financing of CILSS-sponsored projects by donors: these constraints were perceived at Amsterdam as lying with the donors on the one hand, with Sahelian governments on the other. Preliminary reports have been submitted which outline specific recommendations for overcoming those obstacles which slowed financing of elements of the First Generation program.

- The seriousness of the Sahel's energy problems, together with the worrisome rate at which its forestry resources are being drawn down, was the subject of a report submitted to the Amsterdam meeting. The Club/CILSS Ecology and Forestry Team has pursued this vital problem. It is designing projects to reduce the rate at which firewood is consumed, and to increase reforestation efforts to ensure that Sahelian forestry resources do not fall below the point of regeneration. In this effort, the CILSS is collaborating closely with UNSO, the UN unit entrusted with anti-desertification responsibilities in a 15-country region which includes all the CILSS member-states. (One promising approach to reducing wood-consumption may be the introduction of more efficient wood-stoves in millions of Sahelian homes. Both the UN and the Federal Republic of Germany are designing projects to popularize such improved hearths.)
- The Amsterdam meeting discussed the question of whether the price structure for cereals in Sahelian countries was a deterrent to increasing the volume of millet and other cereals yielded by farmers to the monetized cereals market in each Sahelian country. The question is not only economic but political, since at issue is the price paid by urban consumers for the mainstay of their diet. Price-policy was the topic of a CILSS/Club Colloquium held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in July 1979. Further meetings on the subject are planned to involve the principal officials and economists who would help elaborate changes in policy in each country.
- Just about every development project entails costs to the host government, not just during the life of the project but after its termination as well. These "recurrent costs" are a serious budgetary burden for the economies of the Sahel, precarious as these are. The subject of recurrent costs is being studied by a combined team of North American, European, and Sahelian economists, who will prepare a case-study report and make analyses and recommendations to be submitted to Sahelian governments and donors.

Other issues and sectors also received attention. A meeting was held in Ouagadougou in June 1979 of the Club/CILSS Transportation Working Group. With representation from Sahelian states as well as coastal states, regional transportation issues were discussed: strengthening national transportation planning capacities, road maintenance, and the efficient hauling and distribution of emergency food supplies, should another drought require such relief. The CILSS' Ecology/Forestry and Human Resources/Health Teams jointly prepared a set of guidelines on the health and ecology implications of development projects for the use of policy-makers and project designers.

The guidelines seek to insure that rural populations will not be affected adversely by changes in their environment. The Ecology-Forestry team also met to coordinate details of its efforts with the anti-desertification work of UNSO.

A team of French, Dutch, Sahelian and American experts analyzed on-going and planned irrigation schemes in the Sahel. From their report will emerge guidelines to planners of new projects. Particular emphasis was placed on small- and medium-scale schemes and the requirements of proper water management.

7. Project Design and Regional Projects

The two Secretariats are making efforts to render more effective the complex process of project design, approval, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation in which they are engaged together with host governments on the one hand and donor governments and agencies on the other.

- A meeting in early 1979 dealt with the standardization of project identification documents. A format was developed for the early description of projects submitted by Sahelian governments to ensure that the first key document contains, in a standardized manner, the basic information needed by potential donors.
- CILSS' Secretariat has staffed up its Project Design, Management, and Evaluation Unit, for which it receives assistance from the UNDP and AID. The Unit is to keep track of hundreds of projects which are in one stage or another within the funding-and-implementation process of the CILSS/Club. It will pay particular attention to the projects in which CILSS has direct managerial or implementing responsibility. Among its early responsibilities will be developing evaluation procedures, defining requirements for baseline data, and assisting governments and donors in finding Sahelians ready to participate in project design and evaluation.

In the second half of 1979, the CILSS was able to get underway two important regional projects in crop protection and in ecology-conservation:

- The Integrated Pest Management project, an ambitious undertaking sited in each of the CILSS member-states, is funded by AID and implemented by FAO under the direction of the CILSS Secretariat and of the Sahel Institute. The project seeks to develop in the Sahel techniques of crop protection using the integrated pest management concepts developed in the United States and elsewhere.

- A regional soil-conservation training course, intended for forestry officials and technicians whose concerns encompass the protection of public lands, was organized with French and U.S. assistance. The seminar has two phases, in between which the in-service trainees return to their home agencies to apply techniques learned in the first phase; their practical exercises will be reviewed by trainers and peers in the second phase. Senegal and Cape Verde serve as the sites for this seminar.

8. Club du Sahel Participation

The Club du Sahel does not have statutory membership. Nine donor countries have participated regularly in Club activities: France, Canada, The Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, and United States. In 1979, Italy and Portugal indicated interest in closer collaboration with the Club's activities. Twelve multilateral institutions have also been active in Club activities: European Development Fund (EEC), World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNDP, UNSO, West African Development Bank, UNESCO, FAO, African Development Bank, OPEC Special Fund, Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. The eight Sahelian members of CILSS and CILSS itself are also active participants. The maintenance expenses for the Secretariat of the Club are contributed by five donors: France, Canada, Denmark, The Netherlands and the U.S. At the last plenary reunion of the Club du Sahel (November 1978, Amsterdam), 51 countries and multinational institutions were represented.

It should be noted that the Club du Sahel was purposely created as a flexible framework without set membership or contribution requirements. The U.S. was one of the chief architects of this voluntary, open-ended approach particularly because it was in keeping with the fact that the Club was to provide a forum for consultation but not be a financing organization itself.

It was also thought that the Club would be more successful by avoiding a rigid, coercive institutional framework.

9. Contributions from Donor Group

The tables on the following pages give information on the magnitude of donor resources to the CILSS member-states. Contributions of the U.S. are included in global data or in data for OECD countries unless shown separately. In all cases data has been obtained from CILSS/Club du Sahel, Official Development Assistance to CILSS Member Countries from 1975 to 1978 Preliminary Report, October 1979.

In 1978 total commitments of official development assistance through the Club du Sahel to the CILSS countries totalled \$1.257 billion; this represents an increase of \$255 million over 1977. Between 1974 and 1978, commitments came close to doubling.

Most commitments have concentrated on the development of rural areas through major river basin development, farming, livestock, fisheries and marketing projects.

In 1978, 56.3 percent of assistance came from the OECD countries, 26.3 percent from multilateral institutions other than OPEC, 12.8 percent from OPEC countries and institutions, and 4.6 percent from the U.N. family of organizations and agencies.

Funding trends for the top nine donors, excluding the U.S. finds France at the top in order of magnitude. France's assistance (total \$242 million in 1978) has concentrated on non-project aid in technical assistance, research, food and budget support.

AID assistance to the Sahel in 1978 (\$86.9 million) constituted 7% of the official development assistance committed through the Club du Sahel to the CILSS countries.

The OPEC countries and financial institutions also have a fair amount of non-project assistance (42 percent) targetted at budget and balance of payment supports. The remaining 58 percent is concentrated primarily in infrastructure and rural development.

Other major donor activities are directed toward rural development, basic economic infrastructure and human resource development, education, industry and natural resources. These donors include the European Development Fund (EEC) (total \$170 million in 1978), Canada (\$116 million), Germany (\$95 million), World Bank loans (\$103 million), African Development Bank (ADS) and African Development Fund (ADF) combined \$73 million), the Netherlands (\$64 million), United Nations agencies (\$1 million), and Denmark (\$10 million).

10. Future Plans

Having gotten off to a firm start, the CILSS-Club are now considering various refinements that might be made in the next programming phase:

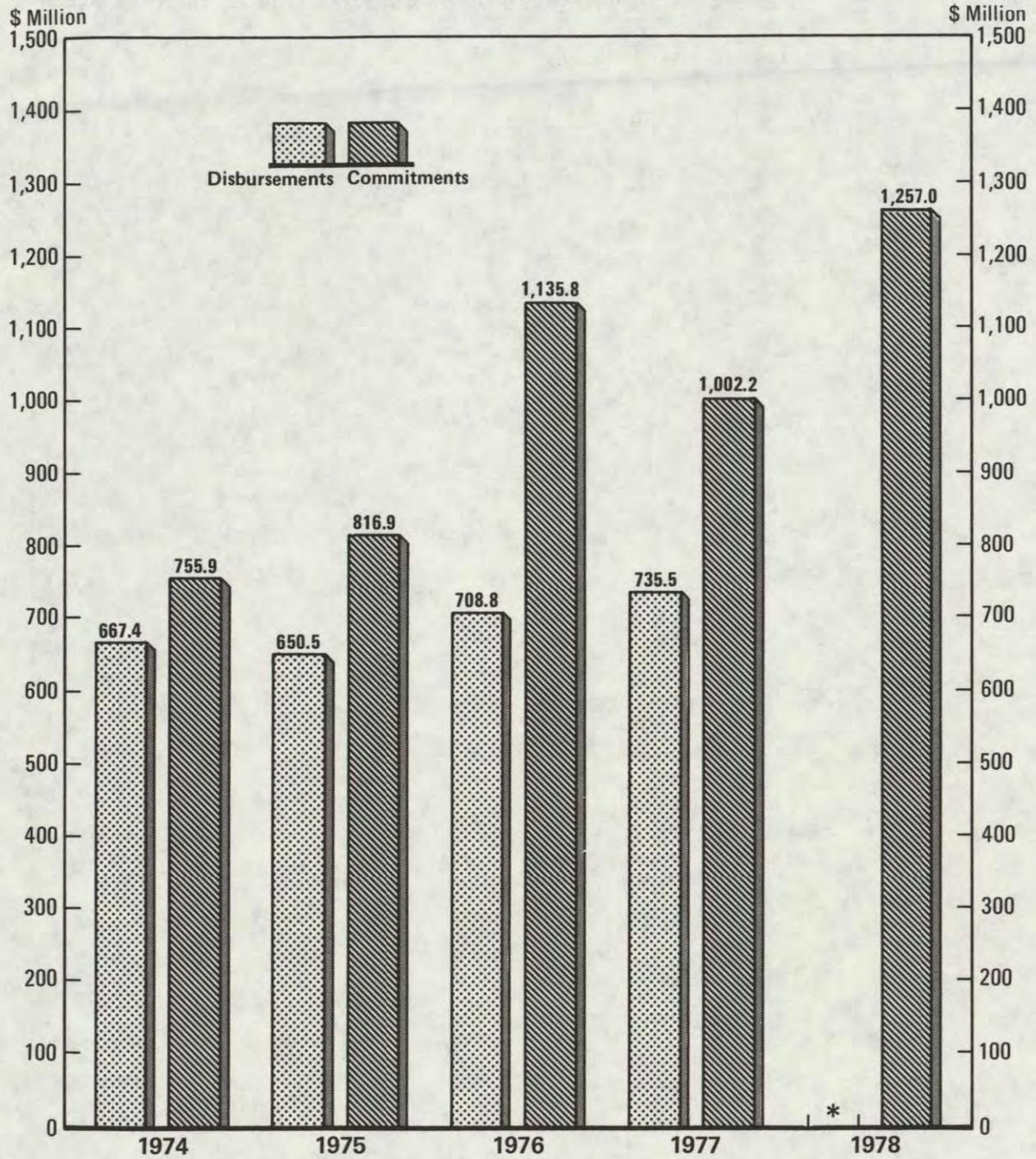
- During FY 1980-81, it will be necessary to formulate the "second generation" program of CILSS-Club projects. Since many of the Sahelian countries are now in the midst of framing their new five-year plans, steps will be taken to more fully integrate the Sahelian states' planning work with the region-wide developments in program strategy and project identification. As this is done, increased importance will be given by the CILSS-Club along with aid involvement to the selection of key development problems, as opposed to the concentration on certain sectors which characterized the "first generation" approach.

- Standard methodologies in project design and evaluation applicable to all donors will be developed and help will be provided to the Sahelian states to improve their capabilities for design and evaluation.
- CILSS will be strengthening the capacity of its Planning and Management Unit to undertake region-wide policy studies, including the necessary coordination of follow-up action with the Sahelian states.
- As the CILSS-Club study of the options available in meeting the domestic resource gap associated with the recurrent costs of the Sahel program is completed, it will be extensively reviewed by Sahelians and donors at the technical and policy levels during FY 1980-81 for the purpose of formulating appropriate solutions for both groups.
- The CILSS-Club with AID assistance will be establishing a comprehensive evaluation system for the Sahel drawing upon the "physical quality of life" and other socio-economic indicators of progress.
- The CILSS-Sahelian states linkage will be strengthened through greater clarification of the role of the CILSS national secretariats.
- A CILSS-Club working group will be reviewing an extensive list of project proposals with donors during 1980 in the area of ecology and forestry for the purpose of launching a major campaign against the threats to the Sahel's physical environment.
- The Sahel Institute working with each of the Sahelian states will be preparing a comprehensive strategy aimed at upgrading the Sahel's human capacity through much-expanded programs of education and training.

- Multidonor planning of the Senegal, Gambia and Upper Volta river basins will be accelerated over the next year leading to initial investments for development of the surrounding downstream agricultural areas.

Table 1

Total Public Aid for Development of the Sahel 1974 to 1978 Disbursements and Commitments



* Figures for 1978 disbursements not available.

Table 2

Contributions to Sahel Countries by Major Groups of Donors 1975 to 1978

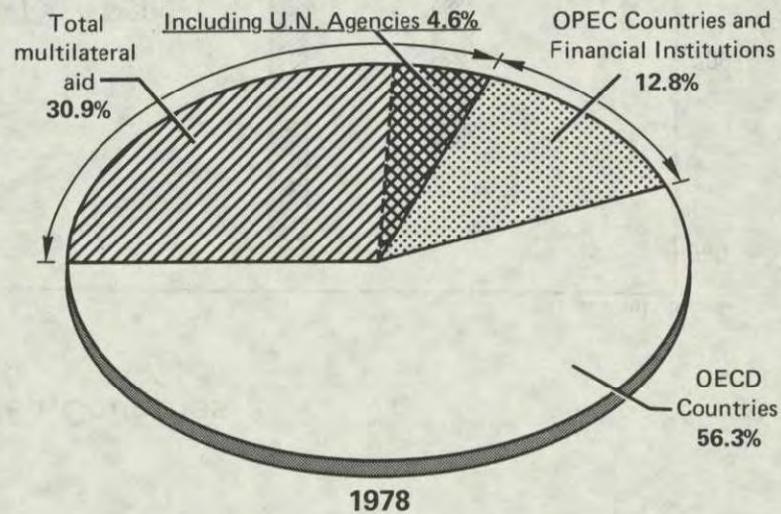
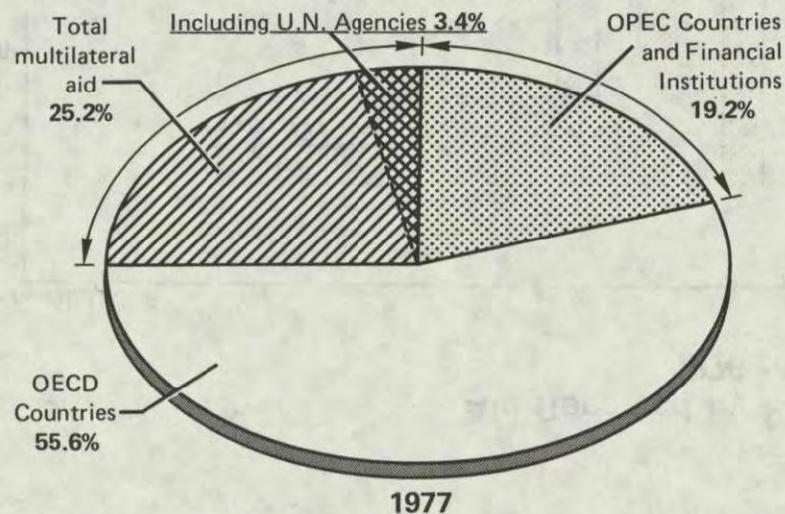
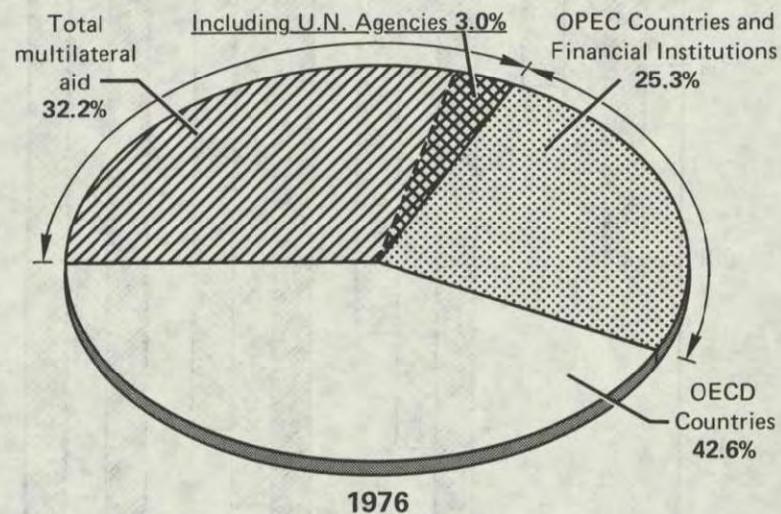
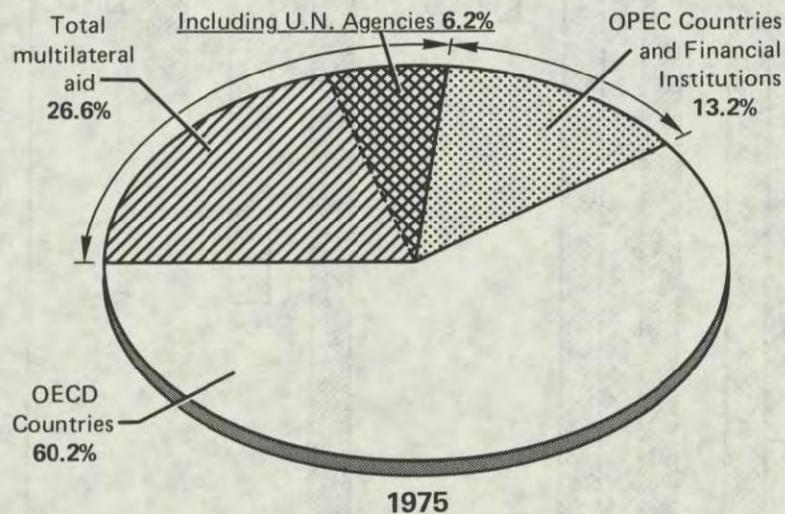
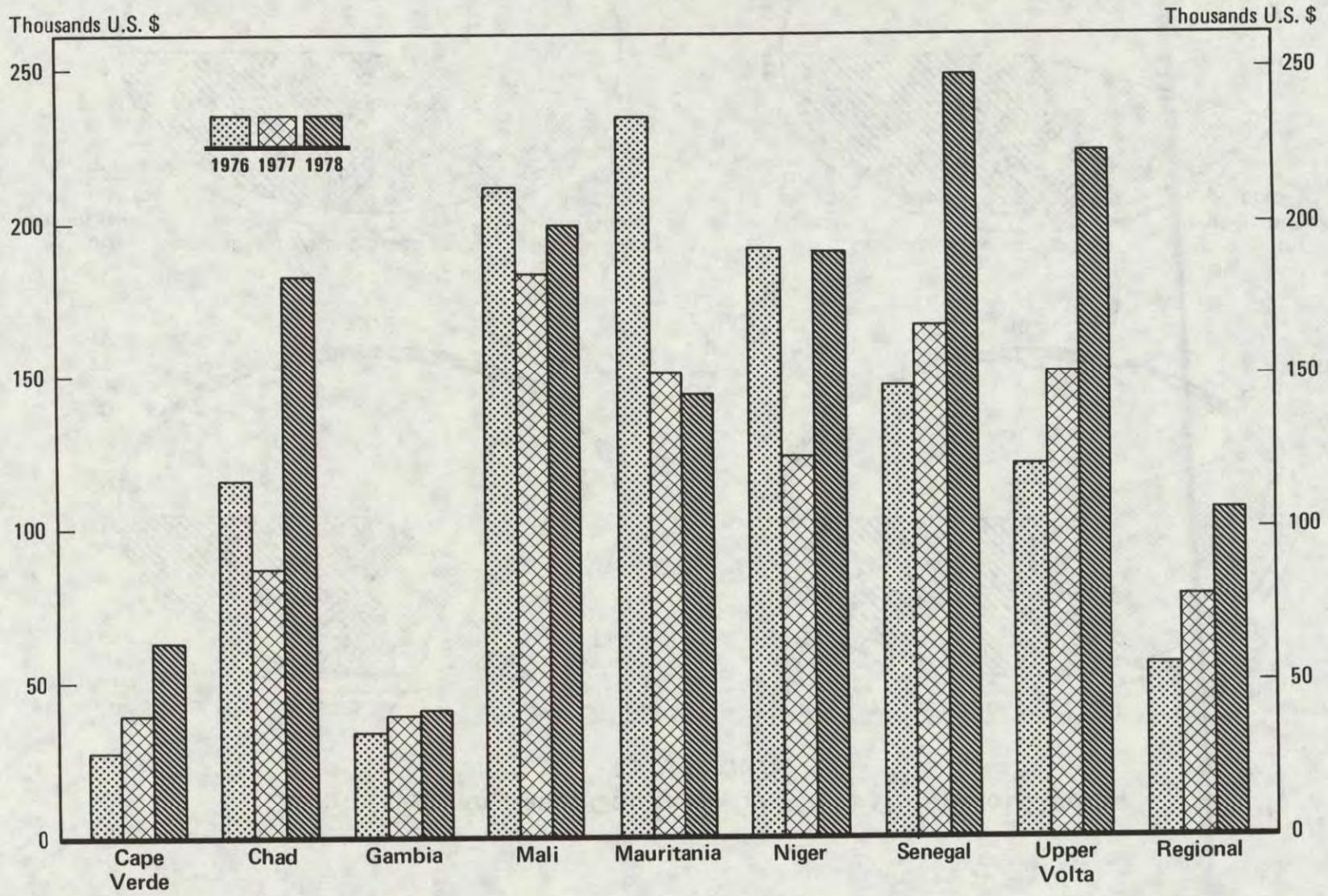


Table 3
Aid Received by Sahelian Countries
1976 to 1978



C. AID's Effort Within The Sahel Development Program

Under the overall policy guidance of the International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA), and of Chiefs of Mission in each Sahelian country, AID collaborates with the Club and the CILSS and with each Sahelian Government on the planning and implementation of the Sahel Development Program.

The AID/W Bureau for Africa together with the USAID Missions shapes AID assistance to the SDP and maintains close liaison with the CILSS Secretariat in Ouagadougou and the Club Secretariat in Paris. Since the summer of 1979, the Sahel Development Planning Team (SDPT) has been operational. Located in Bamako, it consists of a small staff of AID technical experts. Its task is to monitor developments in each Sahelian country and to periodically update AID's strategy in the SDP -- in collaboration with the CILSS/Club working groups and the two Secretariats. The SDPT also serves as a consultative and advisory resource to the U.S. AID Missions in the Sahel.

There now are full-fledged AID Missions in Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad. AID Representatives cover the program needs in The Gambia and Cape Verde. To facilitate and reinforce a regional approach to AID's programs in the Sahel, USAID directors and AID principal officers meet periodically at a Sahel Mission Directors' Conference (SMDC) to discuss problems of common concern and issues that arise in the implementation of country programs. During June 1979 a special meeting of the SMDC was held in Washington jointly with the U.S. Chiefs of Missions from each Sahelian country.

Staffing of AID country missions has kept pace with the expanded program. In the six USAID missions, the average staffing level of AID employees is now 24.

AID's programs in the Sahel are coordinated with other donors. The Club/CILSS mechanisms of coordination insure that the U.S. input into regional and national development programs also mesh with the priorities set by the Sahelian and donor community as a whole, and complement what other donors seek to accomplish.

The Sahelian countries share a very low level of development. Problems that AID faces in the design, management and implementation of its program in the area differ to a large extent from those faced in other major regions of the world. In the Sahel, AID programs generally resemble the early generation of U.S. assistance efforts in Asia and Latin America where there was a heavy technical assistance component, and where the shortage of trained host-country personnel frequently entailed an intensive commitment of U.S.-funded specialists and managers. Sahelian programs also place heavy stress on institution-building related to increasing the capacity of local institutions to deliver or perform developmental services.

Sahel programs make maximum use of American universities with experience in overseas development work, and of private voluntary organizations. A list of these institutions is provided in Table 5. There are 19 PVO projects in the Sahel. Peace Corps volunteers are involved in approximately 20 AID projects throughout the Sahel.

Table 4 : Universities and Private Voluntary Organizations Associated
With the Sahel Development Program Through AID

A. Universities, Colleges, and University Consortia

Regional - Maryland, Michigan State, Rutgers, Purdue, Utah State, Yale,
Tuskegee

Mali - Texas A&M, Harvard Institute for International Development

Mauritania - Consortium for International Development (CID*), South
Dakota State

Niger - CID, Arizona

Senegal - Utah State, Michigan State

Upper Volta - CID, Michigan State, Purdue, South-East Consortium for
International Development (SECID**)

B. Private Voluntary Organizations

Regional - Catholic Relief Services (CRS), CARE

Chad - Seventh-Day Adventists Welfare Services (SAWS), CARE

Gambia - Sister Cities International, Save the Child Federation (SCF)

Mali - CARE, AFRICARE

Mauritania - CRS

Niger - CRS, AFRICARE, Church World Service (CWS)

Senegal - CARE, National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), AFRICARE

Upper Volta - CRS, AFRICARE, SCF, Partnership for Productivity

*CID: Utah State, Texas Technical, Arizona

**SECID: Alabama A&M, Alcorn A&M (Mississippi), Auburn, Clemson, Delaware
State, Duke, Florida A&M, Fort Valley State (Georgia), Georgia Institute
of Technology, Kentucky State, Langston (Oklahoma), Lincoln (Missouri),
Mississippi State, North Carolina A&T, North Carolina State, Pennsylvania
State, Prairie View A&M (Texas), South Carolina State, Southern University
(Louisiana), Tennessee State, Tuskegee Institute, Arkansas, Florida,
Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia Polytechnic
Institute, Virginia State.

AID's Sahelian programs benefit from AID's regional and worldwide projects. For instance, a collaborative project of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and AID, which covers 24 countries, seeks to develop new food grains suited to semi-arid tropical conditions. This Africa Bureau regional project will bring to the Sahelian countries more productive plant varieties as well as improved methods to combat certain plant diseases, such as the parasitic flower striga which affects millet and sorghum. A major regional health project seeks to strengthen health delivery systems in some 20 Sahelian and non-Sahelian countries. The Regional Remote Sensing Center in Ouagadougou receives French, Canadian, and U.S. assistance and serves operational and training needs of over a dozen African countries.

The Table on the following page shows AID's commitment of funds to each Sahelian country and to regional activities of the Sahel Development Program in recent years. A complete listing, with funding data, of AID's SDP projects is given in the Annex. Grouped by major sectors corresponding to those of the CILSS/Club and described below are selected activities which illustrate AID's role among other Club donors.

1. Agriculture and Rural Development

The Sahelian program emphasizes rural and agricultural development and most of its projects are in this sector. With most of the Sahel population engaged in subsistence herding or cropping, appropriate practices must be selected to bring about production increases. Low productivity is aggravated by a distrust of new techniques, absence of institutions for disseminating information and agricultural supplies, and in many cases a lack of proper market mechanisms. Uncertain and

Table 5: AID Assistance to Sahelian Countries
1976-1979

(By Fiscal Years, in Millions of Dollars)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Cape Verde	-	4.2	7.9	2.9
Chad	2.7	8.0	10.5	2.9
The Gambia	0.1	0.1	1.0	4.2
Mali	3.6	10.2	9.7	16.2
Mauritania	0.1	1.6	5.3	6.1
Niger	7.1	10.2	10.8	9.8
Senegal	1.4	8.5	7.9	12.0
Upper Volta	1.0	3.0	8.1	8.4
Sahel Regional	<u>19.4</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>16.4</u>
TOTAL	35.4	58.0	86.9	78.9

Table 6

Commitments to the Sahelian Countries by Donor
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

RANK	1975		1976		1977		1978					
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%				
1	FRANCE	178	23	FRANCE	212	19	FRANCE	185	18	FRANCE	232	18
2	GERMANY	86	11	EDF	149	13	EDF	129	13	EDF	170	14
3	IDA/IBRD	79	10	IDA/IBRD	134	12	S. ARABIA	122	12	CANADA	116	9
4	USAID	71	9	S. ARABIA	130	11	GERMANY	96	9	IDA/IBRD	103	8
5	EDF	62	8	GERMANY	96	9	USAID	85	8	GERMANY	95	8
6	CANADA	57	7	USAID	60	5	CANADA	83	8	USAID	87	7
7	S. ARABIA	31	4	ADF	46	4	IDA/IBRD	64	6	ADF/ADB	73	6
8	KUWAIT	29	4	AFESD	42	4	UNDP	63	6	NETHERLANDS	64	5
9	ADF	26	3	CANADA	40	4	NETHERLANDS	42	4	S. ARABIA	52	4
10	BELGIUM	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	NETHERLANDS	<u>38</u>	<u>3</u>	OPEC SP. FUND	<u>26</u>	<u>2</u>	UNDP/OTHER UN	<u>51</u>	<u>4</u>
		634	83		947	86		895	85		1,043	83
	OTHER DONORS	<u>129.3</u>	<u>17</u>	OTHER DONORS	<u>159.8</u>	<u>14</u>	OTHER DONORS	<u>154.9</u>	<u>15</u>	OTHER DONORS	<u>214</u>	<u>17</u>
		763.3	100%		1,106.8	100%		1,049.9	100%		1,257	100%

erratic rainfall encourages food producers to hoard surpluses to feed their families should the next year's crop fail.

Ecology and cultural traditions have divided much of the Sahel's population into herders and sedentary farmers, but this division is changing. The 1969-73 drought accelerated this change. More croppers now are expanding into herding, and significant numbers of herders, pushed southward into areas of greater rainfall, are becoming sedentarized, practicing both herding and cropping. Mixed farming brings a number of benefits, including the reduction of the risks involved in placing all of one's economic stakes on one type of endeavor.

A number of AID projects encourage diversification while improving production. An example of diversification, where new crops and livestock-raising are being introduced to lessen total reliance on a single crop, peanuts, can be seen in the following account taken from Senegal's peanut basin.

SODEVA Cereals Production I and II--Senegal

The Sine-Saloum, Diourbel, Thies and Louga regions of Senegal form its rainfed peanut basin. Here peanuts are the major crop, and the region's peanuts, peanut cake, and peanut oil are Senegal's major foreign-exchange earner. Peanuts provide good incomes for the farmers of this zone, but a major concern for the population and the Senegalese Government has been to keep peanut production high and still provide sufficient cereals, principally millet, to feed the peanut growers. The Government created the autonomous Corporation for Development and Agricultural Extension (SODEVA) to work with the farmers of the peanut basin.

SODEVA, from its founding in 1968, carried on extension work to encourage farmers to grow food for themselves. Its methods, however, were inadequate to the task. Poorly trained and motivated extension agents lacked the know-how needed to persuade farmers to diversify production and to improve agricultural practices to raise more food crops without reducing the area devoted to peanuts.



SODEVA CEREALS PRODUCTION PROJECT, Senegal: One of the techniques that SODEVA stresses is plowing with animal traction, permitting a deeper cut of the soil and better root and water penetration. Picture (above) shows an extension agent and an agricultural adviser demonstrating how best to use an ox-drawn plow. After the millet has been harvested, the heads are cut off the stalks and, if the farmer follows recommended practice, carefully stacking the stalks in the manner shown. After sun-drying for three to four weeks, the millet will be placed in storage bins, where it can be kept for up to three years (below).



In 1975, AID was asked to help SODEVA improve its techniques and make its interaction with farmers more effective. The project encompassed some 40,000 farm families, or approximately 300,000 persons. AID's contribution to SODEVA included technical assistance for improving its extension operations, and financial assistance to help support the extension efforts of about 250 agents.

One of the techniques now used by SODEVA with great success is the demonstration plot, an area set aside by the farmer on his own property and for which he receives intensive agronomic advice from his agent. The farmer not only benefits from this technical input made available to him at no cost, but the demonstration plot also increases the "spread effect" of the technical advice, as neighbors witness successful planting and emulate the pilot farmer. The technical package includes fertilizers, animal traction, and various animal drawn equipment.

Beginning in 1979, Phase II of the project is creating an Information and Extension Center within SODEVA. It will collect research findings and disseminate information to farmers. Simultaneously, extension agents will be given in-service training to acquaint them with new techniques, and make them more efficient.

While maintaining the emphasis on millet production, Phase II will also include three additional elements:

- increased livestock (mainly cattle) production, to reduce the farmer's dependence on peanuts and millet. By-products of both peanut and millet cultivation make good feed, supplemented by concentrates. Farmers who buy cattle at harvest time can fatten them up during the dry season that follows and sell them at a profit when planting starts with the rainy season.
- a women's extension unit will be added to SODEVA. It will work with farm women to foster diverse money-making enterprises, such as vegetable gardens and introduce simple techniques to lighten their tasks, such as mills for millet grinding.
- cultivation of the tree, Acacia albida, will be promoted, to be used for fuel, construction, and forage for animals.

The above example describes efforts underway in a large area of rainfed agriculture. While many of AID's projects are in rainfed areas, some involve irrigated agriculture based on rivers, lakes or deep wells. Such

is the case for AID's assistance to the tri-national Senegal Development Authority (OMVS -- Mali-Mauritania-Senegal) and the bi-national Senegambia Authority (Gambia-Senegal). AID also assists irrigation projects in Mali, Senegal, Cape Verde, and Chad. In Chad, AID and the World Bank have established an irrigated perimeter in rich, low-lying lands reclaimed from Lake Chad. In Cape Verde, an irrigation program is being developed on Sao Tiago Island. In Senegal, a major project involves the development of the Casamance river basin.

AID's emphasis on increased and diversified food production is often incorporated into a broad-gauged integrated rural development project in a specific area of a country. This approach reaches the population as a whole, addressing not only economic needs but health, education, and other social needs to increase the quality of life of the rural zones. Major examples are in Mauritania and Mali.

Guidimaka Integrated Rural Development--Mauritania

Selibaby is the capital of Guidimaka Region (province) in southern Mauritania, along the Senegal River. Along with the adjoining Gorgol Region, the Selibaby area has been described as Mauritania's potential breadbasket. Though at this time an AID project operates largely within a twenty-kilometer radius of the provincial capital, it will be expanded to include all of the province's population, estimated at 83,000.

Agriculture in the region is at subsistence level. Millet, sorghum, onions, peppers, beans, some squash and some lettuce are grown. Some surpluses are sold across the river in Senegal. The income per family unit from all sources is estimated at about \$200.

A team of five AID-funded specialists headed by a sociologist and including experts in agronomy, livestock, range management and extension has been assigned to the area.

-- On three sites, land is being prepared for planting grain and legume varieties, to test seed and to devise an appropriate technological package including animal traction, fertilizer, and pesticides.

- A range-management site is being established to test techniques of pasture and herd management and water-resource control.
- Herders' and farmers' associations are being helped. These are needed not only to encourage the sharing of new technologies and agricultural inputs, but also to improve the relationship between herders and farmers.
- Roads will be improved in the area to permit easier flow of produce and meat and to promote other social and economic change.

Opération Mils Mopti: Integrated Agricultural Development
in the Niger Bend--Mali

The Niger River's great bend and inland delta provide Mali with a potential "breadbasket" area measuring some 80 miles in east-west width. The potential of this area, however, can be realized only through carefully designed projects.

The Malian Government's agricultural development strategy builds on crop-specific projects located in designated segments of the country where the resources -- people, water, land -- correspond to the crop's requirement. The U.S. assists several of these projects termed "Opérations". One of these is Opération Mils Mopti.

Activities of Opération Mils are directed from an operations center near Mopti, linked by radio to the rural offices. Some 112 extension agents specialized in agronomy, land and water management, and crafts like blacksmithing, work directly with farmers who volunteer to place themselves and at least some of their land under the technical direction of project staff. They receive, in return, technical advice tailor-made to the conditions that prevail in their village, and access to inputs for which they pay directly or through a credit arrangement. Light-weight donkey-drawn plows are being introduced, and hand implements are being manufactured by specially-trained craftsmen. Better millet yields have enabled farmers to diversify their production with other crops, such as peanuts, which replenish soil nutrients. Cash incomes have increased permitting payment of taxes, reinvestment in fertilizer and equipment, and acquisition of amenities such as improved housing and better clothing. A whole set of other activities increases the quality of life. Some of these are being carried out directly by "Op Mils", others by technical units of Ministries with which "Op Mils" cooperates. For instance, health services are being improved through the construction of dispensaries and the training of male and female village health workers; a strategically-aligned access road is nearly

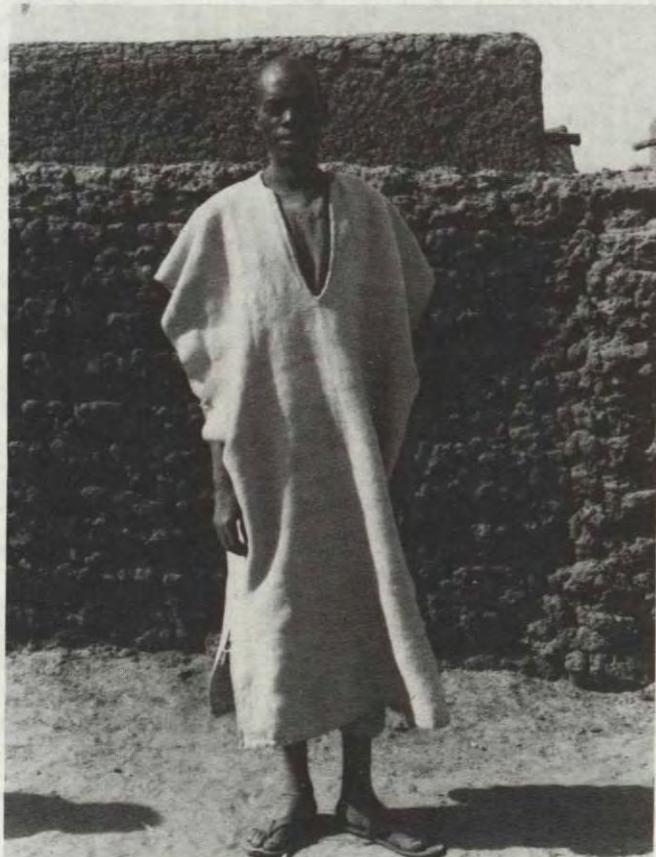


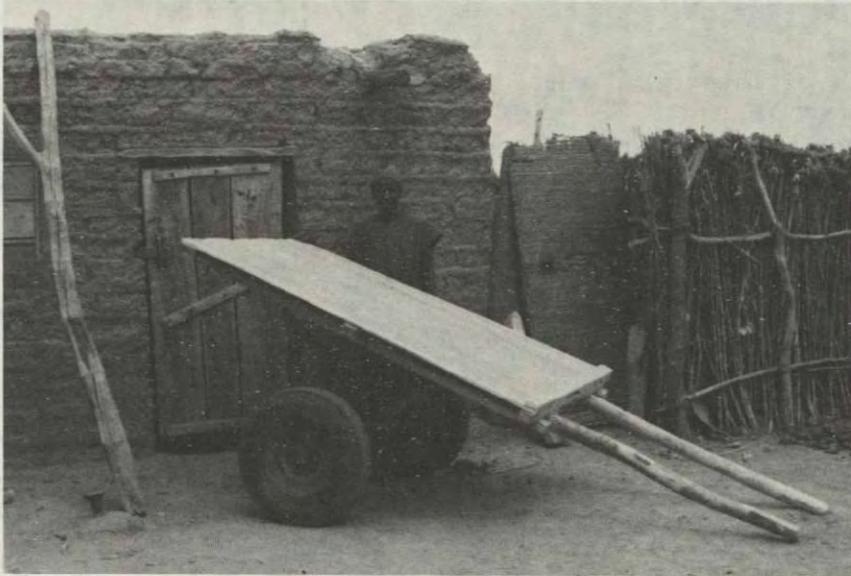
OPERATION MILS MOPTI

PILOT-FARMER Ankounja Guindo (flanked in picture by Mr. Tienno Sanogo, chief of the Central Development Zone of the Project, right, and by Mr. Mocktar Bah, Sector Chief for Bankass) has average-size holdings some 2 to 3 kilometers outside of the Dogon Village of Bankass in the Séno plain within the region being developed by Operation Mils, Mopti. Careful with the risks he takes, Mr. Guindo coopted

one of his parcels to be a pilot plot. He planted it with millet last year, peanuts this year, and will plant it with millet again next year; his other land he planted mainly with millet, and with some bambara nuts, fonio, and niebe. Of the 12 members of his household, eight, including two of his sons, work the land with him. He now owns three donkeys, bought with cash from his peanuts, which enable him to make maximum use of his plow, bought on credit from the project. He also gets fertilizer on credit from Op-Mils. His lands are cultivated entirely without irrigation in a zone of about 20 inches (330 mm.) of rain per year. His neighbors, who earlier showed curiosity, now evidence eagerness: Mr. Guindo is consulted by other villagers who seek his advice; two of these recently bought plows themselves.

At right, Mr. Guindo stands outside his house on the outskirts of Bankass. The house is built of mud bricks.

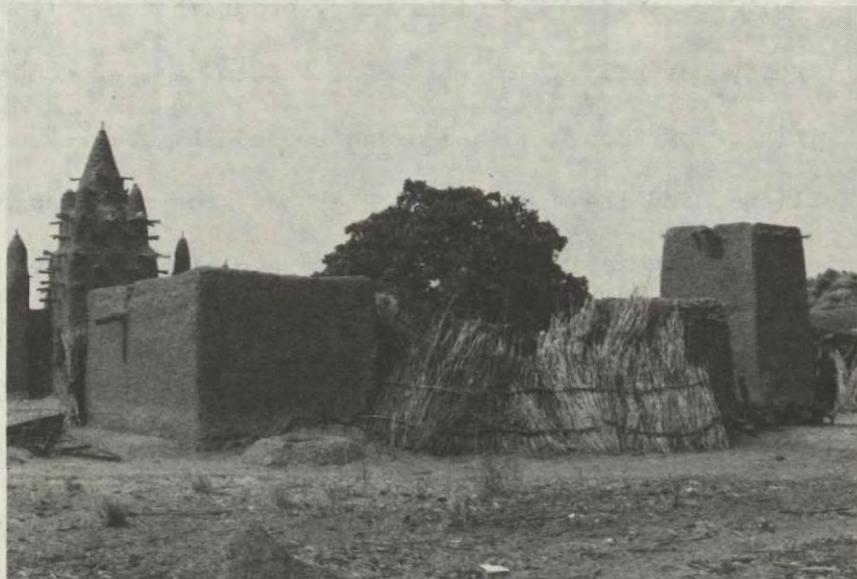




**OPERATION
MILS MOPTI**

OUTSIDE THE BLACKSMITH SHOP OF Ahmadou Djibo, in the village of Siratintin, on the Séno plain. Project Operation Mils Mopti gave Mr. Djibo, who comes from a Dogon family of metal-and wood-workers, three months vocational training (two in Mali, one in Ibadan, Nigeria). The project also provided him with an anvil, bellows, some hand tools, a vise. Using wood and metal scrap as well as manufactured pieces, Mr. Djibo makes mortars and pestles, pulleys for wells, plows, hoes, and importantly, donkey-carts. The latter sell for about 225 dollars. This amount includes the wheel assembly which each purchaser first acquires from the Project with about 178 dollars in credit.

Granary in the village of Koulogon, a small administrative center of the project area. The granary consists of the set of structures in the foreground, including the wall built of dried millet-stalks tied together. The building at rear left is a mosque.



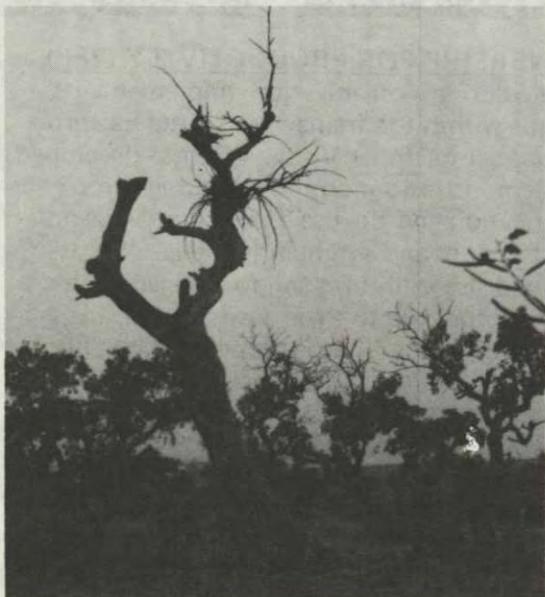
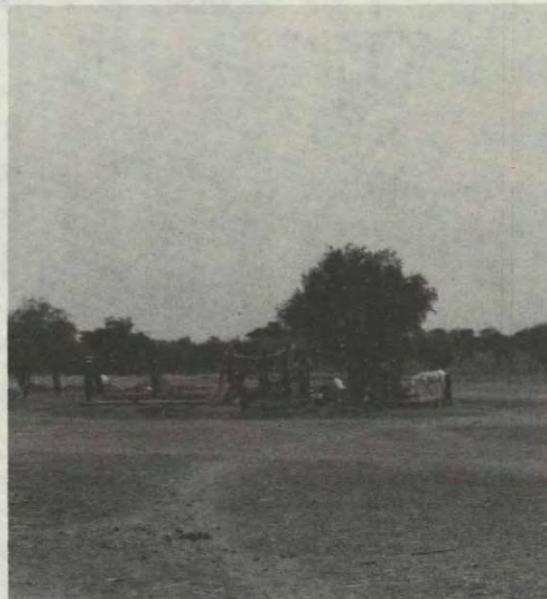
completed between Mopti and Bankass; wells are being dug, others improved; grain mills are being installed in some villages, and a "fundamental literacy" program in local languages is being started for adults.

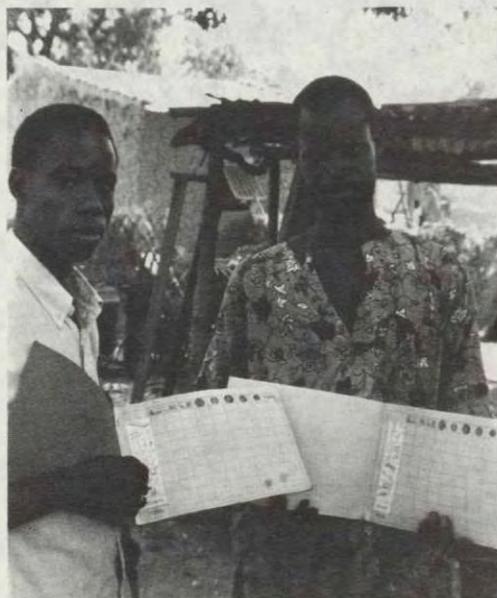
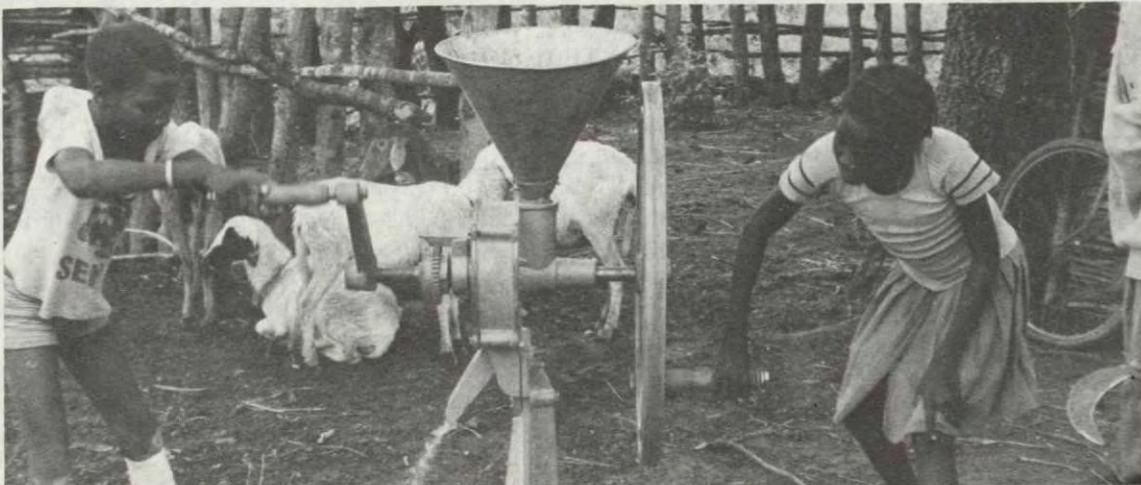
Other examples of integrated rural development projects include the Eastern ORD project and the Seguenega Integrated Development project in Upper Volta. The Eastern ORD is one of the 11 Regional Development Organizations (ORD) in Upper Volta. The AID project assists farmers to increase food production through an agriculture credit program. Credit is made available for the purchase of draft animals, plows and other agriculture implements. Over 1,300 loans have been made for animal traction units alone. The project also supports an extension service which, from only a handful of agents in 1974, has now increased to 155. The project finances workshops for the construction and assembly of plows, cultivators, and ridgers which can be repaired by local blacksmiths. As part of this integrated project, 150 km. of tracks will be turned into all-weather secondary roads. This past year, the survey and design of one road was completed, and the work of straightening, rock-clearing and grading has begun.

In Niger, the Niamey Department project emphasizes food production, credit cooperatives, and literacy programs for villagers. The project already has helped 210 villages to form some 40 cooperatives. The Ministry of Education has organized adult literacy courses in each village, and the Ministry of Plan has sponsored radio-club organizations in each cooperative. To further the goals of increased production, 30 farm couples have been trained; 2,500 demonstrations have been held to show better techniques of millet and cowpea cultivation; and 54 small

FOOD, WATER, ENERGY, AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Clockwise from upper left: Village women processing millet with wooden mortars and pestles; on the ground, the remnants of millet cultivation are visible. Some of these women have walked for miles to draw water from this village well, which also waters animals. A rain-gauge stands in a village square, protected by staves. Data collected here is transmitted to the capital, thence to CILSS' AGRHYMET in Niamey, Niger, the central pluviometric station for the Sahel. Trees show the effect of erosion, wind, overgrazing, premature cutting of their limbs, and lack of care. Since the Sahel depends heavily on wood as a source of energy, reforestation is a high priority.





PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY (PPF), a private voluntary organization, implements its programs within the framework of the Eastern ORD project in Upper Volta. PFP has developed a rice demonstration farm to encourage crop diversification and the use of swampy areas unsuited to millet and sorghum (center). PFP is concerned also with bringing to villagers technology appropriate to their needs and means, such as this grain mill shown operated by children in a small village near the rice farm (top). An important aspect of PFP's activities is business-management guidance to loan recipients. Borrowers are required to establish and maintain daily accounts of transactions compatible with their abilities. Here (left) an illiterate client displays his account books to the PFP staffer who works with him.

buildings for district services, training centers, and village-cooperative offices have been built. In addition, instructors have been trained, four new grain mills are in operation, and primary-school students are receiving vocational courses at school demonstration gardens.

2. Forestry

The Sahel Development Program recognizes the urgency of preserving forest resources. Forestry projects are being designed to cope with the problem of dwindling tree resources and aim at maintaining the Sahel's principal energy source, wood, without further degradation of the environment. In many cases, reforestation efforts will also protect the land from wind and water erosion, and shield crops from winds. In Upper Volta, a project is underway to create a modern school for foresters and forestry-managers. In Chad, a project under CARE will establish 15 fruit-tree nurseries, and train forestry service personnel. This project follows a completed CARE project in Chad which had planted 350,000 trees by 1959. In Mauritania, AID is financing a comprehensive survey of renewable resources which will lead to a set of pilot programs emphasizing reforestation, sand-dune stabilization, and reserve pastures to prevent further environmental degradation.

3. Livestock

Concern for livestock is included in a number of agricultural and rural development projects in several countries. Mali's "Embouche Paysanne" project stresses fattening of cattle for market for immediate sale. Another Mali project helped construct and now helps operate a feedlot at Tienfala, mainly to prepare cattle for profitable export. A third livestock project in Mali is aimed at range conservation measures.

Dilly Range Management--Mali

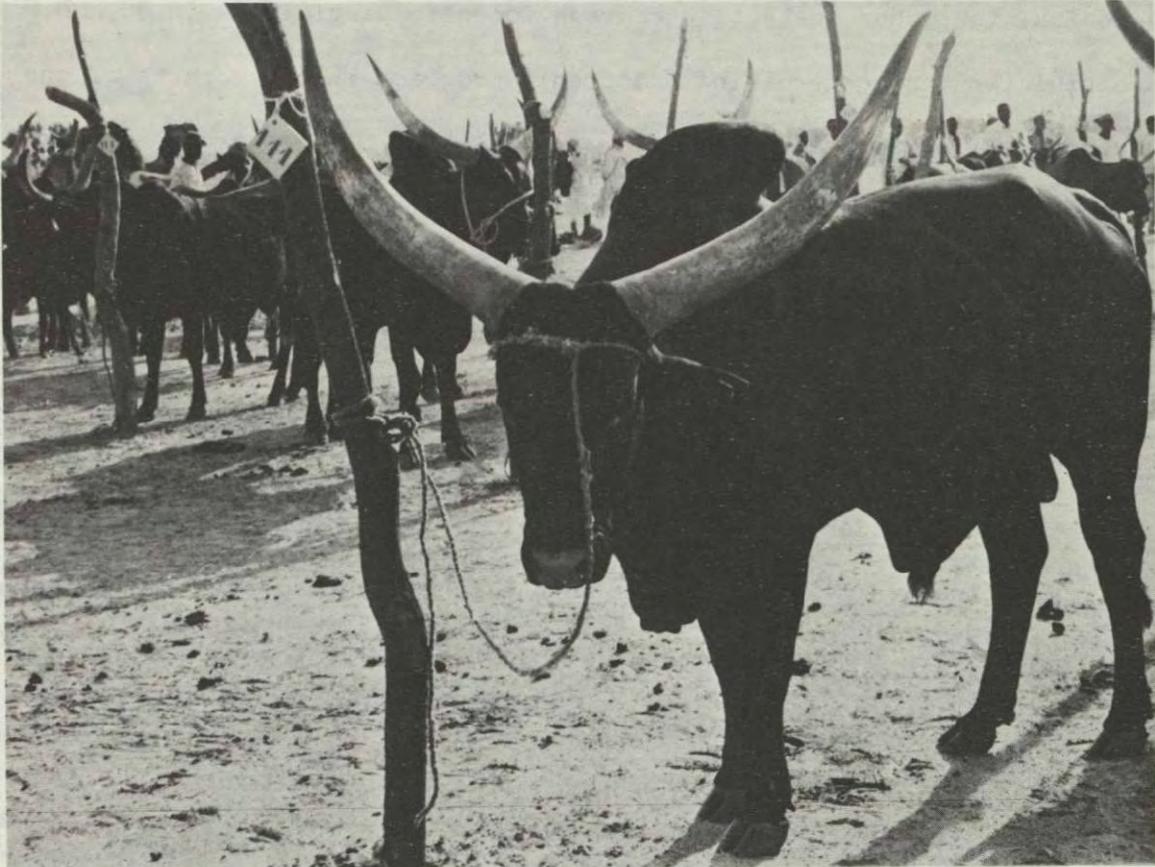
The Dilly area near the Mali-Mauritania border is a test perimeter of 388,000 acres, an area largely unused for livestock production in the past because of lack of water and extensive burning each dry season.

The AID project has constructed 550 kilometers of primary firebreaks. Secondary and tertiary firebreaks have been constructed and are being maintained by the local population using animal drawn equipment. In the 1977-78 dry season, 65 percent of the area was saved from fire, and less than five percent has been burned to date this year. Perennial grasses are now appearing. Decreased mortality from starvation and malnutrition among young animals was observed during the last dry season and the conception rates for cows were higher than those in herds in the surrounding areas. This experiment points to a way of increasing production of livestock even in a harsh environment.

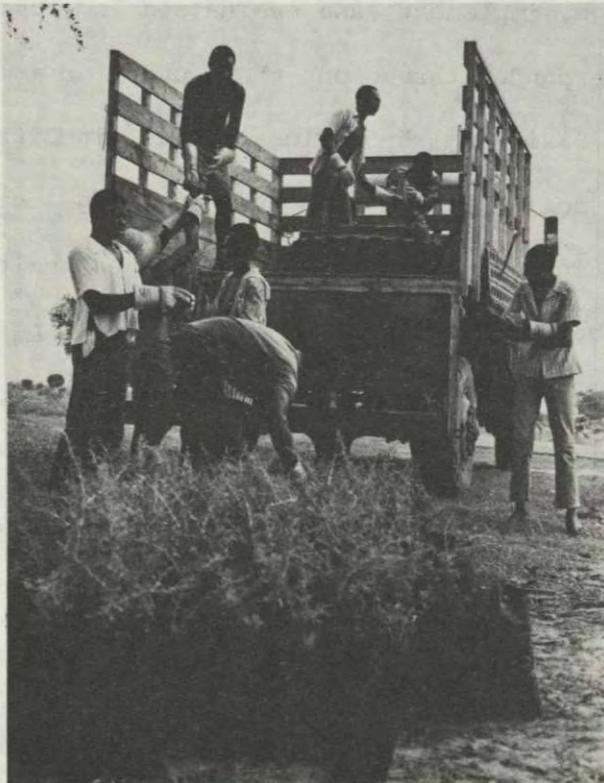
4. Human Resources

AID is training Sahelians to carry out management responsibilities for AID-assisted projects and is helping to establish training centers and educational institutions. Planned or ongoing U.S. projects touch in whole or in part about half of the approximately 70 education and training activities identified by the CILSS and the Club. These include women-in-development projects. Examples of human resources projects follow.

In Cape Verde, AID is helping to extend the primary and non-formal education system to serve some 40,000 pupils. School facilities are being built in some 60 communities, and advanced professional training is being provided for teaching and administrative staffs. In Mali, AID provides assistance to the Higher Teachers Training College (Bamako), equipping three science laboratories and training lab staffs in the use of the equipment. Also in Mali, a project trains women to become trainers for other village women to improve their nutrition, health, and general quality of life. In Upper Volta, two projects are aimed at improving



LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT and REFORESTATION in Chad: Local herders inspect prize cattle from the Livestock Cooperative at Karal livestock center (top).



Chadian villagers unload Acacia albida seedlings delivered from tree nurseries established by CARE with USAID financing (left).

the status of women; one seeks to institutionalize credit and self-help efforts among women in some 50 villages in the northeastern (Sahel) region; the other seeks to encourage women to participate in economic activities through training and credit programs in other parts of the country. In Mauritania, training centers have been established where about 1,500 women learn skills that add income to their households. The project also prepares women to pass the primary education examination in order to obtain jobs in the private or public sectors. In Senegal, unemployed youths are being provided with vocational education and follow-up job placement.

5. Health, Sanitation and Population

AID-financed health projects in the Sahel seek to raise the low level of health care throughout the area. Increasingly, the emphasis is on delivery of basic health services to villagers and nomads who have no access to the health infrastructure of the capital cities.

In Mali, AID finances a project, in which Harvard University and the Peace Corps collaborate, to design, implement, and evaluate a low-cost rural health system that can be expanded throughout the country on an affordable basis. In Niger, the Basic Health Services project in Diffa is building upon the traditional health care system and expanding local participation in preventive medicine and curative care. Another health project seeks to expand a rural health delivery system to reach 40 percent of the population at a per-family cost of \$33. In Mauritania, a basic health project in the Trarza region is improving the Government's capacity to plan and manage low-cost community-based basic health care delivery systems. In Senegal, a rural network of health posts is being created

to provide rural health services in the Sine Saloum region, as more fully described below.

Rural Health Services, Sine Saloum

Sine Saloum Region contains about one-fifth of Senegal's population. This project addresses the characteristic health problems of underdevelopment: poor sanitation, gastro-enteric and parasitic diseases, high infant and maternal mortality, and inadequate nutrition.

The project makes use of elected rural councils which have responsibility for certain local services and facilities. Fortunately, the councils are able to use local taxes for local purposes, including health care.

This AID project encompasses all of Sine Saloum, and works with health services closest to the people: the village-level and village-controlled case de santé, and the government-run large-village poste de santé.

The case de santé is the delivery point of preventive and curative medicine. There are to be some 700-800 such cases in Sine Saloum. The project contributes about \$50 for construction materials and roofing for each case. The villagers donate their labor to make the mud bricks and to build the case often adding their own funds for materials.

The health worker is able to do basic diagnosis. He can dispense some eight to ten types of medicines, refer villagers to the next levels of medical services as needed, and advise villagers on preventive measures to take, such as the building of latrines and potable-water supplies. He furnishes basic tools to carry out the work, and the project makes available up to \$100 per village for these purposes. A midwife may deliver babies in the case, but more often than not she will supervise deliveries in the mother's home. She also works with pregnant mothers in pre-natal programs.

The health station, the next highest level, is staffed by senior health agents who help train the village-level staffs. The staffs of cases and health stations all come from the area in which they serve. There is no dearth of qualified and motivated applicants. Each village has a committee to work with these staffs.

The project includes a training element for village health agents. The first 20 graduate trainees will be placed in the province in 1980. In the meantime, a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer assists the program.

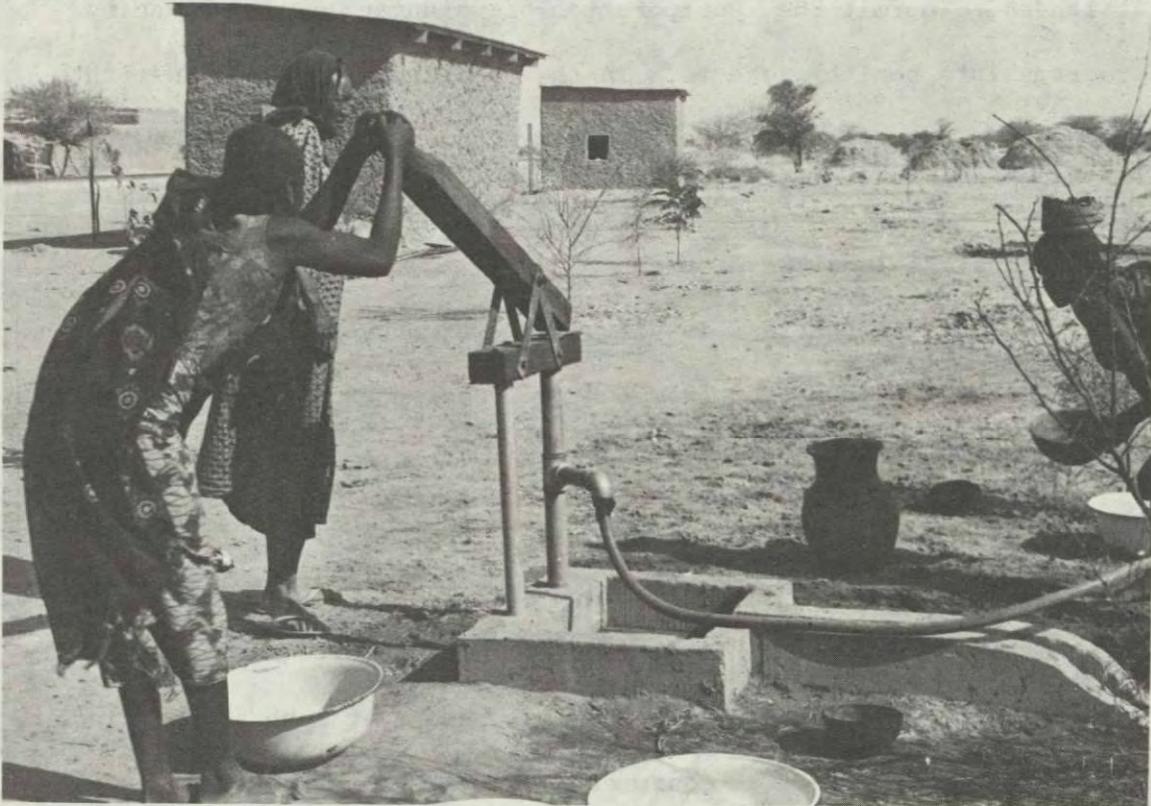
Certain administrative reforms are being undertaken to ensure the smooth delivery of basic health care services, such as a new system to simplify the supply of medicines to the cases. AID has donated funds to buy the first year's stock. Thereafter, the proceeds of the sale of these supplies, augmented as needed by village funds, will restock the case.

A mass education program is being designed under this project to educate villagers mainly in preventive measures that are within their means. Radio will be the main medium in this program. As more well-trained health agents are assigned to the province's cases, villagers will be able increasingly to prevent illnesses.

The improvement of health conditions is closely linked to the supply of sanitary water among the Sahel's many villages. Potable water supplies are the concern of specific projects in Upper Volta and in Chad, while availability of clean wells figures prominently in a number of rural development projects across the Sahel. The Chad and Upper Volta projects not only provide the technical assistance and equipment to drill about 500 wells in each country but train the local government hydraulic services to maintain these wells. The wells, operated by hand pumps, bring potable water within easy reach of the villagers. The Peace Corps is collaborating with AID in some of these programs.

A major concern of health planners in the Sahel is to reduce the high rate of infant and young-child mortality. To that end, immunization programs are starting up in Mauritania and Mali, and are under consideration elsewhere in the Sahel. Though these immunization programs are relatively simple from a technical standpoint, they are demanding and complex to manage, especially since most vaccines must be maintained under refrigeration in hard to reach parts of the country.

Except in Senegal where AID finances a family planning project, Sahelian Governments have not yet taken a positive stance toward family



The small-bore tubewell shown above is located next to a major road in the Chari-Baguirmi area of Chad, and services thirsty travellers as well as two adjacent villages. Through the AID-financed Chad Rural Development Fund, some 500 such wells had been planned to serve several hundred thousand rural Chadians. The hand-pumps are manufactured in-country. The hose attachment permits filling barrels that can be rolled to the nearby villages. Such wells not only reduce illness and infant-mortality rates, but also lighten the tasks of women who otherwise have to walk longer distances to collect water from stagnant pools.



Inaugurating a village health case, part of the Rural Health Services project in Sine Saloum region, Senegal. The matrone (mid-wife) and the village health agent stand in the doorway.

planning, though some birth planning, modern or traditional, is practiced in many parts of the Sahel. Donor planners are seeking to alter official attitudes to permit the incorporation of voluntary family planning programs into health projects. In the meantime, the Sahel Institute is engaged in a program of demographic studies which will help to highlight the urgency of the population growth problem in the Sahel.

6. Institutional Development

In Sahelian countries, institutional structures are inadequate and weak. Many were inherited from the pre-independence period, and have not been adapted either in form or in style to the requirements of independent, high-intensity development. Other institutions, badly needed, are simply non-existent. Nearly all Sahelian institutions -- at the regional, national and sub-national level -- suffer from shortages of adequately trained staffs and from lack of physical resources such as buildings, transport, and specialized equipment. Institutional development is further thwarted by the limited financial resources available to Governments both for current operations and for capital investment.

Nearly all of the projects described elsewhere in this report significantly involve some institution-building. Cited here are examples of projects in which the institution-building aspect is more than incidental to a technical effort, and which primarily seek to establish a lasting capacity to organize and manage a developmental effort.

In Upper Volta, a project develops the capability of certain Government units to plan and implement village livestock management systems which will increase incomes of farmers while protecting range resources. Also in Upper Volta, a project seeks to improve the planning and

administrative ability of rural development organizations by creating and expanding training centers for extension agents and other agricultural personnel. In Niger, AID is helping to prepare a comprehensive 20-year plan to rehabilitate and protect the country's soils, water resources, and vegetation. In Mauritania, an AID project assists the Government in devising a comprehensive plan to reestablish the agricultural viability of oases and stabilize the desert environment. In Senegal, AID collaborates with an area development agency, SAED, to train staffs in the maintenance and management of heavy equipment and vehicles.

At the regional level, AID and other donors are providing technical and management assistance to the CILSS' Executive Secretariat and the two specialized institutions of CILSS. Three American specialists -- a health planner, an ecologist, and a project-planning specialist -- and a Sahelian project design specialist are financed by AID to serve on the CILSS headquarters staff. In addition, consultants to the Secretariat, especially in the health area, also are funded by AID. Among other Club donors, AID supplies consultants and funds to the Sahel Institute, especially in such fields as demography, documentation, communications, health and nutrition.

One of AID's major institution-building efforts in the Sahel is AGRHYMET, the agrometeorological and hydrological center in Niamey managed by the World Meteorological Organization and financed by several donors. A description of this program follows.

AGRHYMET

The economic and political future of the Sahel calls for careful use of the land area. Everything must be done to protect the environment, and, hence the need to ensure rational utilization and management of the limited land and variable water resources.

Weather and climatic conditions are closely linked to crop and animal production, hence the importance that attaches to the disciplines of agrometeorology, climatology and hydrology. CILSS coordinates a strategy for the development of meteorological and hydrological activities at both the regional and national levels. This is the work assigned to AGRHYMET. Its main purpose is to ensure that the greatest possible contribution is made by the sciences and technologies of meteorology, agrometeorology and hydrology to the economic growth of the region. It strives to improve and strengthen national meteorological and hydrological services, collect and disseminate data in a form which can be immediately used by agricultural workers, and train personnel necessary for operating national services.

The AGRHYMET program operates the Regional Center at Niamey. The purpose of the Regional Center is to train technicians and engineers in agrometeorology and hydrology; coordinate the activities of the national and regional components of the Program; collect, analyze and collate on a regional scale, the agrometeorological and hydrological data provided by national networks; and disseminate appropriate advice on the weather and rainfall situation in the Sahel to national services, particularly those dealing with agriculture and livestock production.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) played a major role in the establishment of AGRHYMET. In addition to the United States, other principal donors include the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The program includes all of the eight Sahel countries and has formal agreements and linkages with other agricultural or hydrological institutions in the Sahel. It may be viewed as a prototype for collaborative development initiatives at the regional level since it is both multidonor and multirecipient in program participation.

The results of the first phase of the project are encouraging. There has been excellent coordination between the Regional Center at Niamey and the national services and network stations. National services have been and continue to be strengthened. There are 110 climatological stations functioning throughout the Sahel. There also are supplementary stations that collect solar-energy data. The Regional Center has been constructed next to the University of Niamey on 70 hectares of land donated

by the Government of Niger. Fifty-eight Sahelians have received diplomas to date (technical certificate or B.S. equivalent). Fifty-six students are presently enrolled in the two-year program. In less than five years, AGRHYMET has developed a good reputation for training technical specialists, a reputation which goes far beyond the CILSS countries.

Present benefits to the individual countries are: better weather forecasting, more trained national specialists in meteorology and hydrology, less dependence on expatriate personnel, and strengthened agricultural monitoring networks.

7. Transportation and Irrigation Infrastructure

The need of Sahelian countries for infrastructure transportation and irrigation, is essential. Significant infrastructural development must be undertaken in the Sahel over the next several years if, in this century, the present cycle of poverty is to be broken and the bulk of the peoples of the region lifted above their present low-income subsistence existence. Without greater attention to the provision of roads and irrigated land, agricultural production will stagnate and it will become increasingly difficult to meet the basic human needs of the rural poor. This means that road construction and river basin development become requisites for the development of the rural economy and permanent improvement in living standards of the poor majority.

In the Sahel region, there now is only one mile of road per 100 square miles of land area. Seventy-nine percent of the existing roads are either dry-weather earth roads or simply tracks. The Club du Sahel and the Sahel countries have identified some 3,900 km. of first-priority primary, secondary and feeder roads essential to the general development of the region which should be rehabilitated or reconstructed in the decade 1980 - 1990.

Of the 13 million hectares of land presently under cultivation in the Sahel only 600 thousand hectares are under irrigated or flood recession cultivation. Several million hectares of fertile land can be brought into production with increased investments directed at controlled irrigation. The Club du Sahel estimates that 940,000 hectares - with two crop yields per year - could be placed under controlled (all-year) irrigation over the next two decades.

Road-building and maintenance components are included within several AID-financed area-development projects. For example, in Mali, rehabilitation of the Mopti to Bankass road is part of the Operation Mils Mopti project. Other specific road projects under-taken or under consideration include construction of the Kayes-Nioro road in Mali; maintenance and rehabilitation of secondary roads in Chad and The Gambia; and, in Mauritania, upgrading of some 450 kilometers of trails and tracks to the status of secondary roads.

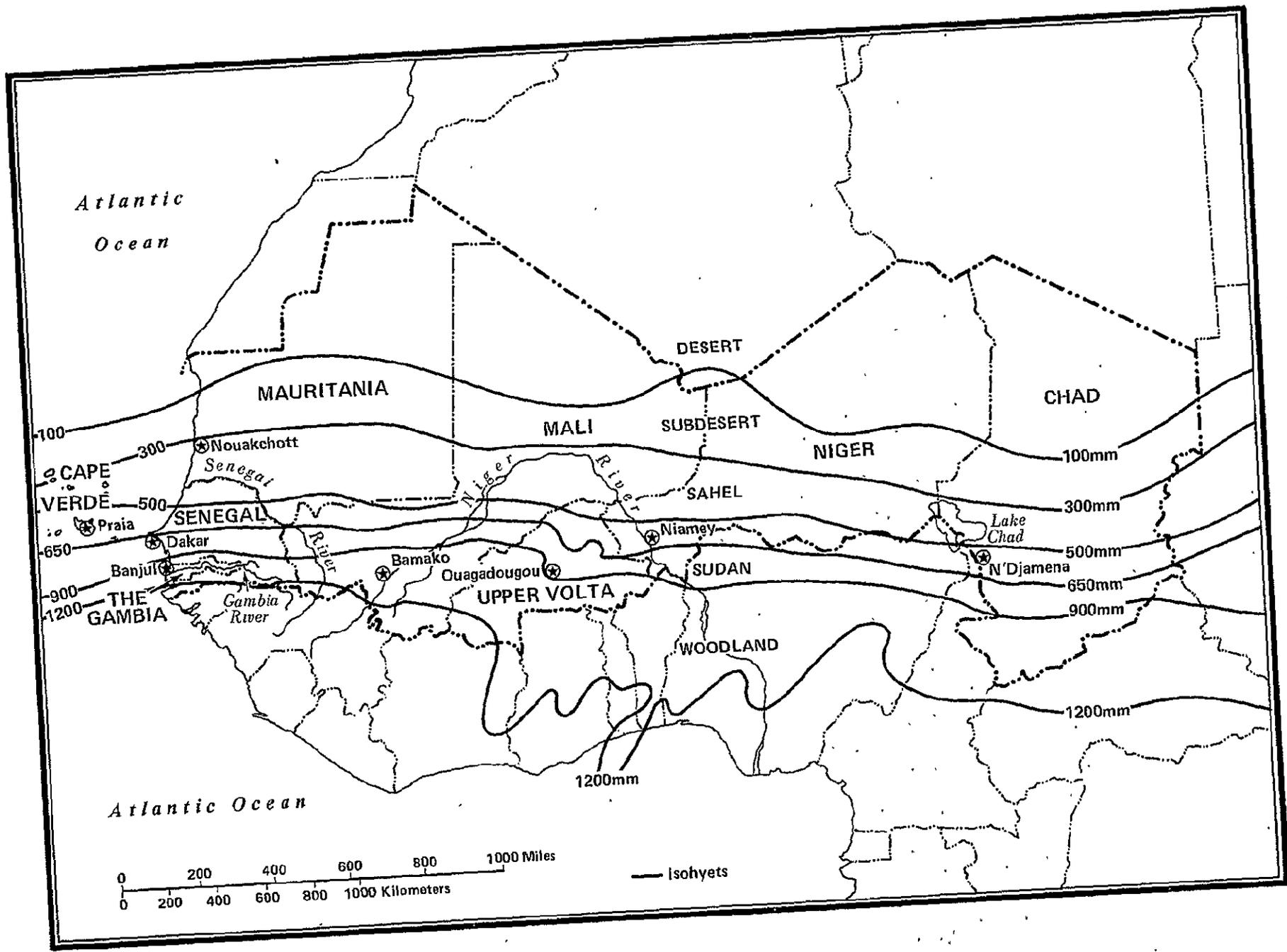
In addition to feeder roads, many of AID's agriculture and rural development projects entail the construction of relatively small-scale irrigation systems, dikes and village water supplies. These complementary infrastructure components are essential to the economic development of rural areas. AID is currently assisting in the development of irrigated perimeters in Cape Verde, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. These irrigated perimeters provide a number of direct benefits to the poor farmer which are fairly evenly distributed among farmers from the same village. High yields, employment generation and increased

security of crop production are major benefits provided by the irrigation schemes.

AID is working with other donors in providing financing for specific river basin development activities where the absence of infrastructure acts as a threshold constraint to achieving Sahel Development Program objectives in the region. Our approach is an integrated one - dealing with the various kinds of interrelated development activities which are required, e.g., primary and secondary roads, irrigation systems, village water and sanitation systems, and health and education facilities.

Present AID support activities in river basin development include assistance to the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Basin (OMVS) in institutional development and data management, agronomic research and environmental assessment. A resettlement project is planned which will assist those persons displaced by dam construction programs. AID is participating in a UNDP-sponsored comprehensive development study and system analysis for the Organization of the Gambia River Basin (OMVG). As a follow-on to the development study, projects are planned in agricultural production in conjunction with irrigation development. Assistance to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) includes the installation of a telecommunications system among member countries, the engineering design of two roads and a bridge, complementary agricultural

activities, and the financing of a study which outlines long-term development strategies and alternatives for the LCBC countries.



The Sahelian Countries

D. THE CILSS MEMBER STATES -- A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The pages that follow contain for each Sahelian State a brief narrative on each country and a map showing the sites of AID projects in progress.

UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta is a landlocked country about the size of Colorado, supporting a population of 6.5 million, 90 percent of which is rural. While it remains one of the poorer countries of the Sahel in terms of per capita income (\$180), the country has not been exploited to its fullest potential. Known deposits of manganese and phosphates have not been adequately developed because of inaccessibility and the high cost of transportation. Other mineral deposits may exist but much exploratory work still needs to be done. The people derive their livelihood chiefly from agricultural production. Sorghum is the basic subsistence crop, and cash crops include cotton and groundnuts. Livestock is an important factor in the economy and a principal export. While the livestock sector suffered badly during the recent drought years, it remains a prominent element in the overall economy but needs more rational exploitation.

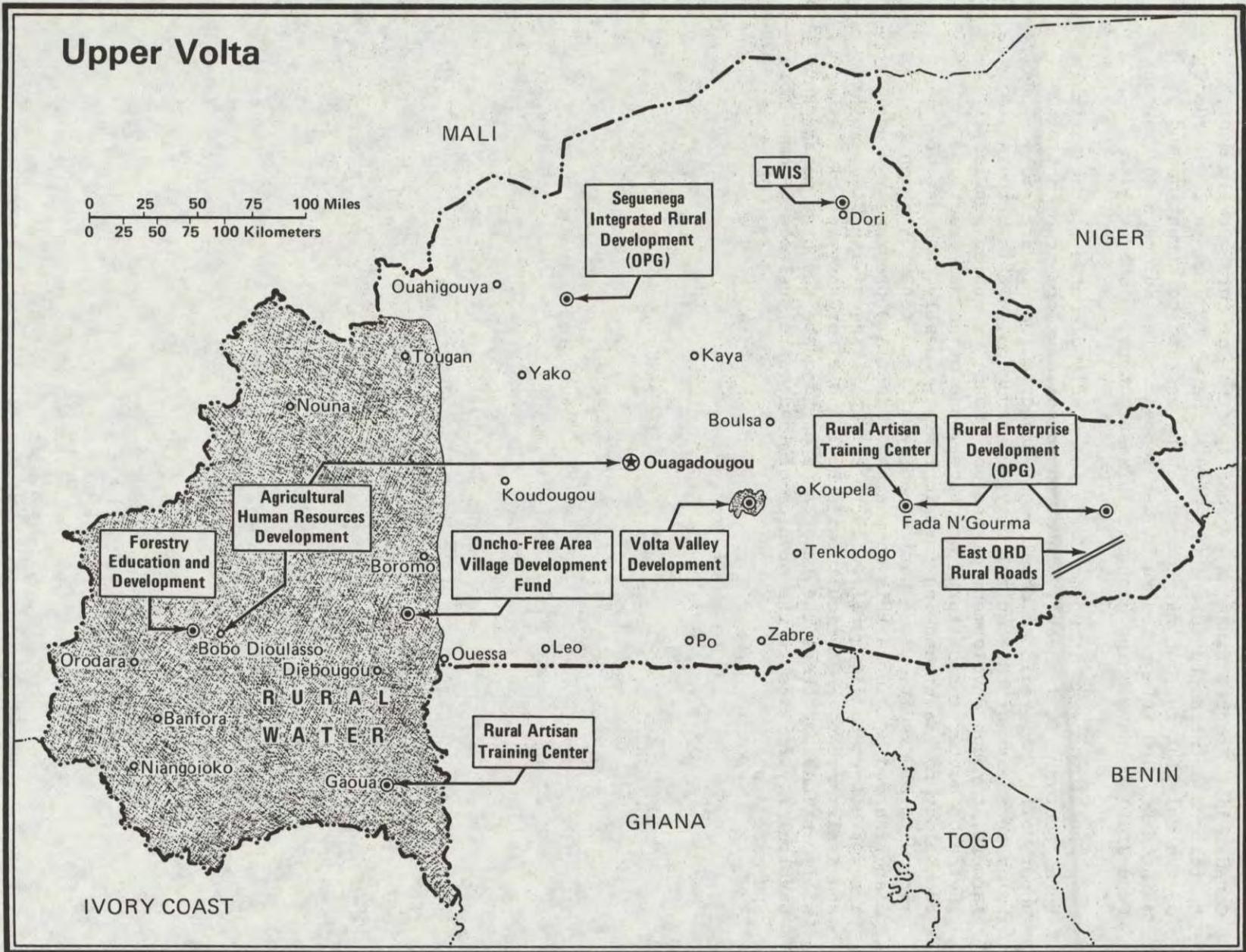
The quality of life in Upper Volta is low, not because of the inadequacy of resources, but because of the low level of education, the lack of trained personnel to run and manage both government service and private industry, the prevalence of disease associated with such fundamental problems as the lack of clean water, and the backwardness of the technology employed in agriculture as a whole. Literacy is enjoyed by only five percent of the population. The infant mortality is 182 per thousand, and life expectancy is only 38 years. In 1975, only 100,000 people had running water in their courtyards (less than two percent of the population).

The Government of Upper Volta is committed to accelerating rural development. Its policy embraces the CILSS and Club goals of greater food self-sufficiency and satisfaction of basic needs in health, education and water. The CILSS organization is headquartered in Upper Volta and the government is fully supportive of its aims. Because of the predominance of the subsistence economy, the government has not been able to generate the revenues needed to carry on development. It is therefore highly dependent on outside assistance for financing development programs in agriculture, social services, and infrastructure. France, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Canada are the largest of the bilateral donors, along with the United States. France supports a broad range of sectors, including agricultural research, roads, and training of personnel in a variety of disciplines. Germany is most active in forestry and water development. The Netherlands are engaged in livestock marketing and in population resettlement activities along the Volta river valleys, recently freed from river blindness under a major multi-donor program managed by the World Health Organization.

Canada, like France, finances a broad spectrum of rural development, training and infrastructure activities. The World Bank is the largest of the multilateral donors, concentrating on road construction and maintenance and integrated rural development. The European Development Fund (FED) is developing economic infrastructure, mostly roads.

The AID program in Upper Volta is chiefly directed to the agricultural sector. It is heavily involved in the development of one of Upper Volta's 11 regional development organizations located about 250 kilometers east of the capital city, Ouagadougou. It is bringing to farmers, through development of the government extension services, advice on better agricultural practices, use of animal traction, technology for manufacturing farm implements locally, and use of agricultural credit. Some basic road repair and rehabilitation is also financed by AID in this same area. Other AID programs include a major effort to dig rural wells to supply villages with clean water, and assistance to an agricultural school and a forestry school. AID will continue to stress the importance of adequate resource management, particularly forests as the problem of inadequate fuelwood becomes more and more acute.

Upper Volta



NIGER

Although Niger's area is nearly equal to the combined areas of Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas, only 10 percent of its surface area is arable while another 15 percent can be used for animal grazing. The remaining three-fourths is composed mostly of desert and rock outcroppings. The land available for cultivation in the southern portion of the country supports a population of approximately 5.3 million people composed of 75 percent sedentary farmers, 15 percent herders/nomads and 10 percent urban dwellers.

Agriculture and livestock are the principal economic activities. While the relatively small industrial, commercial and mining sectors represent a relatively large share of the monetized portion of the economy and are significant mainly for government revenues, the vast majority of the population is employed in the agricultural sector. Per capita income is about \$160.

Aside from external assistance, Niger's main source of development resources derives from its recently expanded uranium production. Almost all of the uranium revenues are devoted to the National Investment Fund (FNI) which finances Niger's development investment program. This fund has grown from approximately \$15 million in 1976 to \$95 million in 1979. It is estimated that by 1984 uranium revenues, through the FNI, will provide \$43 per capita in annual investment resources. These revenues will be a significant force for at least the next generation and, together with continued external assistance, should provide the extra margin required to improve the quality of life of most Nigeriens.

In concert with broader Club/CILSS objectives, Nigerien development goals stress simple but achievable levels of food self-sufficiency, improved standards of living for all of the population, with particular attention on health/education and an equitable distribution of the nation's wealth. Donors are concentrating on geographically focused "productivity" projects within Niger's individual provinces (departments). Thus, AID is assisting an agriculture development program in the Niamey Department, the IBRD in the Departments of Maradi and Dosso, and the EEC in Zinder. Canada and West Germany have been approached for assistance to the two remaining departments of Tahoua and Diffa. These projects seek the formation of cooperatives, and the introduction of improved agriculture practices such as the use of animal power for cultivation, use of improved seeds, fertilizer, plant spacing and weeding. These activities receive complementary support at the national level through such projects as the AID-supported Niger cereals project, a national-level plant protection program financed by Canada, and support by West Germany to the National Cereals Marketing Boards grain reserve and price stabilization program.

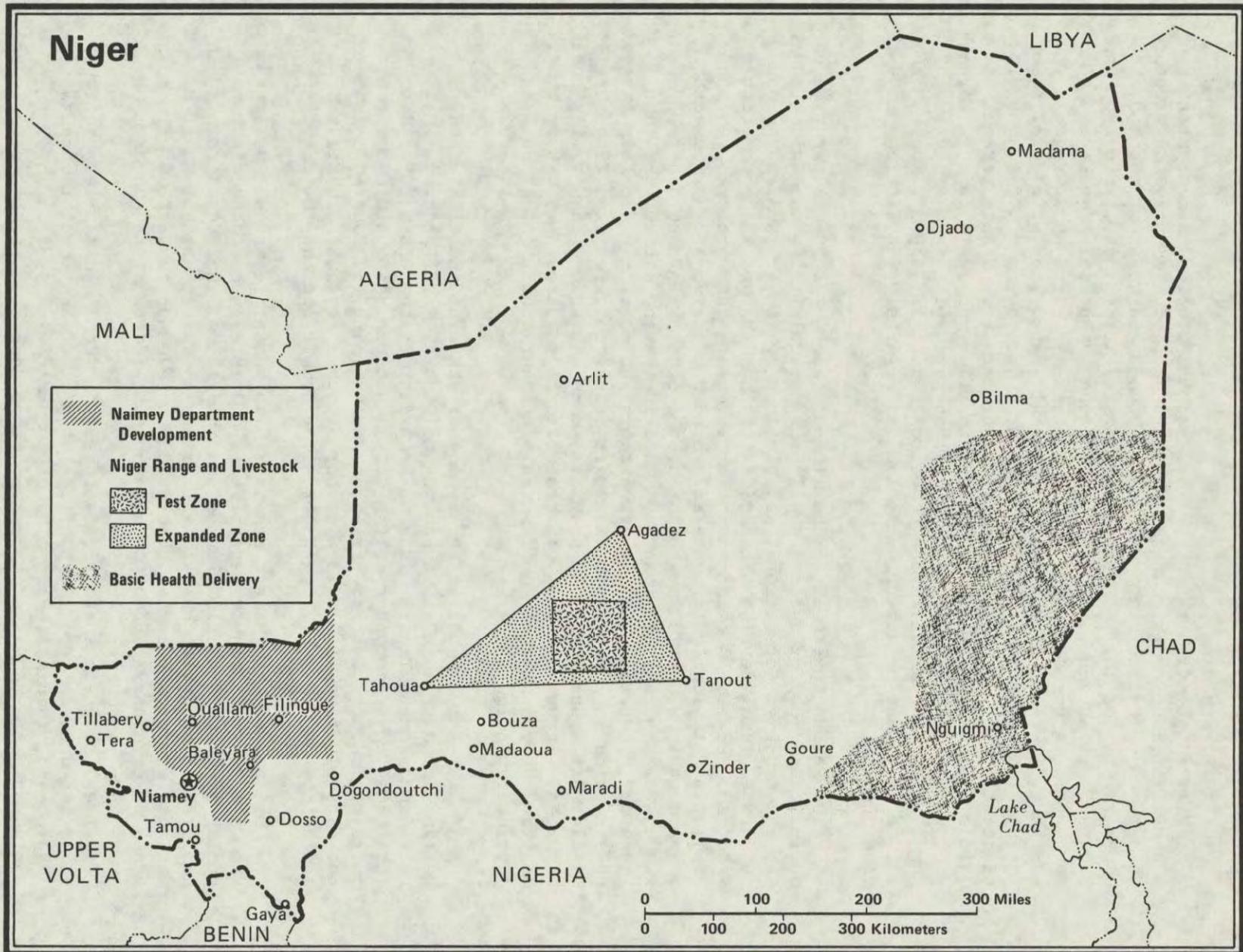
In an important complementary action to these rural activities, AID has joined with UNDP/FAO, IBRD, France and Belgium in the expansion

and improvement of training of mid-level personnel for the rural development services. The CILSS/Club training program in agrometeorology and hydrology (AGRHYMET) for the Sahel has its center in Niamey, the capital of Niger.

AID has also approved a forestry and land-use project designed to develop feasible techniques for protecting future production through soil conservation and for providing renewable supplies of energy.

AID's major livestock program is a five-year undertaking to study, test and implement activities for Niger's central grazing area in order to develop rangeland and livestock management practices compatible with the nomadic traditions. The project aims to improve the production and "off-take" rate while maintaining ecologically optimum herd sizes.

Niger's rural health sector strategy emphasizes preventive medicine through a system of voluntary village health teams, supported by a structure of progressively more sophisticated supervision, referral, and curative activities. AID is the major donor of Niger's rural health program.



MALI

Mali's potential is in its land and its people. Its population of 6.6 million lives mostly in the southern half of a country the size of the states of California and Texas combined. Large areas north of the upper reaches of the Niger River are mostly arid lands, typical of the Sahara-Sahelian zone of Africa. This zone is sparsely populated and has few water resources. Even in the southern semi-arid and savanna portions, there are large tracts of uncultivated land with development potential which remain sparsely populated due to endemic diseases, lack of accessibility or appropriate means of farming. Ninety percent of Mali's population is made up of farm families who dwell in rural areas and produce crops and livestock. Malian per capita income averages \$85 per year and the annual Gross Domestic Product is \$950 million. Meat, cotton, fish and peanuts are the leading exports. The literacy rate is five percent.

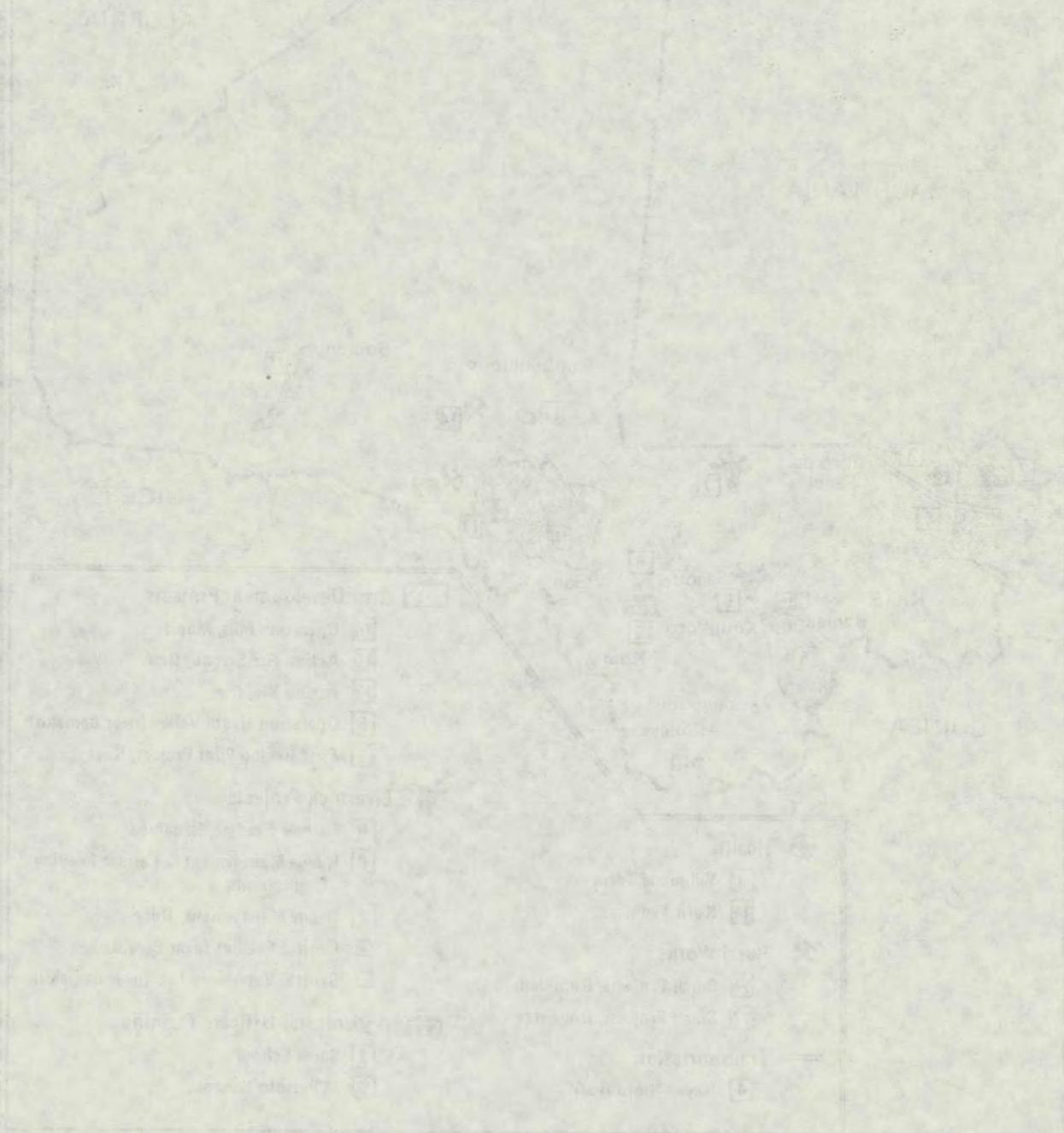
The Malian Government is committed to long-term development based on increased food production and improved rural living conditions. Mali has a network of "operations" and "actions" which are semi-autonomous integrated rural development administrations charged with promoting a wide range of economic and social improvements for rural people. An "operation" typically is centered around production of an important crop or product in a particular region of the country. These generally successful programs are concerned with increasing agricultural and livestock production and improving the standard of the people's lives by stressing improved basic transport infrastructure, expanding rural-based small industries, and providing more educational and family health services. Success in each of these efforts requires a long-term commitment and depends largely on favorable weather conditions as well as outside financial resources.

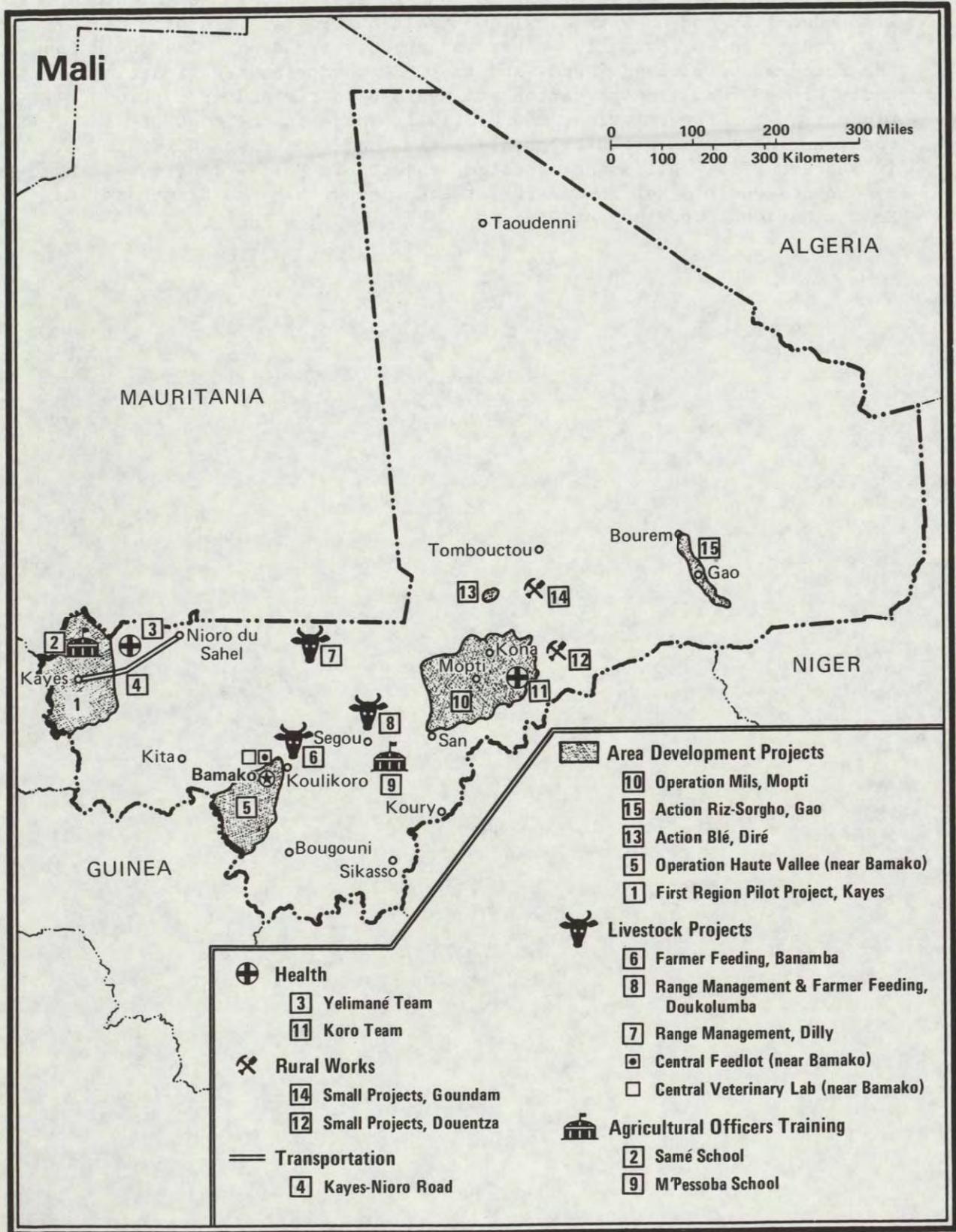
Mali is a very participatory member state of the CILSS, and Malians are active in all areas of the Club du Sahel program. Mali's President, Moussa Traore, is also President of the CILSS. The Sahel Institute, that component of the CILSS which is responsible for the coordination of scientific research and training, is located in Bamako, the capital of Mali. It is a member of other regional organizations, including the O.M.V.S., the Niger River Commission and the CEAO.

One of Mali's greatest assets is its human resources. Malians are well known for their capabilities and intellect. Many of their social programs are well planned and innovative. However, training in administration and technical disciplines is sorely needed. Mali's national resource base has generated few revenues to date and finances are a major constraint to the development efforts of the Government.

The U.S. assists two rural "operations" and two smaller "actions" and other donors support activities of most of the remaining rural development organizations. AID collaborates with Saudi Arabia, the World Bank, the UNDP and other assistance donors in the livestock sector.

Several multilateral organizations, European countries, and China assist in health programs. France, UNESCO, and several private agencies help with education and scholarships; and training programs are provided by many countries, principally France and the Soviet Union. The World Bank, the European Development Fund, and the OPEC countries are financing badly needed road transportation and hydro-electric and irrigation projects. Funds permitting, the U.S. will share in the cost of constructing a high priority rural access road from Kayes to Nioro in western Mali. All donor-assisted projects in Mali are directed by the responsible Malian Government agencies within the framework of Mali's National Development Plan.





MAURITANIA

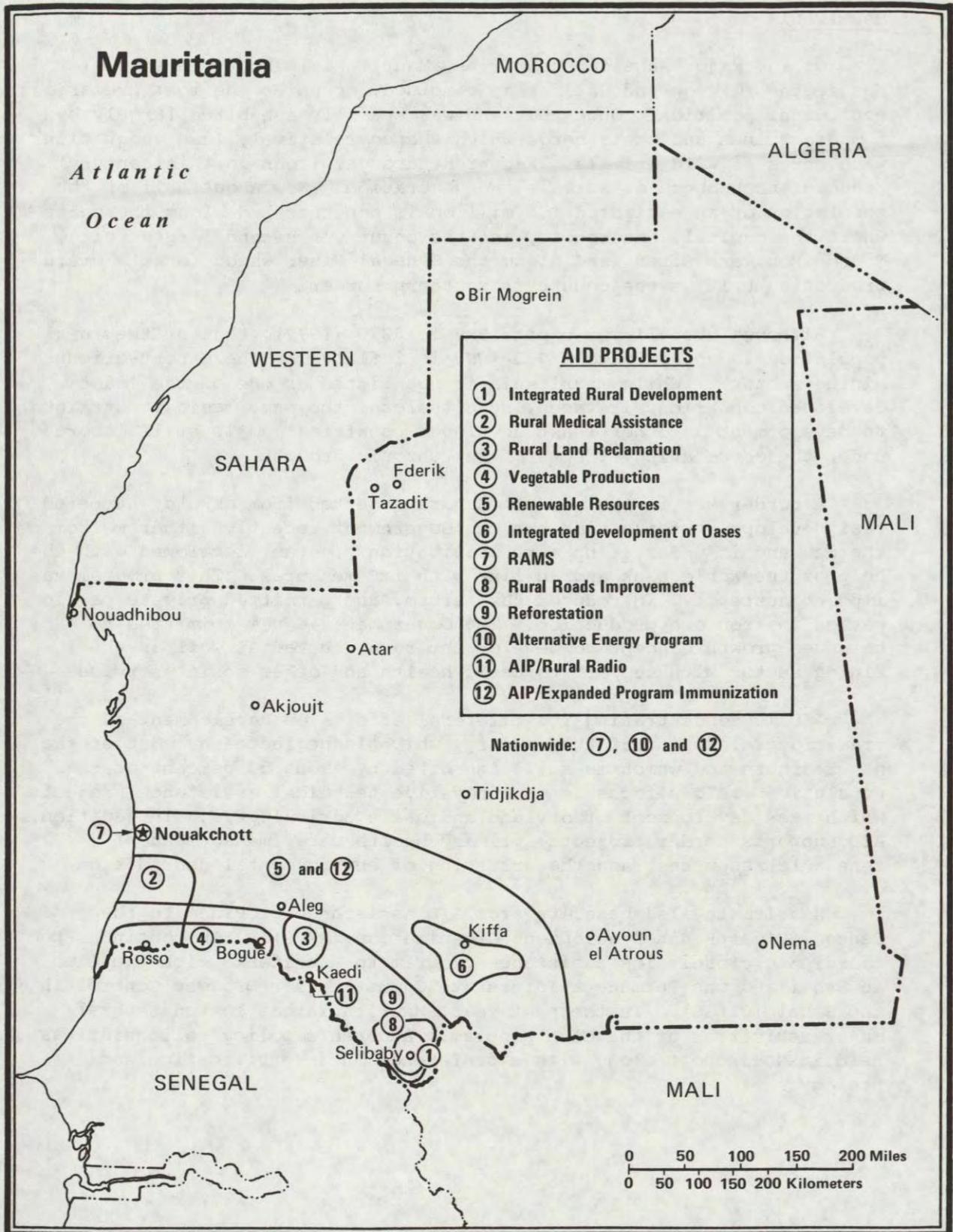
Of the major Sahelian countries, Mauritania, about the size of Washington, Oregon and California combined, occupies the most precarious ecological position. Once the land was sparsely inhabited largely by nomadic tribes and their herds which shared relatively lush vegetation with herds of wild animals. Recurrent drought (four in this century) reduced the numbers of animals and vegetation. Now about half of the population of an estimated 1.5 million is concentrated along the coast where the capital, Nouakchott, and the country's second largest city, Nouadhibou, are sited, and along the Senegal River which forms a grain production belt on the country's southern border.

Although overall per capita GNP is \$270 (1977), that of the rural population is approximately \$70 (GNP is inflated by the export-oriented mining sector). While Mauritania is not listed as one of the least developed countries, it faces, nevertheless, the same basic constraints to development as other least developed countries and is still laboring under the devastating effects of the chronic drought.

A border war in the western Sahara, abetted from abroad, hampered real development for a time but the Government recently withdrew from the war and is undertaking a rehabilitation program, developed with the help of the World Bank and in line with IMF measures. This program has imposed austerity, introduced tax reform, and permitted private participation in iron ore production. The Government is now committed to a balanced growth concept to develop the rural sector as well as the mining sector with support to basic health and other social services.

AID is concentrating its bilateral efforts on development of the traditional interior of the country, which is neglected by most of the other donors and which is still inhabited by about 50 percent of the population. AID's focus is on innovative technical assistance projects which seek development of dryland and oasis agricultures. In addition, AID supports herder projects, primary health care, management of renewable resources, and the arresting of environmental degradation.

Mauritania also benefits from AID assistance provided to the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS). AID continues to coordinate closely its assistance program to Mauritania with the Club du Sahel and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In the past year, Mauritania has hosted several major activities of the Club program. A cereals policy colloquium was held in Nouakchott along with a conference on desertification and ecology.



CHAD

Chad suffers from many of the negative factors inhibiting development in the poorer areas of the world: poor transportation and communication networks, a deteriorating resource base, the absence of effective national health and educational systems, inadequate food and agricultural production, unemployment, and declining per capita income.

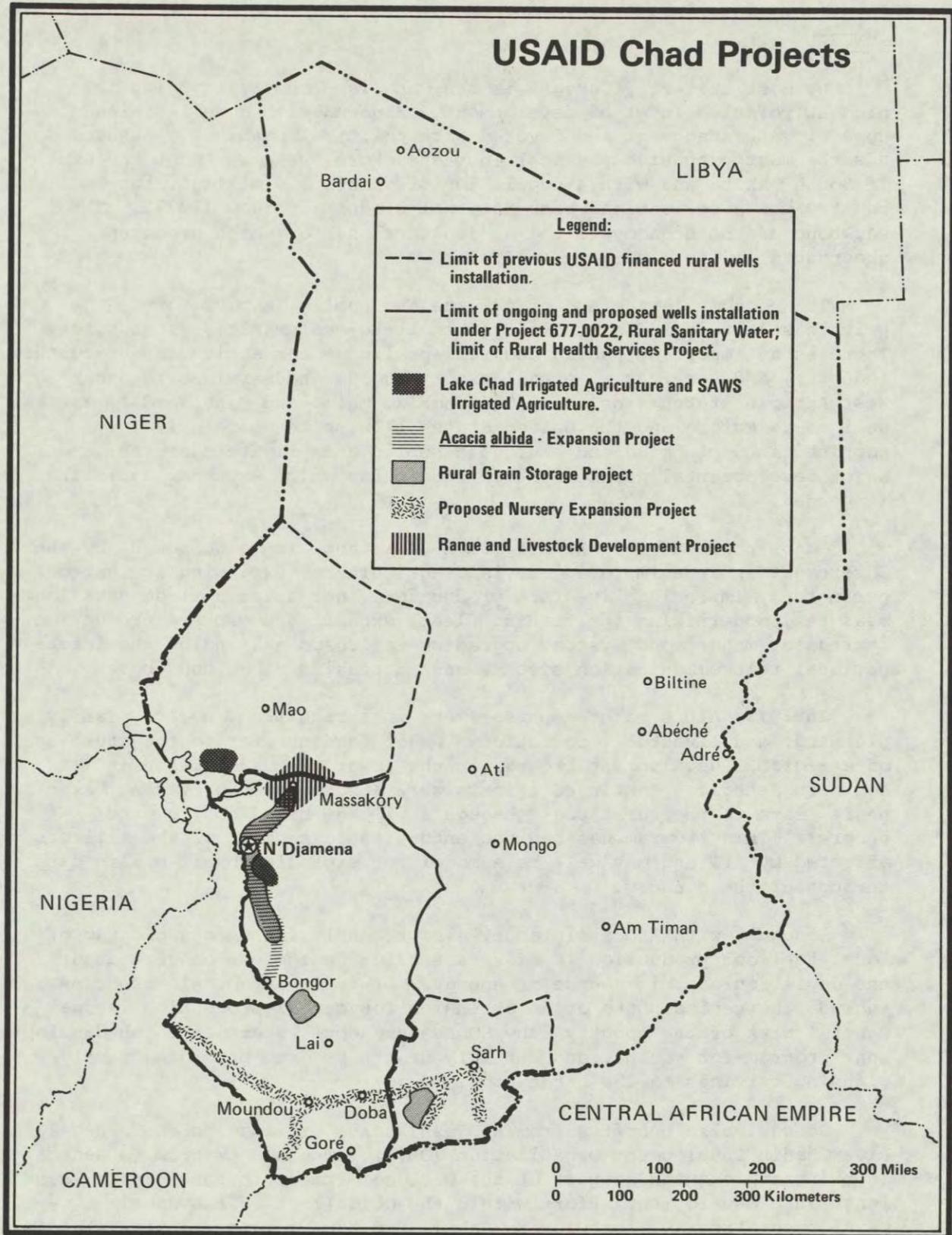
In an area three times greater than the state of California lives a population of approximately 4.3 million people, dispersed unevenly between the northern desert zone and Sahelian zone. An estimated 87 percent of the population is located in the rural areas outside the four main cities of N'Djamena, Moundou, Sarh, and Abeche. Poverty is widespread, with virtually the entire rural population living near the subsistence level. Overall per capita income is estimated at only \$120 per year. At the same time, Chad possesses sufficient land and water resources to feed and employ its people and provide a surplus for export.

Beginning with the Sahel-wide drought in the early 1970's and exacerbated by recurrent drought, the state of the economy of Chad had been worsening for the last decade, recording negative growth rates of per capita income, capital investment, and GDP. Nascent development efforts were set back by the civil war which began in February 1979. Government coffers are now empty due to the total lack of a government structure to collect tax revenues.

Prior to the war, Chadian policy as outlined in the national plan (1971-80), showed a strong intent on the part of the Government to attain development goals and objectives consistent with the CILSS/Club strategy framework of improving overall living conditions and promoting economic growth through the mobilization of internal and external resources. The Chadian plan emphasized the development of the agricultural/livestock sector, industrial, crafts sector, and the transportation/commercial sector, in that order, in the effort toward the overall goal of improved living conditions and sustained economic growth. Unfortunately, the bankrupt state of the treasury and a critical internal security situation permitted only limited progress. The most serious problem facing the interim government is to unite the country's various political factions and establish the sense of national unity required to launch a development program.

At the present time, planning for the future roles of donor assistance to Chadian development is uncertain. Until the newly formed Government has stabilized and can begin to reevaluate its development program, little realistic long-range planning can be done by the CILSS/Club or any donors. Work on almost all development projects has come to a virtual standstill, while donors wait for signs from the new Government to return to Chad and recommence development activities.

AID has maintained a small staff in Chad during the past year to continue work on certain activities, i.e., emergency food distribution, SAWS Irrigated Agriculture, Rural Sanitary Water, and Acacia Albida Expansion.



SENEGAL

By most criteria, Senegal is the Sahelian country enjoying the highest relative level of development. Endowed with a well-trained upper level management and favored with political stability, Senegal has the most extensive physical infrastructure system. About the size of South Dakota and with a population of almost 5.4 million, the country has a per capita Gross National Product of \$430 (1977). The backbone of the economy is the agricultural sector which produces groundnuts, millet, sorghum, and rice.

The economy is a blend of private and public institutions. The private sector includes hundreds of small-to-medium sized enterprises. There is an important public and semi-public sector active in agriculture, industry, and services. Senegal exports goods and services to other West African states (including The Gambia, Mali, and Cape Verde), as well as to Europe and the United States. In spite of relatively sophisticated planning and energetic public and private measures, major developmental problems still remain for which external assistance is needed.

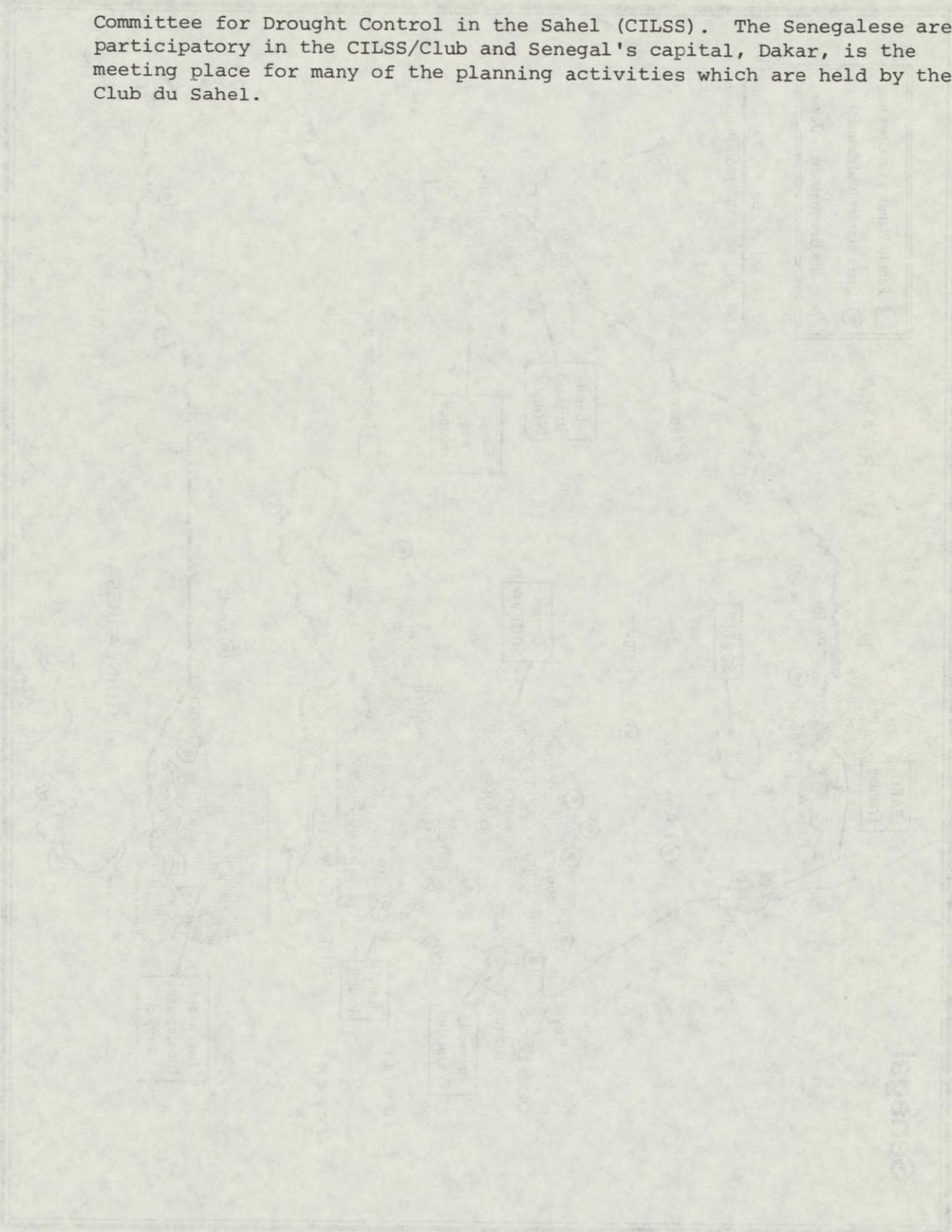
Major purposes for which foreign assistance is being sought by the Government include improving dryland agriculture, expanding irrigated perimeters, improving livestock production, increasing anti-desertification measures, modernizing the fishing fleet, expanding phosphate production, increasing major road system, upgrading railroads, expanding the international telecommunication system, and increasing urban housing.

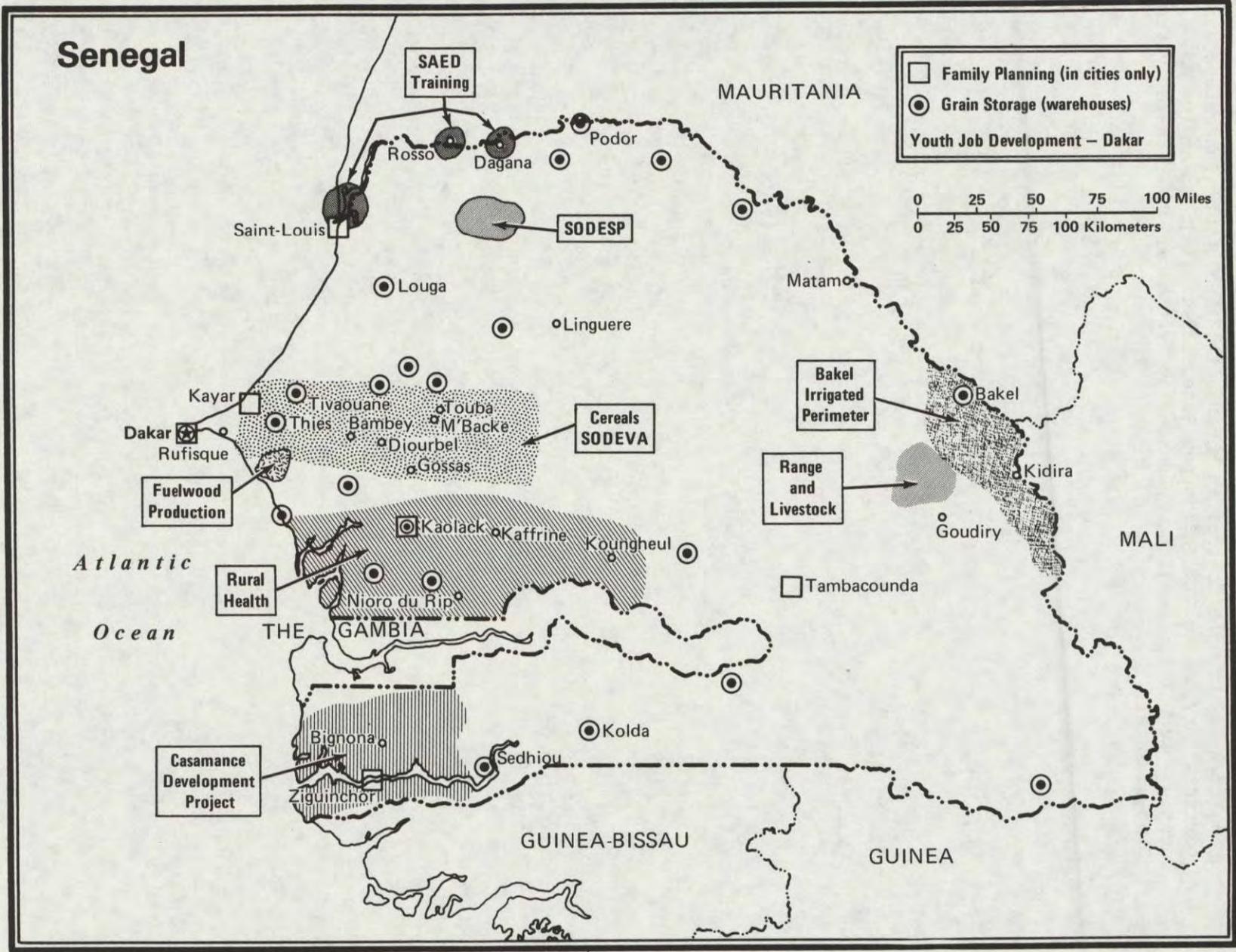
In 1979, AID's major emphases were in agriculture, health, family planning, and livestock production. Major funding went to the start-up of a regional development program in the lower Casamance basin in southern Senegal. Continued efforts were also made on providing basic health care to the rural poor through a village-based health care program. This program has had the enthusiastic support of the villages affected by it, and may well be a model for expanding basic health care throughout the country.

Senegal, with AID assistance, also recently launched a program of local fuelwood production to address a major Senegalese concern about the depletion of this source of energy. Other important AID programs include the second phase of an extension for cereal production in the central part of the country (the SODEVA project), start of a job development program for youths, and a family health program providing family planning services to the urban poor.

Senegal also benefits from AID assistance provided to the Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS). The AID program in Senegal is being implemented as part of the U.S. commitment to participate in a long-range development effort within the guidelines of the Sahel Development Program, the Club du Sahel, and the Permanent Interstate

Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). The Senegalese are participatory in the CILSS/Club and Senegal's capital, Dakar, is the meeting place for many of the planning activities which are held by the Club du Sahel.





THE GAMBIA

The Gambia's most striking physical characteristic is its geographic outline. One of the smallest countries in area (some 6,400 square miles) on mainland Africa, its borders meander along most of the length of the River Gambia, and for little more than a few miles on either side of the river's banks.

Its population of 566,000 (estimated 1978) is also among the smallest on mainland Africa, but is packed in at almost 300 per square miles of cultivable land. With an annual per capita income of about \$150, a rural literacy rate of under five percent, a life expectancy of 35 years and a rate of mortality for rural children of 50 percent before they reach the age of six, The Gambia clearly ranks among the poorest of the poor.

Despite its severe economic problems, The Gambia is a model of democracy and political moderation. It has an exemplary human rights record and a government that is genuinely interested in the country's socio-economic welfare.

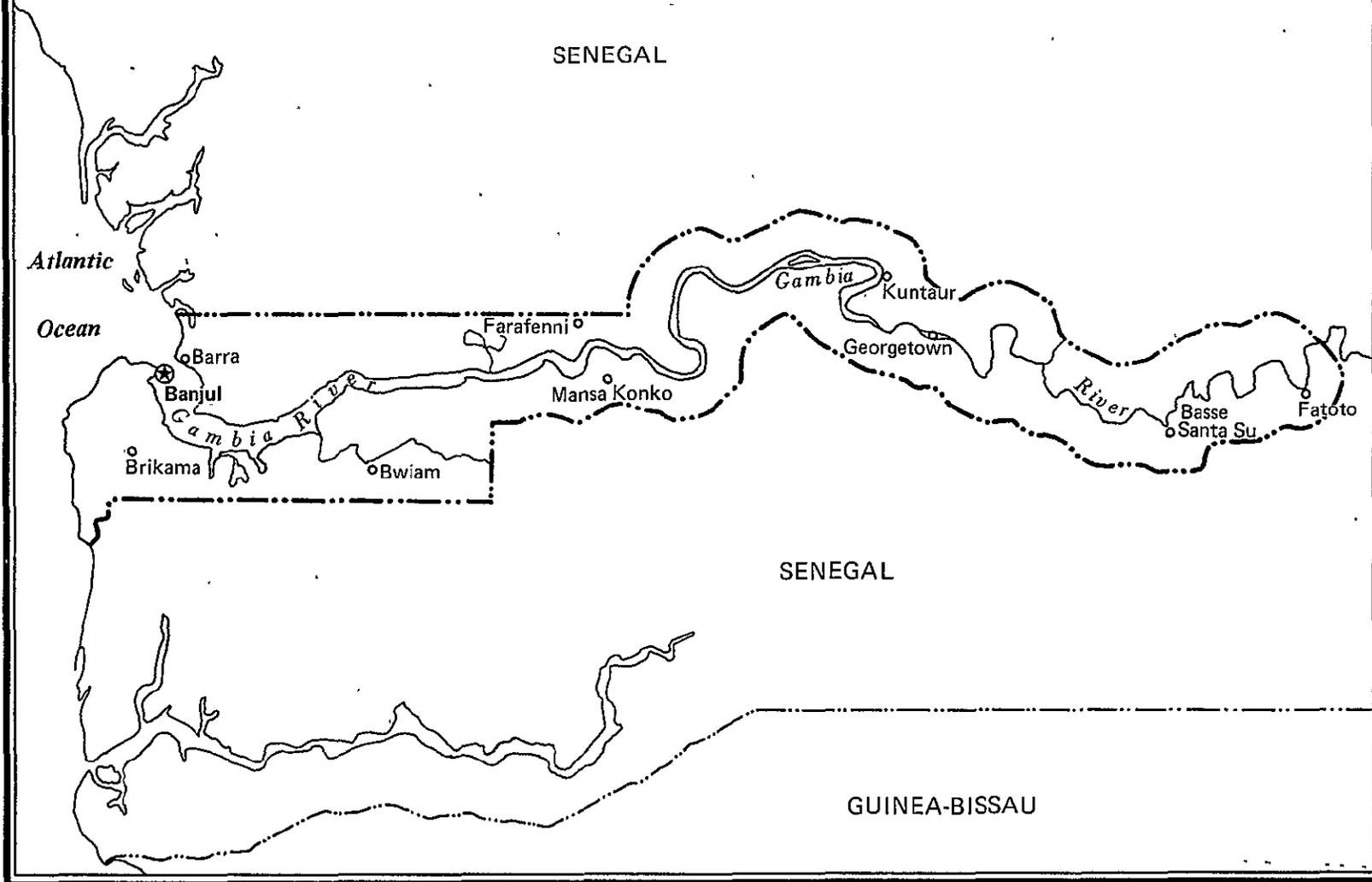
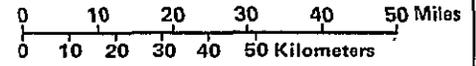
The production and processing of groundnuts dominates The Gambia's economy. Groundnuts account for 90-95 percent of the country's export earnings. The Gambia is heavily dependent upon imports for many of its needs, including food, other consumer products, and capital goods. With fluctuating world prices for its groundnut products, The Gambia's resources for investment, consumption and recurrent government expenditures can vary substantially from year to year. The Government's development plan in concert with CILSS/Club objectives aims at the diversification of production and the elimination of cereal imports, which now amount to about one-third of annual requirements. The Government also intends to improve the quality of life in rural areas, with particular emphasis on raising the rural population's nutrition level.

A wide range of donors are supporting The Gambia's development plan, 85 percent of which is externally financed. Leading the contributors are various Arab funds and organizations which have committed \$48 million (27 percent of total cost), followed by the World Bank with \$27 million (16 percent of total cost). The next major donors are China and the European Economic Community, which are contributing approximately \$15 million each (16 percent of the plan's cost). These donors are followed by the UK and West Germany, who are funding \$12 million each (14 percent). Taking up the balance are the African Development Bank, Denmark, Norway, various UN funds, and AID.

While now contributing at a rate of some two percent of the plan's estimated costs, the U.S. has expanded its economic development role in The Gambia significantly. A \$0.9 million bilateral AID program in FY 78 rose to \$5.0 million in FY 79 obligations, and it is estimated that an additional \$5.0 million will be obligated in FY 80.

The main thrust of the AID program is in the agricultural sector with activities in crop and livestock production, forest rehabilitation, and rural roads improvement. AID expects to continue participation in The Gambia's efforts to develop the use of the River Gambia for food production purposes.

The Gambia



CAPE VERDE

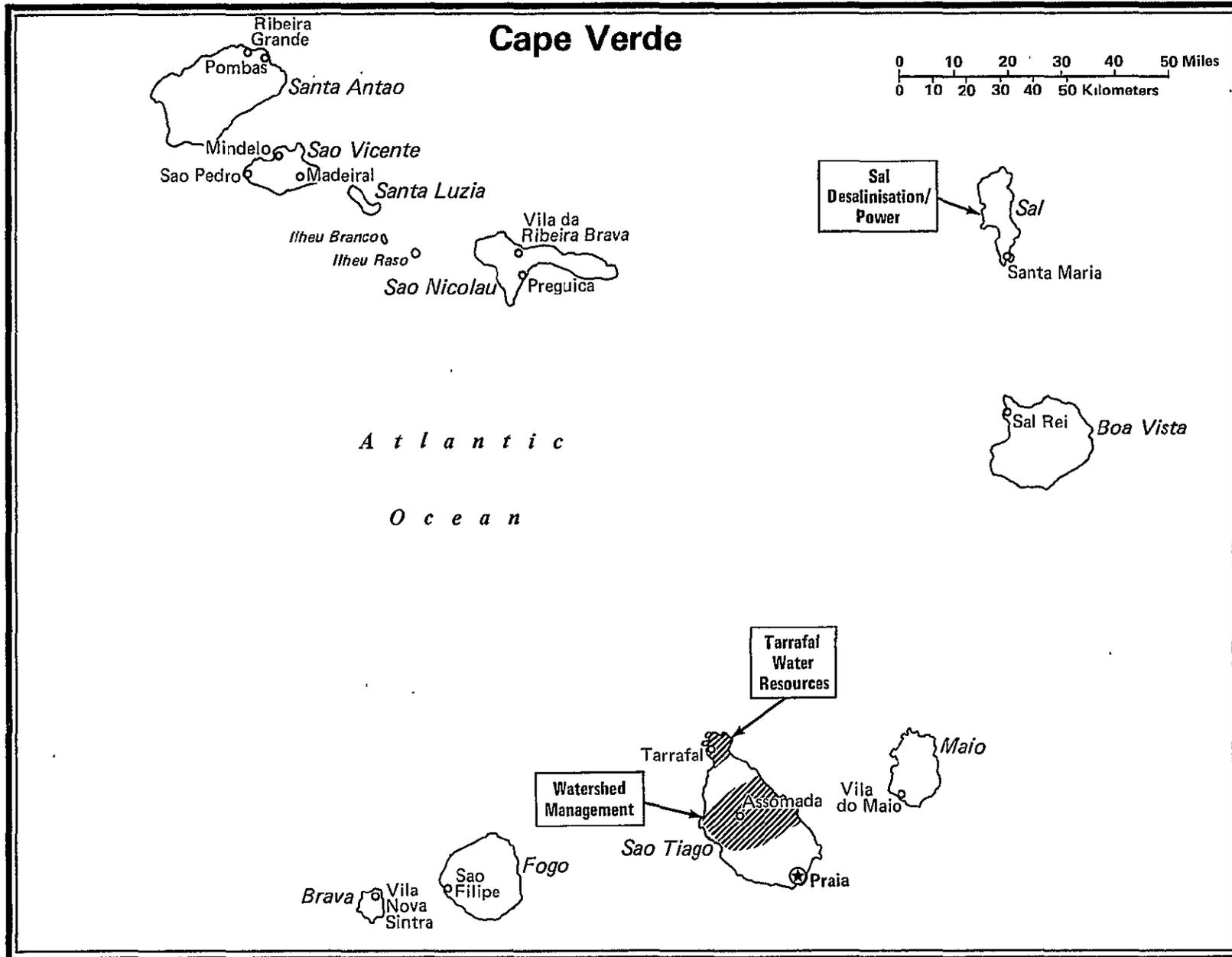
Cape Verde, a nation of ten small islands situated 600 kilometers west of the African mainland, is a geo-climatic extension of the West African Sahelian zone and for the last 12 years has been continuously affected by drought.

With 90 percent of its 250,000 people engaged in agriculture, drought-induced production losses have severely affected rural areas, provoking ecological deterioration, and increasing the rate of urban migration. Per capita income is currently less than \$260. A 1978 AID assessment of Cape Verde's agriculture sector estimated the 1976 GNP at \$64 million. Agriculture, including fisheries, is the most important economic sector, accounting for 56 percent of GNP. Economic development is limited by Cape Verde's sparse natural resources, inadequate infrastructure, poor transportation and drought-prone climate. In 1975 agricultural production met approximately 11 percent of the country's food needs, but declined to five percent in 1978.

Development programs are designed to enhance rural development and increase food supply. The Government's immediate plans emphasize short-term labor-intensive public works project and the sale of PL 480 food to alleviate the high rate of unemployment and lack of food in the rural areas. For the longer-term, programs are directed toward: increased food production, water resources development and management, soil conservation, development of alternative energy resources, and more extensive development of employment opportunities for the rural poor. These programs are attracting foreign aid from various donors through the Club du Sahel.

Bilateral donor nations are concentrating their assistance on agricultural development projects on individual islands. In 1978, UNDP's assistance totalled approximately \$666,000 in agriculture, forestry, ground water exploration, fisheries, transportation and communications. The Federal Republic of Germany, which concentrates its assistance on the islands of Fogo, Maio and Santiago, has supplied \$10 million in aid. Dutch assistance is concentrated on Santo Antao and, from 1975 to 1977, amounted to \$8 million. French assistance, centered in Sao Nicolau Island, was more than \$4 million in 1978 and should remain at that level for the next several years. In 1979, the People's Republic of China provided \$500,000 for agricultural projects. Sweden provides a \$4.5 million budget subsidy each year. Aid from the European Economic Community should total around \$2 million in 1980 and increase significantly thereafter.

AID assistance to Cape Verde started out as a relief-oriented feeding and employment-generating program. In 1978 AID shifted its priorities to a longer-term development effort, placing strong emphasis on improvements of water resource and agriculture. The principal AID projects underway now are the Watershed Management Project, the Primary and Non-Formal Education Project, the Tarrafal Water Resources Project (a ground and surface water exploration program), and the Sal Desalinization/Power Project.



Annex

U.S. Contribution to the
Sahel Development Program

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U.S. Contribution
to the
Sahel Development Program

AGRICULTURE

-- Agricultural Production: These projects seek directly to increase agricultural production and improve the incomes of Sahelian farmers.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Cape Verde	Tarrafal Water Resources	Carry out a water exploration program on 600 hectares on Sao Tiago Island and establish an irrigation program.	900		1,127
Cape Verde	Watershed Management	Develop a national watershed management plan for controlling erosion and developing existing water resources, plus train extension agents in crop management, diversification and plant protection.	-	1,457	1,877
Chad	CARE Rural Family Grain Storage	To establish a replicable low-cost grain-storage system at the family-unit level.	234	-	-
Chad	SAWS Irrigated Crop Production I and II	To develop a crop production system based on a dependable water supply.	100	295	-
Gambia	Rural Development II	Contribute to food self-sufficiency through production of high-yield crops, development of appropriate technology and improvement of agricultural management.	-	-	2,356

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Mali	Operation-Mils	To increase agricultural production and the well-being of families in the Fifth Region.	1,800	2,380	1,500
Mali	Action-Riz-Sorgho	To increase cereal production in the Seventh Region, a chronically deficit area.	1,523	350	-
Mali	Action Ble	To help meet the chronic food deficit of Mali's northern Fifth and Sixth Regions and provide part of the wheat requirement of the southern regions through increased production of cereals.	-	300	500
Mali	Operation Haute Vallee	To increase productivity, production and marketing of food crops throughout the Haute Vallee.	4,532	1,620	3,730
Mauritania	Integrated Rural Development	Experimental program to increase food production in Tenth Region near Selibaby. Small-scale program affects some 10,000 small farmer and herder participants.	1,096	-	800
Mauritania	Vegetable Production	Promote vegetable production among small farmers and cooperatives in rural areas affecting 2,000 farmers in 1979.	-	-	500

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Mauritania	Integrated Development of Oases	Develop, verify and demonstrate interventions to help oasis residents achieve greater self-sufficiency in agricultural production.	-	1,250	1,000
Niger	Niger Cereals	Provide assistance to increase food grain production affecting 2,000 rural villages.	1,835	-	-
Niger	Niamey Department Development Phase I & II	Increase food production, establish credit cooperative services and literacy programs in 210 villages.	1,175	850	2,000
Senegal	Eastern Senegal Food Production	Increase food production, improve basic nutritional and health levels, improve the standard of living of the rural poor, and create a productive cooperative structure within which further development plans can be defined and implemented with minimal outside assistance.	-	500	-
Senegal	Senegal Cereals Production: Phase II	Improve research and extension services to approximately 15,000 farms in Senegal's "peanut basin."	600	1,500	1,700
Senegal	Small Irrigated Perimeters	Introduce farmer-managed irrigated agriculture in the Bakel area on Senegal River affecting 31,000 people in 24 villages, plus test the feasibility of a solar pumping system.	-	500	1,530

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Senegal	Village Agricultural Development, Ronkh	Promote intensified irrigated agricultural production among more than 400 members of the Ronkh Village youth group and their families.	-	675	825
Senegal	Casamance Regional	Increase food production through small irrigation schemes for over 3,000 farm families.	2,600	3,750	3,500
Upper Volta	Eastern ORD Integrated Rural Development	Increase agricultural and livestock production by improving Eastern Regional Development Organization delivery services to 10-15,000 farm families.	-	700	-
Upper Volta	Rural Enterprise Development	To design appropriate technology and credit packages for small rural enterprises.	154	-	-
Upper Volta	Eastern Region Food Production	To increase food production in the Eastern ORD through improved practices and input services.	-	-	2,000
Upper Volta	Seguenega Integrated Rural Development	Improve the network of social services, production opportunities and supportive services in the Yatanga Regional Development Organization (ORD).	1,000	1,000	800
Sub-Total:			17,549	17,127	25,745

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
-- Institutional Development and Strategy Support: These projects address improvements in the management of governmental technical services for agriculture, including research and marketing.					
Chad	Agricultural Institutional Development	Improve Ministry of Agriculture effectiveness in agricultural planning, training, coordination and delivery systems benefitting 91% of the labor force.	-	500	900
Chad	Crop Production/ Research, Grain Marketing	Increase food crop production, improve seed, marketing and storage systems benefitting small farmers.	156	373	1,700
Gambia	Soil and Water Resource Management Unit	Train soil and water management specialists to help solve soil/water problems at national and village levels.	251	834	-
Mali	Land Use Capability	Assist the government perform an inventory of land and water resources, and develop a capacity to plan effective resource utilization.	669	400	1,600
Mali	First Region Development	To prepare a long-term integrated rural development strategy for the First Region by collecting baseline data and by testing and evaluating pilot actions in selected villages.	-	600	850

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Mauritania	Rural Land Reclamation	Help the government develop a policy for the management and conservation of water resources while building 15 rainwater retention dams to benefit 5,000 farmers, plus training farmers/herders in dam maintenance.	-	-	2,200
Mauritania	Arid Lands Institute	Strengthen agricultural research by adding a dry land agricultural section to the Kaedi agricultural research station.	-	-	500
Mauritania	Rural Sector Assessment/Manpower Survey	Assist in the development of an information base for identifying alternative rural development strategies, policy, options and projects.	2,000	1,200	-
Niger	Niger Cereals Research	Identify and test high yielding cereals production techniques which are adapted to land conditions.	-	952	1,300
Niger	Rural Integrated Agricultural Development (PVO)	Design and implement experimental systems for improved agricultural productivity; develop a recommended land-use scheme; control erosion and demonstrate improved agricultural technology, in the Dallol pilot zone.	200	-	-
Niger	Agricultural Sector Production Support	Improve the delivery of modern technology, agricultural equipment, and supplies to farmers.	-	1,359	2,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Senegal	Agricultural Sector Analysis	Improve agricultural policy planning and evaluation.	-	1,250	250
Senegal	National Plan of Natural Resources	To prepare a National Plan of Natural Resources based on remote sensing in order to plan and program use of the country's physical resources in more coherent, economic manner.	-	1,075	535
Upper Volta	Grain Marketing Development	Assist the National Cereals Office to provide the Voltaic farmer the opportunity to market food grains at reasonable and stable prices and help to stimulate food grain production for both internal needs and export.	-	900	1,400
Upper Volta	Foundation Seed Production	To improve supply of adapted, high quality food crop seeds.	-	-	500
Sahel Regional	Sahel Water Data Network and Management	Assist in meteorological and hydrological forecasting for water resources throughout the Sahelian states.	954	1,313	700
Sahel Regional	Regional Food Crop Production	Develop technically and environmentally sound plant protection practices to enable farmers to reduce food crop losses.	1,500	2,000	1,400
Sub-Total:			5,730	12,756	15,835

-- Pioneer Lands: These projects address the problems of opening up new, pioneer areas to agricultural development, including the settlement of population.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Upper Volta	Volta Valley Development	Plan, select and prepare lands for development to benefit 4,700 re-settled families plus conduct settlement operations with effective support for 400 families.	--	900	1,500
Upper Volta	Onchocerciasis-Freed Area Village Development Fund	Develop village capacity to organize, manage and invest in small enterprises through village development.	412	--	300
Sub-Total:			412	900	1,800

--Water Basin Development: River and lake basins are vital assets in the Sahel and these projects address the need for their rational development, mindful of ecological and other constraints.

Sahel Regional	Lake Chad Basin	Establish a planning unit for water utilization in the LCB Commission.	--	250	--
Sahel Regional	Gambia River Basin Development	Expand the planning and implementation capability of the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River Basin which will affect approximately the 1.5 million people in the Gambia River Basin.	--	200	4,000
Sahel Regional	OMVS Data and Institutional Development	Improve the capability of the OMVS to collect, analyze and use data needed to plan and create development programs.	125	2,000	--

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Sahel Regional	OMVS Agronomic Research II	Assist OMVS in crop development and adaptive agricultural research.	373	900	1,500
Sahel Regional	LCBC Livestock and Mixed Agriculture	Promote efficient practices to restore the agricultural resource base and increase livestock and crop production.	-	500	-
Sahel Regional	OMVS Environ- mental Assessment	To perform an environmental assessment on the Senegal River Basin and to involve the riparian states in the analysis of the ecological implications of major projects.	500	-	-
Sub-Total:			998	3,850	5,500

LIVESTOCK

-- Livestock production projects emphasize the needs of the herding population and seek to improve livestock production without threatening the ecological balance of the Sahel.

Chad	Range and Live- stock Develop- ment	Introduce the concepts and prac- tices of range management and husbandry of the livestock service and to producers.	-	300	478
Gambia	Mixed Farming and Resource Management	Foster the intensification and integration of crop and livestock enterprises within Gambian farm- ing systems	849	2,400	3,048
Mali	Livestock Sector I & II	Increase the welfare of Mali's small herders and farmers by improving the country's livestock industry through a comprehensive production and marketing sector program.	4,588	3,780	3,800

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Niger	Range and Livestock Management	Prepare a comprehensive range management plan and livestock extension program plus develop institutions (e.g., herder associations, training centers) to carry out these interventions.	737	1,894	405
Senegal	Range and Livestock Dev. Phase II	To provide for year-round grazing on a controlled rotational basis for approximately 8,000 additional animal units in Eastern Senegal through: (a) the establishment of range management programs; (b) improvements in water resources; (c) and the establishment of improved animal management and production programs.	-	-	1,000
Senegal	SODESP Livestock Production	Provide controlled, rotational, year-round grazing, strategic location and management of watering points, and animal health services for some 400 Peul herder families.	2,030	1,000	1,300
Upper Volta	Village Livestock Development	Develop the capability of certain government units to plan and implement village livestock management systems which maintain the integrity of the environment.	181	-	-
Sub-Total:			8,385	9,374	10,031

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
<u>FISHERIES</u>					
U.S. support to this sector is currently limited to improving the quality and numbers of well-trained technicians to help improve the production of continental fishing in the Sahel.					
Mali	San Pilot Fish Production	To promote fish production in Mali's Fourth and Fifth Regions and to help villagers increase cash income.	294	-	-
Sahel Regional	Sahel Regional Training for Inland Fisheries	Establish a regional school at Mopti, Mali to train technicians for planning and implementing fish production programs.	-	250	200
Sub-Total:			294	250	200
<u>ECOLOGY AND REFORESTATION</u>					
Chad	CARE - Nursery Expansion	Plant fruit and construction/firewood trees among 15 population centers in Chad.	-	-	301
Chad	Acacia Albida Expansion	Establish the concept at the village level of cultivating firewood for domestic purposes while also protecting the environment.	291	-	-
Chad	CARE - Village Firewood	To develop the tree-crop concept for the supply of firewood through the establishment of demonstration tree stand plantations and in extensive farmer training programs.	-	800	400

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Gambia	Gambia Reforestation	Improve management and exploitation of forests, plus establish pilot village-level plantations of fuelwood, charcoal and saw-timber production.	1,575	-	-
Mauritania	Renewable Resources Management	Survey renewable resources and implement demonstration projects in sand dune stabilization, reforestation and reserve pasturage as the basis for an integrated program of renewable resources management and conservation.	1,300	1,100	1,278
Mauritania	Reforestation	Assist GIRM in reforestation of 25,000 hectares of land and in the application of village woodlot production techniques to offset gradual depletion of firewood.	-	-	1,478
Niger	Forestry and Land Use	Help prepare a comprehensive 20 year plan to rehabilitate and protect the country's soils, water and natural vegetation.	-	880	892
Senegal	Greenbelt - Fuelwood Pro- duction, Phase I - Production, Phase II	Provide forest plantations for vegetative cover and to insure sustained firewood production.	1,404	700	1,030

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Upper Volta	Forestry Education and Development	Improve and expand a training center for forestry agents, plus develop a management plan for the national forest.	700	2,000	1,500
Sahel Regional	Soil Conserva- tion Seminar	Train senior forestry tech- nicians from Sahelian countries in ecological techniques.	-	280	-
Sub-Total:			5,270	5,760	6,879

ENERGY

These projects address developmental issues of renewable energy.

Mali	Renewable Energy	Assist the government to demonstrate the feasibility of small-scale renewable energy technologies.	-	-	1,120
Mauritania	Alternative Energy	Identify and demonstrate more efficient means of energy utilization.	-	-	200
Senegal	Renewable Energy Phase II	To increase availability of fuelwood by: improved charcoal production; increased wood pro- duction in village woodlots; expand use of improved wood- burning stoves. In addition this project will improve fish drying by use of simple solar dryers.	-	-	1,000
Sub-Total:			-	-	2,320

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
<u>HUMAN RESOURCES</u>					
-- Training: People are the basic asset of the Sahel, and these projects address the development of human resources, within traditional and modern social contexts.					
Cape Verde	Primary and Non-Formal Education	Provide school facilities to 60 remote communities and upgrade the professional skills of 200 teachers and 15 school administrators.	757	1,543	-
Cape Verde	Rural Works	Relieve unemployment through a program of rehabilitation of rural infrastructure using labor intensive means.	407	-	-
Chad	Food Delivery and Rural Works	Improve the quality of village life in Chad through a number of rural small-scale infrastructure projects.	156	163	-
Mali	Rural Works	Encourage and assist villagers in the Sahelian regions of Mali to participate in small, economic rural works plus establish a decentralized and responsive community development support capacity within the government.	884	1,100	600
Mali	Community Development for African Women	Train women as trainers of village women in basic skills to improve their nutrition, health, and quality of life.	-	500	-

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Mali	Development Leadership Training	To improve the management of major institutions of Mali's Government and economic system by providing relevant advanced U.S. training to a significant number of Malians in management and other fields related to public policy.	-	190	350
Mali	Agricultural Officers Training	Improve and expand the training of agricultural agents.	-	920	1,100
Niger	Literacy Support	To assist the GON develop its core of literacy, service personnel and to expand and improve the critical post-literacy program.	-	800	425
Senegal	Youth Job Development	Provide vocational training and follow-up job placement for unemployed youth.	400	500	858
Upper Volta	Non-Formal Education - Training of Women in the Sahel	Institutionalize the use of credit and self-help mechanisms among women in 50 villages of the Sahel area of N.E. Upper Volta	1,700	-	-
Upper Volta	Women's Role in Development	Provide women in 60 villages with access to credit thus encouraging them to organize and invest in social and economic development activities.	367	389	-
Sub-Total:			4,671	6,105	3,333

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
-- Institution Building and Sector Support: These projects help strengthen Sahelian institutions that train people for development.					
Chad	Comprehensive Human Resources Development	Strengthen INSE, the Chadian institution responsible for primary education reform, to provide assistance in manpower planning, and to develop Chadian capabilities in project management.	-	-	400
Mali	Higher Teachers Training College (HTTC)	To make three laboratories functional by providing equipment and instruction in its use and maintenance for the science, language and photography laboratories of the HTTC.	195	-	-
Niger	Rural Sector Human Resources Development	Enlarge the supply of trained manpower in Niger through institution building plus organize a cooperative training center, a manpower planning system, a project management center and support the adult literacy program.	2,000	995	860
Niger	National Cooperative Training Center	To improve the quality and quantity of village-level agents responsible for the effective organization and management of Niger's critical, village-level cooperatives.	-	-	1,128
Senegal	SAED Training	Develop within SAED, a training and management capability for vehicles and heavy equipment.	-	1,000	1,072

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Upper Volta	Agricultural Human Resources	Improve the planning, administration of rural de- velopment projects through the creation and expansion of train- ing centers for extension agents and for secondary and university level trained agricultural personnel.	2,000	2,300	1,900
		Sub-Total:	4,195	4,295	5,360

HEALTH

-- Rural Health Services: Health, a basic human need, is addressed by these projects which seem to improve the delivery of basic health care services to rural areas.

Chad	Rural Health Planning and Management	Establish a planning unit in the Ministry of Health.	-	202	-
Mali	Rural Health Services Development	Implement a community based rural health system for 350,000 villagers at an estimated cost of \$11 per person; the basis for a national rural health service.	1,115	260	650
Mauritania	Rural Medical Assistance	Develop a basic health and demonstration project in the Trarza Region while improving the government's capacity to plan and manage low-cost community based basic health care delivery systems.	1,662	-	-
Mauritania	Immunization	Expand preventive health care in the rural sector.	-	-	400

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligatopm (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
Niger	Rural Health Improvement	Expand a viable rural health delivery system to reach 40% of the population and improved referral services for another 10%. The per-family cost is \$33 over life of project.	2,600	2,573	3,000
Niger	Basic Health Services	Build upon the traditional health care system and expand local participation in program of preventive medicine and curative care in the Diffa Department.	764	859	-
Senegal	Rural Health Services	Create a rural network of health posts in the Sine Saloum Region to provide basic rural health services at the rate of one village worker for 600 inhabitants and one health post per 10,000 inhabitants.	1,825	500	-
Senegal	Rural Health Services, Phase II	To create within the Region of Thies a network of staffed village health facilities supported by local communities and backstopped by Govt. supported health posts.	-	-	1,000
Sub-Total:			7,966	4,394	5,050

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
--	Rural Water Supply:	Clean, potable water in adequate amounts is a prerequisite for human health and productivity.			
Chad	Rural Sanitary Water	Provide potable water for 400,000 people at an estimated per-family cost of \$38.	669	594	746
Upper Volta	Rural Water Supply	Provide villages in southwestern Upper Volta with potable water supply systems which will meet minimal daily needs.	3,500	2,500	2,700
		Sub-Total:	4,169	3,094	3,446
--	Population:	These projects address the concern for reducing the gap between rapid population growth and much slower economic growth and development.			
Senegal	Family Planning Program	Establish medically-sound and culturally acceptable child-spacing services within Senegal's health care system.	883	500	-
Sahel Regional	Demographic Data Collection and Analysis	Build a Sahelian capacity for demographic data collection, analysis and use.	-	1,000	1,000
		Sub-Total:	883	1,500	1,000

Family planning components are also included in the following Rural Health Projects:

Mali - Rural Health Services Development
Mauritania - Rural Medical Assistance
Niger - Rural Health Improvement
Senegal - Rural Health Services

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
<u>TRANSPORT</u>					
-- Rehabilitation and Maintenance: The rehabilitation and maintenance of the sparse Sahelian road system is a key to increased food production, better distribution of foods and services, and to the effective use of developmental resources.					
Chad	Road Main- tenance	To facilitate access to Chad's productive southern and eastern regions.	1,000	-	1,000
Gambia	Rural Roads Maintenance Systems	Improve primary and secondary road maintenance through support for equipment, maintenance and management systems of the Public Works Department.	1,500	1,300	1,944
Mauritania	Rural Roads Development	Provide access to markets by improving existing tracks and trails which in turn will improve reliable access to major all-weather roads.	-	2,991	1,150
Upper Volta	Eastern ORD Rural Roads	Increase the capability of a road brigade to construct and maintain rural roads.	-	200	-
Upper Volta	Rural Roads II	Provide farmer access to markets and other social-administrative services.	-	-	2,100
Sub-Total:			2,500	4,491	6,194

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Obligation (\$000)</u>		
			<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u> <u>(Est.)</u>	<u>FY 81</u> <u>(Proposed)</u>
-- Road Construction: The construction of major roads is essential for the long-term development of the Sahelian region.					
Mali	Kayes-Nioro Road	Construct road from Kayes to Nioro du Sahel in order to facilitate rural development in Mali's First Region.	-	5,000	-
Sub-Total:			-	5,000	-

PROJECT NUMBER: _____

PROCESS: _____

ACTION: _____

DATE: _____

INITIALS: _____

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