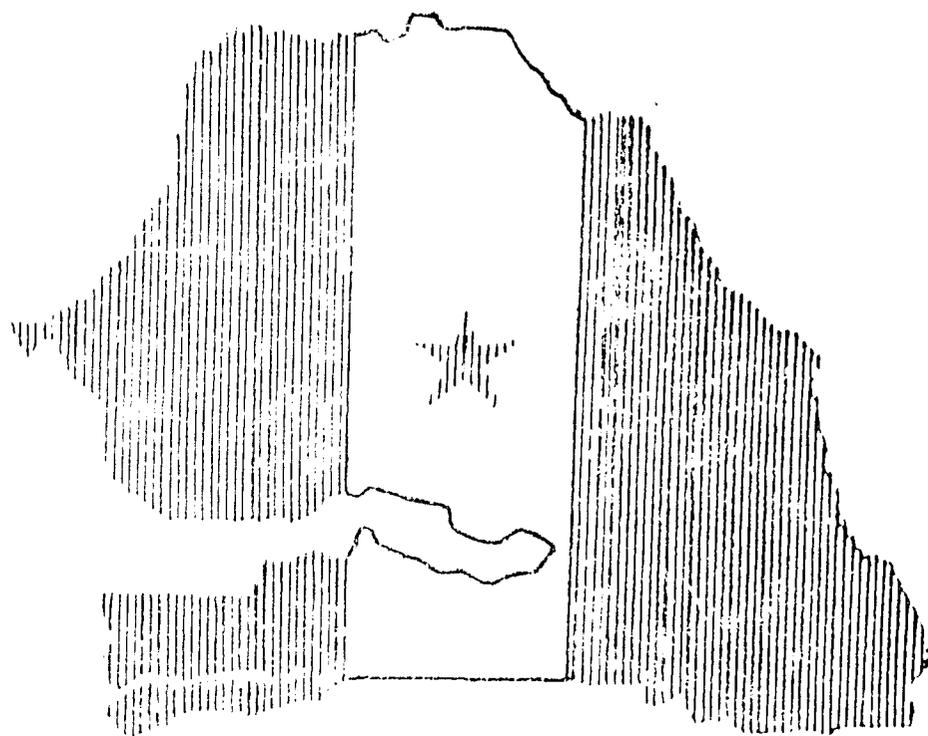


AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT USAID PROGRAM IN SENEGAL

July 1988



United States Agency for International Development

Agency for International Development
USAID/Senegal

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT USAID PROGRAM IN SENEGAL

USAID/SENEGAL PROGRAM OVERVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

Objectives of the Program

The overriding long-term objective of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Senegal is to increase Senegal's per capita growth and food security through an orderly process of financial stabilization, structural reform, and carefully selected project activities in the key areas of agriculture, natural resources, health, and family planning.

USAID provides approximately \$40.0 million per year in economic assistance to Senegal. The program is divided about evenly between traditional project assistance and budgetary support assistance. The program supports structural and policy reforms most directly through the non-project assistance instruments of Economic Support Fund (ESF) grants¹ and PL 480 Title I loans². Project aid under Development Assistance (DA) and PL 480 Title II² grants help develop the technologies and capacities needed to implement and benefit from the reform program. U.S. funding supports Government of Senegal (GOS) development project activities in agricultural production, water management, soil and forestry regeneration, and rural health and nutrition. Both project and non-project assistance encourage the development of the private sector and local private enterprises as a means of diversifying agricultural production, generating income and employment, and improving economic efficiency.

USAID/Senegal employs a staff of about 200 in the direction, implementation, and support of this program at the host country and mission levels.

¹ The primary objective of the ESF instrument in Senegal is to assist the GOS in meeting the costs of economic and structural reforms. ESF grant programs provide budgetary support to help relieve GOS balance of payments deficits, stabilize public finance, and provide capital for development investments.

² The primary objectives of PL 480 Title I loans and Title II grants in Senegal are to foster food self-reliance and to combat hunger and malnutrition.

Program Strategy

Senegal is at a critical stage in its economic recovery. The Government of Senegal has taken crucial steps to restructure its economy over the past three years. The reforms that have been put in place now need to be effectively implemented so that the short term austerity can be translated into financial stability and renewed growth.

The U.S. assistance strategy is directed at helping Senegal make as smooth and as rapid an adjustment as possible so it can achieve renewed growth and food security.

Over the last three years we have been realigning our assistance priorities to this end, by focussing our assistance resources on critical policy and program needs, by reducing the number of active projects, by linking our policy dialogue and new projects to the achievement of our assistance objectives.

USAID gives priority to assisting the Government of Senegal to: (1) develop and implement reforms at the macroeconomic level, in agriculture, and in family health; (2) reduce institutional, infrastructural, and environmental constraints to the growth of agricultural production; and (3) expand delivery of health, nutrition, and family planning services that increase human productivity and the quality of life.

Our policy reform agenda focuses on the following areas: (1) improved fiscal performance and allocation of resources to productive sectors; (2) restoration of liquidity and reform of the banking sector; (3) implementation of a coherent strategy for reasonable food self-reliance; (4) reduction in the role of agricultural parastatals; (5) privatization of agricultural input distribution; (6) liberalization of cereals marketing; and (7) development of a replicable model of self-supporting, community-based primary health care that includes comprehensive programs of child survival and voluntary family planning.

Our project assistance to agriculture emphasizes: (1) extension of low-cost irrigation and water management techniques; (2) expansion of reforestation and conservation activities; (3) promotion of private production and marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs; and (4) strengthening of agricultural research and technology, especially in support of cereals-based farming systems in both rainfed and irrigated areas.

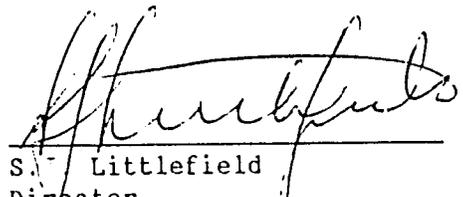
Our project assistance in family health emphasizes improved child survival through immunization, oral rehydration and improved nutrition, and expanded family planning primarily through increased child spacing.

In addition to its bilateral portfolio, USAID/Senegal is managing a number of regional planning and monitoring projects that have an impact upon the development of both the Senegal and Gambia River Basins. These projects are key to USAID's overall efforts to develop an institutional capacity for improved water management on a regional basis.

USAID's strategy responds directly to the medium and long-term Economic and Financial Adjustment Program (Action Plan) of the GOS, its New Agricultural Policy (NAP), and its New Industrial Policy (NIP). It is consistent with World Bank and other donor inputs. It reflects the U.S. Mission's own analysis of A.I.D.'s relative strengths. It is guided by the hope that Senegal can succeed in attaining a certain measure of financial equilibrium and resolve its structural problems, thus laying the basis for a slow but steady real per capita GDP growth in the 1990s and beyond.

The following is a project-by-project summary of the full repertoire of USAID-Senegalese collaboration now in process. This overview is revised annually to reflect the continually evolving program.

This overview, prepared by the Program Office, USAID/Senegal, represents the collective efforts of Program Office personnel, project officers and division chiefs. Copies of this edition, in English or French may be requested from the Program Office, USAID/Senegal.



S. Littlefield
Director,
USAID/Senegal

LIST OF ACTIVE PROJECTS IN FY 1988

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Date Original Agreement</u>	<u>Planned Completion Date</u>	<u>Overview Page Number</u>
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PROJECT ASSISTANCE

0012	Gambia River Basin Dev.	03JUN81	09SEP89	7
0621	SRE(**) Planning & Policy Dev.	19JUL85	30JUN89	9
0957	OMVS Ag. Research II	30JUL84	30JUL90	11
0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitor.	30AUG83	30DEC89	12
0235	Cereals Production II	31DEC79	31DEC88	24
0242	Rural Health Services II	12APR84	01APR91	15
0248	Family Health and Population	31JUL85	30JUN92	17
0260	Community & Enterprise Dev.	04JAN84	30JUN90	18
0269	Ag. Production Support	JAN87	31DEC92	19
0280	Irrigation & Water Mgt.	30AUG85	30SEP90	20
0281	Transfer of Technology	31JUL85	30SEP93	21
0283	Reforestation	22AUG86	31JUL93	22
0294	Program Development and Support	10JUN88	31MAY98	24
0957	Senegal Ag. Research II	31AUG84	30JUN90	28
0463.85	Human Resources Dev. Assistance	10JUN88	30SEP95	29

NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

XXXX	Economic Support Fund Programs	27DEC85	30JUN92	31
0291	Senegal AEPRP-I(*)	22AUG86	30SEP90	32
XXXX	PL-480 Title I	17DEC85	31DEC87	33
XXXX	PL-480 Title II	FY 87	FY 88	34
XXXX	PL-480 Title III	FY 81	FY 88	36

(*) Africa Economic Policy Reform Program.

(**) Senegal River Basin.

LIST OF PROJECT DIRECTORS FOR ACTIVE ACTIVITIES AS OF 1988

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Directors/ Agencies</u>
<u>PROJECT ASSISTANCE</u>		
0012	Gambia River Basin Development	Malick John, OMVG
0621	SRB* Planning & Policy Dev.	Babali Dème & Bati Benani, OMVS
0957	OMVS Agricultural Research II	Dendou Tajedine & Bati Benani, OMVS
0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	Babali Dème & Bati Benani, OMVS
0235	Cereals Production II (SODEVA)	Amadou Cissé, SODEVA
0242	Rural Health Services II	Dr. Issakha Diallo (Fatick) & Dr. Bassirou Johnson (Kaolack)
0248	Family Health and Population	Ousmane Samb, Ministry of Social Development
0260	Community & Enterprise Dev.	Alioune B. Sy, Ministry of Plan
0269	Agricultural Production Support	Amadou Moustapha Sougoufara, Ministry of Rural Development
0280	Irrigation & Water Management	Sidi Moctar Keita, PDG SAED
0281	Transfer of Technology	Baba Top, Ministry of Plan & Mrs. Aminata Diagne, Ministry of Plan
0283	Reforestation	Amadou Moctar Niang, Director of DCSR
0957	Senegal Agricultural Research II	Moctar Touré, ISRA
0463.85	Human Resources Dev. Assistance	Mademba Ndiaye, Ministry of Plan

NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

XXXX	Economic Support Fund Programs	Prosper Youm, Ministry of Economy and Finance
0291	Senegal AEPRP-I	Prosper Youm, Ministry of Economy and Finance
XXXX	Title I	Abdourahmane Sow, Dir. Gén. CPSP & Massar Sarr, DDI
XXXX	Title II	Col. Mame Thierno Aby Sy, SANAS
XXXX	Title III	Mademba Ndiaye, Ministry of Plan

* Senegal River Basin

July 1988

USAID/Senegal Program Overview

I. PROJECT ASSISTANCE

Gambia River Basin Development (625-0012)*

Duration

Eight years (June 81 - Sept. 89)

PersonnelDirector: Malick John
USAID Officer: Charles ShorteLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	16,894,000
OMVG	1,460,000
Overall Total	18,354,000

Principal Contractors/AgenciesRONCO Consulting Corp.
Development Assistance Corp.
MARKHURD Aerial Surveys, Inc.
University of Michigan

The project's objective is to develop a capability within the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG) to perform multi-objective water resources planning. The project's major outputs are the following:

1. Integrated impact assessment studies,
2. Basin-wide aerial photography and map production,
3. Multi-objective planning,
4. Monitoring systems and laboratories, and
5. OMVG Documentation/Data Processing Center.

In early 1988, the December 31, 1987 PACD was extended 21 months to September 30, 1989. This extension provides additional time utilizing existing funds to maximize project output by updating or correcting past work in the areas of: (1) rehabilitation of hydrological stations; (2) completion of resource laboratories at Labé in Guinea and Banjul in The Gambia within OMVG constraints; and, (3) validation of the Mark Hurd orthophotomaps.

1. Integrated Impact Assessment Studies

Under the terms of a \$6.24 million direct AID contract (begun December 1982 and completed September 1985), the University of Michigan as lead contractor performed comprehensive field studies assessing the impact of proposed dam construction and downstream development schemes on the natural and human resource base of the Gambia River Basin. A peer review of the final report in 1985 organized under the auspices of the National Science Foundation reviewed the major findings of the studies. Although the basic findings of the report were considered valid, there were mixed conclusions regarding some of the integral components particularly vis-à-vis environmental and sociological impacts, and cost/benefit

* The Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG) was created in 1978 by Senegal and Gambia to promote the development of the land and water resources of the Gambia River Basin. The OMVG's primary responsibility is for coordinating planning activities in the Basin. Guinea became a member of the OMVG in June 1981, and Guinea Bissau in 1982.

analyses. The final report, The Gambia River Basin Studies, is an example of integrated impact assessment of a proposed basin-wide development program for the Gambia watershed. The data and findings form the baseline for developing a multi-objective water resources planning capability for the OMVG Planning Division.

2. Basin-wide Aerial Photography and Map Production

Under a USAID direct contract for \$4.02 million (December 1981 - March 1985), Markhurd Aerial Surveys, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn. produced and delivered to OMVG a set of orthophoto contour maps and aerial photographs of the entire Gambia river basin. The maps and photographs will greatly assist the OMVG planning division in utilizing the resources of the Gambia Basin. All Markhurd produced products are stored and indexed in an OMVG map center established by the project.

3. Multi-Objective Planning

The Planning Unit of the OMVG has a core staff of four technical advisors who assist in developing the institutional capacity for performing multi-objective water resource planning. These advisors had their salaries funded by the project until 31 December 1987. Ronco Corporation under a direct USAID Contract provided a team of advisors who worked closely with the Planning Division in order to produce in December 1987 a multi-objective planning report, which will assist the OMVG member-states in evaluating resource allocation issues and environmental/socio-economic trade-offs. Under an extension of the PACD to September 1989, work will continue on the collection of needed hydrologic data along the Gambia River, and on refining and institutionalizing the methodological, decision and policy making processes, and establishing monitoring laboratories at Abuko (Banjul) and at Labé (Guinea). Three member-states participants have completed advanced degrees at U.S. Universities and have resumed their posts at OMVG's Planning Unit.

4. Monitoring Systems and Laboratories

USAID is assisting the OMVG in establishing a capability to continue the collection and analysis of important data to support the planning process at the level of the High Commission. To this end, USAID will procure and outfit an upper-valley lab at Labé, Guinea and one at Abuko near Banjul. Member state technicians will staff the laboratory and design and conduct a monitoring program under the supervision of USAID-trained counterpart personnel and technical advisors. USAID will provide technical assistance to support the establishment of the laboratories and their operation and maintenance.

5. OMVG Documentation/Data Processing Center

The OMVG, with USAID assistance, established a documentation and archives service. An automated bibliographic system will be installed on a micro-computer at the OMVG. Data from field surveys and the monitoring program will be organized in a readily accessible data base for planners and researchers. The OMVG will provide a documentalist to manage the Center.

SRB* Planning and Policy Development (625-0621)

Duration

Four years (19 July 85 - 30 June 89)

Personnel

Director: Sidi Ahmed Ould Deya
 Secretary General, OMVS
 USAID Officer: G.N. Haycock

Life of project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	6,000,000
OMVS Senegal	--**
Other donors	3,800,000
Overall Total	9,800,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies:

The project purpose is: a) to strengthen the institutional capability of OMVS to plan, coordinate, and monitor investments in agricultural production, including activities that support agricultural production; and b) to attract investments in agriculture and agriculture-related development activities in the Senegal River Basin.

This project is the regional component of the previously proposed integrated development project first presented to Congress in FY 81, which was later divided into three bilateral projects and this regional project. The OMVS was formed in 1972 to plan, coordinate and implement projects within the Senegal River Basin. Since its creation, OMVS has been successful in attracting about \$750 million from other donors for the construction of two dams on the Senegal River and over \$100 million for master plan feasibility studies.

* The Senegal River Basin Development Organization, created by the governments of Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania, is charged with the coordination of the integrated development of the Senegal River Valley. Known by its French language acronym OMVS, this regional organization is headed by a High Commissioner who is responsible to a Council of Ministers. The three Heads of State set policy for the OMVS. The OMVS mandate has three principal objectives: (1) develop irrigated agriculture in the basin (for a projected 375,000 hectares by the year 2028); (2) provide hydroelectric power to the member states; and (3) stabilize river flows for navigation from Saint-Louis in Senegal to Kayes in Mali. The objectives are currently being met through construction of the Diama dam (completed 1986) to arrest salt water intrusion and to provide water for irrigation in the lower valley; and a multi-purpose regulating dam at Manantali in Mali (to be completed in 1988) to supply hydro-electrical power and to control river flow for eventual irrigated agriculture and navigation development.

** OMVS contributes staff, office space and other support for the studies and technical assistance.

Irrigation farming, whose potential will be greatly expanded when the two dams are completed in 1988, is essential for progress in the very dry areas of the river basin. All master planning has been completed except for the upper valley and for primary health care for the entire basin. Since 1971, A.I.D. has provided about \$23 million to support research, basic mapping and environmental assessment.

This project will complete the necessary planning, except for the primary health care for the SRB, and will increase the capability of OMVS to plan, monitor, coordinate and evaluate investments. It will finance two studies (Upper Valley Master Plan and Fiscal Allocation Study) and will fund technical assistance, training, and limited commodities to OMVS. A reorganization study of the OMVS High Commission financed by the Project made a series of recommendations on improving the cost-effectiveness of the organization and recommending an appropriate institutional role for the planning unit. In addition, six prequalified U.S. firms for the two studies will submit proposals in August 1988 with activities beginning in September 1988.

This project is an integral component of A.I.D.'s strategy to assist OMVS and its member countries in attracting new investments in agricultural production and to improve OMVS capability to carry out its role. Irrigation and food production opportunities worth hundreds of millions of dollars exist but completion of planning and improved institutional performance are needed to attract additional investments, most of which would come from European and Arab sources.

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the approximately two million people who live in the Senegal River Basin.

OMVS Agricultural Research II (625-0957)

Duration

Six years (July 84 - July 90)

Personnel

Director: Dendou Tajedine, OMVS,
Chief of integrated research dept.
USAID Officer: G.N. Haycock

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	1,057,000
OMVS	1,709,000
Overall Total	2,766,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

PSC Agricultural Research Planner
PSC Deputy Manager

This project is being phased out beginning August 1988. Anticipated PACD is December 1988. After the USAID-funded reorganization study, it was agreed between OMVS and USAID that the activities under the original project could be better performed by the appropriate agricultural research organization within each member state (such as ISRA in Senegal.)

USAID will finance part of the project phase out with the remaining project funds reprogrammed to other USAID-financed projects.

OMVS Groundwater Monitoring (625-0958)

Duration

Six years (August 83 - December 89)

PersonnelDirector: Moussa Ould Hmednah
OMVS Project Chief

USAID Officer: G.W. Haycock

Life of Project Costs

Contributions:

United States: 6,501,000 (LOP)

OMVS Senegal: 551,000

Overall Total 7,052,000

Principal Contractors or AgenciesInternational Science and
Technology Institute (ISTI)
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
PSC Admin./Finance Officer

The purpose of this project is to establish an effective monitoring and early warning system to identify current and potential problems and possibilities related to groundwater development and to management of the Senegal River Basin, in light of dam infrastructure that will alter the hydrology of the Senegal River; and to distribute groundwater data and analyses to the OMVS and its member states (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania).

The Project will provide funding and support for construction, technical assistance, participant training, and operations within the OMVS and its member states in order to establish regional and national institutional capability to effectively monitor major changes anticipated in groundwater quality and quantity in the Senegal River Basin (SRB) as a result of dam construction and ensuing hydro-agricultural development. The Project will specifically address:

- a) recharge-discharge relationships of the Senegal River, its valley aquifer and contiguous regional aquifers;
- b) changes in groundwater flow caused by construction of the Diama and Manantali dams and the resulting alterations of the flow regimes of the river;
- c) irrigation development potential using groundwater;
- d) water quality in domestic and livestock wells resulting from changes in river flow, irrigation, and use of fertilizers, pesticides and other materials; and
- e) groundwater dynamics, including water-logging and salination in and around irrigated perimeters.

Major outputs will include:

- A network of 576 piezometers and 474 observation wells throughout the Basin;
- Establishment of sector offices in Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal, and a regional office in St. Louis with trained OMVS and member states staff;
- A management information system for data collection, compilation, and analysis;
- A groundwater monitoring system for the valley between Bakel and Diama;
- A model synthesis report on groundwater for the delta zone; and
- Elements for a master plan for groundwater development.

The project will provide a management tool critical to the rational and coordinated development of the basin for planned expansion of irrigated agriculture, hydroelectrical power generation, navigation, and potable water supply. It will contribute to increasing incomes and food production in the SRB and to the supply of energy and water to those outside the Basin.

The primary beneficiaries of the project are the approximately two million inhabitants of the Senegal River Basin, whose future farming activities will stand a higher chance of success as a result of this project. Other beneficiaries will be technical and administrative personnel of the OMVS and of its affiliated agencies who will receive technical assistance and training in groundwater monitoring skills.

Cereals Production, Phase II (685-0235)

Duration

Nine years (Dec. 79 - Dec. 88)

PersonnelDirector: Mamadou Diallo, SODEVA
USAID Officer: James BonnerLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions:

United States	7,700,000
Senegal	7,170,000
Overall Total	14,870,000

Principal Contractors or AgenciesAurora Associates (finished work
9/30/84)International Science and Technology
Institute, Inc. (ISTI)

The initial purpose of this project was to diversify and increase the production of food crops and livestock so as to increase employment opportunities and small farmer incomes, as well as to improve nutrition in the Senegal Peanut Basin. Phase I (1974-79) of the project provided support for extension, training, and research activities in the Departments of Thiès, Diourbel, and Bancey. Phase II expanded this support to include the Tivaouane and Mbacké Departments. Under a reprogrammed effort, the project is concentrating on agro-forestry and soil conservation in the Thiès and Diourbel regions of Senegal. The project's objectives are: (a) to identify, test, disseminate, and evaluate a series of agroforestry and soil conservation techniques designed to maintain soil productivity; and (b) to improve the capability of GOC agencies to design, implement, and evaluate agroforestry and soil conservation programs.

The project is now working with 30 villages. Each village has established one hectare of woodlot and one kilometer of windbreak. A considerable effort has also been given to the protection of *Acacia albida* (cadi) trees in the fields. Agroforestry research is underway and has been carried out by two Senegalese private firms, SENAGROSOL and SONED, while the Direction de la Conservation des Bois et du Reboisement (DCSR) continues to provide seedlings and technical advice.

Rural Health Services II (685-0242)

Duration

Five years (April 84 - April 89)

PersonnelDirectors: Dr. Issakha Diallo/
Dr. Babacar Dramé

Ministry of Health

USAID Officer: Dennis Baker

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions:

United States 10,125,000

Senegal 1,025,000

Overall Total 11,150,000

Principal Contractors or AgenciesHarvard Institute for International
Development (HIID)

The Project's goal is: a) to increase the productivity of agricultural workers; and b) to lay the groundwork for family health programs which, in the long run, will reduce the rate of population growth such that agricultural production can then more easily meet the demand for food. To achieve these ends, the project is developing a self-financing, village-based, primary health care delivery system in the Kaolack and Fatick regions. This system is effecting a reduction in the incidence of infectious diseases among the rural population and improving maternal and child health and nutrition.

Phase I of the Rural Health Project (\$3.9 million) created a basic health service delivery system working through 173 village health huts in four of the six administrative departments of the Kaolack and Fatick regions. Phase II, which began on April 1, 1984, extends this system to the remaining two departments in the regions, thus raising the total number of participating villages to 222. The program assists more than 700,000 people, over 50% of the rural population in the Kaolack and Fatick regions.

This project provides basic health services for the entire rural population in the six departments of the two regions. Children under three years of age and pregnant and lactating women, the principal victims of poor health conditions, receive special attention. The main components of this primary health care system are:

- . nutritional monitoring and surveillance;
- . diarrheal disease control employing oral rehydration techniques;
- . immunization of children under 3 years of age;
- . malaria control using both chlorophylaxis and chlorotherapy techniques;
- . tuberculosis control;
- . a pharmaceutical distribution and procurement system reaching from the regional capital to the outlying villages;
- . in-service training and continuing education for Ministry of Health staff, village health committee members, administrators, and health trainers;
- . a system of supervising the village health program which the government will be able to afford;

- . institutionalization of epidemiological surveillance for monitoring and evaluating project activities;
- . institutional support to schools of nursing and medicine; and
- . institutionalization of the communities' means to support the recurrent costs of basic health care.

The project finances short-term technical assistance, four long-term personal services contractors, and a U.S. school of public health to manage U.S. participant training.

Family Health and Population (685-0248)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>	
Seven years (July 85 -- June 92)		Director:	Ousmane Samb, Ministry of Social Development
<u>Life of Project Costs</u> (US Dollars)		USAID Officer:	Dennis Baker
<u>Contributions:</u>		<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>	
United States	20,600,000	International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI)	
Senegal	7,400,000	Bureau of the Census (BuCen)	
Overall Total	28,000,000		

The purpose of the Family Health and Population Project is: a) to achieve an effective, nationwide family planning program offered through public and private sector institutions; and b) to improve the demographic data base for more effective consideration of population factors on development planning.

This follow-up project to the Family Health Phase I Project (685-0217) has five principal components. First, expanding family planning/family health service delivery so that services will be available in all health centers and in 25% of the health posts, as well as being available through a variety of private channels, by the end of the project. Second, training of medical and auxiliary health personnel and members of other appropriate organizations and groups to manage the nationwide family planning program. Third, supporting the Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and activities to establish a solid base in public awareness. Fourth, enhancing the demographic data base to improve development planning; in particular, assisting with the 1988 National Census. Finally, supporting population policy development to solidify the support of policy makers and planners in both the public and private sectors. Approximately 10 percent of the resources of the project will be aimed at increasing the role of the private sector in the delivery of family planning services.

Approximately 1,300,000 Senegalese women of reproductive age, particularly those living in the six most heavily populated regions of Senegal (Cap-Vert, Thies, Kaolack, Fatick, Ziguinchor and Fleuve), will benefit from this program. The approximately 300,000 infants born per year in the project area will also have a better chance to develop into vigorous healthy children if birth intervals are prolonged.

Community and Enterprise Development (685-0260)

Duration

Six years (January 84 - June 90)

Personnel

Director: Alioune Badara Sy,
Ministry of Plan (Chairman of the
National Project Committee)
USAID Officer: Amadou Ly

Life of Project CostsContributions:

United States	9,000,000
PVOs	See below*
Peace Corps	-
Overall Total	9,000,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

New Transcentury Foundation/
Management Systems International
(NTF/MSI)

The purpose of this project is to enable village groups and small entrepreneurs to successfully implement income generating projects. Aimed at providing non-governmental means of support to rural producers, the project finances U.S. and local PVO's to train villagers in diversified activities such as vegetable gardening, cattle fattening, fishing, and fruit and vegetable production and transformation. A small business advisory staff assists small-scale entrepreneurs to provide goods and services. Provision of credit at market interest rates to village organizations and small-scale entrepreneurs support these activities.

The project sites are in the Regions of Kaolack and Fatick. From Kaolack, a Management Unit funded under a cooperative agreement is managing and monitoring all project activities. In Dakar, a National Project Committee, including representatives of AID and six concerned ministries, approves PVO proposals, reviews overall project policy and criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and participates in periodic project reviews and evaluations.

As of June 1988, the Project has had major successes in the small-scale enterprise (SSE) component as well as in the PVO component. From its initial size of \$450,000, the revolving fund of the SSE component has grown to more than \$1.0 million (an increase of more than 110 percent). More than 270 loans have been made to various small enterprises, with a 97 percent recovery rate.

The PVO component is achieving its own success as well. Six local PVO's and two U.S. PVO's are receiving grants and assisting 55 village organizations to assure their own development after the June 1990 PACD. The \$750,000 used in the credit program of this component has a current recovery rate of 100 percent.

(*) PVOs provide some of their own resources in support of projects they undertake with AID assistance.

Agricultural Production Support (685-0269)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>
Five years (Jan. 87 - Dec. 91)		Director: Amadou M. Sougoufara, Ministry of Rural Development
<u>Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)</u>		USAID Officer: Doral Watts
<u>Contributions:</u>		<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>
United States	20,000,000	CITIBANK
Senegal	3,500,000	Technical Assistance (to be determined)
Private Sector	2,700,000	
Overall Total	26,200,000	

The Agricultural Production Support (APS) Program, which was authorized in December 1986, aims at facilitating privatization of agricultural input distribution and cereals seed multiplication.

The APS will support key elements of cereals production in Senegal. Fertilizer supply, seed supply, cereals marketing, and agricultural statistics will be addressed through technical assistance, a revolving credit fund, participant training, and commodity procurement.

The project has four programs. The Privatization of Input Supply and Seed Multiplication program will facilitate privatization and expanded input use, and will advance the restructuring of the cereals seed sector. Under this program, the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA) will select and multiply highly productive cereal varieties to be released for private sector certified seed multiplication. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Seed Service will upgrade its quality control and seed certification program. The Revolving Credit program will increase financing for input supplier credit through commercial banks.

The revolving credit funds will be competitively channeled through participating commercial banks to input suppliers, distributors, and marketing enterprises. The Agricultural Statistics program will provide timely and accurate cereals production data. The MRD's Directorate of Agricultural Statistics will focus on generation and analysis of data to assess the impact of this project and of the New Agricultural Policy (NAP).

A Media Program will implement appropriate information campaigns to help achieve the project purpose.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) will receive automated data processing equipment, technical assistance, and long and short-term training for its staff to improve its operations and to upgrade its capacity to implement the New Agricultural Policy (NAP). The project will directly benefit farmers by helping them increase their commercial production of food and thus raise their incomes. The project will expand private sector opportunities and strengthen the means to implement private initiatives.

Irrigation and Water Management I (685-0280)

Duration

Five years (Aug. 85 - Sept. 90)

PersonnelDirector: Sidy Moctar Keita, PDG SAED
USAID Officer: Gilbert HaycockLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	9,000,000
Senegal	1,725,000
Overall Total	10,725,000

Implementing AgencySociété d'Amenagement et d'Exploitation
des Terres du Delta (SAED)Principal Contractors or Agencies

Harza Engineering Co., Inc.

The purpose of the Irrigation and Water Management I Project is to expand and improve village-level irrigated farming in Bakel, and to encourage private sector participation that can be replicated throughout the River Basin. The target groups are small commercial farms and rural service enterprises.

The project provides for accelerated development of village-scale irrigation perimeters. The project will work with farmer groups to design and construct a prototype medium-scale perimeter which can be replicated by private and commercial investment. It aims to strengthen SAED's capacity for technology evaluation and planning, and to provide training to farmers in design construction, operation, and maintenance of irrigation perimeters. The village perimeter has a proven track record and can be rapidly expanded with a modest investment. It is necessary, however, to develop medium-scale perimeters which have the potential to attract private and corporate investment in the development of irrigation along the Fleuve.

The project provides assistance in resolving key questions of system design, land tenure and appropriate mechanization for medium-scale irrigation perimeters. The Irrigation I Project has been planned to combine with other donor resources and to fit within the development strategy of the GOS in accelerated development and, more importantly, to significantly expand the role of the private sector and farmer groups in the development of irrigation along the Fleuve.

Transfer of Technology (685-0281)

<u>Duration</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
Eight years (July 85 - Sept. 93)	Director: Baba Top USAID Officer: Mamadou Kane
<u>Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)</u>	<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>
Contributions:	
United States 10,000,000	
Senegal -	
Overall total 10,000,000	

The purpose of the Transfer of Technology Project is to support the introduction of new, improved technology and management practices, and alternative methods for stimulating development in the areas of rural development, health and family planning. The project supports participant training, consultants, studies, seminars and pilot project activities. By the end of the project, specific new or adapted technologies and management practices will be adopted in Senegal and people will be trained in their use. The project will focus on generating and disseminating technologies and management practices in agriculture, health, natural resources management, and enterprise development. Activities funded under the project will be related to key GOS and USAID priority areas, and may be undertaken in conjunction with other projects in order to expedite implementation of those projects during pre-project or early implementation stages.

Training under this project is largely short-term in nature and should be consistent with and complement A.I.D. programs. This project enables A.I.D. to react quickly, with minimum lead time and staff effort, to private and GOS requests for financing of the activities outlined above. It also serves to speed implementation of new projects during the start-up or pre-implementation period.

The project supports: a) research to study policy issues and options related to technology use and management; and b) surveys to identify the feasibility and investment of relevant technologies. Study tours to the U.S. or third countries are assisting GOS and private policy makers and administrators in their study of policy or reform options.

As an example of pilot/research activities, the TT project is funding the introduction of water buffalo in Senegal. USAID/Senegal is also funding pilot activities for the Ziguinchor and Kolda municipalities. For Ziguinchor, a cadastral survey will be conducted, while for Kolda a study will be conducted to develop an urban master plan.

Reforestation (685 0283)

Duration

Five years (April 86 -- June 91)

PersonnelDirector: Amadou M. Niang
USAID Officer: James BonnerLife of Project Costs (U.S. Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	10,000,000
Senegal	2,775,000
Overall Total	12,775,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

South East Consortium for International Development (SECID)

Senegal, like many other Sahelian countries, is losing the battle against the desert. Numerous projects have made small marks by tree planting, demonstrating that the problem is in the social/political realm rather than a technical constraint. The mission will support a mass campaign focused upon tree planting, protection and survival. Social incentives should encourage the community to not only plant trees but to ensure that they survive the critical first five years. We expect this modest pilot effort to mobilize similar interests among many donors and to enable Senegal to mount an effective national program of reforestation and soil conservation.

USAID/Senegal has obligated \$10 million to help arrest or possibly to reverse the desertification process. This requires a nationwide program to encourage not only the government, but the private sector, rural organizations and Senegalese citizens, to plant and maintain trees. Such a program is beyond the purview of any one ministry in the past. The program will consist of a partnership between the GOS, the Senegalese private sector, the donor community, and Senegalese religious and social organizations.

In order to arrest the desertification process, at least 100,000 hectares or 70,000,000 seedlings must be planted annually to replace the vegetation being lost. This will be done by using:

- (a) forest plantations on totally degraded lands to attempt to restore fertility and water holding capacity to the soil;
- (b) village orchards and woodlots to provide villages with revenue and to improve environmental conditions;
- (c) windbreaks and other agroforestry techniques to increase soil fertility and crop yield; and
- (d) commercial orchards, both for export crops and import substitution.

The national (pilot) campaign for village tree planting and protection will be operational in FY 88 and provide a full-scale test of the approach for mass participation in the project. This season is expected to realize major increases in the number of surviving trees on village lands as well as improved coordination between such government agencies as the Ministry of Protection of Nature, the Ministry of Rural Development, and the Ministry of Communication.

Program Development and Support (685 0294)

<u>Duration</u>	<u>Personnel:</u>	
Ten years (May 1988 - May 1998)		USAID Officer: Massar Beye

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

<u>Contributions:</u>	
United States	5,000,000
Senegal	--
Overall Total	5,000,000

The primary purpose of the Project is to provide a flexible mechanism to finance development and design of A.I.D. support for Government of Senegal (GOS) projects and programs, feasibility studies, assessments, and evaluations. The Project will include financing of the following prioritized types of activities:

Priority One includes special analyses which enhance policy dialogue efforts or sharpen understanding of technical, institutional, and organizational constraints, and which relate to development of sector and country program strategies;

Priority Two includes feasibility studies, project development and design activities, operational research and pilot testing of hypotheses leading to final design of programs and projects, assessments of the environmental and social impact of proposed activities. Activities to gather data on program impact are also included.

Priority Three includes project-level evaluations and financial management/audit activities not otherwise budgeted within existing projects. This includes the development of project monitoring and accounting systems; data collection and evaluation systems; and audit work.

Priority Four includes special purpose activities such as seminars, workshops, special economic or statistical surveys, and termination costs or residual support for terminated USAID-funded projects not specifically covered in priorities listed above.

All activities financed under the Project will be used to develop and support the full range of traditional development assistance and food assistance activities, with special emphasis on economic policy reforms. Initially (FY88/89), financing will be concentrated in the following areas:

- project design for new projects in agricultural research, child survival, natural resource management, and private voluntary organization co-financing;

- evaluations of Economic Support Fund (ESF) and food assistance programs;
and
- private sector analyses or assessments (e.g. agricultural pricing, water, and rice imports and marketing including the relationship to the national cereals plan and to the privatization efforts).

Southern Zone Water Management (685-0295)

Duration

Eight years (August 88 - June 97)

PersonnelDirector: To be determined
USAID Officer: Charles ShorterLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	18,000,000
Senegal	2,700,000
Overall Total	20,700,000

Principal Contractors/Agencies

To be determined

This project, scheduled to start in FY 1988, aims at improving farmer recovery of land and utilization of water for increased agricultural production.

The negative impact of irregular rainfall in the southern zone of Senegal has focused attention on improved water management as a major factor in raising agricultural production in the zone. Experience with simple dams and dikes has demonstrated considerable potential in this area which is being developed into a program of focused assistance. The GOS places considerable importance on this region for political and economic reasons. USAID proposes to be responsive to local farmers and to GOS priorities through the Southern Zone Water Management Project.

The project will help farmers to recover lost productive farmland and to improve utilization of water to produce crops. By the end of the project approximately 60 valleys and 15,000 hectares of land will have been recovered or will have improved water control and utilization. Improved water control and utilization will lead to production stability during years of variable or low rainfall and to increases in average rice production of 1.8 metric tons per hectare during years of normal rainfall. The project has four related components to protect and reclaim salinized lands, to improve water-control on non-salinized land, and to increase cereal crop productivity. First, under the Water Control and Management component, water management plans will be developed with village water management committees and dikes will be constructed. Second, the Institutional Strengthening component will enhance the ability of traditional GOS technical services in agriculture and hydraulics to support water management development in the southern zone, to develop village-level capacity to operate and maintain water-control infrastructure, and to encourage private sector services for water management in the project areas. Third, the Operational and Applied Research component will support contracts with national research institutions to help identify locally adapted water, soil, and management practices. Finally, the Environment and Project Monitoring component will track the impact of both the project, and other water-control projects on the Casamance Basin and its estuary.

The major beneficiaries of the project will be the farmers and villages whose water control structures are upgraded and whose land productivity is restored. The technicians of the COS technical services in Agriculture and Hydraulics will benefit from the technical assistance and training program. The private contractors as they carry out the construction and other services required to support water-control works will benefit. The nation as a whole will benefit because of reduced rice import requirements.

Senegal Agricultural Research II (685-0957)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>	
Six years (August 84 - June 90)		Director:	Moctar Touré
		USAID Officer:	WNilsestuen
<u>Life of Project Costs: (US Dollars)</u>			
<u>Contributions:</u>			
United States	3,595,000	<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>	
Senegal	(42,600,000)*	ISRA	
Overall Total	3,595,000		

The Senegal Agricultural Research II Project is one of three national components of a regionally-funded project designed to explore the new potentials in agriculture along the Senegal River.

The purpose of this project is to strengthen ISRA's (the Senegalese National Agricultural Research Institute) cereals-based research system in the Senegal River Basin (SRB). This purpose has two basic elements: first, to develop Senegalese agricultural research capacities in the SRB through training, through facilities development, and through participation in the design of adaptive research and farming systems research programs; and second, to improve the overall national research capacity of ISRA to better support cereals-based research in the SRB.

Over six years, this project will provide the following outputs: (a) strengthened capacity of the Department of Crop Production Research to plan, manage and execute a research program reflecting established priorities, especially with respect to cereals; (b) upgraded technical and professional skills of ISRA researchers and technicians; (c) upgraded agricultural research facilities at Fanaye research station in the middle valley; (d) consolidated production systems and agricultural economics research programs; and (e) integration of cereals-based research into the Fleuve research plan, into the overall national research plan, and into ISRA reorganization plan.

* This project is part of a large undertaking in which Senegal's share is estimated at \$42,600,000 or 33% of the total 129 million.

Human Resources Development Assistance (625-0463.85)
 And
 Sahel Human Resources Development III (625-0977.85)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>	
Seven years (June 88 - Sept. 95)		Director:	Mademba Ndiaye, Ministry of Plan
<u>Life of project Costs</u>		USAID Officer:	Ousmane NDao
Contributions:			
United States	6,000,000 (Est.)	<u>Principal Contractor or Agencies</u>	
Senegal	-	N/A	
Overall Total	6,000,000		

The purpose of the Sahel Human Resources Development Project Phase III (SHRD III) is to remove or alleviate development constraints in institutions connected with AID-funded projects in the Sahel.

Under this phase, scheduled to end in June 1993, USAID/Senegal supports major structural changes taking place by; (1) focusing on management training for public sector managers; (2) providing skills for the emerging private sector; (3) providing exposure to new ideas and approaches for both the private and public sectors; and (4) providing targeted technical training opportunities. The phase III training program will emphasize targeted short-term training, in-country training, and observational tours in order to provide new skills and approaches.

The Human Resources Development Assistance Project (HRDA, new title), is the continuation of SHRD III and consists of short and long-term academic and special training programs for Senegalese professionals working in the public and private sectors. The objective of this multi-year Project is to increase the availability of trained Senegalese in priority areas which will contribute to the efficient economic and social development of Senegal.

The HRDA Project will assist Senegal in meeting critical human resource requirements by providing financial assistance for those training programs which may be mutually agreed on an annual basis, following the development of a long-term training plan which reflects agreement between A.I.D. and the GOS to priority training requirements of both parties. Training will focus on the following: (a) management training for public sector managers; (b) skills for the emerging private sector; (c) exposure to new ideas and approaches for both the private and the public sectors; and (d) targeted technical training opportunities.

HRDA is flexible with regard to the level of training to be offered (degree and non-degree), the length of training (long-term and short-term) and the location of training (U.S., in-country, or third country). In addition to short and long-term academic and technical training in the U.S. or in a third country, in-country seminars, workshops, and special courses may be financed. Academic in-country training cannot be financed under this project. Training opportunities for women and private entrepreneurs will be encouraged.

II. NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

Economic Support Fund Programs (685-0288/0289/0290)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>
Multi-year		Director: Moussa Touré, Deputy Minister of Economy and Finance
<u>Life of Project Costs</u> (US Dollars)		USAID Officer: Harold Lubell
Contributions (FY 88):		
United States	10,000,000	
Senegal	-	
Overall Total	10,000,000	<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>

The U.S. Economic Support Fund (ESF) Program for Senegal has, since FY 1983, placed increasing emphasis on private sector initiatives, economic policy reform, and economic stabilization support efforts. The first ESF program was a \$5.0 million Agriculture Development Assistance grant for fertilizer imports (685-0249) in FY 83. This was followed by a series of three annual ESF budget support programs (685-0262 for FY83 at \$5.0 million, 685-0278 for FY84 at \$10.0 million, 685-0287 for FY85 at \$15.0 million). The current series was designed as a three-year structural adjustment grant program: ESF-IV (685-0288) for FY86 at \$12.5 million, ESF-V (685-0289) for FY87 at \$11.5 million, and ESF-VI (685-0290) for FY88 at \$10.0 million (postponed to FY89).

The FY84 ESF program of \$10 million bolstered initial macroeconomic reforms by helping to close Senegal's budgetary gap. The FY85 ESF program of \$15 million, while enabling partial recapitalization of the banking sector, was conditioned upon further progress in the phase-down of parastatals and upon initiation of structural reforms in the banking sector.

The current series (ESF-IV, ESF-V and ESF-VI) builds upon the reforms achieved in earlier programs and offsets GOS expenditures associated with institutional and policy change in the agricultural sector. The immediate focus is on agriculture where the aims are: (a) promotion of local cereals production through damping of demand for imported rice; and (b) reducing financial deficits arising from agricultural subsidies and agro-industrial inefficiencies.

Senegal Africa Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP-I)
(685--0291)

Duration:
multi-year

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Year of Obligation: 1985

Contributions:

United States	15,000,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	15,000,000

Personnel:

Director: Moussa Touré,
Deputy Minister of Economy
and Finance

USAID Officer: Harold Lubell

Principal Contractors or Agencies

1. Individual tax experts
2. U.S. Internal Revenue Service,
Tax Admin. Advisory Service
3. TVT Associates of Wash., DC.

The Senegal AEPRP-I supports a package of tax reforms being undertaken by the GOS as part of its structural adjustment process. This \$15.0 million program grant includes a cash transfer for budget support to the GOS of \$14.0 million (to be released in three tranches of \$5.0 million, \$5.0 million and \$4.0 million), and a studies and technical assistance component of \$1.0 million: (a) for monitoring the effects of the reduction in tariffs and in protection for local industry; and (b) for a further reform of the direct tax system to move it from a schedular tax toward a unified tax.

As part of the tax reform effort, USAID/Senegal has assembled an international group of eminent experts to provide technical assistance to the GOS Tax Department on further reform of the direct tax system. USAID also funded a study trip by three experts from the GOS Tax Department to Gabon, Congo and Togo, countries which have already initiated application of a unified global income tax. The GOS Tax Department is now fully committed to the objective of designing a direct tax system that will replace the present set of schedular taxes with a single tax on individuals and a tax on corporations. We are also negotiating with the Tax Administration Advisory Service of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to provide technical assistance and training to the GOS Tax Department.

TVT Associates is providing technical assistance to the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Economy and Finance to computerize data processing of their quarterly industrial survey to facilitate analysis of the effects of the New Industrial Policy on production and prices.

PL 480 Title I Program

Duration

Annual

Personnel

Director: Mr. Abdourahmane Sow
 USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein,
 RFFPO

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions: (FY 1986 and 1987)

United States 19,500,000

Senegal -

Overall Total 19,500,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Caisse de Péréquation et de
 Stabilisation des Prix (CPSP)

The FY 86 and FY 87 PL 480 Title I programs provided Dols 9.5 million (47,000 MT) and Dols 10.0 million (43,000 MT) of rice respectively and generated local currency in the amount of 13 billion CFA francs, more than two times the nominal dollar value of these programs. This local currency supports a phase out of the fertilizer subsidy program, stabilization of domestic cereals prices, partial liquidation of agricultural sector debts, payment of transport cost arrears for Title II commodities delivered through the CRS program, and support for implementation of the Cereals Plan.

The self-help measures incorporated into the Title I program focus primarily on the liberalization of the cereals sector. Initial measures instituted a floor price system, and removed restrictions on private purchase, transport, and storage of local cereals. The PL 480 Title I program for FY87 is aimed at supporting implementation of the Cereals Plan, including institutionalization of the floor price guarantee mechanism.

These programs help to implement the new agricultural policy (NAP) and to achieve its objective of greater food self-reliance. Through the self-help measures set forth in each agreement, these programs play an important role in the deregulation of marketing in the agricultural sector, in the stabilization of local cereals prices, and expanding the participation of the private sector, and in reducing GOS debts.

PL 480 Title II (Regular Program)
CRS PROGRAM

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>
Annual		Director: Col. Mame Thierno Aby Sy
		USAID officer: Arthur Braunstein, RFFPO
<u>Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)</u>		PVO Officer: Paul Miller, A/Director
Contributions: (FY 1987/1988)		
United States	4,800,000 (incl. ocean transport)	<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>
Senegal	-	MOH/SANAS
Overall Total	4,800,000 (incl. ocean transport)	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

The CRS regular program for FY 87 and 88 provided for the distribution of nutritious foods to about 191,500 recipients. Foods provided include soy-fortified sorghum grits, instant corn-soya-milk, cornmeal, and vegetable oil valued at approximately \$4.8 million annually. The CRS program comprises three categories, the Maternal Child Health (MCH) program, Food-For-Work, and General Relief. The program is primarily aimed at the 171,000 mothers and children in the MCH category. With FY 1989, CRS will be phasing out of the Title II Program as it devotes its limited resources to its non-food aid activities.

The MCH program

The CRS/MCH program is administered in conjunction with the Ministry of Health/SANAS Programme de Protection Nutritionnelle et Sanitaire (PPNS) conducted through some 440 centers all over the country. Along with the provision of monthly rations, the centers offer nutrition surveillance (monthly weighing and charting) of the children and educational talks on nutrition and health matters.

GOS support for food distributions has been a subject of negotiation. In an effort to make the program more self-supporting, CRS and the GOS agreed to raise recipient contributions. Through Title I self-help measures, USAID obtained a GOS commitment to increase budgetary support.

Food-For-Work (5,000 workers, 20,000 dependents)

This category primarily supports agricultural development activities at the village level. Villagers are associated in small groups and work on community development activities when off-season farming work is possible.

Through CRS, USAID has provided OFADEC with Dols 411,000 worth of cornmeal in FY 1987 for a Food-for-Work (FFW) Program. This cornmeal was distributed to approximately 25,000 people who have relocated in the Wassadou area and who are developing irrigated farming communities. Work performed by the project beneficiaries included reforestation, cleaning and cultivating land, and constructing mud houses, access roads and feeder roads.

Apart from CRS, Title II commodities also go to the World Food Program (WFP) as part of its package of FFW projects in reforestation, forest fire control, dune stabilization, irrigated perimeters, and secondary school feeding. Title II foods have been used for new projects in the Fleuve region. Food-for-work was provided to populations working on new irrigated perimeters until their first harvests were in.

General Relief: Adult Health Cases - (7,500 recipients)

This CRS category is primarily directed to lepers, the sick, the physically handicapped, and the mentally ill. Distributions of food are made through local institutions. Emergency assistance required in response to natural disasters also falls under this category.

PL 480 Title III Program

Duration

(FY 1981 - FY 1988)

PersonnelDirector: Mademba NDiaye, MPC
USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein, RFFPOLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:

United States	28,000,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	28,000,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

PL 480 Title III legislation allows for credit sales to developing countries for the purchase of U.S. food. The debt repayment obligation is offset when the recipient country uses the proceeds from the sales of the food to fund approved multi-year development projects designed to alleviate the need for food aid and to improve the quality of life for the rural majority.

The PL 480 Title III Program for Senegal, initiated in May 1980, provided for the sale of 421 million of rice over a three-year period. The first three tranches, totaling 321 million, allowed for the purchase of 18,000 MT, 11,000 MT, and 24,000 MT of rice, respectively. The one-year extension approved in 1983 provided for a mixed commodity package totaling 17 million (\$31.5 million of rice or 18,100 MT, and \$3.5 million of sorghum or 14,000 MT). Local currencies resulting from the sales have helped finance rural projects that support the agricultural reform strategy of the Government of Senegal.

Over 30 individual projects have been financed by Title III funds. Sixteen (16) projects were successfully completed by December 1986, another 10 were completed by June 1987, and one more by June 1987. A small number of activities remained active in 1988: ISRA construction, a hydrological study, a fertilizer subsidy program, a translation of the Princeton Study, and a final financial analysis of the Program.

Title III has supported the following major sectoral activities during the life of the program (note: dollar sub-totals do not account for transport costs and exchange rate variations):

Protection of Natural Resource Base (\$7.6 million)

Project accomplishments include stabilization of over 4,200 ha of coastal dunes, organization of 30 villages in community woodland schemes, maintenance of an 1,300 ha sustained plantation, renovation or establishment of 14 state-run nurseries to produce tree seedlings, the hydrological study of the subterranean aquifer in eastern-central Senegal, operational support to the center responsible for developing and popularizing fuel-efficient traditional cookstoves, and completion of 12 sessions to introduce to charcoal producers a more efficient production method.

Cooperative Warehousing (\$2.5 million)

The initial project constructed 50 multi-purpose warehouses (400 MT each) in selected villages in the Peanut Basin. Subsequent to an evaluation, the project was revised and successfully constructed 250 smaller village-level seed and cereal warehouses (50 MT each) under CRS sponsorship. These smaller storage facilities better support the GOS's New Agricultural Policy.

Rural Development Fund (\$4 million)

This sector includes support to five indigenous and/or international PVOs to develop community-based, income generating schemes; construction of 100 village seed storage facilities through the Rural Development Agency, SODEVA; support for local operating costs of the AID bilateral Millet Transformation project; and training of village organizations to manage the 50 original Title III-constructed warehouses. A fertilizer subsidy program finances phase out activities to prevent a severe decline in the use of fertilizer by farmers in response to increases in prices.

Rural Technical Schools (\$2.1 million)

Funding was provided to two national rural development schools: to ENCR (the National School for Rural Technical Personnel) for purchase of materials and equipment, and to ENEA (National School for Applied Economics) for major construction and for purchase of furniture and teaching equipment.

Agricultural Policy Studies (\$3.1 million)

This sector supported the construction of facilities at five agricultural research stations (ISRA), supported local operating costs and two studies under the AID agricultural policy studies project (ISRA/Michigan State), and financed Princeton University's research and writing of a study of GOS agricultural development policies and strategies.

SAED (\$2.1 million)

Funds to support operating costs were provided to SAED during its transitional phase from an extension agency to a regionally strengthened institution for technology evaluation and planning development.

III. EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Successes Involving U.S.-Supported Developmental Activities:

1. Family Health and Population
(685-0248)

This \$20.0 million project focuses mainly on expansion of family planning, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, treatment of infertility, and collection of demographic data. Preliminary tables from the demographic and health survey conducted in Senegal in May 1986 reveal a substantial spread of knowledge of modern contraception (a change from 23 percent for 1978 to 70 percent for 1986 among women of reproductive age). Regular radio messages, TV dramas, press releases on family planning topics, sponsored by the project in local languages, have markedly raised the awareness of the public. Current use of modern contraception rose from the low figure of one percent for 1978 to four percent for 1986. Of a total of 45 clinics serving some 20,000 acceptors, ten are in the private sector. The realization that family planning is good for the employee as well as for the enterprise has made the private/para-public element of the project very much in demand. The family planning program is presented in such a manner that profit-making companies see not only social aspects but also financial benefits. The present willingness of the government, recently evidenced by the formulation of a national population policy paper, and of the public in general, to discuss the issue of family planning denotes increased support from all sectors.

2. Functional Rural Literacy Training under the
Agricultural Development Assistance Project
(685-0249)

The purposes of this project were to increase agricultural production through private sector distribution and through more widespread use of fertilizer, while encouraging the COS to implement economic and financial policy reforms. Local currency subsidies under the project were used to finance a pilot, community-based numeracy project, to stimulate production and to provide incentives for private sector involvement in sales and distribution.

Nature and Impact of Success: Participant farmers in the village centers learned to read and write in their local languages and are expressing great enthusiasm for continuing this learning process. 240 centers were established reaching over 7,000 villagers.

Reasons for success: Step-by-step teaching manuals are available to help the cooperative agency supervisors and village resource leaders to organize the classes. The participants themselves see the benefits of literacy and numeracy for their participation in rural development (i.e. they can list the advantages and give examples of how they have already used their new skills).

Measures to replicate: 1) The design of simple, clear training manuals and materials which help focus the work of the village centers. 2) The technique of village organizational meetings at the initial stage to increase understanding of the advantages of literacy and numeracy skills.

3. Water Buffalo Study under the Transfer of Technology Project
(685-0281)

The purpose of this pilot activity is to establish an experimental program to determine the feasibility of using water buffaloes in Senegal's agricultural production and support systems.

This activity has not yet been evaluated in terms of possible long-term impact or Water Buffalo viability in Senegal. However, it is clear from the experience to date that this is one U.S.-supported initiative which will leave a lasting impression on Senegalese agriculture: The Water Buffalo has been successfully imported into Senegal and trials on farmers' fields are underway to incorporate animal traction into the local farming system. Farmers participating in the trials have indicated a preference for buffalo over tractors because of lower cost and deeper plowing. The research station results during the initial nine months confirms the adaptability of the Water Buffalo to Senegal. The GOS is anxious now to proceed to the next steps of determining on-farm adaptability and the cost feasibility for individual producers and groups of producers. The hope is that Water Buffalo can contribute to significant increases in irrigated rice production.

This innovation is one of several activities financed under the A.I.D.-supported GOS Transfer of Technology Project (685-0281). The flexibility to launch small-scale, limited objective pilot activities is an essential prerequisite to introducing innovations of this sort and spreading proven technology. Therefore, not only has the Water Buffalo pilot activity been an initial success, the Transfer of Technology Project has shown its value.

Reasons for Success: In Senegal, agricultural equipment such as tractors and associated implements have expensive maintenance and fuel requirements. For this reason, farmers using these implements experience very high production costs. Water Buffaloes have demonstrated the capacity to furnish a reasonable alternative to mechanical traction, thereby providing a strong underlying economic basis for the acceptance of alternate sources of farm power. The test animals are well adapted to rice fields and thrive where living conditions are very simple. The existence of an operational farm with competent extension staff has been a valuable asset to gain farmers confidence and to test the practicality of using the Buffalo under actual farm conditions. According to lessons learned from this activity, no major obstacle can be foreseen for the introduction of Water Buffalo in Senegal.

4. Senegal Africa Economic Policy Program (AEPRP I)
(685-0291)

The Senegal AEPRP supports a package of tax reforms being undertaken by the GOS as part of its structural adjustment process. This \$15.0 million program grant includes a technical assistance component focused on further reform of the direct tax system to move it from a schedular tax toward a unitary tax.

Nature and Impact of Success: USAID/Senegal has assembled an international group of eminent experts on tax reform to provide technical assistance to the GOS Tax Department on further reform of the direct tax system. USAID also funded a study trip for three experts from the GOS Tax Department to Gabon, Congo and Togo, countries which have already initiated application of a unified global income tax.

The suggestions made by our foreign experts were reinforced by the discussions between the GOS team and their counterparts in Gabon, Congo and Togo concerning the tax reforms implemented in those countries. The GOS Tax Department is now fully committed to the objective of designing a direct tax system consisting of a single tax on individuals (in place of the present complex of schedular taxes) and a tax on corporations. We also brought in an expert on tax administration from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (Prescott Berry, IRS District Director, Phoenix, Arizona) to review the Tax Department's needs for reorganization and for technical assistance from the IRS; the deputy Minister of Economy and Finance is taking a personal interest in the follow-up of Berry's report and recommendations.

Reasons for Success: The key ingredients of success have been: (a) the high level of competence of the experts we brought in; and (b) the fact that they have had competent interlocutors on the GOS side with whom they have been able to communicate.

Measures to replicate: 1) High level of competence of the experts we proved. 2) visits of host country personnel to other LDCs working on the same problems, as well as to the U.S. to see how Americans approach similar problems.

5. PL 480 Title III: Cereal/Seed Storage Facilities.

The PL 480 Title III Program, initiated in May 1980, provided for the sale of Dols 28.0 million of rice and sorghum over a four-year period. Local currencies resulting from the sales helped to finance rural projects that support the agricultural reform objectives of the GOS. Over 30 individual projects have been financed by Title III funds. Among them the cereal/seed storage facilities Project recorded successful results.

Nature and Impact of Success: 1) CRS completed the construction of the 250 cereal/seed storage facilities in just ten months. CRS has shown continued commitment to the project by finding funds outside Title III to establish a cereal bank monetization pilot activity in selected village sites. 2) Significant donor interest has been shown in establishing cereals bank revolving funds and village management training programs using such storage facilities as a base. 3) This program serves as an impressive example of USAID-GOS-PVO cooperation.

Reasons for Success: CRS was able to implement the cereals storage project effectively and efficiently because: 1) they had experience in similar construction efforts; 2) they have a well-established rural structure (the MCH centers that they sponsor) which facilitated village organization; 3) the cereal/seed storage idea fits well into CRS's long-term rural development strategy; and 4) the project directly addressed perceived needs of the villages involved.

Measures to Replicate: 1) selection of agencies/organizations that have knowledge and experience of the particular project objectives in promoting the creation of cereals banks; 2) selection of agencies/organizations with existing structures and knowledge in targetted locations.

6. FY 86 and FY 87 PL 480 Title I Programs

The FY 86 and FY 87 PL 480 Title I programs provided Dols 9.0 million (47,000 MT) and Dols 10.0 million (43,000 MT) of rice respectively and generated local currency used for support of the fertilizer subsidy phaseout, for stabilization of domestic cereals prices, for partial liquidation of agricultural sector debts to commercial banks, for payment of transport cost arrears for Title II commodities delivered through the CRS program, and for support for implementation of the Cereals Plan.

Nature and Impact of Success: These programs have a positive impact in support of the new agricultural policy (NAP) and its objective to achieve greater food self-reliance. Through the self-help measures set forth in each agreement, these programs played an important role in the deregulation of marketing in the agricultural sector, in stabilization of local cereals prices, participation of the private sector, and in reducing GOS debts.

Reasons for Success: The self-Help measures proposed to support and encourage the successful implementation of the new agricultural policy were well planned, fully integrated into the on-going reform program, and well coordinated with all donors. Equally important was the strong support given by the GOS agencies implementing the agricultural reforms.

Measures to replicate: Building on momentum; USAID/Senegal built on the momentum established by the FY86 Title I program in its design of the 1987 Title I Program.

7. Community & Enterprise Development
(685-0260)

In just over a year, the Community and Enterprise Development Project has lent more than \$450,000 to some 270 small businesses in rural Senegal. The businesses which were too small to obtain commercial bank credit at 13 percent have been able to pay 24 percent, a rate that should allow the loan program to be self-sustaining after its second year of operation. To date thirty loans have been completely repaid and the program is operating with a 97 percent recovery rate.

The success of the credit component appears to result from: (a) strict and conservative lending criteria; (b) the highest, legally allowable interest rate; (c) all relevant procedures and programs under the project in-place prior to any loans being made; and (d) frequent and close contact with all clients by project credit advisors.

The project is demonstrating to the Government of Senegal (GOS) and to Senegalese banks that a large, unmet demand for credit exists within the small business sector and, more importantly, that small business people will pay back their loans under controlled credit conditions. The GOS, the Central Bank (BCEAO), other donors, and potential investors are watching the project closely for possible replication in other regions through new or existing financial institutions. The current challenge is to make the credit operation sufficiently profitable to ensure its continuation without further outside financing.

The PVO component of this project is achieving its own success. It includes sub-grants to local and U.S. PVOs to fund training and credit to village organizations, allowing them to be responsible for their own development activities instead of relying on GOS assistance. As of June 1988, eight U.S. and local PVOs are assisting 55 village organizations in off-season activities. In the PVO component, the credit program has a current recovery rate of 100 percent. Four village organizations receiving assistance under this component of the project have already formed economic interest groups which allow them to export their agricultural products and receive bank credit. Other village organizations are also taking charge, for the first time, of their own development using this project's PVO assistance and credit.

8. Groundwater Monitoring (625 0958)

This project aims at establishing an effective monitoring and early warning system to identify current and potential problems and possibilities related to groundwater development and to management of the Senegal river basin. The project distributes groundwater data and analyses to the OMVS and its member states (Senegal, Mali and Mauritania).

Nature of Success: Early completion of a large, functioning groundwater monitoring network to measure effects on groundwater of the construction of two large dams in the Senegal river. Construction of piezometers (water monitoring structures) started simultaneously on the Senegalese and the Mauritanian banks on February 3, 1987. The Mauritanian network was completed in late November 1987, and the last Senegalese piezometers were finished six months early in January 1988.

The quality of construction of 572 piezometers was excellent. Work included the drilling of about 7,500 meters of boreholes, and installing 6 to 10 inch diameter pipe with locking caps.

Impact of Success: Early completion is allowing collection of baseline data for groundwater monitoring prior to the completion and operation of the Manantali reservoir dam; and early training of national technicians. Works supervision and control by project personnel was reduced in duration and cost because of the shortened construction period.

Reason for Success: 1) Use of private contractor resulting in early of completion. (Previously this work was to be carried out by the OMVS staff-force account.) 2) Technical assistance has been outstanding both in work performance and liaison. 3) Close follow-up and supervision by the USAID/IWME Office.

IV. APPENDIX

TABLES, STAFF, ORGANIZATION

USAID/Senegal Obligations (DA, ESF, PL 480) 1977 - 1988
(\$ 000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Project Assistance</u>	<u>Non- Project Assistance</u>	<u>PL-480^A</u>	<u>Regional^{B/}</u>	<u>OMVS/OMVG</u>	<u>Total</u>
1977	8,554	-	2,954	-	-	11,508
1978	9,144	-	6,625	-	-	15,769
1979	12,140	-	5,487	-	-	17,627
1980	10,000	-	13,565	1,528	-	25,093
1981	14,800	-	21,483	2,063	4,604	42,950
1982	16,500	-	13,190	1,601	3,012	34,303
1983	14,058	5,000	13,367	1,860	10,033	44,318
1984	22,885	10,000	15,905	1,247	3,528	53,565
1985	22,104	15,000	6,661	3,070	4,000	50,835
1986	19,375	27,484 ^{C/}	12,943	1,152	1,500	62,454
1987	17,808	12,000	12,677	2,106	1,500	46,091
1988	21,100	-	8,675	120	2,350	32,245
TOTAL	188,468	69,484	133,532	14,747	30,527	436,758

^{A/} Includes World Food Program and ocean transportation

^{B/} Excludes OMVS/OMVG programs

^{C/} AEPRP-I and ESF-IV programs

USAID/Senegal Assistance Commitments - FY 1987 and FY 1988
(\$000)

Project Number	Government of Senegal Projects/ Programs of U.S. Assistance	FY 1987	FY 1988 (OYB)
<u>PROJECT ASSISTANCE</u>			
0012	OMVG Gambia River Basin Development (LOP: 15,865)*	-	-
0621	SRB Planning & Policy Development (LOP: 6,000)	-	2,000
0957	OMVS Agricultural Research II (LOP: 1,057)*	-	-
0958	ONVS Groundwater Monitoring (Prosp. LOP: 6,501)*	1,500	350 ^a
0242	Rural Health Services II (LOP: 10,125)*	900	-
0248	Family Health and Population (LOP: 20,600)*	600	-
0260	Community & Enterprise Development (LOP: 9,000)*	-	-
0269	Agricultural Production Support (LOP: 20,000)	9,000	6,300
0270	Small Project Assistance	40	40
0280	Irrigation and Water Management I (LOP: 9,000)*	500	500
0281	Transfer of Technology (LOP: 10,000)	2,268	4,260
0283	Reforestation (LOP: 10,000)*	4,500	-
0294	Program Development and Support (LOP: 5,000)	-	1,100 ^a
0295	Southern Zone Water Management (LOP: 18,000)	-	6,500
0957	Senegal Agricultural Research (LOP: 3,596)*	-	1,550
0463.85	Human Resources Dev. Assist. (Prosp. LOP: 6,000)	-	750 ^b
0517.85	African Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance	-	100 ^c
	Subtotal SDP:	19,308	23,450
<u>NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE^d</u>			
0288	Economic Support Fund (V, VI, VII)	12,000 ^e	-
	PL 480, Title I ^f	10,000	5,000
	PL 480, Title II (Regular -includes WFP)	2,677	3,675
0291	Senegal AEPRP-I (LOP: 15,000)	-	-
0292	Senegal AEPRP-II (Prospective LOP: 30,000)	-	-
	Subtotal:	24,677	8,675
625-	<u>REGIONAL</u>		
0929.85	Planning, Management and Research	615	-
0970.85	Sahel Policy Analysis and Support	595	-
0977.85	Sahel Human Resources Devevelopment III	776	-
9801.85	Human Rights	20	20
9901	Special Self-Help	100	100
	Subtotal:	2,106	120
	<u>COUNTRY PROGRAM GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>46,091</u>	<u>32,245</u>

* Ongoing, fully funded projects/programs

a/ Reobligations from deobligated FY87 SDP non-year funds, treated as additive

b/ Excludes \$120,000 from centrally funded programs

c/ Buy-in (OYB Transfer), treated as additive

d/ Balance of payments/budgetary/commodity/policy reform support programs

e/ Includes \$425,000 for local cost support

f/ Loan

USAID Assistance to Senegal FY 1981 - FY 1988
(\$ 000)
(Commitments)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</u>	21,467	21,113	25,951	27,660	29,174	22,027	21,414	23,570
<u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</u>	-	-	5,000	10,000	15,000	12,484	12,000	-
<u>AEPRP-I</u>	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
<u>TOTAL DA & ESF/AEPRP</u>	<u>21,467</u>	<u>21,113</u>	<u>30,951</u>	<u>37,660</u>	<u>44,174</u>	<u>49,511</u>	<u>33,414</u>	<u>23,570</u>
<u>PL-480</u>								
Title II Regular*	10,129	6,190	6,367	5,039	4,812	3,443	2,677	3,675
Title II Emergency Food & Transport	4,354	**	**	10,866	1,849	**	**	**
Title III	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	9,500	10,000	5,000
Sub-Total	<u>21,483</u>	<u>13,190</u>	<u>13,367</u>	<u>15,905</u>	<u>6,661</u>	<u>12,943</u>	<u>12,677</u>	<u>8,675</u>
<u>TOTAL DA, ESF & PL-480</u>	<u>42,950</u>	<u>34,303</u>	<u>44,318</u>	<u>53,565</u>	<u>50,835</u>	<u>62,454</u>	<u>46,091</u>	<u>32,245</u>

Notes:

- * Includes World Food Program and ocean transportation
 ** Level depends upon emergency requests

USAID/Senegal Division and Deputy Chiefs

Mission Director	Sarah Jane Littlefield
Deputy Mission Director	George Carner
Legal Adviser	Edward Dragon
Supervisory Program Officer	Harold Lubell
Program Economist	Richard Greene
Regional Food For Peace Officer	Arthur Braunstein
Agriculture Development Officer	Wayne Nilsestuen
Deputy Agriculture Development Officer	James Bonner
Health, Population, Nutrition Officer	Vacant
Deputy Health, Population, Nutrition Officer	Dennis Baker
Project Development Officer	Desaix B. Myer
Deputy Project Development Officer	William Hammink
Executive Officer	Steve Wallace
Assistant Executive Officer	Barbara Hoover
Regional Controller	Thomas Walsh
Budget and Fiscal Officer	Monica Gianni
Irrigation & Water Management Officer	Gilbert Haycock
Deputy Irrigation & Water Management Officer	Charles Shorter

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