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# **Sahel Development Program**

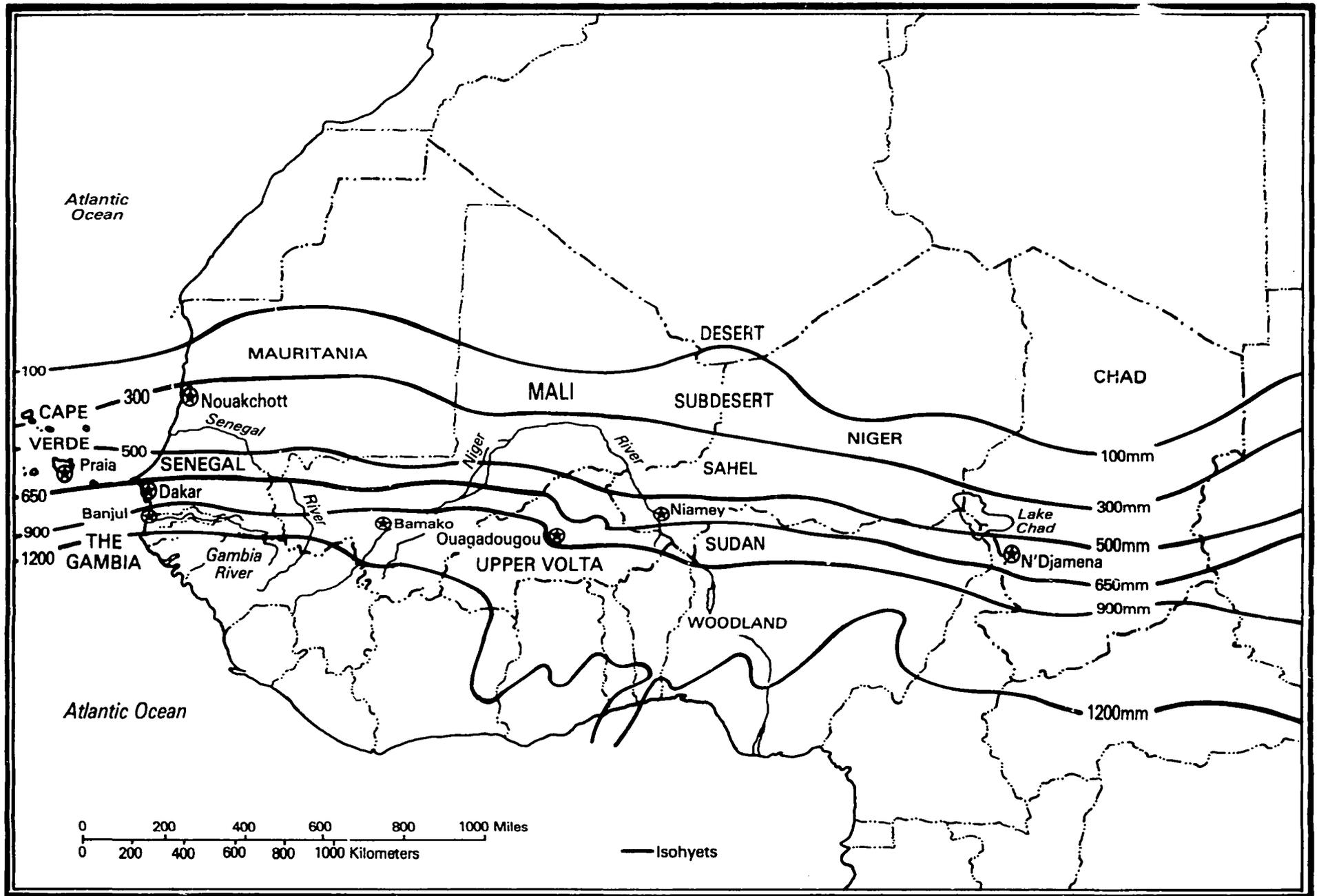
## **Annual Report to the Congress**

**March 1985**



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**The Sahelian Countries  
Rainfall Map**

**THE SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
ANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS**

**1985**



**Food being distributed to drought victims in Mauritania**



**Care Food Program for relief of drought victims in the Sahel**

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## I. Overview

The Sahel Development Program (SDP) was established as a special feature of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act in 1978. It covers the seven countries which border the Sahara Desert: Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta), Niger, Chad, and Mali as well as the Cape Verde Islands. The SDP was established to assist this group of eight countries which face special development problems and recurrent drought.

The Sahel countries are among the poorest of all less developed countries (LDCs). The people in this semi-arid zone are primarily dependent upon dryland, subsistence agriculture. They live in an exceptionally harsh environment deficient in natural resources. All Sahel countries suffer from inadequate and highly variable food production, deteriorating land resources, a paucity of capable managers and technicians, limited physical infrastructure, low levels of health care, and high population pressures. The SDP has evolved in response to specific constraints on the development and long-term economic growth of these countries.

The SDP operates within the framework of a coordinated program based on regional cooperation among the Sahel states and outside cooperation with the donor community. The organization for regional cooperation is the CILSS, a French acronym designating the Committee of Sahelian States. Cooperation with the international community is achieved through membership in the Club du Sahel, an organization composed of donors to the Sahel countries.

In FY 1984, A.I.D. contributed \$106.6 million to the Sahel countries for development assistance under the SDP. Contributions of P.L. 480 Title II were \$50.1 million. Economic Support Funds (ESF) totalled \$18.0 million.

In 1984, A.I.D. completed a full-scale assessment of the long-term development strategy in the Sahel. The assessment indicated a more focussed and concentrated program would increase benefits from development resources. Accordingly, A.I.D. is narrowing the range of activities under the SDP and withdrawing from sectors where expertise or management capability has proved too limited. The revised strategy will increase the effectiveness of the SDP. It will also reduce financial and managerial pressures on the Sahel countries as they strive to develop and improve the lives of their people.

The major event in 1984 was the extension of drought in the Sahel. Crop failures in 1983 were followed by even more severe problems in 1984. During the last quarter of 1984, A.I.D. made contingency plans for an emergency food aid program. Despite the gravity of the current drought, A.I.D. believes the Sahel countries are in a better position to withstand the effects because of development programs carried out following the great drought of 1968-73. The SDP, in concert with the Sahel governments and other donors, has helped to improve basic human and economic conditions in these eight countries.

## II. 1984: A Year of Adjustment

In 1984, A.I.D. took steps to adjust the strategy under the SDP in order to balance competing demands on resources stemming from the short-term realities of limited rainfall and shortfalls in food production, against the long-term objectives of development and economic growth. A.I.D. also incorporated the recommendations of several evaluations, audits and studies into its revised strategy. These evaluations and studies suggested how A.I.D. could improve the conduct of business in the Sahel in order to achieve development objectives and improve management efficiency.

The revised development strategy has taken into account the long-term impact of drought on the Sahel. Drought imposes an immediate requirement for food aid to meet ongoing consumption needs. In addition to its immediate impact, drought has secondary effects which have long-term consequences for countries in the Sahel. Adjustments in assistance programming and planning have been required to counteract these long-term effects.

Drought and crop failures reduce the ability of the Sahel countries to produce exports at the same time as it increases the need for imports. For the near future, this will create balance of payments problems, and reduce national budgetary resources. Besides the negative financial impact, the necessity to obtain foodgrains from abroad, and to distribute them over a wide geographical area, strains the extremely limited managerial and technical capacity of Sahelian public sectors.

Low and irregular rainfall places a high priority on maintaining adequate consumption levels for the Sahelian people. This diverts resources from investment in long-term development activities. In a real sense the Sahel countries must run just to stay in place. Low levels of agricultural production and income imply that the Sahel countries cannot generate sufficient national savings to finance even the most basic investment plans. Current high levels of national indebtedness, and debt service, curb both investment and operating budgets.

A.I.D. has adjusted the SDP strategy and program to reflect more accurately the pace of economic development in the Sahel, and A.I.D.'s capacity to contribute to the development process. This adjustment has two aspects. First, over the medium-term, A.I.D. will concentrate its resources in key areas and emphasize certain development sectors. Secondly, A.I.D. will narrow the range of activities within development sectors. For example, in the area of manpower development, A.I.D. will stress technical

and managerial training. The main theme of the long-term development strategy is to concentrate total resources in a limited number of key sectors and strengthen the SDP within each sector.

A.I.D.'s priority development sectors under the SDP are (a) food production, including dryland and irrigated agriculture; (b) economic policy reform, (c) health and family planning; (d) manpower development (especially technical and managerial training); and (e) infrastructure. In addition, the SDP includes activities which support selected projects carried out in related sectors. These are agricultural research, forestry, livestock, financial management, and humanitarian activities carried out by private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

In concrete terms, project portfolios of individual country programs have been reviewed against A.I.D.'s revised strategy. The process of phasing out projects in lower priority areas, simplifying and re-orienting country programs in desired directions, was begun in 1984.

The strategy to scale back the SDP across sectors and to narrow the range of activities within sectors will maximize the benefits of development expenditures under each country program. Although the absence of A.I.D. participation in certain areas may mean some worthwhile projects will be excluded, this will be balanced by a more intensive effort in the selected sectors. This adjustment in strategy reflects what A.I.D. can reasonably expect to achieve, as well as the reality of the financial situation and managerial capacity of each Sahel nation.

### III. Toward Better Regional Coordination & Planning

#### Donor Assistance & Coordination

Total donor commitments to the Sahel countries amounted to \$1.26 billion in 1983. While this total represents a slight decline in aid flows to the Sahel region from the previous year--and from the peak of \$1.9 billion reached in 1981--it does not indicate a lessening of overall donor involvement in the region. Although some donors scaled down aid commitments to the Sahel, other donors registered a notable increase. Four countries, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, substantially increased the level of support. The recent trend in the overall level of assistance may be attributed, in part, to standard accounting practice which measures the level of aid flows in current dollars. The figure is affected, therefore, by the revaluation of the dollar against European currencies. The trend in total commitments also reflects the extraordinary and high level of multi-year commitments made in 1981 linked to the Senegal river basin development program (OMVS).

As a group, the Sahel countries have maintained their unique position among LDCs in terms of the ratio of official development assistance (ODA) to total external resources, and with respect to the financial terms of assistance. Between 1975 and 1983 some 65 percent of aid for Sahel countries was provided in the form of grants. These countries receive aid, in the form of grants, greater than the proportion accorded to the developing world as a whole.

#### The 1984 Revision in CILSS/Club Strategy

The special long-term Sahel development program emphasizes regional cooperation in the Sahel and outside coordination with the donor community. There is no doubt that the CILSS/Club collaboration has represented an important experiment in international cooperation. The Club collaborates with the CILSS in supporting the formulation and analysis of the main themes of development which help serve as guidance to national and regional planning. The CILSS/Club du Sahel arrangement has been a catalyst for reflection on policy issues and for channeling the external resources to the appropriate sectors in the Sahel countries.

Within the CILSS/Club du Sahel framework, A.I.D. has helped to formulate appropriate regional development strategies; it has

helped the Sahel countries to develop the means necessary to implement development goals. The Sahel Mission Directors Conference is a forum for intra-agency coordination which re-enforces the regional dimensions of the program. Increasingly, the most effective assistance approach has been to think regionally while implementing programs nationally.

A significant accomplishment of the Club du Sahel in 1984 was the introduction, and adoption by the CILSS Council of Ministers, of a revised long-term program strategy. The Club Strategy serves to sensitize donors and recipient countries to the need for a more dynamic development program in the face of the persistent drought and slowing rate of growth of the Sahel region. The main elements of the revised strategy are:

- To encourage private initiative and limit the extent of government intervention in the development process;
- To emphasize the need for policy reform and the establishment of sound economic foundations as a precondition to development;
- To link the food security objective to overall development of the agricultural sector;
- To recognize that environmental stability is based on appropriate, integrated planning in the agriculture, forestry and livestock sectors.

The Club's long-term regional strategy is reflected in A.I.D.'s Sahel development planning. The SDP translates these themes into concrete, workable activities.

#### Reform of the CILSS

The objective of A.I.D. assistance to the CILSS, and its specialized institutions, has been to develop Sahelian capacity for planning, management and evaluation of programs and projects. This objective can only be realized in the context of an efficiently operated CILSS system. A.I.D., and other concerned donors, have proposed that the CILSS needs basic reform, with respect to both its role and organizational structure. Specifically, the CILSS should relinquish its operational role and concentrate on development policy analysis. In 1984, A.I.D. discussed, in detail, the appropriate role of the CILSS and other organizational reforms with the Council of Ministers. A.I.D. has urged the CILSS Ministers to move forward on reform. Decisions on these proposals are expected by mid-1985.

#### IV. The Long-Term Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy in the Sahel has evolved in response to changes in the critical needs of the region and to changes in the perception of what works best from the standpoint of long-term development. This perception has been altered by the knowledge and experience A.I.D. has gained over a decade of working in Sahel countries.

A.I.D. has adjusted the long-term development strategy to reflect its assessment of the elements that constitute a dynamic and workable program. Under the revised strategy, the SDP will concentrate resources in well-defined, critical areas. These areas are:

- Food production
  - Dryland Agriculture
  - Forestry
  - Livestock
  - Irrigated Agriculture
  - Agricultural Research
- Policy Reform
- Manpower Development
- Family Health Care
- Infrastructure

This strategy seeks to increase agricultural productivity; promote and sustain ecological equilibrium; provide adequate incentives to primary producers; increase the proportion of trained, technical level personnel; provide an adequate infrastructure base; and reduce population growth rates and infant mortality.

A.I.D. is committed to the long-term development of the Sahel nations. In 1984, several sector-wide studies were undertaken to deepen understanding of the Sahel's development potential. These studies were in agricultural research, training and management. The results of these studies are now being built in the SDP strategy.

Another interesting study underway is being handled by the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and involves an analysis of the economic relations and linkages between the Sahel and the coastal states of West Africa. This study will deal with the trends in regional trade which is of growing economic importance. The report will attempt not only to project current trends but also deal with the potential opportunities presented by the economic realities in the region.

Such conditions and factors as: the large Nigerian market and potential livestock exports by Niger, the importance of ports such as those in Togo, Benin and the Ivory Coast to landlocked Sahelian countries, and the cross-border impact of national agricultural policy, need to be better understood and considered in development planning. This report will be available in mid-1985.

## Food Production

The major problem in the Sahel is the generally inadequate and highly variable nature of agricultural production. The most pressing objective of A.I.D. has been to establish the basis for increased food production and to reduce output variability. The Sahelian countries have adopted a goal of regional food security in basic foodstuffs. Increased food production has proved no easy task to achieve. Climate is a decisive factor limiting progress. Other constraints on output include technology and domestic agricultural policies. A.I.D. is attempting to modify these constraints under the SDP long-term development strategy.

### A. Dryland Agriculture

The basic obstacles to Sahelian development lie in finding the appropriate technical means to increase per capita food output. The majority of the people in the Sahel are engaged in rainfed agriculture producing mainly millet and sorghum. The greater proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP) is derived from this source.

Traditionally, the three-fold sector approach -- agricultural research, manpower training, and institutional development -- has served as the building block of the SDP strategy in dryland agriculture. However, the gains realized from this strategy have not met original expectations. In 1984, A.I.D. adopted a broader approach to dryland agriculture. This approach views environmental stability as a sine qua non of agricultural development. It is based on appropriate planning in agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. Dryland agriculture will be assisted within the context of an overall land use and farm management system. The revised strategy provides a base to increase food output and, at the same time, promotes ecological equilibrium.

### Forestry

The rehabilitation of the Sahel's forestry resources is linked to the long-run stability of food production systems. Trees contribute to agricultural productivity by improving soil structure and fertility, and by reducing erosion. The eco-systems in certain parts of the Sahel have come under intense pressure over past decades, for example, the Mossi Plateau in Burkina Faso and the Groundnut Basin in Senegal. The SDP will emphasize the conservation of forestry resources and the benefits of this resource to farming areas.

The CILSS/Club du Sahel set in motion, in early 1981, an assessment of forestry programs across the Sahel. The assessment focussed on the economics of forestry projects and research, rural land use, natural forest management, and opportunities for participation by local people. The studies have opened up new approaches in the forestry sector.

### Livestock

The Sahel's livestock resources make a significant contribution to regional food supplies. Livestock is also a valuable export product for the Sahel countries. This resource is being severely affected by the current drought, as for example, in Niger. In these countries, A.I.D. projects in livestock must be modified. Accordingly, the long-term development strategies for the livestock sector are: (a) to monitor the ecological impact of the nomadic livestock populations, and to assess how traditional forms of livestock production may be altered to prevent the gradual decline of pastoral resources; (b) to preserve the ecology through controlled grazing, dry season retreats, creation of watering points; and (c) to improve production through animal health services and marketing channels.

The strategy also includes programs for disease control, such as tse-tse fly and onchocerciasis. This would permit more intensive livestock and crop production on large underutilized lands in higher rainfall areas. In mixed farming areas, use of animal traction could improve soil fertility and add to farm income through sale of animals and livestock products.

### B. Irrigated Agriculture

The great rivers flowing through the Sahel region provide the potential for bringing millions of acres of land under irrigation. The potential benefits to Sahel countries from irrigation are very large. Irrigation would permit multiple cropping. Because Sahelian farmers are sensitive to increases in production that come through irrigation, they are willing to adopt new cultural practices suited to irrigated farming. The benefits of large-scale irrigation facilities will be realized over a period of years. The immediate task is to provide irrigation infrastructure and to cope with problems encountered in developing the river basins. Disease control, provision of access roads, and dislocation of villages by irrigation construction are some examples of these problems. In 1984, A.I.D. initiated the Manantali resettlement project to relocate 12,000 people displaced by construction of the Manantali Dam on the Senegal River in Mali.

The SDP is assisting farmers to use water resources more efficiently--both surface and groundwater. Several studies of irrigation possibilities of the river systems (Senegal, Gambia, and Niger) are being carried out. The SDP also assists the development of small-scale irrigated perimeters.

Effective exploitation of the Sahel's water resources requires continuing basic research. A.I.D. plans technical studies on the degree and nature of water logging, salinity, and soil depletion. A large scale assessment of the utilization of lands brought under production by irrigation investments is being planned.

### C. Agricultural Research

At present, the technological basis for increased production on the majority of Sahelian farms does not exist. Development and testing of improved cereal varieties -- in terms of yield, growing time, disease resistance, flavor, storage qualities -- suitable to the Sahelian climate and soil involve a long-term effort.

The SDP assists the efforts of applied agricultural research institutions in the Sahel. For example, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is engaged in crop varietal development and testing of improved varieties of staple foods.

A.I.D.'s 1984 assessment of agricultural research revealed a need for more and better trained local research personnel; a need for a closer working relationship between research institutions operating in the Sahel and the Sahelian farmer; and the necessity to address a wider range of research questions. The SDP within the framework of Africa-wide plans currently being developed will emphasize strengthening agricultural research capabilities and faculties of agriculture in order to strengthen the contribution of agricultural science and technology in achieving food self-reliance. This will include SDP support for research on soil fertility, the management of irrigated production systems, and the integration of crop and animal production. The basic strategy is to forge an effective link between research and farmers. This is necessary to develop improved seed varieties and cultural practices suited to farmers' labor and capital resources. It will contribute to a better understanding of conditions conducive to greater use of irrigation opportunities. Individual country research projects are being implemented under a regional strategy.

### D. Food Production Activities

Agricultural production projects are critical to the long-term development of the Sahel region. Since 1978, the SDP has focussed efforts on raising output produced by small farmers.

A small dam project to prevent saltwater intrusion in the Casamance region of Senegal is an example of an effort to use simple and appropriate technology to improve small farmer production. This project will eventually protect 3,000 hectares of rice land against flooding by salt water. Thirteen villages are building dikes which can be maintained with a minimum of technical assistance. Rice yields were doubled on the 100 hectares leached and recovered in 1984. Such results permit farmers to recoup labor costs within the first year.

In Cape Verde, the first phase of a watershed management project has been carried out. The project developed land-use plans, set up a pilot agricultural extension unit, and introduced labor intensive soil and water conservation methods. Over 3,000 persons have been employed in reforestation and small dam construction activities. This conservation effort reduces soil and water run-off on farmlands, resulting in increased fruit and vegetable production and raising farmer incomes.

Despite drought and a set back to food production, some farmers in The Gambia experienced a successful food crop in 1984. In 1981, an A.I.D. mixed farming and resource management project planted ninety-one hectares in maize to demonstrate use of this crop as dry season fodder for livestock. Yields on demonstration plots were twice those normally realized by Gambian farmers. This result induced farmers to increase the area planted to maize, and, by 1984, 15,000 hectares were sown in maize. Although crop yields were affected by limited rainfall, the average farmer reaped two metric tons per hectare. Areas with higher rainfall produced as much as four metric tons per hectare. Maize is now consumed locally and sold on the Senegal market.

In The Gambia a food production project targeted toward women farmers was developed by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) oilseeds promotion project. Participants received seeds, technical assistance as well as oil-processing equipment and materials. In 1984, over 1,000 hectares were planted in oilseeds. This PVO pilot activity has successfully extended production of edible oil products. It has contributed a valuable and scarce nutritional item to the diets of rural Gambians. A.I.D. supported this project in its initial phase and plans to fund its expansion.

### Policy Reform

The World Bank's 1981 assessment of the roots of the obstacles to development, Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, pointed out that economic growth in the Sahel was limited by three kinds of problems: a) external conditions, b) structural factors, and c) domestic policy. External conditions--meaning world-wide economic conditions and the structure of world commodity prices--must be accepted as found.

The other two problem categories, however, are within the control of developing countries. Given adequate levels of aid flows, structural problems can be attacked by appropriate programs and projects. The third factor, domestic policy, can only be changed by an aid-recipient country.

A.I.D. has determined that economic policy reform is critical to long-term development in the Sahel. The Club/CILSS framework is a forum to bring policy issues to the attention of Sahelian officials. For several years, individual country programs have conducted policy dialogues. The IBRD and the IMF are encouraging policy reform in Sahel countries.

A.I.D. recognizes that reform entails politically sensitive issues for Sahel governments. In the long run, everyone in a society benefits from reform. But in the short run, some groups may lose a favored economic position. In FY 1984, A.I.D. used SDP funds, ESF, and P.L. 480 food resources to encourage policy reform in Niger, Senegal and Mali.

In Niger, A.I.D. initiated an Agricultural Sector Development grant. This is a \$32 million, four-year program using ESF and SDP funds. It is tied to reform of input policy, foodgrain price and marketing policies, cross-border trade issues, and private sector participation in development. Specific targets have been set to measure progress in reform. Local currencies generated under the program are being used to finance development activities.

In Senegal, A.I.D. disbursed \$10 million from ESF for general budgetary support tied to a reform package developed jointly with France, the World Bank and the IMF. Senegal has met all conditions including price policy reform on consumer goods, private sector trade in inputs, and removal of agricultural input subsidies.

In Mali, A.I.D. participated in a multi-donor effort to secure reforms in pricing and marketing of foodgrains. In the past, Malian foodgrain price and marketing policies have favored urban consumers at the expense of rural producers. Under a P.L. 480 Title II (Sec. 206) agreement, A.I.D. is providing 25,000 MT of rice over three years. In return, the Malian government has agreed to liberalize rice marketing within this timeframe.

A systematic and comprehensive approach to policy analysis and reform is planned under a Sahel Collaborative Policy Analysis Reform project. This effort will build Sahelian capability to identify policy issues and formulate policy options. Over time, the project will provide reliable information and advisory services on the micro-sectors in which the SDP is active.

## Manpower Development

An expansion in the number of technically trained people, and improvement in the quality and relevance of training, is crucial to the development process. It is vital for increasing agricultural production. A.I.D. defines manpower development in a broad context of developing management and decision-making capability. Sahelians holding supervisory and management positions are selected for training in the U.S. or in third countries.

A.I.D. made a study of the SDP participant training program in 1984. The study showed a doubling in the number of participants trained between FY 1978 and FY 1984. More than 1,326 Sahelians received training over the six-year span, primarily in the fields of agriculture, public health, and management. A dramatic shift from academic to technical training occurred between FY 1981 - FY 1984.

A.I.D. will maintain the trend of increasing numbers of participant trainees under the SDP. This emphasis reflects the strategy to concentrate resources where the program has a maximum impact. Emphasis will continue on technical and managerial training in development sectors. University level training in the U.S. will be provided in selected areas (for example, engineering). A.I.D. will increase in-country training programs. The Sahel's cultural and linguistic traditions limit extensive involvement by A.I.D. in the formal education sector.

## Training Activities

In Niger, the first phase of a maternal languages project was successfully completed in 1984. Reading materials in the country's five national languages were prepared for use by primary grade children. These materials enhance learning skills of Nigerien students through instruction in the learner's own language.

The SDP participant training program emphasizes management skills. Results of this emphasis are being realized. By 1984, individuals trained under the program had begun to hold a number of key positions in public agencies responsible for development activities.

In Mauritania three recent trainees were assigned to responsible positions. One was appointed regional governor; another became Director of Agriculture. The third, a female participant, was assigned to a high-level post in a ministry which had been dominated by expatriate personnel.

In Senegal, four participants were appointed to key posts. One became Minister of Labor and Employment. Another was selected to head the Bureau of Tourism. Two participants were assigned to posts in ministries responsible for formulation of agricultural policy.

### Family Health Care

The Sahel suffers from low levels of primary health care. Countries lack the resources to combat high infant mortality rates and low life expectancy. It is estimated that one-third of Sahelian children die between the ages of 1-5 years from a combination of diarrhea, respiratory infections and malnutrition.

The SDP assists programs in public health and voluntary family planning. These activities are related to the food security objective of the Sahel countries because they affect the production and consumption of cereals. Improvements in general health care yield benefits in the form of increased productivity in agriculture. Family planning programs contribute to braking the accelerating rate of growth of food consumption. The programs reduce population pressures on limited land and water resources.

The SDP supports a variety of public health services, particularly rural primary health care. Family planning activities are integrated with maternal child health care and nutrition. In 1984, A.I.D. introduced a regional oral rehydration therapy program (ORT) for diarrhea disease control. ORT represents a practical and affordable mechanism for reducing diarrhea-related deaths which contribute to infant mortality. A regional Family Health Initiatives project has been introduced to help bring population growth rates into balance with the development effort.

### Family Health Care Activities

There are a number of concrete and quantifiable achievements in the health sector which reflect A.I.D.'s efforts to expand rural primary health care (PHC). Senegal's Sine Saloum PHC project has become a model for other systems. This project constructed more than three hundred health facilities and trained health workers in the heavily populated groundnut basin. It tested an innovative system of user fees for health services and management of funds by local health committees. In Niger, A.I.D. has helped to establish a rural health delivery system through training programs and support services.

In 1984, A.I.D. successfully carried out village health-worker training programs in Mauritania and Burkina Faso. The training project in Burkina Faso was linked to a rural wells construction activity. In Mauritania, A.I.D. helped to set up a national immunization system against communicable diseases. A.I.D.'s health programs in both countries sensitized national health ministries to the benefits of rural primary health care. The programs fostered a closer working relationship between ministries of health and other national ministries.

A.I.D. provides assistance to improve the operating efficiency of national health systems. In Chad, a medicines and medical supply activity reorganized the national pharmacy and set up a distribution and management system. The international donor community is channelling emergency medical supplies through the reorganized national pharmacy.

In The Gambia, an A.I.D. mass-media infant health care project has successfully communicated the techniques of oral rehydration therapy. This treatment for childhood diarrhea is based on mixing a simple solution of ingredients ordinarily found in the home. The campaign to instruct Gambian mothers in the preparation and use of ORT treatment reached 62 percent of the target group by 1984.

A.I.D. has conducted dialogues to sensitize health ministries to the development benefits to be derived from integrating the voluntary family planning process with public health programs. In 1984, Burkina Faso approved initial steps for a population-health project.

### Infrastructure

A.I.D. has accorded only limited assistance to infrastructure development under the SDP. The lower priority has been due, in part, to the fact that, A.I.D. deferred to other donors who chose to play a major role in this area. Moreover, in the years immediately following the prolonged drought of 1968-73, higher priority was given to other sectors to meet basic human needs. As the economies of the Sahel countries evolve, however, infrastructure development becomes an increasingly appropriate activity in support of the overall program.

A.I.D. will assist selected infrastructure development in order to increase agricultural production opportunities and to open up new markets. Infrastructure investments are necessary to bring services to the people of the Sahel. There are large returns to be gained from rehabilitation and maintenance of existing infrastructure. Such expenditure would relieve budgetary pressures on Sahel governments.

## V. Impact of Drought on the Sahel

### Overview

In the period after the great drought of 1968-73, the Sahel region continues to experience low and irregular rainfall. In some areas, the situation is worse than that of a decade ago. For two consecutive years, the Sahel countries have faced drastic reductions in food production. In the 1983 crop year, harvests across the Sahel fell well below production peaks reached in average rainfall years. In the 1984 crop year, multi-donor evaluations of national cereals deficits reported severe shortfalls in food output. For example, Niger's farms only produced 50 percent of normal output; Chad's farmers realized only 40 percent. Such figures indicate that hunger was experienced by rural people in countries affected by drought, which even in normal years produce only marginally adequate quantities of food.

### Effects on Food and Livestock Production.

Millet and sorghum are the principal cereal crops in the Sahel, but there is some production of rice, corn, pulses, and root crops. Principal export crops are cotton and peanuts. Millet and sorghum, the food staples for the bulk of the Sahel's people, are grown almost entirely under dryland technology. In some areas flood waters from the Sahel's rivers bring additional land into production. Under normal rainfall conditions, recessional cultivation of staple crops is possible when flood waters from rivers subside.

The lack of precipitation strikes at the mainstay of the Sahelian diet, as yields from dryland agriculture fall. When rivers dry up, acreage formerly used for recessional cultivation is withdrawn from production. The reduction in arable land leads to further declines in food supplies.

There are possibilities for marginal adjustments in response to drought. For example, in the southern region, root crops can be substituted for cereals. River beds are planted to take advantage of remaining soil moisture. But, drought strikes forcibly at populations located on the margins of the Sahel's cultivable land area. Millet producers in the northern areas have no adjustment options. These sedentary farmers and livestock producers from pastoral zones constitute the largest proportion of the "at risk" population when drought occurs. Drought forces these groups to move from the poorer and environmentally-fragile areas of the north, southward, in search of food.

The pastoral zones in Sahel countries support extensive livestock grazing. In the dry season, before the onset of rain, animals are weakened from lack of pasturage and water, and give no milk. When, as in the summer of 1984, normal rains do not materialize, nomadic herders either move herds southward in search of pasturage, or, maintain herds within the pastoral zone where pasture permits. In either case, the concentration of herds quickly depletes forage and water resources. The situation in Niger in 1984 was exacerbated by the closing of Nigeria's border, preventing Niger's herders from using traditional dry-season pasturage in the northern reaches of that country.

The economic well-being of sedentary farmers and livestock herders was seriously affected by drought. Of the two groups, the economic loss from drought is greatest for livestock producers. Farmers lose income (annual production); livestock producers lose both income and their stock of wealth. First, drought leads to a depletion of herds. Secondly, poor conditions of animals lower market value, and many herders are left, after sale, without sufficient funds to reconstitute herds. Countries with large numbers of livestock producers in their populations must cope with sizeable numbers of displaced persons when drought occurs. Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad are examples of countries facing this situation.

#### Grain Stocks.

Sahelian farmers have developed methods for coping with variable rainfall and fluctuations in production common to the semi-arid zone. Traditionally, millet and sorghum farmers have stored a portion of annual crops to tide over periods of production shortfalls. Even under average rainfall conditions, there is a pre-harvest period, known as the "soudure," when stored grains provide subsistence. On-farm storage of foodgrains provide rural populations with a line of defense against drought. A.I.D., in cooperation with the international donor community, has assisted on-farm grain storage. Food crop protection programs, and improvements in the handling and treatment of grains have reduced post harvest losses.

In the public sector, national grain agencies maintain buffer grain stocks. There are designated areas within all Sahel countries which have low normal-rainfall patterns and chronic cereal deficits. In normal rainfall years, national grain reserves supply food deficit areas. There are also small amounts of private, commercial grain stocks in the Sahel countries. By the final quarter of 1984, on-farm and national grain reserves had been drawn down as cereal production continued a downward trend.

### The Emergency Assistance Program

In FY 1984, the U.S. supplied \$50.1 million in P.L. 480 Title II food aid to the Sahel countries in response to shortfalls in food production in the 1983 crop year. The 1984 crop year in the Sahel was the worst recorded since the early 1970's. In the last quarter of 1984, the U.S. began planning and executing emergency food aid shipments. Burkina-Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger are the most seriously drought-affected countries. The level of PL 480 emergency food aid was planned at approximately \$65 million for FY 1985. Food aid includes cereals (sorghum, wheat, and rice), non-fat dry milk, and vegetable oils.

The level of emergency food aid planned for each drought-affected country in FY 1985 reflected the distributional pattern of multi-donor assessments of shortfalls in food requirements. The largest shortfall is in Niger. The second largest is Mali. Burkina-Faso and Chad have substantial food deficits. The shortfall in Mauritania is lowest since it has the smallest population of the five drought-affected countries.

Humanitarian assistance to drought-stricken countries includes emergency medical assistance, as well as food. Drought conditions intensify the spread of disease and illness. A.I.D.'s emergency relief activities in the Sahel alleviate physical suffering brought about by malnourishment. An A.I.D. assisted immunization program in Mauritania established a network of fixed and mobile facilities which has vaccinated a substantial percentage of mothers and children against communicable diseases. A.I.D. is providing administrative and technical assistance to assure continuation of the program. It is also carrying out primary health care services in the southern regions. In Chad, A.I.D. is providing 300,000 units of medicines and supplies. Essential medicines are being distributed through health care programs to more than 2.5 million refugees and drought victims.

### Implementing the Program

The groundwork laid under A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program has contributed to the process of implementing emergency assistance. Mechanisms for donor collaboration are in place. Improvements in the Sahelian capacity for meeting emergency situations make the task easier. Despite the severity of the current drought, its impact on the people of the Sahel, and human suffering, have been modified.

Implementation of A.I.D.'s emergency assistance program involves several steps: a) a determination of food needs and the appropriate response to specific country situations; b) the

physical movement of large quantities of perishable commodities between ports; and c) final distribution to points located across the vast land-locked countries of the Sahel.

### Weather Forecasting and Food Assessments.

Institutional mechanisms are in place to provide an early warning of deteriorating weather conditions in the Sahel. The U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides data which permits A.I.D. to formulate its drought-preparedness program. A Sahel Water Data project has developed Sahelian capacity to monitor weather conditions. Under this project, AGRHYMET, a regional climate monitoring center located in Niamey, Niger was built, equipped and staffed. AGRHYMET provides data analysis services and interprets and disseminates weather information on a regular basis.

The first step in the drought relief process is assessment of the extent of the emergency and potential food deficit in each country. A.I.D. cooperates with FAO-sponsored multi-donor missions in assessing food aid requirements. Requests for assistance, however, must come directly from Sahel governments. National grain agencies process official requests for food aid. They receive food deliveries and distribute donated grains. The logistical and operational capacity of these agencies has improved greatly since the early 1970's. Niger is an example of a country which had skillfully managed its cereals reserves. Before the severe drought of 1984, the national grain agency was able to cope with temporary shortfalls in food production. Internal operations of grain agencies have benefited from expanded storage capacity, more effective stock management techniques, and greater administrative skills. Expansion of the Sahel's transport network has facilitated internal distribution of donated food.

### Coordinating the Program

Coordination facilitates the efficient movement of emergency food and supplies. The timely exchange of information helps to reduce logistical problems. To date, the major problem has been various logistical constraints on moving emergency food supplies into the land-locked countries of Chad, Niger, Burkina Fasa and Mali. Another problem has arisen from Nigeria's decision to close its ports and borders to some food shipments.

A.I.D. works closely with Sahel governments to resolve policy issues arising under the emergency program. A.I.D. and Sahel countries are discussing the best use of food aid resources, the target groups to receive emergency food, and accounting and use of funds from commodity sales.

## VI. PVO Participation in Sahel Development

The "New Directions Mandate," of the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act, emphasized reaching the poor majority in LDCs through food production, health, and education, and assigned a specific role to the private and voluntary organizations (PVOs). It provided that "assistance be carried out to the maximum extent through the private sector, including institutions which have ties in developing countries, such as voluntary agencies."

PVOs make a substantial contribution to development efforts in the Sahel. Under the SDP, PVOs are involved in food production, training, nutrition, primary health care, forestry and small-scale business activities. As the SDP revised strategy evolves, PVOs will increasingly focus their activities in key sectors.

In 1984, PVOs recorded several contributions in Chad. Despite unstable conditions, PVO activities produced the following concrete results:

- A CARE infrastructure-forestry project planted more than one hundred thousand tree seedlings. Two tree plantations were rehabilitated. Repair of canal and irrigation structures along the Chari and Logone Rivers brought seven hundred hectares into food production.
- An AFRICARE infrastructure project trained Chadians to repair heavy equipment. The project has rehabilitated machinery, a mobile workshop and dump trucks. A Food-for-Work component of the program began repair on 100 miles of road to improve the link to the South.
- A VITA small-scale enterprise project helps to re-establish small businesses. Loans are made for poultry, fruit, and vegetable farms, a tailor shop, flour mills and a brick-making concern. Loan repayments will be assigned to a revolving fund to generate further loan capacity.

### PVOs in Relief & Rehabilitation

A.I.D.'s drought emergency programs in Sahel countries are greatly assisted by work carried out by private voluntary organizations. PVOs are involved in the logistics of food delivery and internal distribution of relief supplies. A.I.D. has provided food, supplies, vehicles, and equipment in support of PVO activities.

Food-for-Work activities are an important aspect of PVO drought-relief efforts. A.I.D. is aware of the potentially negative impact of large volumes of concessional food aid on

agricultural output. Food aid can create a dependency situation. Over time, this leads to a lessening of incentives to pursue the kinds of individual activities--or national policies--which stimulate food production. PVO Food-for-Work programs are a mechanism for providing productive employment. An example of such Food-for-Work programs is an Africare project in the Zinder region of Niger.

The Tanout District in Niger has had low and irregular rainfall for several years. There is a concentration of indigent farmers and herdsmen around larger townships. CARE distributes emergency food and relief supplies to the displaced populations. A.I.D. is assisting AFRICARE to set up a farming and water wells construction project. The project is regrouping over 1,000 family units around ponds. It supplies seed, farm inputs and technical assistance. This activity will reduce dependency on food aid and encourage production.

## VII. Improving Financial & Program Management

In 1981, Congress enacted Section 121 (d) of the FAA which requires a determination by the A.I.D. Administrator that Sahelian countries have adequate accounts and controls over A.I.D. assistance funds. The Sahel Regional Financial Management project (SRFMP), and the process of host country accounting system review, are the focal points of A.I.D.'s efforts to improve management of the Sahel Development Program.

In response to the requirements of Section 121 (d), A.I.D. has developed procedures to assess financial management responsibility involving host country disbursements of SDP funds. All SDP projects are subject to a semi-annual review to determine the adequacy of host country accounting systems. Of the one hundred and fifty-one projects assessed at the last semi-annual review, only four failed to meet required standards. In those few cases where host country accounting systems have not met standards for receipt of SDP funds, additional funding has been withheld pending improvements in accounting and management of funds.

A.I.D. began the Sahel Regional Financial Management project in 1982. The primary purpose is to improve host country financial and management systems. The main components of SRFMP are: technical assistance to Sahelian governments; training; and dissemination of accounting procedures and policies. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Virginia Polytechnic Institute are the implementing organizations for this project.

Since 1981 there have been no unsatisfactory financial management audits for the Sahel. In fact, a 1984 General Accounting Office report commented favorably on the financial management system established under A.I.D.'s Sahel Development Program.

### VIII. Conclusion

The roots of the problems in the Sahel are the levels of poverty and highly dependent and vulnerable economies. The Sahel countries, as a whole, have a per capita income of only \$306. By any social and economic indicator--life expectancy, infant survival rates, literacy, access to safe water, or supply of trained people--these countries rank among the world's poorest. They are among the least industrialized economies, and have access to extraordinarily little machine-generated energy. The Sahel countries are not only poor, but vulnerable to external forces. Pasturage for livestock, the output of staple foods, and major agricultural exports are almost totally dependent on the amount and distribution of rain. Because of erratic rainfall patterns, the ecological balance is extremely fragile. This makes successful adaptation more demanding, and means ecological errors are at once more likely and more costly. The Sahel is dependent on imported fuel and food, with the latter increasing dramatically under conditions of drought. Sahel countries are short of trained people, and dependent to an unusual degree on imported skills. These elements of dependency reduce the flexibility of Sahel economies and limit their margins for maneuver.

Despite the overwhelming obstacles, the Sahel nations, individually and collectively, are committed to the goal of long-term development. Under the SDP, A.I.D. has made a substantial contribution toward this goal. The experience of the past six years of working in the Sahel has shown that time and resources were needed to develop appropriate strategies to cope with the problems of this semi-arid zone, largely dependent upon dryland agriculture. Over the six-year span, donors and the Sahel countries have come to a better understanding of policies and programs necessary to achieve development.

Some progress in stimulating economic development in the region has been achieved. The Sahel Development Program has helped to build a foundation for long-term growth by a) introducing some innovations in food production, b) encouraging reform of economic policies that hinder the productive potential of the agricultural sector, c) emphasizing the development benefits of family health care programs, and d) stressing the importance of broadening the technical skills-base of the Sahel countries.

A policy reform process has been initiated in Mali, Niger and Senegal. The concept of family planning, to bring down population growth rates and lower the rate of annual increases in food demand, has been introduced. The productive value of rural primary health care has been demonstrated. The SDP has

introduced programs to raise literacy rates. Over 1,300 Sahelians have received advanced training in the U.S. and third countries in the last six years.

With the abnormally low rainfall in 1983 and 1984, humanitarian assistance again absorbed a large proportion of external resource flows to the Sahel. Substantial progress has been made in helping these countries to cope with the effects of drought, and in providing food and relief supplies to "at risk" populations. The institutional and physical infrastructure for implementing drought-emergency programs have been improved in every Sahel country. The impact of drought has been modified by efforts to reduce on-farm foodgrain losses, through improved storage for grains, and provision of rural health services.

A base for progress in the Sahel countries has been established and the SDP will continue to build on this base. A.I.D. will use the knowledge and experience gained to date to promote the development process. However, conditions of abnormally low rainfall will cause the process to proceed at a measured pace. Implementation of the Sahel Development Program will be strengthened through continued improvement in financial and program management.



Refugees in Chad receiving medical assistance



A resettlement camp for the victims of drought in Mauritania

Table A  
ANNUAL RAINFALL IN SAHEL COUNTRIES  
 (in millimeters)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Post Drought Normal (a)</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Burkina Faso	698	831	705	611	712
Gambia	731	837	755	603	605
Mali	545	656	592	485	526
Mauritania	124	159	61	71	108
Niger	298	502	331	354	286
Senegal	570	552	510	397	504

Source: Information provided by NOAA (Computation Methodology standard for all years).

(a): Data based on average rainfall for years 1976-1980.

Table B  
SAHEL CEREALS PRODUCTION a/  
 (in thousand of metric tons)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Post Drought Average b/</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
Burkina Faso	843	1149	1175	1000	1100
Cape Verde	13	4	4	3	3
Chad	507	619	460	500	315
Gambia	80	67	110	45	87
Mali	709	1171	974	880	715
Mauritania	34	33	20	15	20
Niger	803	1564	1452	1431	780
Senegal	624	743	780	515	660
<b>Total</b>	<b>3613</b>	<b>5351</b>	<b>4975</b>	<b>4389</b>	<b>3680</b>
Total Population (in millions)	25.4	29.5	32.6	33.7	34.1
Per Capita Production (in kilograms)	138	182	153	130	108

a/ Based on FAO estimates

b/ AID estimates

Table C

PL 480 FOOD AID COUNTRY SUMMARIES  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1983</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1984</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1985</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>FY 1986</u> <u>Projections</u>
Burkina-Faso				
Title II	7,156	13,790	13,837	8,173
Cape Verde				
Title II	2,692	3,234	2,070	2,083
Chad				
Title II	3,244	2,717	4,733	1,084
Gambia				
Title II	477	3,265	738	2,429
Mali				
Title II	4,307	6,524	11,527	2,325
Mauritania				
Title II	5,976	7,146	6,902	4,500
Niger				
Title II	756	800	12,885	--
Senegal				
Title II	5,259	12,676	4,812	4,610
Title III	7,000	--	7,000	5,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	36,867	50,153	64,540	30,704

Source: A.I.D. 1986 Congressional Presentation Document.

Figures do not include ocean freight costs.

Excludes WFP allocation.

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Table D  
Economic Indicators for the Sahel Countries

	Per Capita GNP in \$  (1982)	Average Annual Per Capita Real GNP Growth (Percent)  (1960-1982)	Trade Balance (\$ million)  (1982)	External Public Debt as Percent of GNP  (1982)
Burkina Faso	210	1.1%	\$ -141.0	39%
Cape Verde	350	1.2	n.a.	95
Chad	80	-2.8	-22.0	71
Gambia	360	2.5	-67.0	99
Mali	180	1.6	-79.0	94
Mauritania	470	1.4	-168.0	221
Niger	310	-1.5	-116.0	55
Senegal	490	0.1	-313.0	65

Source: A.I.D. FY 1986 Economic and Social Data.

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Table E

TEN LEADING DONORS TO SAHEL 1980-83  
 Ranked by level of commitments  
 (in millions of \$ and percent)

1980			1981			1982			1983		
Country or Organization	\$ mil	%	Country or Organization	\$ mil	%	Country or Organization	\$ mil	%	Country or Organ	% mil	%
France	319	21.2	France	384	19	France	302	19.9	EEC	153	12.2
EEC	180	12.1	EEC	239	12	EEC	202	13.5	France	144	11.4
United States	130	8.7	Germany	210	10.6	Germany	165	10.9	U.S.	139	11.0
World Bank	122	8.1	World Bank	166	8.4	Saudia Arabia	160	10.6	World Bank	127	10.1
U.N. Agencies	101	6.7	United States	142	7.2	United States	144	9.5	U.N. Agen.	110	8.7
Germany	94	6.2	Kuwait	136	6.9	World Bank	93	6.1	Canada	65	5.2
Netherlands	87	5.8	Saudia Arabia	102	5.2	African Dev. Bank	74	4.9	Netherlands	64	5.1
Saudi Arabia	68	4.5	U.N. Agencies	98	5.0	U.N. Agencies	72	4.8	Kuwait	56	4.4
Iraq	47	3.1	Canada	70	3.6	U.A.E.	51	3.4	Afr. Dev. Bk.	51	4.0
Kuwait	40	2.7	OPEC Fund	59	3.0	OPEC Fund	41	2.7	Germany	44	3.4
Subtotal	1,188	79.1		1,606	81.5		1,304	86.1		953	75.5
Other Donors	314	20.9		364	18.5		210	13.9		306	24.5
Total	1,502	100.0		1,970	100.0		1,514	100.0		1,259	100.00

Definition: ODA Commitments, including food aid.

Source: CILSS/Club Documents Sahel D (80) 103, Sahel D (81) 144 and subsequent updates.

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TABLE F

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO SAHEL COUNTRIES BY MAJOR GROUPS OF DONORS, 1980-83

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Multilateral Aid	25.9%	25.0%	25.1	27.3%
U.N. Agencies	6.7	5.0	4.8	8.8
OPEC Countries and Financial Institutions	16.5	21.0	19.9	15.6
OECD Countries	50.8	49.0	50.1	48.4

Source: Ibid.

Table G

NUMBER OF NEW START TRAINEES UNDER SDP, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

FY 1978 - FY 1984

Country	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	<u>Six-Year Total</u>	<u>Six-Year Percent of Total</u>
BURKINA FASO	8	11	25	22	28	42	32	168	12.67
CAPE VERDE	7	11	37	7	19	14	20	115	8.67
CHAD	11	1	0	0	0	2	0	14	1.06
GAMBIA, THE	15	7	19	23	17	30	26	137	10.33
MALI	25	20	30	17	32	16	55	195	14.71
MAURITANIA	19	13	30	25	30	22	13	155	11.46
NIGER	17	14	13	21	21	40	47	173	13.05
SENEGAL	35	32	37	64	73	59	72	372	28.05
<b>ANNUAL TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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## Table H

### FY-1985 Food Production/Deficit Information for Africa (In Metric Tons) (All figures in 000)

Country: Chad AID Report - 3/21

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	315	n/a	4,340	645	n/a	50	0	12.717	79	20	61.820	126**
USAID:	260	148*	4.242	628	3.5	65			114	18		111**

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 18% urban; GNP per capita \$110 (FAO)

\*Range 80-150kg Depending on living area urban or rural FAO emergency need projected at 96,000MT.

Mission projects 70-80,000MT maximum donor assistance that can be absorbed in current crop year.

90,000MT of shortfall not regarded by GOC as food aid requirement.

Location of Malnourished: Kanem, Batha, Ouaddi, Guera, Salamante, Bitline, Chari-Baguirmi

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought, war, inadequate food for livestock, rinderpest outbreak in livestock.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase area under cultivation both rained and irrigated in the long term. Presently efforts focused on relief and rehabilitation.

Country: Gambia (No food emergency anticipated) AID Report - 3/19

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	not compiled											
							0	2.120				
USAID:	87	159kg	722	115	2.2	24			6	0		0

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 24% urban; GNP per capita \$370 (FAO)

No 84/85 emergency request anticipated

Location of Malnourished: McCarthy Island, upper/lower river divisions.

Reasons for Malnourishment: 31,000 hectares not harvested due to drought.

Program for Self Reliance: Policy reform including increased investments in agric. dev. and pricing; subsidies for fertilizer; and elimination of irrigated rice subsidy.

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## FY-1985 Food Production/Deficit Information for Africa (In Metric Tons) (All figures in 000)

Country: Mali AID Report - 3/21

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	715	144kg	7,936	1,265	n/a	175			126	9%		167**
							0	16.882			65.150	
USAID:	755	160kg	7,500*	1,195	40	170			117.7	3%		30**

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 20% urban; GNP per capita 190 (FAO)

\*Maliens living out of the country estimated at 400,000

\*\*Based on food aid need of 306,000MT. (FAO estimate would be 115,000MT)

Logistics make shipments difficult in country.

Location of Malnourished: 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th regions.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought (rainfall 30% below normal), poor pastures.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase area under cultivation.

Comprehensive food strategy formulated since August, 1983.

Country: Mauritania AID Report - 3/20

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	20	n/a	1,920	255	n/a	80			67	17%		43
							0	24.931			20.175	
USAID:	20	165kg	1,746	288	77	70			59	5%		17

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 27% urban; GNP per capita 460 (FAO)

Mauritania is seeking to replenish food security stock at 37,000MT.

Location of Malnourished: Nationwide.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought, infant/child feeding practices.

Program for Self Reliance: In the long term increase area under irrigated cultivation.

## FY-1985 Food Production/Deficit Information for Africa (In Metric Tons) (All figures in 000)

Country: Upper Volta - Burkina Faso AID Report - 3/21

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	1,100	n/a	6,897	1,400	n/a	115			35	6%		79
							0	23.905			47.211	
USAID:	951	194kg	6,805	1,307	48	108			43.9	6%		80

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 9% urban; GNP per capita \$240 (FAO)

\*U.S. Title II regular food aid not included in FAO food aid tally. Substantial portion of commercial purchases being imported by private traders from Ghana.

Location of Malnourished: Northeast, particularly the Yatenga, but better than last year in South and West.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought and lack of income.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase are under cultivation. Agricultural

Country: Cape Verde AID Report - 3/13

	<u>Total Grain Product.</u>	<u>Per Capita Grain Consumpt.</u>	<u>Pop.</u>	<u>Total Grain Require.</u>	<u>Grain Stocks In Country</u>	<u>Anticipated Commercial Imports</u>	<u>Non Emergency PL-480</u>		<u>Food Aid Other Donor</u>	<u>Deficit As % of Need</u>	<u>PL-480 Emergency Food AID</u>	<u>Grain Shortfall</u>
							<u>Title I/III</u>	<u>Title II</u>				
FAO:	3	n/a	316	68	n/a	5			37	26%		18
							0	5.312***			.033	
USAID:	7.9	217kg	310	67.3*	19	n/a			29.8	8%		5**

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 40% urban

\* Includes beans

\*\* Includes 12,000MT stock replenishment for 1985

\*\*\* 15,000MT Title II Sec. 206 program in approval process.

Location of Malnourished: In rural areas.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Late rain/drought; lack of food for livestock.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase area under cultivation both rain-fed and irrigated; however, doubtful that food self-sufficiency will be reached.

# FY-1985 Food Production/Deficit Information for Africa (In Metric Tons) (All figures in 000)

Country: Niger AID Report - 3/21

	Total Grain Product.	Per Capita Grain Consumpt.	Pop.	Total Grain Require.	Grain Stocks In Country	Anticipated Commercial Imports	Non Emergency PL-480		Food Aid Other Donor	Deficit As % of Need	PL-480 Emergency Food AID	Grain Shortfall
							Title I/III	Title II				
FAO:	780	n/a	6,300	1,300	n/a	125			142	10%		139
							0	2.275			111.798	
USAID:	900	213kg	6,300	1,344*	49	100			176	1%		5

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Updated report due in September.

\*Does not include replenishment 65,000MT security stock. \$190,000 made available for two food monitors.

Location of Malnourished: Diffa and Agadez (Livestock in danger due to difficulty in grazing.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought and lack of money to fund transportation deficit areas.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase area under cultivation in order to develop long term food self sufficiency.

Country: Senegal AID Report - 3/14

	Total Grain Product.	Per Capita Grain Consumpt.	Pop.	Total Grain Require.	Grain Stocks In Country	Anticipated Commercial Imports	Non Emergency PL-480		Food Aid Other Donor	Deficit As % of Need	PL-480 Emergency Food AID	Grain Shortfall
							Title I/III	Title II				
FAO:	660	n/a	6,600	1,275	n/a	450			50	4%		54
							40.000	19.955			.931	
USAID:	550	194kg	6,500	1,154	122	460			54	1%		3.2

Comments/Commodity Mix:

Population 33% urban; GNP per capita \$430 (FAO).

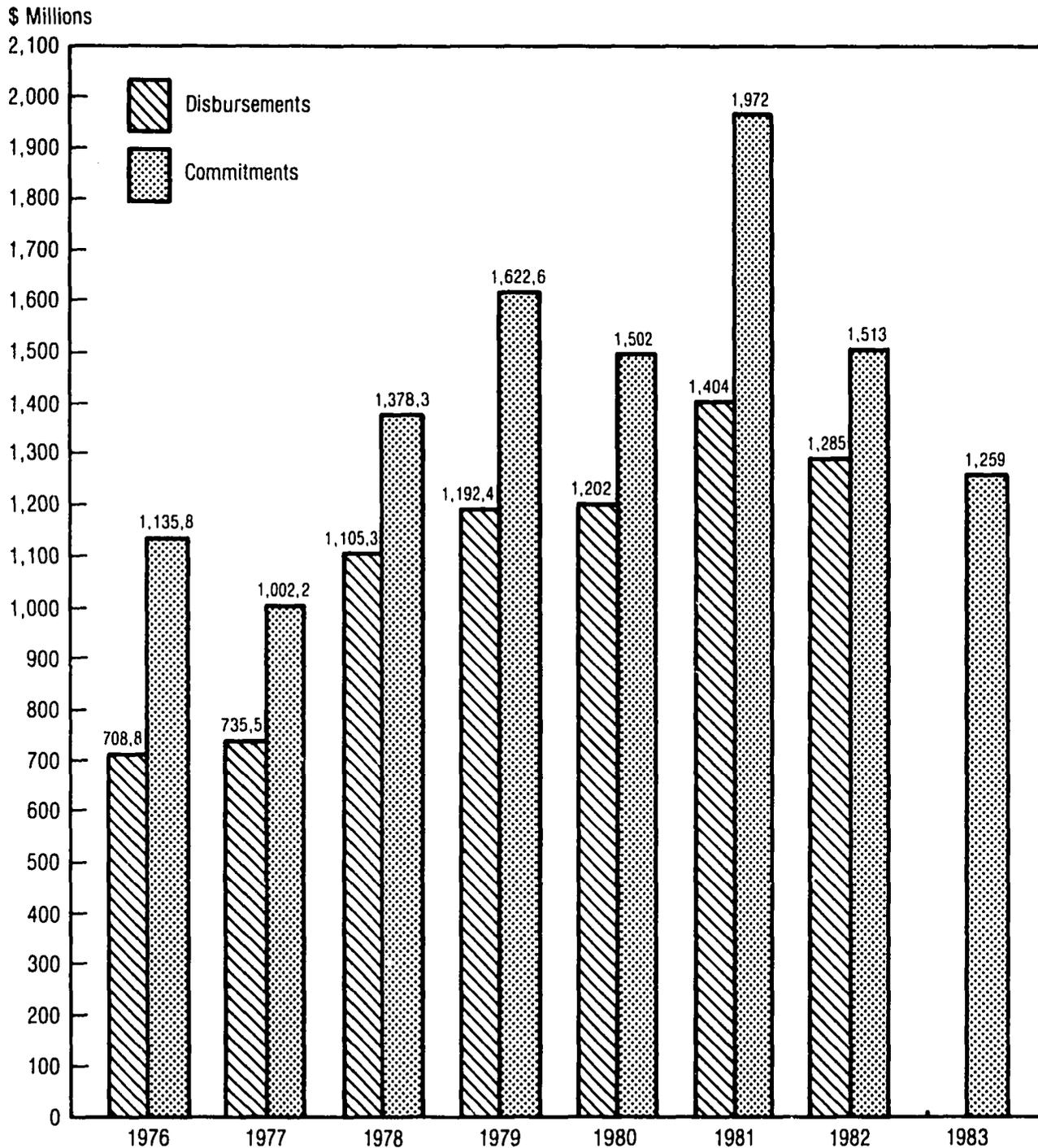
180kg per capita reflects a more accurate emergency consumption figure.

Location of Malnourished: Senegal River Basin, Casamance, Fleuve, Louga, Drourbel, and Thies.

Reasons for Malnourishment: Drought, rainfall 20-80% below average.

Program for Self Reliance: Increase area under cultivation.

**Figure 1 Total Net Disbursements and Commitments  
in the Sahelian Countries  
1976-1983**



\*Figures for 1983 disbursements are not available.

**Figure 2**  
**Contributions to Sahel Countries by Major Groups of Donors**  
**1978 to 1983**

