

PN-AMW-559

48651

**Agency for International Development  
USAID/Senegal**

**AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT USAID PROGRAM IN SENEGAL**

**2435P**

**February 1987**

# USAID/SENEGAL PROGRAM OVERVIEW

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
<b>List of active Projects in FY 87</b>	4
<b>List of Project Directors</b>	5
<b>I. BILATERAL PROGRAM</b>	6
<b>A. <u>Project Assistance</u></b>	7
- Agricultural Research and Planning	8
- Cereals Production, Phase II	10
- Rural Health Services II	11
- Family Health and Population	13
- RNEA Rural management Training	14
- Community and Enterprise Development	15
- Agricultural Production Support	16
- Irrigation and Water Management	27
- Transfer of Technology	18
- Reforestation	20
- Senegal Agricultural Research II	21
<b>B. <u>Non-Project Assistance</u></b>	22
- Economic Support Fund (ESF) Programs	23
- Agricultural Development Assistance	24
- Senegal AEPRP	25
- PL 480 Title I (FY 86)	26
- PL 480 Title II (Regular program)	27
- PL 480 Title II (Emergency programs)	29
- Food-for-Work	30
- PL 480 Title III	31
<b>II. SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM</b>	33
<b>A. Development of River Basins (OMVS/OMVG)</b>	34
- Gambia River Basin Development	35
- SRB Planning and Policy Development	37
- OMVS Agricultural Research II	39
- OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	40

	<u>Page</u>
<b>B. <u>Regional Funds</u></b>	<b>42</b>
- Integrated Pest Management Research	43
- Planning, Management and Research (PM&R)	45
- Sahel Human Resources Development III (SHRD)	46
- Sahel Analysis and Support (SPAS)	47
- Special Self-Help Fund	48
<b>III. EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM IMPACT</b>	<b>50</b>
1. Small Irrigated Perimeters	51
2. Agricultural Research and Planning	51
3. Oral Rehydration Therapy	52
4. Family Health and Population	52
5. Economic Support Fund (FY 85 Program)	53
6. Grasshopper Control	54
7. PL 480 Title I Self-Help Measures	54
8. Kayar Reforestation & Dune Stabilization Activity (Title III)	55
9. Sahel management Improvements	56
<b>IV. APPENDIX: Tables and Staff Organization</b>	<b>57-62</b>

## INTRODUCTION

### Objectives of the Program

The overriding long-term objective of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Senegal is to support Senegal's goal of achieving food self-reliance, meaning the capacity to feed its people through domestic production and trade, even in drought years. The medium-term objective is to participate in a cooperative effort with the GO and other donors to restructure the Senegalese economy and to lay the groundwork for a positive per capita rate of economic growth.

USAID provides approximately \$50.0 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) grants<sup>1</sup> and PL 480 Title I loans<sup>2</sup>. Project aid under Development Assistance (DA) and PL 480 Title II<sup>2</sup> 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 projects activities in agriculture 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 employing 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

The USAID's assistance strategy in Senegal for U.S. fiscal years 1987 through 1992 is designed to help implement the Government's New Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the Cereals Plan. The program will continue to concentrate on a) supporting GOS structural adjustment and reform measures; b) assisting the GOS to reduce institutional and infrastructure problems that have impeded the growth of agricultural production; c) creating income-generating activities that contribute both to environmental protection and increased production; and d) continuing activities designed to increase human productive capacity, through improved skills, better health and nutrition, and reduced population growth.

Our policy reform agenda focuses on the following areas: the implementation of a coherent cereals policy; the privatization of agricultural input distribution; a reduction in the role of agricultural parastatals which are now confined to the provision of extension advice to farmers; improved fiscal performance and allocation of resources to productive sectors; and restoration of liquidity and more appropriate practices in the banking sector.

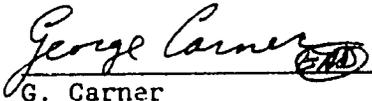
The bilateral project portfolio includes activities in four major categories: a) improvement of agricultural input supply and distribution through the private sector; b) development of cost effective irrigation systems and improved water management both in the Senegal River Basin and the Casamance; c) expansion of reforestation and environmental conservation; and d) strengthening of health care and family planning.

USAID/Senegal is managing, in addition to its bilateral portfolio, 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 overall efforts to develop 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 and its New Agricultural Policy (NAP). 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George Carner". To the right of the signature, there is a small circular stamp containing the letters "EAD".

G. Carner  
Acting Director,  
USAID/Senegal

LIST OF ACTIVE PROJECTS IN FY 1987

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Date Original Agreement</u>	<u>Planned Completion Date</u>	<u>Overview Page Number</u>
685--	<u>BILATERAL PROGRAM</u>			
	<u>Project Assistance</u>			
0223	Ag. Research & Planning	05JUN81	31DEC87	9
0235	Cereals Production II	31DEC79	31DEC87	11
0242	Rural Health Services II	12APR84	01APR89	13
0248	Family Health and Population	31JUL85	30JUN92	15
0256	Rural Mgt. Training (ENEA)	19AUG82	31DEC87	16
0260	Community & Enterprise Dev.	04JAN84	30SEP89	18
0269	Ag. Production Support	JAN87	31DEC92	19
0280	Irrigation & Water Mgt.	30AUG85	30SEP90	21
0281	Transfer of Technology	31JUL85	30SEP90	22
0283	Reforestation	22AUG86	31JUL93	24
0957	Senegal Ag. Research II	31AUG84	30JUN90	26
	<u>Non-Project Assistance</u>			
0249	Ag. Development Assistance	03AUG83	31MAR87	29
0288	Economic Support Fund IV	27DEC85	31DEC89	30
0289	Economic Support Fund V	JAN87	90	30
0291	Senegal AEPRP(*)	22AUG86	30SEP90	31
XXXX	PL-480 Title I	17DEC85	31DEC87	32
XXXX	PL-480 Title II		Annual Alloc.	35
625 -	<u>SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM</u>			
0012	Gambia River Basin Dev.	03JUN81	31DEC87	42
0621	SRB(**) Planning & Policy Dev.	19JUL85	30JUN89	45
0928.85	Integrated Pest Mgt. Research	31AUG84	30SEP87	52
0929.85	Plan., Mgt & Research (PM & R)	08AUG84	Annual Alloc.	54
0957	OMVS Ag. Research II	30JUL84	30JUL90	47
0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitor.	30AUG83	30DEC89	49
0960.85	Sahel Manpower Dev. II	30AUG85	30SEP88	
0970.85	Sahel Policy Analysis & Sup.	27SEP85	30SEP87	
0977.85	Sahel Human Res. Dev. III	22AUG86	30JUN93	
09901	Special Self Help Fund	FY1985	Annual Allocation	

(\*) Africa Economic Policy Reform Program.

(\*\*) Senegal River Basin.

LIST OF PROJECT DIRECTORS FOR ACTIVE ACTIVITIES November 1986

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Directors/ Agencies</u>
685	<u>BILATERAL PROGRAM</u>	
	<u>Project Assistance</u>	
0223	Agricultural Research & Planning	Jacques Faye, ISRA
0235	Cereals Production II (SODEVA)	Mamadou Diallo, & Rokhaya Daba Sall, SODEVA
0242	Rural Health Services II	Mandiaye Loum, Ministry of Health Kaolack
0248	Family Health and Population	Ousmane Samb, Ministry of Social Development
0249	Ag. Development Assistance	Mademba Ndiaye, Ministry of Plan
0256	Rural Management Training (ENEA)	Cheikh Tidiane Sy, ENEA
0260	Community & Enterprise Dev.	Alioune B. Sy, Ministry of Plan
0269	Agricultural Production Support	Ministry of Rural Development
0280	Irrigation & Water Management	Massata Guèye, SAED
0281	Transfer of Technology	Baba Top, Ministry of Plan
0283	Reforestation	Amadou Moctar Niang, Ministry of Environment
0957	Senegal Agricultural Research II	Moctar Touré, ISRA
	<u>Non-Project Assistance</u>	
0288	Economic Support Fund IV	Mamoudou Touré, Minister of Finances
0289	Economic Support Fund V	" " "
0291	Senegal AEPRP	" " "
XXXX	Title I	Abbas Bâ, GPSP
XXXX	Title II	
XXXX	Title III	Mame Thierno Aby Sy, SANAS
625	<u>SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM</u>	
0012	Gambia River Basin Development	Malick John, OMVG
0621	SRB* Planning & Policy Dev.	Founeké Keïta, OMVS
0928.85	Integrated Pest Mgt. Research	Mbaye Ndoye, CNRA
0929.85	Plan. Mgt & Research (PM & R)	
0957	OMVS Agricultural Research II	Dendou Tajedine, OMVS
0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitoring	Moussa Ould Hmednah, OMVS
0960.85	Sahel Manpower Dev.	Mademba Ndiaye, Min. Plan
0970.85	Sahel Policy Analysis & Sup.	
0977.85	Sahel Human Res. Dev. III	Mademba Ndiaye, Min. Plan
09901	Special Self Help Fund	

\* Senegal River Basin

I. BILATERAL PROGRAM

A. Project Assistance

B. Non-Project Assistance

A. Project Assistance

**Agricultural Research and Planning (685-0223)**

Duration

Six years (June 1981 -  
December 1987)

Personnel

Director: Moctar Touré, D.G. ISRA  
USAID Officer: Roger Bloom

Life of project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions:

United States	5,350,000
Senegal	(42,600,000)*
Title III	5,842,000
Other Donor	(76,007,000)*
Overall Total	11,192,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Michigan State University  
Institut Sénégalais de Recherches  
Agricoles (ISRA)

The GOS reviewed in 1978 the plan for the decentralization and strengthening of agricultural research, prepared by the Rockefeller Foundation's International Agriculture Development Service. The government has been active since then in developing and carrying out this plan with the assistance of a group of donors. The decentralization program, being implemented through the National Agriculture Research Institute (ISRA), is designed with the following aims:

- a) to understand and improve the farming systems in the major agro-ecological zones of Senegal;
- b) to define the social, economic, and technical factors which influence the decisions farmers make; and
- c) to guide policy-makers in formulating appropriate policies for the agricultural sector.

Several donors, including USAID, the World Bank, France, and Belgium are supporting this effort. This project contributes by:

- a) supporting production systems research in four regions of Senegal -- Basse Casamance, Kaolack, Fatick and the Fleuve;
- b) strengthening the Central Systems Analysis Group (CSAG), an integral part of ISRA's Production Systems department. This department is responsible for developing the decentralized program of production systems research for five regions of Senegal; and

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\* These amounts include major contributions to the larger combined effort to implement the Rockefeller Foundation's plan; the contributions specific to this project are not available as separate figures.

- c) reinforcing ISRA's macroeconomic unit, (known as BAME) which macro-economic researches on food, nutrition and agricultural policies in order to guide agricultural policy makers.

Michigan State University is providing, under a Title XII Collaborative Assistance Contract, five long-term research technical specialists plus various short-term consultants in conjunction with the production systems research teams, the CSAG, and BAME.

By the end of the project, 20 Senegalese researchers will have completed Master's degrees in the United States. As each researcher returns to Senegal, he or she is supported in their research program by project personnel. This usually involves reviews by their former major professors of research results and program development. The success of this training is attested to by the substantial progress achieved in field-based activities and research programs.

## Cereals Production, Phase II (685-0235)

Duration

Eight years (December 1979 -  
December 1987)

Personnel

Director: Bakary Djiley Coly  
USAID Officer: Daby Diallo

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions:

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

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Aurora 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 Bambey. Phase II expanded this support to include the Tivaouane and Mbacké Departments. Under 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 to (a) 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 GOS agencies to design, implement and evaluate agroforestry and soil conservation programs.

The project is now working with 57 villages. Each village has established one hectare of woodlot and one km of windbreak. A considerable effort has also been given to the protection of *Acacia albida* (cadd) trees in the fields. Agroforestry research is under way and being implemented by the National Center for Forestry Research (CNRF), while the Direction de la Conservation des Sols et du Reboisement (DCSR) continues to provide seedlings and technical advise.

## Rural Health Services II (685-0242)

Duration

Five years (April 1984 - April 1989)

PersonnelDirector: Dr. Mandiaye Loum,  
Ministry of Health

USAID Officer: Mary Ann Micka

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 will develop a self-sufficient, village-based, primary health care delivery system in the Sine Saloum region. This system will effect a reduction in the incidence of infectious diseases among the rural population and pay particular attention to improving maternal and child health and nutrition.

Phase I of the Rural Health Project (\$3.5 million) created a basic health services delivery system working through 378 village health huts in four of the six administrative departments of the Sine Saloum. Phase II, which began on April 1, 1984, extends this system to the remaining two departments in the region, thus raising the total number of participating villages to 728. The program will assist more than 700,000 people, over 50% of the rural population in the Sine Saloum.

This project will provide basic health services for the entire rural population in the six departments of the region. Children under three years of age and pregnant and lactating women, the principal victims of poor health conditions, will 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;
- . institutionalization of the communities' means to support the recurrent costs of basic health care.

The project will fund 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)

Duration

Seven years (July 1985 - June 1992)

PersonnelDirector: Ousmane Samb, Ministry  
of HealthLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions:

United States	20,500,000
Senegal	7,400,000
Overall Total	27,900,000

USAID Officer: Dennis Baker

Principal Contractors or AgenciesInternational Science and Technology  
Institute (ISTI)  
Bureau of the Census (BuCen)

The purpose of the Family Health and Population Project is to a) 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, expansion of family planning/family health service delivery so that services will be available in all health centers and 25% of the health posts, as well as a variety of private channels, by the end of the project. Second, training of medical and auxiliary health personnel and 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 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 family planning service delivery.

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 will also have a better chance to develop into vigorous healthy children if birth intervals are prolonged.

**ENEA Rural Management Training (685-0256)**Duration

Five years (August 1982 -  
December 1987)

Personnel

Director: Cheikh Tidiane Sy  
USAID Officer: Daby Diallo

Life of Project Costs

## Contributions:

United States	3,365,000
Senegal	800,000
Overall Total	4,165,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Texas Tech University, CAIDS (Center  
for Applied International Dev.  
Science)

The purpose of this project is to develop ENEA's capacity to train lower- and middle-level rural development cadres in managerial skills relating to project design, implementation, and evaluation. The revised training program aims to support rural employment and self-sufficiency in Senegal.

The Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (ENEA) has served for 20 years as a key training institution for government rural development agents. The project builds upon ENEA's established training system, combining extensive field exercises with classroom work. Through technical assistance and curriculum redesign, the project develops "training of trainers" techniques that provide local organizations with project management skills. The project also includes an informal literacy training component designed to aid ENEA graduates in initiating literacy projects in rural areas. ENEA continues to accept foreign students from other Sahelian countries, lending a regional impact to the project.

The project provides a three-person technical assistance team, which arrived in December 1983 from Texas Tech University, plus short-term consultants, and has sent ENEA faculty members to the United States for management training. A U.S. Personal Services Contractor develops management related literacy techniques, to be used in the training of management trainers.

Three out of nine long-term participants have returned from the US. A number of teaching materials have been tested and disseminated. A series of seminars in management of computer operations have been completed. Several in-service training programs for ENEA graduates have been carried out. The overall effort has contributed to improve ENEA's specialized courses. Teaching materials have been developed under the non-formal education, literacy and health for selected villages.

## 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: Joel Schlesinger

Life of Project Costs

## Contributions:

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 site is 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.

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

## Agricultural Production Support (685-0269)

Duration

Five years (Jan 87 - Dec 91)

PersonnelDirector: Amadou M. Sougoufara,  
Ministry of Rural Development

USAID Officer: Doral Watts

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions:

United States	20,000,000
Senegal	3,500,000
Private Sector	2,700,000
Overall Total	26,200,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

CITIBANK

Technical Assistance (to be determined)

The Agriculture 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 sector marketing and agricultural statistics will be addressed through technical assistance, a revolving credit fund, participant training, and commodity procurement.

The project has four focused programs. The Privatization of Input Supply and Seed Multiplication program will facilitate privatization and expanded input use, as well as advance the restructuring of the cereal 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 their quality control and seed certification program. The Revolving Credit program will increase financing available 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. Current practices of credit extension to selected input consumers by distributors and marketing enterprises will be greatly enhanced as the restrictive available credit limitation is readjusted. The Agricultural Statistics program will upgrade agricultural statistical generation of timely and accurate cereals production data. The MRD's Direction of Agricultural Statistics will focus on generation and analysis of data to assess the impact of NAP implementation and this project.

The Educative Media Program will implement appropriate educative media campaigns to 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 upgrade its capacity to carry forward the New Agricultural Policy (NAP) implementation. The project will directly benefit rural 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 (August 1985 -  
September 1990)

Personnel

Director: Massata Guèye  
USAID Officer: Mamadou NDaw

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

Contributions:  
United States 8,500,000  
Senegal -  
Other Donors 1,725,000  
Overall Total 10,225,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Société d'Aménagement et  
d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta  
(SAED)

The Irrigation and Water Management I Project purpose is to expand and improve village-level irrigated farming in Bakel, and 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 and design and construction of essential infrastructure for a prototype medium-scale perimeter which can be brought into full operation by private and commercial investment. It aims to strengthen SAED's capacity for technology evaluation and planning. 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 will provide assistance in resolving key questions of system design, land tenure and appropriate mechanization for the medium-scale irrigation perimeters. The Irrigation I Project has been planned to combine with other donor resources and fit within the development strategy of the GOS in accelerated development and, more importantly, to significantly expand the role of the private sector in the development of irrigation along the Fleuve.

## Transfer of Technology (685-0281)

Duration

Five years (July 1985 -  
September 1990)

Personnel

Director: Baba Top  
USAID Officer: Anna Bathily

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions:

United States	10,000,000 (Prospective LOP)
Senegal	-
Overall total	10,000,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

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, consultant, study, seminar 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 trained in their use.

Training under this project is largely short-term in nature and should be consistent with and complement A.I.D.'s 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 of 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. The mission is about to fund 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.

Under the training component, the TT is used to reinforce mission policy dialogue with GOS. Governors, Prefets and Sous-Prefets have been sent to the U.S. for observational tours to become acquainted with U.S. experiences in decentralization and private initiative. As a result, their cooperation is expected to be greater for the implementation of the Community and Enterprise Development project (685-0260).

Several other participants have been funded for short-term training in fields which are of priority to the mission and the GOS such as family planning, national budgeting, tax reform.

The TT project has also assisted the mission in its effort to support GOS food self-reliance objectives. In that context the cowpea transformation study is about to be conducted by a Title XII University in collaboration with ITA, while the corn transformation feasibility study has been funded to complement a millet transformation feasibility study.

Support to private initiative has been in the form of funding the Association des Bacheliers pour l'Emploi et le Developpement, an organization regrouping drop outs from high school who are seeking ways to develop private income generating projects.

## Reforestation (685-0283)

Duration

Five years (April 86 - June 91)

Personnel

Director: Madické Niang  
 USAID Officer: James Bonner

Life of Project CostsContributions:

United States	10,000,000
Senegal	Not yet determined
Overall Total	10,000,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies  
(Contract not yet awarded)

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 ensure that they survive the critical first five years. We expect this modest pilot effort to mobilize similar interests among many donors and enable Senegal to mount an effective national program of reforestation and soil conservation.

USAID/Senegal has obligated \$10 million to help arrest or possibly reverse the desertification process. This requires a nationwide program to encourage not only the government, but the private sector, rural organizations and each Senegalese citizen, to plant and maintain trees. Such a program is far beyond the purview of any one ministry where forestry activities have lodged 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 improve environmental conditions;
- (c) windbreaks and other agroforestry techniques to increase soil fertility and crop yield;
- (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 87 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 the Environment, the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Information.

## Senegal Agricultural Research II (685-0957)

Duration

Six years (August 84 - June 90)

Personnel

Director: Moctar Touré

USAID Officer: Roger Bloom

Life of Project Costs: (US Dollars)Contributions:

United States	3,595,000
Senegal	(42,600,000)*
Overall Total	3,595,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

ISRA

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. Two new dams on the river will soon greatly expand the capacity to use irrigation for growing crops. Along with this expanded capacity come new questions on which crops should be grown, in what order (assuming a farmer can grow more than one crop per year on the same unit of land) and with what type of irrigation system.

This project is to support ISRA (the Senegalese National Agricultural Research Institute) in improving its capacity to formulate and investigate relevant research topics pertaining to this new phase in irrigated agriculture. This will be accomplished through the training of researchers in areas of irrigation systems, water management, and crop rotation; the development of new and efficient research facilities; and the participation in the design and implementation of research programs using the farming systems approach (where research topics are developed and investigated on farmers' fields).

This project, through its 6-year implementation, will produce studies and results from on-farm trials of crop varieties and technologies using irrigation along the Senegal River; provide long-term training in U.S. universities for two Senegalese researchers; provide periodic short-term training for a variety of ISRA employees; upgrade research facilities, including new laboratory and housing facilities for ISRA employees; and provide a means for sharing information and the results of promising methods in irrigated agriculture with Mali and Mauritania as well as other national and international research agencies.

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\* 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.

B. Non - Project Assistance

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

Duration

Multi-year

PersonnelDirector: Mamoudou Touré,  
Minister of Finance

USAID Officer: Harold Lubell

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions (FY 87):

United States	11,575,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	11,575,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

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 import (685-0249) in FY 83. This was followed by four annual ESF budget support programs (685-0262, 685-0278, 685-0287) funded at \$5.0, \$10.0 and \$15.0 dollars respectively. ESF-IV (685-0288) for FY1986 was funded at \$12.5 million. ESF-V (685-0289) is a structural adjustment grant projected at \$11.5 million.

The FY84 ESF program of \$10 million bolstered Senegalese initial macroeconomic reforms by helping to close its 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 FY86 ESF IV (\$12.5 million) and FY87 ESF V (estimated at \$11.5 million) programs build upon the reforms achieved in earlier programs and are used as appropriate to offset 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.

Agriculture Development Assistance  
Commodity Import Program (685-0249)

Duration

Four years (August 1983 - March 1987)

Personnel

Director:

USAID Officers: Arthur Braunstein  
Cynde RobinsonLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions:

United States	5,000,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	5,000,000

Principal Contractors or AgenciesSSEPC (French fertilizer and  
insecticide importer)

The purposes of this project are a) to increase agricultural production through more widespread use of fertilizer distributed by the private sector, while encouraging the Government of Senegal (GOS) to apply economic and financial policy reforms, and b) to finance a community-based numeracy project (arithmetic skills).

A gradual transfer from public to private sector distribution of fertilizer is planned by the GOS. Local currency subsidies under the project are being used to both stimulate production and provide incentives for private sector involvement in sales and distribution. Project technical assistance and the mission have been involved in finalizing financial reconciliation with the SSEPC, a private sector firm, with regard to its final local currency deposits representing sales of 12,000 MT of project-subsidized urea.

One million dollars of the generated proceeds is being used to finance a pilot village-based numeracy project. Similar smaller programs have been tried in Senegal, though this is unique in that it includes four ethnically diverse regions: Fleuve, Tambacounda, Kolda and Ziguinchor. It is anticipated that 8,000 villagers will be introduced to basic skills in arithmetic and practical applications of these skills. Materials development and training are being done by ENEA, the training school for rural technicians. The Cooperative Department is responsible for coordinating field implementation. The project conducted a pilot session in mid-1986 to test materials. Currently, refresher courses are being conducted for the supervisors and village resource leaders before village sessions reopen in February.

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

Duration:

Three years (August 1986 -  
September 1989)

Personnel:

Director: Mamoudou Touré,  
Minister of Finance  
USAID Officer: Harold Lubell

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions (FY 86):

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

Principal Contractors or Agencies

The United States African Economic Policy Reform Program is a specialized and selective program of financial support for economic reform efforts undertaken by African Countries committed to serious reform and economic growth.

The Senegal AEPRP supports a package of tax reforms being undertaken by the GOS as part of its structural adjustment process.

The Government of Senegal's overall tax reform program includes (a) revision of the customs tariff including progressive reduction in customs tariff rates over the next two years, and progressive removal of quantitative restrictions on imports, (b) revision of the investment code to eliminate many of the inequities created by current exemptions and exonerations, (c) reform of the structure and rates of the direct tax system, and (d) implementation of a real estate cadaster in greater Dakar and in other urban centers.

The Senegal AEPRP 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.

PL 480 Title I Program  
(FY 1986)

Duration

Annual

Personnel

Director: Mr. Abbas Bâ  
USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions: (FY 1986)

United States	9,500,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	9,500,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Caisse de Péréquation et de Stabilisation des Prix (CPSP)

The FY86 PL 480 Title I Program provided \$9.5 million of rice (approximately 47,000MT), and projected local currency uses for support of the fertilizer subsidy program, stabilization of domestic cereals prices, partial liquidation of agricultural sector debts to commercial banks, and payment of transport cost arrears of Title II commodities delivered through the CRS program.

The self-help measures incorporated into the FY86 Title I program focus primarily on the liberalization of the cereals sector. Initial measures instituted a floor price system, removing other restrictions to the private sector either to purchase, transport, or store local cereals. The PL 480 Title I program proposed for FY87 will mainly aimed at supporting implementation of the Cereals Plan, including assuring more complete preparation and institutionalization of the floor price guarantee mechanism for the next planting season.

PL 480 Title II (Regular Program)  
CRS PROGRAM

<u>Duration</u> Annual		<u>Personnel</u> Director: Mame Thierno Aby Sy USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein PVO Officer: Saba Gessesse
<u>Life of Project Costs</u> (US Dollars) Contributions: (FY 1987)		<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u> SANAS Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
United States	4,600,000 (includes ocean transport)	
Senegal	-	
Overall Total	4,600,000 (includes ocean transport)	

The CRS regular program for FY 87 provides nutritious foods (soy-fortified sorghum grits, non fat dry milk-NFDM, cornmeal, and vegetable oil) valued at approximately \$4.8 million to about 191,600 recipients. The CRS program comprises three categories, the Maternal Child Health (MCH) program, Food-For-Work, and General Relief. The program is primarily aimed at 159,100 mothers and children under the MCH category.

#### 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 430 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.

The CRS MCH program had a workshop with participants of GOS, CRS and USAID to review the evaluation results of the program, with the aim of recommending steps to improve and strengthen important elements such as better education for the mothers, developing a targetting policy to reach more families over time, and more needy/vulnerable populations, and closer cooperation between CRS and the GOS. The outcome of the workshop was quite promising, and is being followed up by extensive reorganization and redirection of the program. GOS support for the food distributions remains a subject of negotiation. In an effort to make the program more self-supporting, CRS and the GOS have recently begun to raise recipient contributions. Through Title I self-help measures, USAID has obtained a GOS commitment to increase budgetary support. Catholic Relief Services has received approval in principle to negotiate monetization (sale) of a separate Title II allocation to help support these costs. They have, at the same time, decided to reduce the program, for purposes of consolidation, improved manageability and improved impact.

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

This category is primarily targetted to support 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.

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

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

## PL 480 Title II (Emergency Programs)

Duration

As needed

Personnel

Director:

USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein

Life of project CostsContributions:

United States

Senegal

Overall Total

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Government of Senegal - CSA

World Food Program (WFP)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

The emergency food aid is primarily handled by the Government of Senegal agency - Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire - that is set up and capable of mobilizing large-scale emergency food distribution programs.

In 1984, for instance, Senegal faced a severe drought resulting in a crop failure. The U.S. food aid contribution amounted to 61,500 MT commodities (of which 50,000 MT sorghum was Gov-to-Gov., 10,000 MT sorghum went through WFP, and 1,551 MT fortified commodities through CRS). This program was valued at \$13,271,500, including ocean freight.

In 1985, the U.S. contribution was 14,000 MT sorghum, valued at \$1,548,000, including ocean freight.

Food-for-WorkDuration

Annual Grant

Personnel

Director:

USAID Officer: Arthur Braunstein

Life of project Costs

Contributions (FY 87):

United States	411,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	411,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Catholic Relief Services (CRS)  
World Food Program (WFP)

Through CRS, the USAID provided OFADEC with cornmeal for a Food-for-Work Program. It was distributed to approximately 25,000 people who have relocated in the Wassadou area and are developing irrigated farming communities. Work performed by the project beneficiaries includes reforestation, cleaning and cultivating land, and constructing mud houses as well as access and feeder roads. This activity is phasing out, as beneficiaries are becoming self-sufficient, and CRS is selecting alternative activities.

Title II commodities go to WFP as part of its package of FFW projects in reforestation, forest fire control, dune stabilization, irrigated perimeters, and in secondary school feeding. In FY 85, Title II foods were 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.

## PL 480 Title III Program

<u>Duration</u> (FY 1981 - FY 1987)		<u>Personnel</u> Director: USAID Officers: Arthur Braunstein Cynde Robinson
<u>Life of Project Costs</u> (US Dollars)		<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies</u>
Contributions:		
United States	28,000,000	
Senegal	-	
Overall Total	28,000,000	

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 \$21 million of rice over a three-year period. The first three tranches, totaling \$21 million, allowed for the purchase of 18,000 MT, 13,000 MT, and 24,000 MT of rice, respectively. The one-year extension approved in 1983 provides for a mixed commodity package totaling \$7 million (\$3.5 million of rice or 12,100 MT, and \$3.5 million of sorghum or 24,300 MT). Local currencies resulting from the sales help finance rural projects that support the agricultural reform objectives of the Government of Senegal.

Over 20 individual projects have been financed by Title III funds. As of 31 December 1986, all projects had received their final budget allocations. Project activities will be completed by 31 March 1987 with the exception of the Hydrological Study and the Fertilizer Subsidy. These two projects will be completed on or before 31 December 1987. The Title III Management Committee (composed of GOS and USAID members) is currently determining the use of the remaining fall out balance of Title III funds (1 percent of overall budget).

Title III has supported the following 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 50 villages in community woodlot schemes, maintenance of an 1,800 ha fuelwood 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). These smaller storage facilities reflect the current felt needs in support of the GOS's New Agricultural Policy document.

Rural Development Fund (\$4 million)

This sector includes support to five indigenous and/or international PVOs to develop community-based income generation 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 activities to prevent a severe decline in the use of fertilizer by farmers in response to a recent increase in commodity prices.

Rural Technical Schools (\$2.3 million)

Funding was provided to two national rural development schools; to ENCR for purchase of materials and equipment, and to EDEA for major construction and 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 by Princeton University's research and writing of a document on GOS agricultural development policies and strategies.

SAED (\$3.1 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.

II. SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM

- A. Development of River Basins (OMVS/OMVG)
- B. Regional Funds

A. Development of River Basins (OMVS/OMVG)

## Gambia River Basin Development (625-0012)\*

Duration

Six years (June 1981 - December 1987)

PersonnelDirector: Malick John  
USAID Officer: David HunsbergerLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)

<u>Contributions:</u>	
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.

## 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 organized under the auspices of the National Science Foundation validated the major findings of the studies. 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 Division of Planning.

## 2. Basin-wide Aerial Photography and Map Production

Under USAID direct contract for \$4.02 million (December 1981 - March 1985), MARKHURD Aerial Surveys, Inc. of Minneapolis, Minn. produced and delivered

\* 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.

aerial photographs and orthophoto contour maps of the entire basin. OMVG and the national topographic agencies of Senegal, Guinea, and The Gambia have been provided a complete set of the map and photo products. All OMVG map and photo products are stored and indexed in an OMVG Map Center established by the project. Training sessions geared towards exploiting the potential of aerial photography and remote sensing for assisting in the planning process will be organized and implemented by USAID for both OMVG Planning Division personnel and member state technicians.

### 3. Multi-Objective Planning

The Planning Unit of the OMVG has a core staff of four USAID-funded technical advisors to assist in developing the institutional capacity for performing multi-objective water resource planning. The major objective of this component is to assist the OMVG in evaluating resource allocation issues and environmental/socio-economic trade offs. The USAID advisors collaborate closely with member state technicians. Three member-states participants have completed advanced-degree level training at U.S. universities and resumed their posts at the OMVG Planning Unit. Hydrologic and economic cost/benefit models are under development utilizing baseline data collected by the impact assessment study teams. The final product will be a set of alternative plans for water resource development, as well as an assessment and planning methodology which will enhance the host institution's decision-making and policy formulation processes. Project-funded technical advisors will organize a series of planning workshops for the OMVG utilizing the technical inputs provided by the USAID project. The planning exercises will serve as a means for institutionalizing the methodology and techniques developed by the USAID technical assistance team for performing regional economic planning and resource management. The workshops will contribute to the elaboration of a final set of alternative solutions for resource management problems in the basin.

### 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 a downstream floating laboratory and an upper-valley land-based satellite lab within the Gambia River Basin. 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.

### 5. OMVG Documentation/Data Processing Center

The OMVG, with USAID assistance, is establishing 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.

## SRB\* Planning and Policy Development (625-0621)

<u>Duration</u>		<u>Personnel</u>	
Four years (July 1985 - June 1989)		Director:	Founeke Keita, Secretary General, OMVS
<u>Life of project Costs</u> (US Dollars)		USAID Officer:	Jon Anderson
Contributions:		<u>Principal Contractors or Agencies:</u>	
United States	6,000,000		
OMVS Senegal	-**		
Other donors	3,800,000		
Overall Total	9,800,000		

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 and irrigation construction.

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\* The Senegal River Basin Development Organization, created by the governments of Senegal, Mali, and Mauritania, is charged with 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) provide hydroelectric power to the member states; (2) develop irrigated agriculture in the basin (for projected 400,000 hectares by the year 2028); 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 provide water for irrigation in the lower valley; and a multi-purpose regulating dam at Manantali in Mali (to be completed 1987) 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 1987, is essential for progress on 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 planning for the SRB and increase the capability of OMVS to plan, monitor, coordinate and evaluate investments. It will finance three master plans and studies plus technical assistance, training and limited commodities to OMVS. A reorganization study of the OMVS High Commission financed by the Project makes a series of recommendations on improving the cost-effectiveness of the organization and recommending an appropriate institutional role for the planning unit. In addition, prequalification information has been requested from U.S. firms for the three master plans.

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 1984 - July 1990)

PersonnelDirector: Dandou Tajedine  
USAID Officer: Jon AndersonLife of Project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions:

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

Principal Contractors or AgenciesPSC Agricultural Research Planner  
PSC Deputy Manager

This project will improve the capacity of Senegal, Mauritania and Mali to implement agricultural development activities in the Senegal River Basin more effectively. It will work conjointly with complementary bilateral projects in Senegal and Mauritanie and with OMVS agricultural research programs and their stations on the Senegal River in Fanaye, Senegal; Kaedi, Mauritania; and Same, Mali.

The project will upgrade the OMVS Division of Integrated Research (DIR) and, through the Comité Inter-Etats de Recherche Agricole (CIERDA) which the DIR chairs, will establish a forum at which the three OMVS member state research institutions and the corresponding national development agencies discuss the planning and implementation of integrated, complimentary, regional agricultural research strategies, ensuring the dissemination of information and coordination of all agricultural research activities on the river. The project will prevent redundancy of scientific research, orient research on the river in terms of an understanding of the entire basin system, provide research feedback to an interaction among the various national research components and ensure that a complementary regional perspective to research is maintained. Pertinent seminars and occasional meetings bringing the three member states' institutions together as necessary will also be organized. The Project will also create a computerized ag research data bank for use by the member state research and development organizations that contains information on all pertinent SRB ag research activities, experiments and results past and present.

This effort, along with the Agricultural Research and Planning Project (0223) and work completed under Title III, the Cereals II Project (0235), and the Casamance Integrated Development Project (0205), forms part of a multi-donor program to reorganize and decentralize agricultural research in Senegal.

## OMVS Groundwater Monitoring (625-0958)

Duration

Six years (August 1983 - December 1989)

Personnel

Director: Moussa Ould Hmednah

USAID Officer: Jon Anderson

Life of Project CostsContributions:

United States: 6,501,000 (Prospective

OMVS Senegal: 551,000 LOP)

Overall Total 7,052,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

International Science and

Technology Institute (ISTI)

U.S. Geological Survey

PSC Administrative/Finance Offer

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 activities 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 around irrigated perimeters.

Major outputs will include:

- A network of 680 piezometers and 490 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 master plan for groundwater development and monitoring for the entire basin.

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 its affiliated agencies who will receive technical assistance and training in groundwater monitoring skills.

B. Regional Funds

## Integrated Pest Management Research (625-0928.85)

Duration Three years (August 1984 -  
March 31, 1987\*)

Personnel

Director: H'Baye M'Doye  
USAID Officer: Hawa Diop

Life of project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions:

United States	1,206,000
Senegal	464,000
Overall Total	1,670,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

National Institute for Agronomic  
Research (ISRA)  
National Crop Protection Service  
(GPS)

A regional effort based on bilateral agreements with the CILSS member states, this project is designed to help establish Sahelian institutional capacity to carry out Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Research for the protection of basic food crops and to produce technical packages of IPM control methods suitable to small farmers. Integrated Pest Management, which involves maximizing non-chemical control methods such as adjusted planting schedules, post harvest stalk destruction, crop rotation, animal traction for weeding, plant breeding and seed soaking, is the best alternative to increased use of chemical pest control which may be too costly, ineffective, and environmentally damaging. A Regional Project Directorate, located in Ouagadougou/Upper Volta and headed by a Sahelian, is responsible for overall project technical, administrative and financial management. With respect to project implementation, the Regional Project Director is appointed by, and responsible to, the CILSS Executive Secretary, and takes charge of the project with technical assistance from FAO and administrative support from USAID/Upper Volta. The Regional Project Director works through the Regional Project Task Force consisting of the regional Director, the senior FAO Advisor, and the IMP Project Officer for USAID/Ouagadougou. Country Task Forces, chaired by the National IPM Project Director and consisting of the senior FAO technical adviser and USAID IPM Liaison Officer plan and implement the project.

Specific project purposes are to:

- a) establish a surveillance system on the occurrence of major pests;
- b) evaluate the relative economic importance of these pests through crop loss assessment;
- c) establish experimentation/demonstration areas to study and demonstrate the benefits of integrated pest control;

\* PACD for participants training component is September 30, 1987.

- d) establish and train a permanent Sahelian research cadre to study the bionomics of the major pests and develop the best integrated control techniques;
- e) produce tested research packages in the form of annual covering all integrated control concepts for two insect pests, four plant diseases, and one seed identified as priority problems in the Sahel.

## Planning, Management and Research (625-0929.85)

Duration  
Annual

Personnel:  
USAID Officer: Campbell S. McClusky

Life of Project Costs (US Dollars)

## Contributions (FY 87):

United States	990,000 (estimate)
Senegal	-
Overall Total:	990,000

This Sahel regional Planning, Management and Research (PM&R) Project is a flexible mechanism to finance the many project design and identification activities of Sahel USAIDs. Activities in these two categories financed under PM&R in Senegal, support the USAID/Senegal Country Development Strategy and the USAID/Senegal River Basin Development programs. These funds are the traditional source of financing for project identification and design, and to meet related preproject or preimplementation feasibility, environmental, social and special study requirements.

Project funds may be used for the following types of activities: a) preparation or revision of the USAID/Senegal Country Development Strategy Statement; b) sector/subsector analyses, studies or strategies; c) proposed project or economic support program identification and design including, but not limited to, financing consultant services, studies, workshops and seminars; d) project, program or special evaluations; e) general purpose activities including, but not limited to, project or program related seminars or workshops; economic, fiscal or statistical studies, surveys or consultancies; pre-implementation reports, temporary duty assignments, and training; residual support following completion of USAID project or program support.

Sahel Manpower Development - Phase II (625-0960.85)  
and  
Sahel Human Resources Development III (625-0977.85)

Duration (Phase III)  
Seven years (FY 1986 - June 1993)

Personnel  
Director: Mademba Ndiaye,  
Ministry of Plan  
USAID Officer: Ousmane WDao

Life of project Costs  
Contributions:  
United States 3,004,000  
Senegal -  
Overall Total 3,004,000

The purpose of the Sahel Manpower Development Project Phase II is to remove or alleviate development constraints in institutions connected with AID funded projects in the Sahel.

Under this phase, USAID/Senegal funded to date fifteen long-term participants in U.S. universities, seventy five short-term participants for technical/special training in the U.S.; and eight in-country workshop/seminars with a total of eight hundred and twenty-three participants. The fields of study and topics of these seminars jointly determined by the Government of Senegal and USAID were in public and financial management, school and university statistics, decentralization and training of trainers.

Under Phase III, the Sahel Human Resources Development (SHRD III, new title), the Mission will support the 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.

## Sahel Policy Analysis and Support Project (685-0970.85)

Duration

Two years (September 1985 -  
September 87)

Personnel

USAID Officer: Campbell S. McClusky

Life of project Costs (US Dollars)Contributions (FY 86):

United States	120,000
Senegal	-
Overall Total	120,000

The purpose of this Sahel regional project is to carry out a program of economic policy studies, advisory services, and training designed to enhance the capabilities of both the GOS and USAID missions to formulate and coordinate policies that sustain long-term economic growth with equity.

Project activities may be initiated in response to data or analysis needs of both the USAID missions and their host governments.

The project inputs are limited to short-term technical and financial assistance to advise or assist with data collection, analysis of policy issues and formulation and implementation of policy reforms.

The quantity and mixture of the outputs is subject to change based upon specific USAID requests as contained in its Policy Plan. The mission's well developed policy agenda is centered around the following six areas: a) population and family planning; b) the phase-out of agricultural parastatals; c) the formulation of a coherent national cereals policy; d) the privatization of agricultural input distribution; e) improved fiscal performance and allocation of resources to productive sector; and f) restoration of liquidity and better practices to the banking and credit systems. USAID/Senegal requested and received \$425,000 in FY 85 to cover approximately 45 person-months of technical assistance in those areas. The level of funding available for Senegal during subsequent years of this project will likely be less as a result of increasing interest and readiness among other U.S. Sahelian missions for the kinds of activities involved.

## Special Self-Help Fund (625-9901)

Duration

Annual

Personnel

Self-Help Officer: Portia McCollum

Self-Help Asssitant: Peace Corps

Volunteer Nancy Robinson

Life of Project Costs

## Contributions:

United States 100,000\*

Senegal -

Overall Total 100,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

None

The Self-Help Fund of the United States Embassy in Dakar has provided assistance for small community projects since 1965. The fund, which has contributed to local government accomplishment in the field of health, agriculture production, education and public works, encourages grassroots involvement in setting collective priorities and implementing projects to reach community objectives. Schools, wells and collective gardening plots set up through the initiative of the communities have proved the most successful projects financed under the Self-Help program.

Self-Help financing is limited to small, one-time contributions to specific community efforts. Funds may not be used to aid long-term projects requiring substantial support and equipment. Projects funded through Self-Help must serve to improve social and economic conditions for the largest number of inhabitants of the beneficiary community. While Self-Help funds pay for construction materials and some skilled labor salaries, the community must contribute to the project by furnishing unskilled labor, locally available building materials and a monetary contribution whenever possible.

In the three U.S. budget years 1983 through 1986, the Self-Help Fund obligated \$451,350 for a total of 140 projects. Although the number of projects which involved village-based Peace Corps volunteers fell during these years, fiscal year 1987 efforts rely more heavily on Peace Corps and private voluntary organization-submitted projects.

Any individual or organization working with a Senegalese community organization may submit a proposal for Self-Help funding of a community development project. Once the project proposal has been approved by the proper Senegalese government officials, it should be forwarded to the following address:

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\* (This total does not include the community's contribution to the project, which varies greatly but usually adds 25 to 30% to each project's total value.)

2ème Secrétaire - Responsable du Self-Help  
Ambassade des Etats-Unis  
B. P. 49  
Dakar

For more specific guidelines on how to apply, contact the U.S. Embassy's Economic/Commercial Unit, located on the 3rd floor of the BIAO building, Place de l'Indépendance, Dakar.

III. EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM IMPACT

**Successes Involving U.S.-Supported Developmental Activities:****1. SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS (685-0208)**

The Small Irrigated Perimeters Project which was the precursor to the current Irrigation and Water Management Project (685-0280), had some noteworthy successes.

The economic and performance monitoring systems in the project reported increased crop yields (six tons/ha for rice and nearly three tons/ha for maize), the highest per hectare of any irrigation systems in the Senegal River Valley.

The impressive performance of the project resulted in a heavy demand both for new irrigation systems and for expansion of existing systems. The system developed at Bakel has been well designed and hence generated a high level of interest by participating farmers and their neighbors. A total of 3,500 farmers are now organized into 28 cooperative farmer groups affecting a total population of over 33,000.

There had consistently been reports within the project of high levels of farmer participation, but the Impact Evaluation study provided additional information about the nature of that participation. It was shown that the farmers realized their best technical performance in those cases where they had the greatest responsibility for managing the irrigation systems. Groups which had more experienced leadership have been the most effective in the allocation of land, supervision of pump use and water flow regulation, payment of bills, and division of proceeds.

Building upon the high overall returns from irrigation and the strong local participation in building new irrigation systems, the project had more than doubled the anticipated irrigated area for the 1985-86 season. The target was 150 new hectares.

**2. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING (685-0223)**

The solid data base and careful analytical methods supported by this project have established a new frame of reference for elaborating agricultural policies and putting them into action. This U.S.-supported project is a key information source for the Office of the President, the Ministry of Rural Development and other offices of the Government of Senegal (GOS) as they elaborate the action plan for implementing the New Agricultural Policy of Senegal.

Project-produced research papers, which were featured in the National Agricultural Research Service Seminar on cereals policy and marketing issues, held on December 1985, symbolize the success of this project. The key

papers in this seminar reported on fertilizer distribution practices, marketing systems for dryland and irrigated cereals, options for the introduction of private sector markets, and some analyses of the trade-offs between local production vs importation of cereals.

Eleven papers produced by a Michigan State University agricultural economist and host colleagues in the Bureau for Macroeconomic Analysis of the Research Service, were based upon some three years of research and analysis. These research papers reported in considerable detail a number of proposed agricultural policies which appeared viable and had a high potential for economic and social benefit. The questions raised were the subject of strong debate in Senegal and influenced the drafting of the New Agricultural Policy.

### 3. ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY.

The Dols 10.0 million rural health project (685-0242) funded the national oral rehydration therapy (ORT) program beginning July 1984 and is beginning to show results. Senegal ORT activities were initiated with the testing of the target population of children under five years of age and women of reproductive age, totalling 9,554 in eight test zones of Kaolack and Fatick regions including eight health posts (dispensaires) and 16 health huts plus an additional 85 villages served by the health huts. The 11 medical officers of the TWO regions decided in June 1986 to progressively generalize the ORT program throughout the regions by January 1987. This decision was as a result of successfully testing the ORT strategy and of convincing the departmental medical officers of the effectiveness of ORT in preventing dehydration. It is estimated that 87 percent of the public health personnel and 11 percent of the community level volunteers had been introduced to ORT as of the end of September 1986.

The ORT program is significantly influencing mothers practices in child care. Interviews of mothers in the test zones for ORT demonstrate a much greater awareness and use of ORT than the population in general. Only six percent of the mothers in general used ORT to treat a child during a recent episode of diarrhea in contrast with 55 percent of the mothers in the test zones; and only approximately four percent of the general population gave nutritive liquids or solids during a recent case of diarrhea in contrast with 79 percent of the mothers in the test zones. In addition, 84 percent of the mothers interviewed during the mid-term evaluation in May 1986 in the test zones knew about ORT. Of these women, 83 percent had learned about ORT from the radio and 76 percent had seen a demonstration by health personnel.

### 4. FAMILY HEALTH AND POPULATION PROJECT (685-0248)

This Dols 20.0 million project focuses mainly on expansion of family planning, family health service delivery and the demographic data. Preliminary tables from the demographic and health survey (DHS), financed by an AID/W contract

with Westinghouse and by the Family Health and Population Project and conducted in Senegal in May 1986, reveal a substantial spread of knowledge of modern contraception (a change from 11 percent for 1978 to 69 percent for 1986 of women of reproductive age). Regular radio broadcasts sponsored by the project on family planning topics in local languages have markedly raised the awareness of the public. Current use of modern contraception rose from the low figure of one percent in 1978 to 2.7 percent in 1986 which represents an increase from 9,400 to 40,600 users over the eight years between the surveys. A little over half (52 percent) of the increase in users is accounted for by the 20 government of Senegal family planning clinics started by the project since 1981 and the four private family planning clinics started by the project in FY 86. Combined, these 24 clinics are serving 16,200 acceptors. The four regions in which no project services are available show current usage of modern contraception at 0.40 percent. Five of the project regions show, in contrast, 2.1 percent and Dakar region where services are most accessible, shows a usage of 6.3 percent. All these data show a slow but definite impact from USAID/financed family planning services.

#### 5. ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM (685-0287)

Senegal received \$15.0 million from the FY 85 ESF program. The program aimed at improving the liquidity of the banking sector and rationalizing GOS policy with respect to groundnut production and processing. First, the oil crushing firm reimbursed, by 31 December 1984 as required, all outstanding crop credit to the Central Bank. Second, the President made a number of critical decisions in April 1985 regarding government involvement in the groundnut sector. This overhauling by the GOS of its pattern of intervention in the groundnut sector is in direct response to the USAID ESF conditionality and the work of a group of experts from the major donors. The significant developments have been as follows:

- The GOS-managed seed stock was reduced by 50 percent for the 1985-86 crop year and will be eliminated entirely for the 1986-87 crop year.
- Agricultural input distribution is now entirely in the hands of the farmers and the private sector.
- The GOS subsidy to peanut oil crushing firms was reduced by half for the 1984-85 crop year and is to be eliminated for the 1985-86 crop year.
- Management of the two oil crushing firms is in the process of being consolidated.
- Marketing arrangements are being made without GOS intervention by the oil crushing firms to increase the profitability of their operations.
- The net producer price for groundnuts was raised by 50 percent to allow producers to make their own decisions with respect to their cash purchases of inputs.

## 6. GRASSHOPPER CONTROL

The USG contributed Dols 2.4 million in disaster assistance and its leadership to the 1986 locust/grasshopper control campaign in Senegal. USAID responded swiftly and effectively to the locust emergency with four DC-7 spray planes, technical experts and equipment as part of an international effort that treated over one million hectares of crop and grasslands. The U.S. operations successfully treated 690,000 hectares minimizing damage to this year's food crops and reducing the potential of high insect damage for next year. Operations had no major adverse environment or public health effects.

Concerted U.S. technical and diplomatic actions served to define an effective control strategy and to assure essential allocations of donor resources. Our leadership was instrumental in launching the campaign during the effective period for crop protection. Campaign protected an estimated 500,000 hectares of crop land under cultivation in Senegal, almost certainly saving major portions of millet, sorghum, and maize crops in the target zones. Rains were not as plentiful this year as last, so the portion of the harvest resulting from the campaign assumes relatively greater significance. The control campaign introduced for the first time in the Sahel large scale aerial spraying which proved to be a very effective addition to the limited technologies available for treatment of grasshoppers. In addition, it provided valuable experience and training to crop protection personnel, Senegalese Air Force, and other GOS officials in emergency operations and logistics.

## 7. PL-480 TITLE I SELF HELP MEASURES

The Government of Senegal (GOS) promulgated a series of new measures to liberalize the pricing and marketing of locally produced cereals. These new measures are practical reflections of the new attitudes held by senior GOS officials in favor of enhancing private sector market forces to reverse years of declining agricultural production trends. These measures included:

- GOS declarations to the effect that farmers were free to sell their production to any buyer, no longer just to GOS entities, anywhere within the country without restriction, at any price at or above the official (floor) price;
- GOS lifting of all restrictions regarding storage and internal movement of local produce, allowing private merchants and producers freer access to markets;
- GOS restricting its control agencies from any further intervention to limit prices of local grains (above their floor levels) or movements of local grains; and
- GOS declarations to the effect that GOS agencies were ready to buy to guarantee the official price as the floor price.

The formulation of these specific measures and the timing of their promulgation grew directly out of preliminary negotiations between the U.S. Mission and the GOS for the \$5.5 million FY 86 PL 480 Title I Food Assistance Loan Program. Early in these negotiations, agreement was sought on the precise self-help measures this program would be structured to assist. Agreement was finalized in negotiations which included discussions between the President of Senegal and the U.S. Ambassador well before the anticipated on-set of the Title I Program itself.

The GOS moved swiftly to promulgate these new measures and to profit from this understanding beginning with the current (1985) "bumper" cereals' crops. Largely because of these timely new measures, millet and corn prices remained at incentive levels, around the previous "official" levels and above the new "floor" levels. Emerging GOS reform concerns were thus catalyzed and transformed into vigorous action measures by appropriately selected and timed food assistance negotiations.

#### 8. TITLE III: KAYAR REFORESTATION AND DUNE STABILIZATION ACTIVITY.

The purpose of the Kayar Dune Stabilization Project was to protect valuable farmland, called the Niayes, from encroachment by sand dunes along a part of the Dakar to St. Louis coast. Of the 200 km coastline north of Dakar, 75 km were involved in this PL 480 Title III local currency activity. Some 3,700 ha of trees were to be planted on the coastal and interior dunes as defense against the moving sand. *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *eucalyptus camaldulensis* were selected as the preferred species as they have proven to be the most suitable in the harsh coastal environment. The project also included a community extension component, providing tree plantation management information, provision of trees for windbreaks and technical information and assistance in vegetable gardening.

At its completion on December 31, 1986, the project successfully planted 4,000 ha, exceeding its goal by 300 ha. This achievement is all the more impressive if one considers the lack of rainfall during some years of the project.

It is estimated that 10,000 people live in the project zone and are affected directly or indirectly by the project. For example, by-products from the plantation provide the villagers with a source of wood for fuel and other domestic needs such as fruit, nuts, and construction materials. A secondary effect of the project has been additional income to the population through hire of unskilled labor. Due to the strong inter-relation between the project goals and those of the population, the forestry service has noted an exceptional willingness on the part of the villagers to accept and participate in the reforestation activities.

The project had a major impact on saving high value vegetable production in the area from dune encroachment. Some 25,000 ha of farmland are protected behind these coastal dunes. A number of studies undertaken in the region have rated the speed by which the dunes move at about 13 meters per year. At this rate 97.5 ha of additional fertile land would have been theoretically covered by sand yearly in the project zone. Since vegetable production averages 8 MT/ha, hundreds of metric tons of production could have been lost per year but for this project.

#### 9. SAHEL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

USAID/Senegal experienced a recent cost savings success by engaging the services of a CPA firm to review invoices and bills of USAID suppliers.

USAID/Senegal contracted a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) firm to review transport invoices submitted by contractors responsible for inland transportation of sorghum under a Title II Emergency program. This application of CPA services was the brainchild of the USAID/Senegal Regional Controller. The objectives of the review were to ensure that: (a) the carriers were selected in accordance with Senegalese legislation; (b) there were no excessive billings when compared to the official prices and practices used in Senegal; and (c) the sorghum was delivered to the target destination.

The CPA firm documented in excess of \$66,000 in overbillings by the carriers, caused by erroneous evaluations of distance and physical conditions of highways covered, as well as the actual weight carried. The CPA firm's audit findings, in addition to identifying the overbillings to USAID, encouraged the carriers to implement stricter controls on their invoicing procedures. The responsible GOS agency (Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire) then instituted the upgraded procedures for all USAID-financed projects.

USG contracts involving cumbersome price calculations, such as Title II Emergency Program transportation costs, have proven to be a high risk area for overbillings. This kind of use of CPA firms to review claims submitted by sub-contractors was noted by RIG/DAKAR as an efficient technique for limiting opportunities for overbilling and commended for use by other missions (RIG-USAID letter dated Nov. 17, 1986). The results of this particular effort exemplify this point. Not only did the USG save money, but also the Mission gained valuable insight and identified problem areas which could help future distributions of Title II commodities, whether paid for by A.I.D., as with emergency shipments, or by the other agencies involved. This, therefore, proved to be a prudent expenditure (\$20,000), with positive effects.

IV APPENDIX

TABLES, STAFF, ORGANIZATION

USAID/Senegal Assistance Projections - Commitments FY 1986 - 1988  
(\$000)

Project Number	Government of Senegal Projects/ Programs of U.S. Assistance	FY 1986	FY 1987 (OYB)	FY 1988 (Request)
685--	<u>PROJECT ASSISTANCE (SDP)</u>			
0242	Rural Health Services II (LOP: 10,125)	-	900	-
0248	Family Health and Population (LOP: 20,500)	10,550	500 <sup>a/</sup>	-
0250	Millet Transformation (LOP: 950)	50	-	-
0256	Rural Management Training (LOP: 3,365)*	-	-	-
0260	Community & Enterprise Development (LOP: 9,000)*	-	-	-
0269	Agricultural Production Support (LOP: 20,000)	-	9,000	6,460
0270	Small Project Assistance (LOP: 240)	40	40	40
0280	Irrigation and Water Management I (LOP: 8,500)	3,000	500	-
0281	Transfer of Technology (Prospective LOP: 10,000)	235	2,268	1,100
0283	Reforestation (LOP: 10,000)	5,500	4,500	-
0284	PVO Co-Financing (Prospective LOP: 10,000)	-	-	2,500
0295	Southern Zone Water Mgt. (Prosp. LOP: 20,000)	-	-	9,000
0957	Senegal Agricultural Research (LOP: 3,596)	-	-	900
	Subtotal SDP:	19,375	17,708	20,000
	<u>NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE<sup>b/</sup></u>			
0288	Economic Support Fund (IV, V, VI)	12,484	11,575	15,000
	PL 480, Title I <sup>c/</sup>	9,500	5,000	5,000
	PL 480, Title II (Regular -includes WFP)	3,443	2,831	2,500
0291	Senegal AEPRP	15,000	-	-
	Subtotal:	40,427	19,406	22,500
625--	<u>REGIONAL<sup>d/</sup></u>			
0929.85	Planning, Management and Research	213	990 <sup>a/</sup>	700
0970.85	Sahel Policy Analysis and Support	120	260 <sup>a/</sup>	300
0977.85	Sahel Human Resources Devevelopment III	694	676	617
9901	Special Self-Help	125	150	150
	Subtotal:	1,152	2,076	1,767
625--	<u>DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER BASINS (OMVS/OMVG)<sup>e/</sup></u>			
0012	OMVG Gambia River Basin Development (LOP: 15,865)*	-	-	-
0621	SRB Planning & Policy Development <sup>f/</sup> (LOP: 6,000)	1,500	-	2,500
0957	OMVS Agricultural Research II (LOP: 1,057)*	-	-	-
0958	OMVS Groundwater Monitoring (Prosp. LOP: 6,501)	-	1,500 <sup>a/</sup>	-
	Subtotal:	1,500	1,500	2,500
	<u>COUNTRY PROGRAM GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>62,454</u>	<u>40,690</u>	<u>46,767</u>

\* Ongoing, fully funded projects/programs.

<sup>a/</sup> Includes tentative reobligations from deobligated FY86 no-year funds, treated as additive.

<sup>b/</sup> Balance of payments/budgetary/commodity/policy reform support programs.

<sup>c/</sup> Loan.

<sup>d/</sup> Commitments which directly benefit Senegal.

<sup>e/</sup> Commitments that benefit all OMVS/OMVG Member States, treated as additive.

<sup>f/</sup> SRB = Senegal River Basin.

USAID/Senegal Obligations (DA, ESF, PL 480) 1977 - 1986  
(\$ 000)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Bilateral</u>	<u>PL-480<sup>A/</sup></u>	<u>Regional<sup>B/</sup></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)	38,346
1982	16,500	13,190	1,601	(3,012)	31,291
1983	19,058 <sup>C/</sup>	13,367	1,860	(10,033)	34,285
1984	32,885 <sup>C/</sup>	15,905	1,247	(3,528)	50,037
1985	37,104 <sup>C/</sup>	6,661	3,070	(4,000)	46,835
1986	46,859 <sup>D/</sup>	12,943	1,152	(1,500)	60,954
1987	29,283 <sup>C/</sup>	7,831	2,076	(1,500)	39,190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,327</b>	<b>120,011</b>	<b>14,597</b>	<b>(28,177)</b>	<b>370,935</b>

<sup>A/</sup> Includes World Food Program and ocean transportation

<sup>B/</sup> Excludes OMVS/OMVG programs

<sup>C/</sup> Includes Economic Support Fund Assistance

<sup>D/</sup> Includes AEPRP and ESF programs

( ) Non-add

USAID Assistance to Senegal FY 1981 - FY 1987  
(\$ 000)  
(Commitments)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>							
Sahel Development Program	14,800	16,500	14,058	22,885	22,104	19,375	17,708
Regionally Funded Programs*	2,063	1,601	1,860	1,247	3,070	1,152	2,076
OMVS/OMVG Programs	(4,604)	(3,012)	(10,033)	(3,528)	(4,000)	(1,500)	(1,500)
<b>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</b>	-	-	5,000	10,000	15,000	12,484	11,575
AEPRP	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-
<b>TOTAL DA &amp; ESF/AEPRP</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>18,101</b>	<b>20,918</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>40,174</b>	<b>48,011</b>	<b>32,859</b>
<b>PL-480</b>							
Title II - Regular***	10,129	6,190	6,367	5,039	4,812	3,443	2,831
Title II - Emergency Food & Transport	4,354	****	****	10,866	1,849	****	****
Title III/I	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	-	-	<u>9,500</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Sub-Total PL-480	21,483	13,190	13,367	15,905	6,661	12,943	7,831
<b>TOTAL DA, ESF &amp; PL-480</b>	<b>38,346</b>	<b>31,291</b>	<b>34,285</b>	<b>50,037</b>	<b>46,835</b>	<b>60,954</b>	<b>40,690</b>

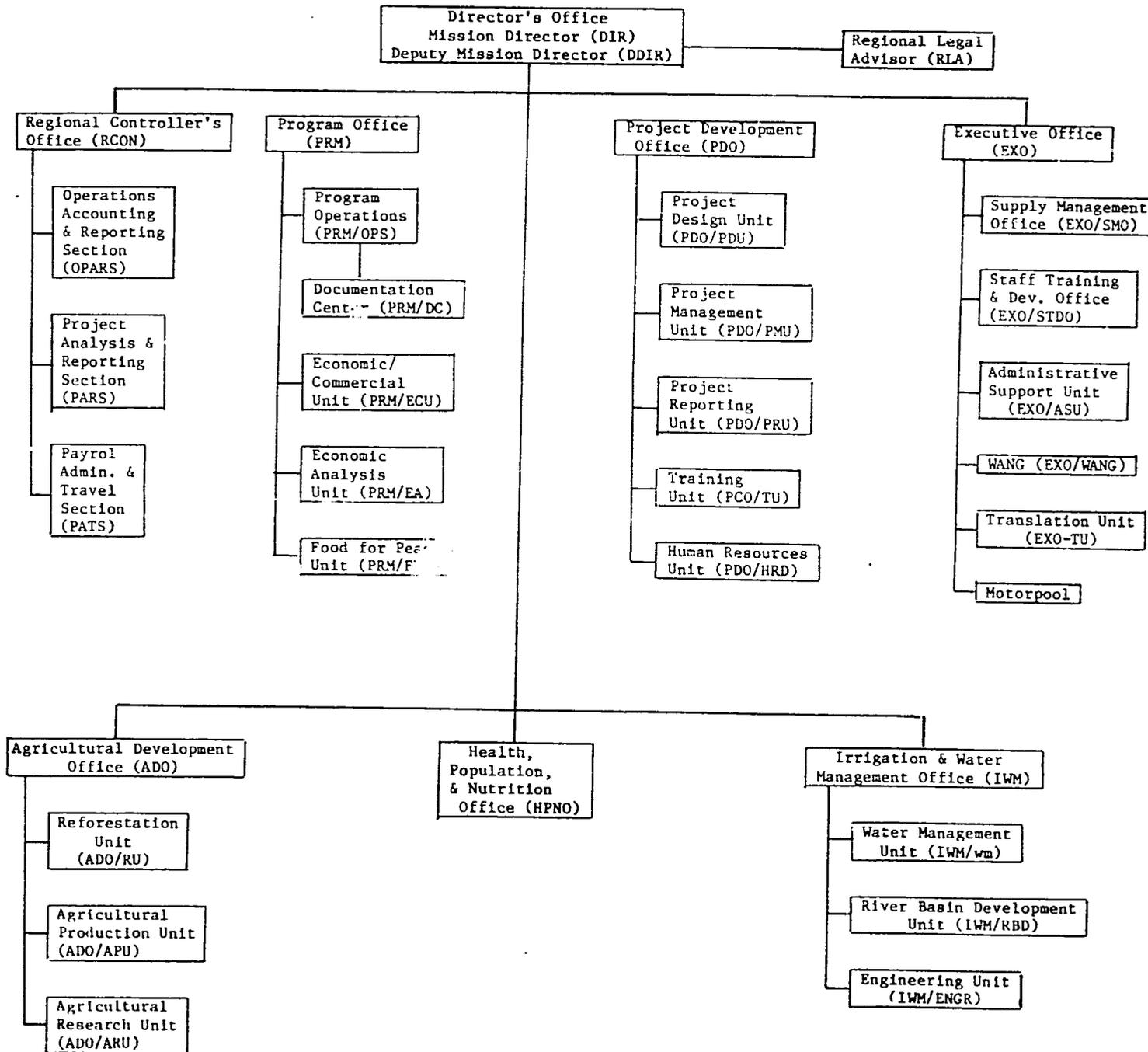
**Notes:**

- \* Commitments which directly benefit Senegal
- \*\* This represents total obligations to OMVS/OMVG which benefit Senegal as well as other OMVS/OMVG member states, treated as non-add
- \*\*\* 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 Operations Officer	Campbell McClusky
Program Economist	Richard Greene
Regional Food For Peace Officer	Arthur Braunstein
Chief, Economic/Commercial Unit	John Sikes
Agriculture Development Officer	Wayne Nilsestuen
Deputy Agriculture Development Officer	Ron Harvey
Health, Population, Nutrition Officer	Mary Ann Micka
Deputy Health, Population, Nutrition Officer	Dennis Baker
Project Development Officer	Joel Schlesinger
Deputy Project Development Officer	William Hamminck
Executive Officer	Steve Wallace
Assistant Executive Officer	Alison Webb
Regional Controller	James Ito
Budget and Fiscal Officer	George Zegarac
Irrigation & Water Management Officer	Gilbert Haycock

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February 1987

USAID/Senegal Program Overview