 Provisional agenda item 6

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ONCHOERCIASIS AREAS IN TOGO
(AUGUST 1981)

1. SOUTH BINAH FOOD PRODUCTION PROJECT

This development, known as the Binah food production project, concerns the Binah prefecture and covers all or part of four cantons: Pagouda, Boufalé, Solla and Lama Dossi. The limits of the area are approximately constituted by the Benin border to the east, the Pagouda-Solla track to the west and the north, and a line passing through Siou Kawa to the south.

Objectives of the project

The Binah project has several objectives:

- Intensification of food production with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in this domain.

- Hydro-agricultural development. A dam is to be built on the Kara, a tributary of the Binah, to permit irrigated farming of an area of more than 200 hectares. Small, irrigated market gardening and arboriculture units will be developed.

- Organization of peasants into cooperatives, to facilitate the work of guidance services in time and space.

- Establishment of a technical support centre to back up the activities of the various sectors and extension services.

- Implementation of specific activities concerning animal traction and reafforestation.

Technical aspect of the project

Implementation of the project will be conditional on the existence of an infrastructure and the availability of means of production and personnel.

1. Road infrastructure

Some 120 km of main roads and about 50 km of agricultural tracks will be built.

2. Water supplies

Two or three hillside water retention dams will be built and 12-15 livestock water supply points installed.
3. Storage facilities, accommodation for personnel and animals and a garage will be built. In the field of social activities, the following will be provided:
   - a health centre;
   - a social centre;
   - schools where needed;
   - a commercial exchange centre.

4. **Means of production:**
   - stocks of fertilizer and plant treatment products;
   - stocks of seeds.

Pending the introduction of animal traction some work such as earth turning and land clearance will have to be done with motorized machines.

**Financial aspect**

The cost of the project over a five-year period amounts to 1 260 500 000 CFA francs.

2. **"FOSSE AUX LIONS" DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

The Fosse aux Lions is situated in the Koulongona valley about 20 km south-west of Dapaong and some 700 km north of Lomé, in the savanna region.

Here agriculture consists essentially of food production, mainly millet and sorghum (60% of the cultivated area), followed by beans (30%), then peanuts, maize and rice.

**Description of the project**

The project includes three components: human water supply (the results of the study on water supplies for the town of Dapaong are expected shortly), livestock water supply and agricultural irrigation. It consists of:

- a programme for improved irrigation production;
- a programme for improvement of social infrastructure.

The programme for improved irrigation production includes:

- a dam on the Koumfab, with a compressed earth wall 670 metres long at the top, retaining 8 200 000 m³ of water;
- an irrigation system consisting of a feeder canal, a water intake structure and a network of ditches;
- a comprehensive drainage system on the lower bed of the Koulongona. This work is due to last for four years including year 0.

The programme for improvement of social infrastructure will settle families on the perimeter of the newly developed area, using two methods:

- extension of existing farms on the perimeter;
- settlement of young people.
With a view to improving production techniques and increasing productivity and the income of peasant families, irrigated food production will be developed over 1500 hectares (rice, peanuts, maize, sorghum). These crops were selected in the light of local needs, marketing possibilities, agricultural traditions and eating habits.

Cost of the project

The cost of the project (including taxes, sundries and unforeseen expenses) is estimated at 2 188 147 000 CFA francs.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN TOGO

Objectives of the project

Agricultural development activities in the Kara region constitute the pilot phase of a wider programme for development of Northern Togo, which has the following objectives:

- to increase production in Northern Togo of food crops and products that can be supplied to processing and manufacturing plants in the country;

- to develop unutilized land, and particularly to repopulate valleys freed from diseases such as onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis. The Otì valley offers the greatest agricultural potential in Northern Togo;

- to encourage stock-raising linked to arable farming in a zone which, once free of disease, is ideal for the meat production so badly needed by the country and Africa as a whole;

- to organize technical and social support for the new farmers in Northern Togo, based on the experience gained in trial development operations in the Kara region.

In addition to these main objectives, the first two phases of the project have concentrated on remedying the isolation of certain zones. The third phase, due to begin on 1 July 1981 and to end in 1984, will extend and strengthen the activities described above.

Financial aspect

Physical planning and integrated development programme for Northern Togo (Kara section, phase 3: consolidation).


4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TCHIRI ZONE

The Tchiri project is one element of the large-scale programme for the development of the Otì valley.

It involves agricultural and pastoral development, including:

- fisheries;

- small-scale rice-growing;

- market gardening.
The implementation study for the project, carried out by the Togolese Development Studies Corporation (SOTED), is in its final stages.

5. KARA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The initial project involved settlement of 200 peasant families from the overpopulated Kabyé uplands (100 pop./km²) on unoccupied lands on the right bank of the Kara valley, about 60 km north-west of Lama-Kara, chief town of the Kara administrative region. The project, which was launched in 1973, in fact resettled 269 families.

In the light of the encouraging results obtained by the first project, the second project proposed to resettle 800 more families over four years (1978-1981).

When this phase comes to an end in 1981, practically all the agricultural land in the present zone will be occupied by resettled peasants. An extension of the project financed by the fifth EDF will therefore cover a new area west of the initial zone in the cantons of Namon, Nawaré, Guérin-Kouka, Kidjaboun and Katchamba.

Under the new project, each family will be given eight hectares of land and a pair of oxen. Of this, 2.5 hectares will be prepared by the project. It is felt that using animal traction a farmer could increase this area to four hectares, the remaining four hectares enabling him to practise rotation of crops and to leave some land fallow.

The project provides for:

- building of roads;

- construction of wells, storage facilities and social centres;

- construction of a bridge over the Kara between Bidjandè and Agoundè. This will be a precondition for easy access to the west bank of the Kara, now covered by the project. The geographical boundaries of the new zone will be: the Kara to the north and east; a line passing through Sarakawa and Nawaré to the south; and the Nawaré-Guélin-Kouka-Namponak road to the west. This embraces an area of about 60 000 hectares, 8 000 of which are reserved for resettlement.

A soil study based on aerial photographs and field surveys will be essential before the project begins, to identify fertile areas and possible access routes.

Financial aspect

The financing required for implementation of the project over a five-year period comes to a total of 2 588 080 000 CFA francs.

Financial distribution for the interim plan (1981-1983) is as follows:

Togolese investment budget: 90 000 000 CFA francs
EDF: 441 561 000 CFA francs.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANDOURI PLAIN

Situation of the project

The project area covers the canton of Mandouri, with 47 000 hectares and 6585 inhabitants. The Mandouri plain is in the north-eastern part of the savanna region.
General description of project

The project has three main objectives:

1. **Expansion and diversification of agricultural production**
   
   (a) Development of rain-fed rice production over 2000 hectares by construction of a dike along the Otï and a drainage system in the zone.
   
   (b) Intensified production of traditional crops and introduction of new cash crops such as cotton and peanuts outside the flooded area.

2. **Improvement of the infrastructure**
   
   (a) Establishment of a network of rural tracks.
   
   (b) Construction of primary schools, a dispensary, water supply facilities.

3. **Provision of technical support services**
   
   These will include:
   
   (a) an extension service;
   
   (b) a technical support centre;
   
   (c) strengthening of the animal health service and establishment in Mandouri of a project team equipped with everything necessary for its work (premises, storage facilities, vehicles, etc.). A local agency of the CNCA will also be opened in Mandouri.

**Economic and financial aspect**

The rate of economic return on the project, including physical contingencies and all the costs of the social and communications infrastructure and expenditure on personnel, is around 13%.

The total cost of the project assessed over five years amounts to 2 408 000 000 CFA francs. The project has been allocated 1 579 366 000 CFA francs to cover the interim plan for 1981-1983.

Participation is distributed as follows:

- EDF: 1 388 412 000 CFA francs
- Government: 190 954 000 CFA francs.

7. **BASSAR AND MÔ INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

The Bassar and Mô integrated development project, being an extension of the SOTOCO project, is entitled the SOTOCO II Bassar agricultural development project. It will cover all the cotton-growing areas, including the Bassar prefecture and the Mô zone, where specific measures will be taken.

**Description of the project**

The principal components of the SOTOCO II project are as follows:

1. **Moderate development of the cotton-growing programme.**

2. **Intensification of food-cropping in rotation with cotton, and other crops such as rice in some specified areas.**
3. Introduction and increased use of animal traction.

4. Concomitant research.

5. Production of improved seeds as closely adapted as possible to the human and ecological context.

6. Opening up of communications by building secondary routes and improving main roads in preparation for traffic which will become increasingly dense with the growth in agricultural activities.


8. Marketing in the SOTOCO zones, and intermediate marketing of some food crops (rice, peanuts, etc.).

The project is being prepared by SOTED in collaboration with experts from the Abidjan regional office of the World Bank.