AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete) — Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Central African Republic

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 676-0015

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: AFR — 06

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Rural Development

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 12 DD 30 YY 85

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 82 B. Quarter 2 C. Final FY 85

8. COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 = 275 CFA)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82 B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	129	300	429	187.8	812.2	1000
(Grant)	(129)	(300)	(429)	(187.8)	(812.2)	(1000)
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. 1. Peace Corps	70.7	115	185.7	208.7	348	556.7
Other U.S. 2.						
Host Country		50	50	-	340	340.0
Other Donor(s)		2.0	2.0		26.0	26.0
TOTALS	199.7	467	666.7	396.5	1526.2	1922.7

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	200	120				1000		1000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						1000		1000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each): 250

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 210

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code: BS

B. Amount:

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To increase small farmer production of rice, manioc, fish, beeswax and honey.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM 10 YY 83 | MM | YY 1 | Final MM 06 YY 85

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

☐ 000 ☐ 941 ☒ Local ☐ Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a ____ page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature: [signature]

Title: Director

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 12 YY 82

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

AID 1330-4 (8-79)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete) — Amendment Number: ____

DOCUMENT CODE: 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Central African Republic

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 676-0015

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: AFR — 06

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Rural Development

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD): MM 12 DD 30 YY 85

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 82 B. Quarter 3 C. Final FY 85

8. COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 = 275 CFA)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82 B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	129	300	429	187.8	812.2	1000
(Grant)	(129)	(300)	(429)	(187.8)	(812.2)	(1000)
(Loan)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Other U.S. 1. Peace Corps	70.7	115	185.7	208.7	348	556.7
Other U.S. 2.						
Host Country		50	50	-	340	340.0
Other Donor(s)		2.0	2.0		26.0	26.0
TOTALS	199.7	467	666.7	396.5	1526.2	1922.7

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	2. Loan	D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE 1. Grant	2. Loan	E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION 1. Grant	2. Loan	F. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	200	120				1000		1000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						1000		1000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each): 250

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 210

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code	BS						
B. Amount							

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To increase small farmer production of rice, manioc, fish, beeswax and honey.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS
Interim MM 10 YY 83 | MM YY | Final MM 06 YY 85

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
☐ 000 ☒ 941 ☒ Local ☐ Other (Specify) ____

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a ____ page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY
Signature: Kenneth H. Ta
Title: Director
Date Signed: MM 06 DD 12 YY 82

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
MM DD YY

AID 1330-4 (8-79)

INSTRUCTIONS

The approved Project Data Sheet summarizes basic data on the project and must provide reliable data for entry into the Country Program Data Bank (CPDB). As a general rule blocks 1 thru 16 are to be completed by the originating office or bureau. It is the responsibility of the reviewing bureau to assume that whenever the original Project Data Sheet is revised, the Project Data Sheet conforms to the revision.

Block 1 - Enter the appropriate letter code in the box, if a change, indicate the Amendment Number.

Block 2 - Enter the name of the Country, Regional or other Entity.

Block 3 - Enter the Project Number assigned by the field mission or an AID/W bureau.

Block 4 - Enter the sponsoring Bureau/Office Symbol and Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 1, Page 1 for guidance.)*

Block 5 - Enter the Project Title *(stay within brackets; limit to 40 characters).*

Block 6 - Enter the Estimated Project Assistance Completion Date. *(See AIDTO Circular A-24 dated 1/26/78, paragraph C, Page 2.)*

Block 7A. - Enter the FY for the first obligation of AID funds for the project.
Block 7B. - Enter the quarter of FY for the first AID funds obligation.
Block 7C. - Enter the FY for the last AID funds obligations.

Block 8 - Enter the amounts from the 'Summary Cost Estimates' and 'Financial Table' of the Project Data Sheet.
NOTE: The L/C column must show the estimated U.S. dollars to be used for the financing of local costs by AID on the lines corresponding to AID.

Block 9 - Enter the amounts and details from the Project Data Sheet section reflecting the estimated rate of use of AID funds.
Block 9A. - Use the Alpha Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 2, Page 2 for guidance.)*

Blocks 9B., C1. & C2. - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance. The total of columns 1 and 2 of F must equal the AID appropriated funds total of 8G.

Blocks 10 and 11 - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance.

Block 12 - Enter the codes and amounts attributable to each concern for Life of Project. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B, Attachment C for coding.)*

Block 13 - Enter the Project Purpose as it appears in the approved PID Facesheet, or as modified during the project development and reflected in the Project Data Sheet.

Block 14 - Enter the evaluation(s) scheduled in this section.

Block 15 - Enter the information related to the procurement taken from the appropriate section of the Project Data Sheet.

Block 16 - This block is to be used with requests for the amendment of a project.

Block 17 - This block is to be signed and dated by the Authorizing Official of the originating office. The Project Data Sheet will not be reviewed if this Data Sheet is not signed and dated. Do not initial.

Block 18 - This date is to be provided by the office or bureau responsible for the processing of the document covered by this Data Sheet.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET (PID)

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete — A — Revision No. ____

DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Central African Republic

3. PROJECT NUMBER: 676-0015

4. BUREAU/OFFICE: Africa — A. Symbol: AFR — B. Code: 06

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Rural Development Project

6. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION/COMPLETION

A. Initial FY 82

B. Final FY 82

C. PACD 86

7. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 =)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID		1000
B. Other U.S.	1. Peace Corps	630
	2.	
C. Host Country		432
D. Other Donor(s)		
TOTAL		2062

8. PROPOSED BUDGET AID FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE 1. Grant	C. 2. Loan	D. 1ST FY 82 1. Grant	D. 2. Loan	E. LIFE OF PROJECT 1. Grant	E. 2. Loan
(1) EN	123	070		1000		1000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS				1000		1000	

9. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each): 071, 077, 012

10. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

11. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code	BR						
B. Amount	1000						

12. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To increase production and/or marketing of fish, honey, beeswax, and rice.

13. RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Staff: USAID/Cameroon - two person-months
Peace Corps/Central African Republic - two person-months
Rice production expert - International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Nigeria - one person-month[1/]

Funds $65001/

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Bernard D. Wilder

Title: Bernard D. Wilder, Acting Director, USAID/Cameroon

Date Signed: MM 06 DD 13 YY 81

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

16. PROJECT DOCUMENT ACTION TAKEN

S = Suspended
A = Approved
D = Disapproved
CA = Conditionally Approved
DD = Decision Deferred

17. COMMENTS

18. ACTION APPROVED BY

Signature

Title

19. ACTION REFERENCE

20. ACTION DATE: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (8-79)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

676-0015

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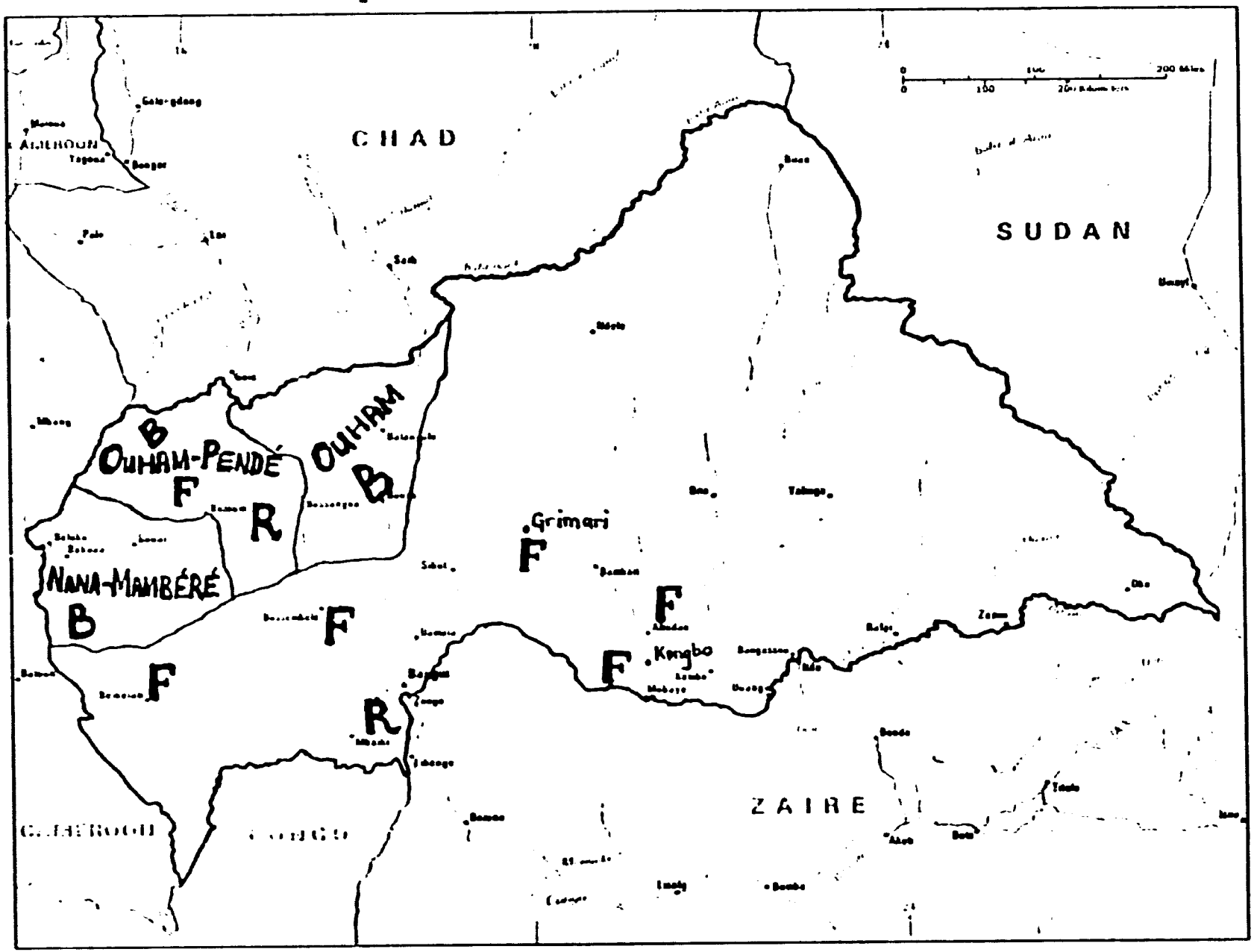
Central African Republic



I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Grantee and Executing Agencies

The Grantee will be the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR). The executing agencies will be the Ministries of Agriculture, and Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism.[1]

B. Recommendations

A grant in the amount of $1,000,000 to the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) should be authorized for Fiscal Year 1982 obligation for the three-year project to implement the rice, bee, fish production activities plus applied manioc research component, described in Part II of this Project Paper. The CAR contribution to the project will amount to the equivalent of $340,000. This 25% host government contribution to total project costs is deemed appropriate and acceptable. Peace Corps will provide the services of eleven Peace Corps Volunteer for 33 person years at an estimated cost of $556,700. UNICEF will provide salary budget support to the Fisheries Extension Service at a cost of $26,000.

The Agency regulation that motor vehicles and fertilizers be purchased from the United States (Geographic Code 000) should be waived to allow for Geographic Code 935 Source/Origin of those inputs destined for use in the extension services of the project activities. The approved waiver for motor vehicles forms part of Annex F. A copy of the waiver request for fertilizers, forwarded to the Office of Commodity Management (M/SER/COM) is also in Annex F. The Agency regulation, in the case of Relatively Less Developed Countries, that the authorized source and origin for the procurement of goods and services be Code 941 and the co-operating country should be waived to allow for Geographic Code 935 procurement of farm equipment. This procurement waiver is Appendix A to the Project Authorization document.

C. The Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to increase small farmer production of rice, manioc, fish, honey and beeswax through the execution of the following activities.

1. Rice

The project will assist the CAR in revitalizing two rice cooperatives and provide practical training for Ministry of Agriculture extension agents. Two Peace Corps Volunteers trained in Agronomy or with equivalent experience will work with CAR counterparts.

Courses, to be conducted at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria, will train the participants in cereals (rice) production and roots and tuber (manioc) production. Additionally, the project will provide vehicles, equipment, materials, and fertilizer as an aid in boosting rice productivity.

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[1] Hereafter generally shortened to "The Ministry of Fisheries".

2. Apiculture:

In coordination with the existing Apiculture Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, three Peace Corps Volunteers trained in apiculture will work in three prefectures, with 30 extension agents, and farmers to form pre-cooperative type groups to sell beeswax in bulk at the "farmgate" to CAR exporters of the product. Honey production will be consumed or sold locally.

3. Inland Fisheries:

This component of the project will provide support for the continuation and expansion of the national inland fisheries program in collaboration with the CAR Ministry of Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism, UNICEF and Peace Corps. Six Peace Corps Volunteers trained in fish pond production techniques will be assigned to six regions of the CAR where there has been little or no extension work done by the fisheries program since 1980. Productivity in these areas is estimated to be only 9.7 kilograms per are (1/10 of a hectare) or about 52% of potential. The project will provide material support in the form of vehicles, equipment and supplies. The Peace Corps Volunteers will be responsible for the training of the 22 extension agents of the Ministry of Water and Forests, in the six regions.

D. Summary Findings

The Project Committee has reviewed the detailed technical, economic, social, financial, administrative and environmental analyses carried out for the proposed project (see Part III). In each case the project was found to be feasible and beneficial. Further, this project will, while providing relatively small amounts of funds to each project component, be sufficient to provide the targeted rural farmers with the technology and training necessary to perpetuate the activities after project termination.

E. Legal Criteria

The project meets all applicable statutory criteria (see Annex B).

F. Project Issues

1. Does the Central African Government have the administrative capacity to successfully manage host country contracts or should USAID Cameroon discharge this responsibility?

In principle, AID has taken the position that countries it assists should themselves undertake the implementation of their development programs rather than employ AID as an agent to do so.

With the assistance of the project administrator who will aid the CAR government with project implementation tasks, the Peace Corps, particularly the Associate Director for Agriculture, and the American Embassy (for such items as relaying of telegrams, correspondence, use of the Budget and Fiscal section to facilitate USAID Cameroon project-related procurement), all contracting and

procurement services for the project will be handled by USAID/Cameroon. In this way, demands on the limited staff resources of the Ministries of Agriculture, and Water and Forests to learn AID procedures will be reduced to a minimum. Instead, CAR cadres assigned to the project will be able to devote their time to helping train farmers in management and production techniques essential to farmer self-sufficiency.

2. Will the increased production of fish, rice, honey and beeswax be negated by a lack of access to markets and marketing acumen by the rural farmers themselves?

For the next few years the limited amount of increased fish, rice and honey production should be relatively easy to sell. The demand now greatly exceeds the supply as evidenced by the high prices paid for these foods. Beeswax is also quite a remunerative product. Its main limitation is that it caters to a sophisticated foreign market which does not normally use the wax in its original state. The raw wax produced by farmers must be relieved of impurities and graded according to international standards before it is ready for sale to European buyers. Thus, CAR buyers must be prepared to field agents to collect the wax from farmers at or close to the farmgate and then complete the wax purification and grading process in Bangui before export. There exists in the Central African Republic's private sector, business people interested in the collection and exportation of beeswax.

The Ministry of Agriculture's parastatal marketing firm, the "Caisse de Stabilisation et Péréquation des Produits Agricoles" has been charged by the CAR government with the task of encouraging farmers to increase beeswax production. The Caisse is also working with the local banking community to insure (through loan guarantees) that CAR business people have the financial wherewithal to collect, process and export the beeswax to European buyers. The CAR government's interest in the beeswax industry stems from its desire to assist rural farmers gain higher incomes while providing an additional source of foreign exchange earnings to the country.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

The Central African Republic (CAR) is on the UNCTAD list of the world's "Relatively Least Developed Countries". Landlocked and remote, the quality of life among its rural population is extremely poor. Per capita income is about $250 per annum.

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy and 85 percent of the 2.3 million economically active population is engaged in agricultural activities. There is considerable emphasis on the cultivation of cotton, coffee, wood and roselle[1] which are the country's chief export crops. However, recent production figures reveal that cotton production, which enjoys the highest level of government support, has actually decreased. At the same time, subsistence crop production is growing slower than estimated increase in population.

Since late 1979, when the Central African Empire reverted to the Central African Republic, the government has changed hands twice. The most recent, a military government, came to power in September 1981. This government has inherited an economy beset by serious economic and financial problems. Agricultural production of cash and food crops continues to decline. Public pronouncements by the military government suggest that self-sufficiency in food production remains as high a priority as it was with the government which preceded it.

Due to the poor performance of the agricultural sector, the 1976-80 Development Plan emphasized the quantitative and qualitative improvement of food crop production. The current government has yet to effectively implement this program. As a result, little diversity exists in food crop production. Approximately seventy percent of the cultivated land is devoted to manioc: a high starch, low protein root staple crop consumed by the majority of the population.

According to Ministry of Agriculture officials, the present military government is utilizing a two-year work plan ("Plan bi-annuel - Plan de Redressement") originally developed for the period 1980 through 1981. The priorities of this plan encompass (1) roads and communication links, and (2) development of rural agriculture and animal husbandry.

Following AID/Washington approval in September 1981 of a Project Identification Document (PID) entitled "Rural Development Support", a four-person design team composed of an Agricultural Economist (USAID/Cameroon), a Project Design and a Rice Expert from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria, traveled to the Central African Republic to prepare the technical analysis sections of the Project Paper. This included: gathering of information on CAR government priorities in the agricultural sector; making site visits to three rice production projects currently being implemented in the regions of Ouham-Pende (Northwest) and Ombella-Mpoko (Southwest) and the collection of factor costs such as agricultural equipment, fertilizers, farm implements and labor.

The primary results of the mission was a better definition of which ongoing rice production activities should be assisted. Information already available through the Peace Corps and Caisse regarding fish pond production and bee

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1 An East Indian annual herb cultivated for its fleshy calyxes that are used for making tarts, jelly, and acid drink, and for its woody fiber used as a substitute for hemp.

culture activities was used to further define these proposed project components. The team then identified the level of technology and inputs required at each rice production site and the results that could be expected given the available infrastructure, labor and natural resources.

The three components included in this project provide support to rural farmers in (1) irrigated rice cultivation at two sites, Bozoum and Sakaye, (2) inland fisheries in six regions, and (3) support of the indigenous bee-culture industry and applied research into greater honey and beeswax productivity.

While this Project Paper serves as an umbrella document for the three principal rural activities proposed for financing, each component is self-contained and neither related to nor dependent on the others for its successful conculsion. Thus, each activity is discussed separately in the context of its individual assistance to the Central African Government in its efforts to improve the agricultural sector.

B. Problem Identification

Historically, the CAR economy has been oriented toward the production of basic, non-value-added exports crops such as timber, tobacco, roselle, coffee and especially cotton. With the foreign exchange earned from the sale of these commodities, finished goods (vehicles, fertilizers, fuel, machinery, consumer products) and processed foods desired by residents of the capital city were imported.

Infrastructure in the country has deteriorated since independence, isolating further the potential productive centers from the single important urban market in the country - Bangui. Only two percent of the CAR's 21,670 kilometer road network is paved and the river transport system is inefficient. Agricultural production has therefore been further retarded due to the inaccessibility of new or improved seed to replace already degenerated genetic material for the food staples such as manioc, corn, rice, and millet. Currently, little applied agronomic research or production of quality seed is being carried out.

In summary, the CAR has a poor agricultural track record in food crop production due to a history of importation rather than local production of food. The central government, due to a previous poor ranking of priorities and the simple unavailability of funds for the purpose, did not provide the support which the agricultural sector needed in order to keep production ahead of populaion growth. The result has been a decrease in the supply of essential and affordable caloric and protein foods available to people of the CAR.

Based on discussions between CAR representatives in the Ministry of Economy and Plan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Caisse, the Ministry of Fisheries, and AID representatives, the project components cited in the Project Paper were identified. AID policy is to design and successfully implement projects meeting the needs of the poor majority in the CAR without the existence of a major U.S. Government economic assistance program in the country. While the needs of the CAR greatly exceed the resources available from the assistance proposed in this Project Paper, the proposed assistance will be directed toward areas of the economy where a modest amount of financial and technical assistance can reduce

production bottlenecks and provide farmers with more marketable products. In addition to more food being available for on-farm consumption, excess food production will flow to production deficit areas.

C. Detailed Project Description

1. Program Goal:

To increase the incomes of the target rural population through agricultural production activities. There are many constraints to increasing farmer productivity in the Central African Republic. Among them are shortages of production inputs, lack of market incentives, poor transportation facilities, low level technology, and lack of knowledge and skills on the part of the farmer. Some of these problems can be overcome through the work of effective agricultural extension organizations able to contribute to the knowledge of farmers seeking to increase agricultural output, be it for sale or consumption on the farm. AID's strategy is to assist the CAR to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of three specific agricultural support entities: the Fisheries Service, two Rice Cooperatives and the Ministry of Agriculture's Apiculture Extension Service.

2. Project Purpose:

To increase small farmer production of rice and manioc, fish, beeswax, and honey. The purpose will be achieved when the production goals are met.

Currently, for historic and economic reasons, the CAR is unable to reach the rural farmer except through sporadic campaigns or major assistance from foreign donors. CAR farmers and the CAR Ministries agree that farmers in the country are best served by projects which are simple to operate and require a minimum amount of government support or intervention. All three primary project components: beekeeping, rice production and fish farming share these characteristics.[1] Products from these activities can reap handsome profits for farmers when sold, make important contributions to the family diet when consumed, and do not require that the farmer undertake activities which are either currently unknown or exceedingly risky. Fish, in addition to having a high cash value at the farmgate, also have a positive effect on the nutritional status of farmers. Similarly, by increasing the level of calories consumed, honey and rice can conserve the present low level of protein available in diets for building and maintaining body tissue rather than merely metabolizing the protein for energy.

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[1] Manioc is essentially a pilot effort and a secondary project activity.

3. Description of Project Activities

a. Rice Cultivation:

(1) Sakaye Rice Center (SRC)

Background: Sakaye Rice Center, 20 kilometers West of Bangui, was the first of four rice production activities undertaken by Taiwan's development assistance program to the CAR in the early 1970's. It became an official co-operative in 1975. The three other sites were located at Bozoum, 480 kilometers to the Northwest, Bambari, 310 kilometers to the Northwest and Alindao, 300 kilometers to the Northeast. Primarily due to poor quality dirt roads which made access to Alindao and Bambari difficult, the Taiwanese had done little work at these new sites by the time the Central African Republic broke diplomatic relations with the Republic of China in 1976. Thus, Alindao and Bambari never developed into rice production centers.

Farmers at Sakaye complained that after the departure of the Taiwanese technical assistance team, previously supplied machinery was unobtainable. All of the inputs supplied by the Taiwanese had been produced in the Republic of China. Bangui based suppliers, however, only service equipment and stock spare parts for equipment made in Europe, the United States or Japan. No tools or chemicals from the Republic of China are available, either.

Current Status: The SRC presently consists of two wetland rice fields of 30 and 42 hectares, respectively, for a total of 72 cultivatable hectares. Due to a lack of adequate farm equipment, fuel and other inputs, only 21 hectares are under cultivation each season. Infrastructure consists of one small office complex, a storage area/rice processing room, an unsheltered concrete platform for drying rice, a few large two-wheel carts for collecting rice from the fields, and one motor tiller.

The Cooperative has about 115 members of which 20 are females. Each member cultivates between two and seven plots measuring 20 to 50 meters square. i.e., the larger the family the larger the potential work force. Alternatively, a farmer's ability to obtain the cooperative of neighbors or hired labor during critical points in the rice production cycle helps determine the quantity of land cultivated by the individual.

In the absence of foreign advisors the Sakaye cooperative members have continued to grow two or more crops a year. Despite the use of degenerated rice seed and sporadic availability of fertilizers better suited for cotton production, the cooperative members obtain yields of 2-2.5 tons per hectare (compared to 5-6 tons with the Taiwanese assistance). The design team arrived at SRC unannounced and was impressed by the sound cultivation techniques being used, the good appearance and maintenance of the irrigation network, the quality of paddy rice produced and the area under cultivation.

The civil service agronomist assigned by the Ministry of Agriculture to SRC demonstrated substantial knowledge about the operation of the Center. Records were produced showing the areas under cultivation, by whom, harvest weights, quantities of rice processed through the mill, the the revenue (less a fee imposed by the Cooperative) paid to each Cooperative member. It is possible that the proximity of SRC to Bangui (20 kilometers) has aided it in obtaining better support from the Ministry of Agriculture in the form of better trained government supplied cooperative management and technical staff; government assistance in the procurement of inputs such as fuel, fertilizers, rice sacks, etc. In 1980-81, SRC received a one-time grant of $3,700 (one million CFA) from the "Caisse de Stabilisation et Péréquation des Produits Agricoles" to pay off accumulated outstanding debts to suppliers and begin operations again with a clean slate.

(2) Bozoum Rice Center (BRC)

Background: The Bozoum Rice Center was the second rice production project started in the CAR under the Republic of China's development assistance program. As with the other centers, support to the BRC ended in 1976 when diplomatic relations between Taiwan and the CAR were severed. During the "Taiwanese period" production was up to four tons of paddy per hectare for irrigated rice and two tons per hectare for rainfed rice. Two hundred farmers worked at the BRC between 1972 and 1976.

Current Status: Unlike Sakaye, the Bozoum Rice Center can only irrigate 25 hectares of wetland rice fields over two seasons. This irrigated hectarage is largely determined by the quantity of water flowing from a small creek located north of the irrigated rice fields. The total area presently under cultivation at the Bozoum Rice Center is only eight hectares of wetland rice fields over two seasons by about 20 farmers.

None of the machinery supplied by the Taiwanese remains in operation today. Farmers continue to cultivate traditional food crops on their own plots of land such as corn, manioc, millet, and sesame as well as small quantities of cash crops such as tobacco and cotton.

The Bozoum Rice Center is much less impressive than Sakaye. It is located 150 kilometers away from its source of goods and services in Bangui. Almost no finished goods are available for sale locally. Still, the Bozoum area is a good market for rice. The farmers there know and favor the cultivation of rice for their own consumption as well as for sale to others. When rice is available, buyers from Berberati, a diamond mining area about 250 kilometers southwest of Bozoum, truck all the way to Bozoum to purchase and haul it back to Berberati. The BRC is currently managed by one civil service agronomist who received rice production training in Taiwan and is permanently assigned to the Center by the central government.

(3) Rice Project Activities

After the early and unexpected departure of the Taiwanese technical assistance team the problems experienced by the Central African farmers at Bozoum and Sakaye were caused by the previous lack of involvement of the cooperative members in the operational management of the rice centers. All decisions regarding the type of rice varieties to be used, the machinery to be purchased and chemical inputs to be used were made for the farmers by the Taiwanese teams. Furthermore, all records of the Centers' operation were kept in Chinese. This was also true for equipment manuals and instructions for the use of pesticides. With the Taiwanese unable to speak French or Sango, there was little opportunity for an exchange of ideas to support the practical work done at the centers.

The present project proposes to build on the limited success of the previous experience by taking advantage of the existence of the two Rice Center cooperatives and insuring that farmers participate in running their own centers. One of the most important tasks of the French and Sango speaking Peace Corps Volunteers and their CAR counterparts assigned to the Centers will be the orientation of farmers to the necessity of planning/budgeting for the replacement of equipment and farm inputs.

Another important contribution of the project will be the development of a link between the Central African government and IITA. This project will fund some initial short-term practical training in rice and manioc production for two extension agents and invitational travel costs for their Peace Corps Volunteer counterparts. In the future, IITA can continue to serve as a source of information and breeder seed for the CAR at a significantly lower cost than the country would pay if it had to depend on its own agricultural research and development efforts.

The project will provide to the Bozoum and Sakaye Rice Centers, improved rice seed, new farm machinery for the cultivation of the rice fields, rice processing equipment, such as rice hullers, rice sacks, farm tools, a quality of fertilizer, vehicles, and basic farm supplies for sale to Cooperative members. By serving as a source of agricultural inputs and equipment to the two rice cooperatives as well as providing management and the technical assistance, farmer production levels per hectare of land cultivated will increase. The quality of rice milled will also increase as a result of new milling equipment. The increased yields are predicated on the hypothesis that the introduction of improved rice seed (from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture/Ibadan, Nigeria), application of the appropriate fertilizers to the fields, use of machinery available for sale and servicing in the CAR, and some modifications of water management and cultivation practices will make the critical difference in raising production levels.

b. Apiculture:

Background: Data on apiculture in the CAR goes back to 1946, when an estimated 260 tons of beeswax were exported. In 1980, only 75 tons, or little more than 28% of the 1946 quantity was exported. While there has been an ebb and flow in production over the years, the specific reasons cited by government officials as to why exports have fallen (when at about 350 CFA per kilo, the product is far more remunerative than other agricultural activities) is that the marketing

system has broken down. In earlier years, expatriate buyers (using their own resources or short-term agricultural loans) sent out purchasing agents at specific periods known to beekeepers. The agent collected the beeswax, paid the beekeepers, hauled the unrefined wax back to Bangui for purification and exported the value-added product to Europe for further processing. Beeswax is well received on international markets and is not restricted by import quotas. The candle industry uses large quantities of beeswax annually for liturgical candles and it is also used in lotions, pomades, lipsticks, rouges and eye shadow.

In recent years, however, conditions in the CAR discouraged farmers from collecting and saving their wax. For example:

(1) the collection and exportation of beeswax was turned over to a government agency which successfully prohibited wax collection by private firms or individuals, but did not fulfill its own mandate;

(2) short-term agricultural credit to finance the purchase of wax from producers at the farmgate became increasingly unavailable;

(3) many expatriate business people who had formerly been active middlemen in the purchase of wax from the farmers departed the CAR.

Current Status: The CAR government has discontinued the policy of excluding private firms or individuals from collecting wax from farmers. To facilitate the collection of wax in 1981, and thereby send a clear signal to rural producers that a market for their production has returned,"the Caisse de Stabilisation et Péréquation des Produits Agricoles"provided loan guarantees to two private banks in Bangui who in turn made short-term agricultural credit loans to four local firms. Only one of the four firms receiving this credit failed to repay the loan on schedule. The Caisse believes that once farmer confidence in the marketability of beeswax returns, production from traditional hives will increase and eventually exceed previous levels.

Approximately 40 percent of the country's beehives are concentrated in three prefectures where seventeen thousand farm families maintain 172,000 traditional hives constructed of straw. The hives are usually placed high in the forks of trees, thus protected from termites and brush fires. The technology used requires the destruction of the hive at harvest time to obtain the wax and honey. The Caisse estimates that 25% of the honey and 85% of the beeswax produced from these hives is therefore destroyed and neither used nor marketed.

If Central African farmers can successfully adapt their traditional beekeeping techniques to more modern ones, both the quantity and quality of beeswax and honey harvested can be substantially increased. Thus, since beeswax is a high-value product in the more developed countries, increased production should result in higher incomes for the farmers. With the Caisse anticipating a significant increase in beeswax exports (aided by the implementation of the present project) it is prepared to fund the salaries of thirty extension agents over the three-year life of project as well as provide office space and secretarial assistance for the Project Administrator. The extension agents will be Ministry of Agriculture employees, seconded to the Caisse.

Beeculture Project Activities: In order to reestablish the honey and beeswax industry the project will support efforts of the existing Apiculture Extension Service working in the northwestern section of the CAR. The Peace Corps Volunteers with training or comparable experience in apiculture will work under the supervision of the Apiculture Center Director. The Volunteers will be primarily responsible for the training of 30 apiculture agents assigned to villages within the prefectures of Nana-Mambere, Ouham-Pende and Ouham. Eighteen of the thirty agents will be chosen from the ranks of successful, dynamic and literate "model" beekeepers. Each agent will be furnished with a bicycle, a scale for weighing wax and a 200 liter barrel to be used at the village level to show traditional beekeepers how to clean their wax in a simple hot water purification process.

The Apiculture Center will commission the development of a locally printed apiculture manual. The manual will illustrate with many drawings and text written in French and Sango how improved production practices can be adopted. Other promotional materials found successful in encouraging production such as posters and incentive buttons will be produced. The buttons will be awarded to outstanding beekeepers.

Initially, the agents will work with farmers to form pre-cooperative groups to sell their wax and honey. Subsidiary activities will include the introduction of improved traditional beehives and some experimental hives. The primary activity, however, will be to improve the production (honey and beeswax) and collective marketing system for the wax. Marketing will be done by the private sector. Technical support for production activities (e.g., information on bee diseases, product purification) will be provided by the project through the extension service.

The apiculture extension authorities would also like to penetrate the urban Bangui market; there, imported honey with no discernable attributes over the local product save its purity, i.e., no pupal or debris in the honey, sells for 1,000 CFA per kilogram.

c. Inland Fisheries:

Background: The Peace Corps and the U.N. have had successful fish culture programs in the CAR since 1974. AID contributed funding to the Peace Corps fish production and extension project in 1977 with the provision of a $110,000 grant. Since 1977, the number of ponds and participating farmers has doubled and the total weight of fish produced has almost tripled. In April 1980, an additional $50,000 was provided by AID through an Intermediate Rural Technology grant.

Current Status: This project activity is one component of a national fisheries program established in 1981 to coordinate all efforts of the Government of the CAR, the United Nations (FAO, UNCDF, UNICEF) and Peace Corps/AID. Previously, each project was autonomous, with some overlap of responsibilities.

Under the new integrated structure each organization will have defined and complementary responsibilities:

- The UN will support the renovation and management of the large regional fisheries in Bambari, Bouar and Bangui.

- UNICEF will continue to fund the salaries of 70 village level extensionists for the National Fisheries Program.

- Peace Corps and USAID/Cameroon (under this project) will continue to provide support for:

  (1) extension activities and training of extension agents;

  (2) management of six small fingerling production stations;

  (3) minor repairs to a total of 15 fish stations as part of the national fisheries program;

  (4) the services of six Peace Corps Volunteers trained in fish culture.

Fish Culture Project Activities : Given the CAR government's chronic financial difficulties and frequent inability to meet its payroll obligations, a major objective of this three-year project portion will be to develop self-reliant fish farmers who will be minimally dependent on the central government. Regional extension agents will continue to be trained "on the job" by Peace Corps Volunteers, so that they can capably assume the responsibilities of fisheries extension agents and station managers. Training will include techniques of teaching farmers to properly (1) dig ponds, (2) feed fingerlings, (3) harvest ponds and (4) breed new fingerlings. If the training objectives are met, the Ministry of Water and Forests believes that the 70 civil service extension agents currently employed will be sufficient to manage and continue the program.

Six Peace Corps Volunteers will be assigned to the six target regions. There are 1,300 ponds which were build under UNDP auspices in these six regions, but due to UNDP funding constraints there have been little or no ongoing fisheries extension activities in these regions. The project will concentrate its extension training and institution building activities in these areas of low productivity, which now average 9.7 kg. of fish per are (0.1 hectare). By focusing its extension activities in these regions, the CAR extension agents and Peace Corps Volunteers will be able to double yields and triple total production.

4. Project Outputs:

a. Rice Culture:

- Restored productive capacity of Bozoum and Sakaye.

	Hectares	Production
i) Bozoum		
Irrigated Rice		
First Season	20	80
Second Season	5	20
Subtotal	25	100
Rainfed Rice		
First Season	20	40
Bozoum Annual Total	45	140
ii) Sakaye		
Three Seasons	216	1080
Annual Total for Bozoum and Sakaye		1220 MT

- Development of high-yielding varieties of manioc tubers. Operation by Peace Corps Volunteers will include manioc seedling nurseries and a testing program at Bozoum and Sakaye. Improved varieties will be available to project farmers and ready for release to the extension service and non-project farmers.

b. Fish Ponds

- 1,800 existing ponds and 900 new fish ponds in production. Average yields of 20.5 kgs. per are (average pond size).

c. Beehives:

- 172,000 improved traditional beehives each producing 15 kgs. of honey and 0.75 kgs. of wax annually.

- 1,833 modern hives producing 20 kgs. of honey and 1.25 kgs. of wax.

- Socio-economic study of beekeeping practices.

d. Trained CAR Cadres:

- Extension agents trained in appropriate techniques of teaching farmers improved rice, manioc, fish and beeculture. The Director of the Apiculture Center will visit successful beekeeping operations in tropical regions of other developing countries with production techniques similar to those practiced in the CAR.

e. Consultancies, seminars, workshops and conferences

Rice: Annual field days will be held to familiarize area farmers with production techniques utilized by the Centers.

Fish: Workshops and seminars will be conducted by the Director of the Fisheries Extension Service and the Peace Corps Fisheries technicians to upgrade the skills of CAR extension agents.

Bees: Short-term consultancies will be coordinated by Peace Corps to have beeculture experts visit CAR to assist in the improved management of the extension service, training of the Apiculture Center Director and extension agents.

5. Project Inputs

AID Contribution

Technical Assistance

Project Administrator - Two years

Personal Services Contract	-	80,000
Contract Support	-	62,900
One pick-up and spare parts	-	21,000

Short-term Advisors

	Position	Location	Person Months	Cost
Rice:	IITA Agronomist	CAR	5	$37,000
Fish:			-	-
Bees:	Apiculture Specialist			49,000

Commodities

Rice Component

1. Bozoum Rice Center: $64,400

- 1 rice mill
- 2 winnowers
- 3 rice threshers
- 2 motorized tillers and spare parts
- 1 pick-up truck (4 wheel drive) with tarpaulin and spare parts
- 2 motorcycles and spare parts
- POL
- 21 tons of fertilizer
- Miscellaneous equipment and supplies; rubber boots; small farm tools; rice sacks.

2. Sakaye Rice Center: $113,200

- 1 rice mill
- 2 winnowers
- 3 rice threshers

- 3 motorcycles and spare parts
- 2 motorized tillers and spare parts
- 1 pick-up truck (4-wheel drive) with tarpaulin and spare parts
- 82 tons of fertilizer
- POL
- Miscellaneous equipment and supplies; rubber boots; small farm tools; rice sacks; water pump.

Fisheries Component $83,800

- 2 pick-up trucks (4-wheel drive) with spare parts
- 10 motorcycles and spare parts
- POL
- Fish station extension equipment; 35 wheelbarrows; 70 buckets; 70 picks; 140 machetes; 70 shovels; 6 tons of cement

- Miscellaneous lumber, piping, tools, day labor
- Printing of books, posters, cards, forms, buttons
- Workshops/seminars.

Beekeeping Component $81,700

- 1 pick-up truck and spare parts
- 4 motorcycles and spare parts
- 30 bicycles
- POL
- Technical equipment: 30 scales; 4 microscopes; 30 metal containers.
- Miscellaneous : wood for fabrication of hives, extension promotion materials such as buttons stationery, posters, socio-economic study of rural beekeepers.

Training

- Rice $27,600

  i. Cereals and tubers program at IITA.

- Fish $9,000

  Training will be in-service in nature and conducted by Peace Corps Volunteers under the supervision of the CAR Director of Fisheries.

- Bees $45,500

  i. Once a year, a ten-day training program for the apiculture extension agents will be conducted.

  ii. The Apiculture Center Director will visit successful private sector beekeeping operations in other countries. This training will be coordinated by the Peace Corps.

Other Costs

- Rice $42,100

  AID will provide petroleum, oil and lubricants for project vehicles and motorized equipment. A storage space will also be erected to protect a new rice mill at Bozoum against the elements.

- Fish $104,900

  AID will provide petroleum, oil and lubricants for the operation of vehicles, small tools/supplies/day labor to repair fingerling stations, and the cost of printing extension materials.

- Beekeeping $70,700

  AID will provide petroleum, oil and lubricants for the operation of two project vehicles, cover the cost of printing posters, forms, honey and wax production cards, buttons, questionnaire for a socio-economic Peace Corps study.

- Contingency $44,500

- Inflation $64,700

Government of CAR Contribution $340,000

Salaries of project extension agents from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water and Forests; logistical support for Peace Corps Volunteers; office space and secretarial assistance for the Project Administrator.

Peace Corps Contribution $556,700

- 2 Agronomists - rice and manioc (PC)	6 person years
- 6 Fish Culture Technicians (PC)	18 person years
- 3 Beekeeping Technicians (PC)	9 person years

D. The Role of Women

1. Rice Production

According to the farmers interviewed at Bozoum and Sakaye Rice Centers, women are involved in all areas of rice production and are said to have an equal voice in making decisions. Division of labor between men and women is expressed in terms of time rather than task. For example, a woman might work in the fields all morning to be replaced by her husband continuing the same tasks in the afternoon or they might work side-by-side depending on the need for labor. However, women usually do the drying and winnowing of rice.

Farming activities are done on a very individualistic basis and work schedules are devised within each family or work unit. Some women have their own fields at each of the Rice Centers and are therefore already involved in rice production on equal footing with the male farmers.

2. Fish Production

Although fish farming was reported as men's work at Bozoum, female fish farmers do exist in other areas. While the digging of ponds is defined as men's work women frequently stock existing ponds or call upon their relatives when male labor is required. Even if the fish ponds are managed by men, women play a significant role in the drainage of ponds and collection of fish.

Fish farming is somewhat of a carry over from traditional fishing where streams are blocked off in two places and the intermediate water drained by hand. The probability of success in incorporating fish ponds with the rice production centers is high since it combines suitable labor sites with the complementary resources of water and fish food. To bring women into fish work, the extension workers should look for women who are interested in growing fish. There are already female fish farmers at several Peace Corps projects. The inclusion of females in the production of fish appears to be a simple process of finding women who, like men, are interested in this new kind of work.

3. Bee Culture

In the Bossangoa (Ouham Prefecture) area men are reportedly the beekeepers. The work is described as too hard for women. Climbing in and out of trees is indeed difficult in a skirt. In addition, carpentry work such as beehive construction is considered "man's work". Women do play an important role in the selling of honey in local markets and the conversion of honey into a beverage called douma. Like the fish and rice projects, extension agents will encourage women who are interested in becoming beekeepers at their individual work sites. Women may be affected in at least two ways by the project. First, they may assume some of the labor required by the processing and transportation of increased honey production. This would be short-term seasonal work and should be offset by higher household douma, extra cash may be earned by these women.

E. Beneficiaries

Approximately 135 rice families at the two cooperatives, 1,800 fish cultivator families and 17,000 beekeeper families will directly benefit from the project through higher incomes and better diets. With each family averaging 5.0 people, a total of 95,000 persons should be reached by the project.

III. PROJECT ANALYSIS

A. Technical Feasibility

1. Rice Production:

The primary focus of the project will be to enable farmers at the Bozoum and Sakaye rice centers to reestablish the rice production programs that were successfully operated in the past. Benefits will accrue to the target group both in terms of a source of food and a remunerative cash crop.

On its own initiative, the Department of Rural Development had begun a study of the dam modifications necessary to irrigate a total of 150 hectares at the Bozoum Rice Center by increasing the capacity of a small reservoir located at the southern end of the perimeter.

An on-the-ground assessment by the project design team argued against such an approach. This assessment took into consideration the BRC physical plant, water availability, disease resistant rice varieties suitable to the area, access to fuel, equipment and inputs, low population density, and the sophistication of the target population. Instead, 25 hectares of irrigated rice and 20 hectares of dryland rice per year is recommended for BRC. This limited effort is more consistent with the likely availability of water at Bozoum and readily available farm labor.

The Sakaye Rice Center, by contrast, already has a steady supply of water from a nearby river, and the Center produces almost three complete crops per year. One cropping season generally requires between 90 and 105 days plus the time required to prepare the fields for the next crop.

The evaluation of technical solutions for rice production resulted from contacts between the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the CAR Ministry of Agriculture, the Peace Corps and USAID Cameroon. IITA will be engaged by USAID to provide training for Ministry of Agriculture senior extension agents at Bozoum and Sakaye. The two Peace Corps Volunteer agronomists assigned to the project will accompany their counterparts to IITA. In addition to a six-week training course to be conducted at IITA headquarters in Ibadan, Nigeria, for cereals (rice), six more weeks will be devoted to the production of roots and tubers (manioc). Improved manioc production on a small scale will also be started through the organization of small seedling nurseries at Bozoum and Sakaye. The objective will be to screen promising manioc varieties and conduct yield trials. Such an operation requires transplanting tubers, cuttings or tissues from promising varieties. These varieties can then be tried by local farmers while on-station yield trials are being conducted. Importing slips started by tissue culture is one method of quickly propagating thousands of seedlings of known varieties available through IITA.

The rationale for including at least a modest trial program in manioc culture is that while rice is a nutritious food and has a higher market value when sold, it is manioc that is eaten by most Central Africans as a staple food. This includes farmers engaged in rice culture.

The procurement of insecticides and pesticides is not included in the project. Disease and pest-resistant rice seed varieties will be provided gratis from IITA and multiplied at the rice centers. In this way farmers will avoid the development of a strong dependency on products that are not readily available to them. For further information refer to Annex J regarding rice varieties and fertilizer recommendations.

2. Inland Fisheries:

This activity will provide support for the continuation and expansion of the inland fisheries program. This program addresses the problem of the inadequate protein intake in the diet of the rural population resulting from constraints on the ability of rural farmers to produce an adequate quantity of pond fish and new stock to perpetuate the production cycle.

Due to the high demand for fish at the village level, fish farmers gain not only from the opportunity to improve their consumption of a protein-rich food but they also earn additional income through fish sales.

The technical feasibility of fish culture in the CAR has been well established by the existing programs successfully operated by the Peace Corps and other organizations such as the U.N. Pond digging, management and harvesting are considered to be fundamental technologies which can be easily acquired by new fish farmers provided efficient extension services exist.

If extended financial support was readily available, the operation of an extension service and strategically placed fingerling production centers would be the most appropriate means of aiding CAR fish farmers. Since the CAR has many claims on its limited resources this project seeks to complement a long-term strategy of the government to help farmers acquire in the next few years, enough experience to be self-sufficient in their production of pond fish.

In addition to learning about sound pond management procedures, the farmers will also learn from extension agents how to maintain a stock of fingerlings so that ponds can be replenished for a new production cycle after each pond harvest. Eventually, farmers will want to obtain new fingerling stock from regional fish stations but this will represent a minimal reliance on the overall support services of the central government.

Fish farming was chosen as an appropriate mechanism to provide an increased source of protein for the rural population for the following reasons:

a. Fish is high in animal protein and contains all the essential amino acids.

b. Fish can convert low grade foods and waste materials, such as rice hulls, cotton seed, blood or manioc scraps, into high quality protein.

c. More protein can be produced in one are of water than in one are of land.

d. Fish is a widely accepted part of the diet of the Central African people.

e. All the fish are either consumed or sold within the villages. Virtually none of it is transported to large population centers.

The type of fish to be grown is Tilapia Nilotica, a proven species, native to Central African waters. It is well suited to local conditions and very hardy. Algae will be stimulated by enriching the nutrient content of the ponds with compost made by throwing into the ponds dried grasses and kitchen wastes. Other feeds are locally available and include papaya, manioc and wild potato leaves.

Ponds, averaging 10x10 meters with an average depth of 0.5 - 1 meter, will be either dug or created by diversion dams. They will be constructed by manual labor using simple tools.

The tools for pond construction will be issued to village-level agents and loaned without charge to farmers. The agents will be in charge of checking the tools in and out. These tools will be purchased locally from project funds. A complete set will include two shovels, one wheelbarrow, two buckets, two picks and four machetes. A total of 35 sets will be purchased (approximately six per area).

Workshops will be held for farmers to identify problems and develop solutions. These sessions will also be used to improve the extension skills of the extension agents.

The fingerling production stations in each area will provide a source of fingerlings. Due to the limited resources of the CAR government for management and operations, these stations will be kept relatively unsophisticated. Tools, cement, and other material resources purchased through the project will be used to make minor repairs to a total of 15 stations within the national fisheries system.

Clarias, a genius of large freshwater catfish of Africa and southern Asia was considered as an alternative to Tilapia and also as a possible second to Tilapia in polyculture. Due to the Clarias' carnivorous nature and lack of ease in management (difficulty in supplying fingerlings and difficulty in conveying management concepts) Tilapia has remained the chosen breed. Clarias will be introduced experimentally on a limited basis among selected farmers, to determine to what extent this fish can be profitably cultivated.

Chemical fertilizers to encourage floral bloom in the pond were considered. Due to their limited availability, high cost and possible adverse environmental effects they were deemed inappropriate.

Pond design and construction has been kept simple and basic to enable the use of locally available materials at little or no cost.

3. Apiculture (Beeculture):

Since 1980, the French volunteer service (Les Volontaires du Progrès) has had a volunteer at the Gribingui prefecture for a two-year assignment to carry out studies on apiculture techniques as practiced by specific tribal

groups, supervise the apiculture agents assigned to that region and make recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture's National Apiculture Service. In 1979 the French government funded a study on the potential for apiculture in the CAR. This report, "L'Apiculture en Empire Centre Africain, Situation et Perpectives", forms the basis of this project.

This activity proposes to address the problem of the lack of income generating activities among the rural population in the northwestern Central African Republic by assisting farmers improve beekeeping techniques. The Caisse will ease marketing constraints by assisting private sector buyers obtain loans from local commercial banks to finance procurement of beeswax.

Although Africa possesses a tremendous potential for beekeeping it is almost totally unexploited over most of the continent. A symbiotic man-bee relationship exists in many rural areas, though it generally consists of no more than the gathering of hive products from wild colonies in the bush or from colonies that have been attracted to a man-made container. Simple improved methods can give higher yields of better quality honey and beeswax products. The question of success within the African context is not one of biological feasibility but rather of institutional feasibility in a country like the Central African Republic.

Wild bee colonies are common in rural areas. The gathering of honey from these colonies is an occasional activity for many African farmers. This often occurs when trees containing bee colonies are felled during the clearing of bush to make way for fields. Such gathering of wild colonies is essentially a bee-killing exercise since the object is to kill the bees with fire so that the combs containing honey and brood (larval and pupal stages) can be taken. Normally, left with no honey stores or brood, the surviving bees are doomed.

The honey obtained is used for household consumption or marketed locally. There is a ready market for honey in most of Africa. The brood is often eaten by young children and considered to be a real treat. The 30% protein content of the brood is a bonus in the diet of the children. Since this occurs only occasionally, it cannot be considered a significant factor in the diet of youngsters.

Often, the value of the beeswax is not known. It is usually discarded or used for fuel.

Bee-having is an intermediate step between bee-killing and beekeeping. In bee-having, bees are housed in hollowed sections of tree trunks, clay pots, bark hives, or straw containers. The combs are fixed to the containers which allows for little inspection and no manipulation (management) of the colony. Combs containing honey are removed periodically and those containing brood are left. Thus, in bee-having the farmer provides protection to the bee colony in return for periodic harvest of honey and wax. The idea in bee-having is to maintain the colony for future harvest instead of destroying it for a one-time harvest. A bee-having tradition is common in East Africa and parts of West and Central Africa.

Beekeeping implies the management of a bee colony so that it will continually provide predictable quantities of honey and beeswax. Management

practices can be relatively simple using low level technology, or relatively complicated using more complex equipment. At any level of technology beekeeping can be financially lucrative. The clear yellow "Congo Wax" produced in the CAR is highly valued in international markets.

The technology involved in the production, purification and commercialization of the various beehive products is relatively simple. A major thrust of the project will be the formation of village-level producer societies of co-operatives which will assist in the extension of this technology. Since a symbiotic man-bee relationship already exists in Savannah areas of the CAR, the Peace Corps objective will be to aid the apiculture extension service in demonstrating to farmers how they can increase the efficiency of their beekeeping or bee-having methods, thereby maximizing honey and beeswax production. Once the project helps the farmers to organize their production, processing and selling activities, they can easily become self-sufficient. The principal benefits of organized cooperatives will be:

(1) farmers will be able to gather large amounts of honey and wax for sale to buyers (and thereby attract the buyers);

(2) farmer incomes will be greater through their ability to sell a relatively debris free and therefore higher value wax and honey product.

In addition to providing a non-perishable high caloric food for rural people, beeculture is also a very efficient means of ensuring higher production levels for crops such as peanuts, coffee, sesame, beans, oil palm, guava, bananas and many more, through improved plant pollination.

Beekeeping is an extra income generating activity which will not compete with other agricultural activities. It is a family activity that both sexes of almost any age can participate in at some stage of the production process. Low technology level efforts can succeed with little farmer investment. The quantity of land is of no particular importance and only a very limited land area is needed. The level of technology can be tailored to accommodate the capacity and commitment of the individual farmer.

B. Administrative Feasibility

1. USAID:

A project officer from the Agricultural and Rural Development division has been assigned to implement the project. This officer's task will be facilitated by the creation of a joint CAR/Peace Corps/AID project committee which will meet every three months or more frequently if necessary to review the achievement of targeted objectives outlined in yearly work plans mutually agreed to by the joint project committee. The Project Officer will be able to direct his attention to substantive aspects of the project such as the procurement of inputs on schedule and the effectiveness of the project agricultural extension activities rather than administrative details within the capacity of the CAR ministries or their project administrator to resolve.

2. Central African Government

While the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries will be directly responsible for the execution of project activities, their tasks will be facilitated by the use of a project administrator (financed by the project) and the presence of eleven trained Peace Corps Volunteers on the project sites for the life of the project. Additionally, each ministry will track implementation progress by asigning a central ministry representative to follow day-to-day project activities and periodic reports. The Administrator will be responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture. He or she will also work closely with Ministry of Fisheries representatives, the Caisse, Peace Corps, USAID Cameroon and the American Embassy, to implement the project.

3. Peace Corps

The Peace Corps has designated the Associate Peace Corps Director for Agriculture to be responsible for the monitoring of the eleven Volunteers assigned to the project as well as assisting with the implementation of the project in the absence of a full-time AID representative in the Central African Republic.

4. American Embassy

The American Embassy will assist with project implementation through the use of its Budget and Fiscal Office to provide payment for project-related goods and services bought in the CAR by USAID Cameroon. The Embassy will also facilitate contact between USAID Cameroon, Peace Corps, and Central African authorities by making its telegraphic and pouch services available.

C. Social Soundness Analysis

1. Rice

Both Bozoum and Sakaye Rice Centers have been running for years without much outside assistance. They have been operating at diminished capacity and require outside assistance to maintain and improve their deteriorating production. The continuing operation of these plantations indicates a desire, on the part of the rice farmers, to continue rice production even though conditions are not optimum. The project goal with respect to rice is to augment the income of the small subsistence farmer through the availability of increased production for consumption and/or sale. Both rice centers report high interest in growing rice by both old and prospective farmers. Rice is also accepted in many places as an edible and desirable food and there have been no problems in finding markets.

Both rice centers serve a wide variety of ethnic groups who farm side-by-side, reportedly without conflict. Possible conflict is minimized by very individualistic work practices which have been carried over from other agricultural work patterns. Each plot is farmed individually with little respect to labor and the production of the centers as a whole. This individualistic production model is discussed by Philip Burnham[1] with respect to the Gbaya (a major ethnic group in CAR), although his work was done with neighboring Cameroonians. Only the Pana at the Bozoum center are reported to work in larger cooperative groups while others rely on the extended family for those periods when additional labor is necessary. Any attempts at cooperative organization must leave room for this individualistic production mode. The fact that these rice plantations still exist indicates that a group of individuals working on an egocentric model can benefit from collectivism.

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[1] Burnham, Philip, Opportunity and Constraints in a Savannah Society. Academic Press, London, 1980.

The possible spread effect of rice culture appears high since it has been observed that new farmers are interested in securing rice fields for themselves at both plantations. Numerous ethnic groups already participate in rice production which indicates that a wide variety of people are being reached. The project is designed to increase the number of hectares under cultivation from 8 to 45 at BRC and from 21 to 72 at SRC.

2. Fish:

Central Africans view fish culture as a desirable means of making money. They also find fish to be a very acceptable food. The fish component of this project represents an extension of a long standing and successful (albeit limited in the past by a lack of donor coordination in the sector and neglect by the Bokassa regime) program in the Central African Republic. As a cash income strategy, fish farming can also be conducted without jeopardizing other subsistence activities. Since fish culture technology is not complex and the material means to do this work can be easily obtained, the probability of a spread effect is good given the level of interest in this activity.

3. Honey:

Honey production which has been practiced in Central Africa for some time, requires no special tools and minimal labor input. Where the project improves the traditional hive a low level effect is expected on time and work expected for construction, care, monitoring and perhaps harvesting. This expanded time frame will be offset by the higher earnings, per time/labor input, expected from the large wax market. Harvesting time and technology is expected to be effected in relationship to the number and types of hives a beekeeper chooses to make under the new project.

D. Environmental Concerns

None of the components forming this project will have a negative impact upon the environment. Prior to final approval of the Project Identification Document by AID/Washington, additional information was requested regarding problems and how they are addressed for the rice and fish project components. This information is contained in the revised and approved Initial Environmental Examination which is included in Annex E to this Project Paper. In summary, the water borne disease problem will be addressed by a program of health instruction which forms an integral part of the existing Peace Corps fisheries extension program. Individuals (such as rice and fish farmers and extension workers in these areas) with the most risk of becoming infected by schistosomiasis parasites will wear rubber boots when working in suspect areas. Additionally, fish pond and rice plot management procedures will stress the importance of breaking the productive cycle of mosquitoes and snails. The Peace Corps will also provide four health volunteers in support of the overall program in the Central African Republic.

E. Economic Analysis

The three components are separate and distinct activities. Each has its own costs. Each has its own benefits. Each must be examined on its own merits from the standpoint of economic analysis to determine its economic efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Such an approach should not be interpreted to mean that in practice the activities of the various projects cannot be co-mingled. On the contrary, there is nothing to prevent the participants in one of the project components from participating in those of another. Rice farmers, for example, might well undertake fishponds. Likewise, fishpond owners might also maintain beehives. These are only a few of the most obvious combinations. The separate economic analysis of each project simply judges each of them on the basis of its own intrinsic merit. Project participants remain free to adopt two or even more distinct economic activities if they so choose. Since there is no basis for assuming that by undertaking any one of the activities the economic performance of any other would be affected, e.g., with a citrus fruit plantation and honeybees, there is no methodological justification for performing a joint analysis of the various components.

To evaluate the economic efficiency of the three proposed components, the annual costs and benefits of each has been estimated for its economic life. The difference between the two, or net economic benefit stream, has then been discounted. When a discount factor has been found that exactly reduces the future net income stream to a present value of zero, the component's internal rate of return is determined. It is the measure of project efficiency that is preferred by most international financial institutions. It has the unique advantage over all other measures of the rate of return of not requiring the application of a discount factor that is not in some measure arbitrary.

As in nearly all cases requiring economic analysis, costs were easier to determine than benefits. Prices that approximate the purely competitive market conditions of economic theory were available for some of the inputs. In some instances, however, it was necessary to estimate their value several years hence. This required making assumptions about the future movements of prices. Unless otherwise specified, the economist assumed that local costs would increase at an annual rate of 12 percent. This was the annual rate of inflation in Bangui during 1980. They are the most recent price figures available. Officials of the Bank of Central African States believe that the rate is still an accurate estimate of present price trends in the Central African Republic's capital.

Local farm labor proved difficult to estimate in value terms. Peace Corps Volunteers believe that in terms of available local alternatives the opportunity cost of labor, i.e., the value of rural labor in its best alternative economic use, is close to zero. The officially legislated minimum farm wage, on the other hand, is CFA 250 per day. Using the Little-Mirrlees approach, it is possible to estimate the real wage rate for small farm cultivators of cotton, the country's leading export, at approximately CFA 115 per day. This figure was not used as a shadow wage rate, however. Rather, the legal rate of CFA 250 per day was used. The rationale was to take a conservative approach by fixing a value for farm labor that is more than twice the rate that would be established in a competitive market in which the forces of supply and demand for labor would, ceterus paribus, establish a wage rate close to the CFA 115 per day figure. This approach still led to acceptable rates of return for two of the components. For the third, fisheries, lowering the cost of farm labor to the CFA 115 per day, resulted in an increase in the component's internal rate of return (IRR) from 15.8 to 18.0 percent.

Project benefits were estimated on the basis of projected annual increases in output multiplied by the projected market values for the commodities produced. Since production increases are reasonably localized, it was assumed that the nation's primitive marketing network was sufficiently well developed to ensure that surplus produce could be absorbed in close-by areas at the prevailing prices. In other words, localized over-production will not lead to reductions in the farmgate price for the commodities involved. This assumption was not necessary in the case of beeswax, for it is marketed abroad.

Such a procedure assumes that the market values for the commodities produced approximate the values that would be assigned under purely competitive conditions. Given the relatively large number of producers and the absence of market regulation on the part of public authorities, this does not appear to be an unreasonable assumption. The project has been designed to avoid the widespread LDC problem of merchants lending money or merchandise to farmers with the option of later buying their crops at highly advantageous prices.

The measurement of benefits and costs employed has left some important indirect costs and benefits unaccounted for. These are the well known external economies and diseconomies that will arise as a result of the projects. Thus, while honeybees, for example, will have a positive economic effect upon agricultural production in surrounding areas as a result of their pollination activities, no attempt has been made to quantify the monetary value of the resulting benefit. To do so, the exact quantity and quality of all agricultural production over an extensive part of the Central African Republic would have to be ascertained. Next, the precise impact of the pollination activities upon each crop would have to be estimated. The data available simply do not come even remotely close to permitting such estimates to be made. Similarly, the increase in production of all three commodities should have positive effects upon the nutritional status of the target groups. Since the main economic effect of improved nutritional status would be less work days lost through illness, and improved productivity for the days that are worked, it would be difficult to estimate in value terms. It could depend upon such factors as the nutritional habits of each member of the target group and upon their propensity to consume or sell the commodities produced. Also, the economic value of the work day itself is, as noted earlier, subject to problems of estimation.

The other type of economic externality, diseconomies, has also been excluded. They have been a bit more difficult to identify for the projects in question. The economic consequences of the health hazard posed by fishponds haphazardly maintained would be one such example. Another would be environmental degradation, to whatever extent that it does occur. As designed, however, the projects contain sufficient quantities of technical assistance and extension services to minimize diseconomies of this sort. Indeed, the beekeeping project should have strongly positive environmental consequences.

While no attempt has been made to quantify such externalities, it is likely that the external economies resulting from the three projects will outweigh any external diseconomies resulting from them; their omission should, consequently, once again bias the results on the conservative side. It will reduce the probability that an IRR lower than that resulting from the following analysis will indeed occur.

One final consideration before moving into a discussion of the assumptions used in the cost/benefit calculations for each project involves the matter of opportunity costs. In order to determine the relative economic efficiency of the three projects under consideration, it is useful to compare their results to those obtained from the leading alternative. This appears to be the cultivation of cotton, the country's leading agricultural export commodity.

Representative farm budget figures for the commodity appear below. They are compared, for purposes of illustration, with similar figures for rice produced under the proposed project. The negative net return to cotton means that the real rate of return to labor is actually far below the legislated minimum wage of CFA 250 per day. As noted earlier, the average real wage obtained from cotton culture is an estimated CFA 115 per day. Rice is obviously a superior alternative in this instance.

	Cotton	Rice
Average yield per hectare	350 kg.	4,500 kg.
Price per kilo, farmgate	CFA 40	CFA 75
Total revenue (price x quantity)	CFA 21,000	CFA 286,875
Person-days of labor required	150-200	150
Legal daily wage rate	CFA 250	CFA 250
Total cost of labor in CFA	37,500-50,000	37,500
Other costs	negligible	40,500
Net return	- 16,500 to - 29,000	208,875

Rice Production

Cost-benefit calculations for this activity appear in Table I. Important assumptions, in addition to those discussed above, include the following:

Adoption Rate: All participating farmers will participate fully the first full year of project life. In view of farmer levels of production at the two locations, this appears to be a reasonable assumption.

Yields: As a result of the project, yields will increase as follows. Figures are in metric tons.

	At Present	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Sakaye	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Bozoum	1.0	1.5	1.75	2.0

Losses: Fifteen percent field losses due to the ravages of birds, insects, weeds, plant disease plus 25% drying and milling losses, equal 40% of the total production. The remaining 60% of the paddy harvested will be marketable as white rice.

Prices: The real price of rice will remain constant at the following levels throughout the life of the project:

Paddy	CFA 75
White (milled)	CFA 120 (60% of paddy yield)

Inasmuch as the demand for foodstuffs increases at an accelerated pace during the normal course of development due to urbanization and increasing incomes, this is a conservative assumption. A trend of gradually rising prices would probably be more realistic.

The internal rate of return obtained from the project was 16.6 percent. The project is thus demonstrated to be an efficient use of CAR, USAID and other donor resources.

Fisheries

Cost-benefit calculations for this activity appear in Table II. Important assumptions include the following:

Adoption Rate: The adoption rate for new ponds is:

	Total Number of Ponds	Increase
1982	4242	-
1983	4666	424
1984	5132	466
1985	5645	513

Yields:

	Kgs/Pond	Increase
1982	17.5	-
1983	18.5	1.0
1984	19.5	1.0
1985	20.5	1.0

Many existing ponds now have a higher annual yield than the 20.5 kilograms per pond average targeted as the end of the project objective. Yields could thus continue to rise after the end of the project as a result of nothing more than emulation of more successful fishpond owners. Nonetheless, no increase in yield was projected after the end of the project. The discounted incremental value of two to three more kilograms of fish production per fish pond, beginning in year five for instance would not result in a significant increase in the IRR.

Prices: The real price of fish will remain constant at CFA 700 per kilo throughout the life of the project. As in the case of rice above, this appears to be a conservative assumption. As the country continues to develop, an upward trend in the real price of fish should develop.

The internal rate of return for this project is 15.8 percent

Beekeeping

The summary economic analysis for this project appears in Table III. Important assumptions in estimating project benefits are the following:

Adoption rate for the 175,000 new hives resulting from the project:

1983	55,000
1984	60,000
1985	60,000

Yields: Traditional hives are assumed to yield an average of 15 kg. of honey and .75 kg. of beeswax.

Prices: The real prices of honey and beeswax will remain constant throughout the project life at CFA 250 and CFA 350 per kg. respectively. In view of the strong international demand for beeswax and the larger quantity of honey formerly absorbed at comparable prices, this assumption appears to be reasonable. The project would remain profitable even if the farmgate prices for honey were to fall to CFA 50 per kilogram, however.

The IRR obtained from this project exceeds 50 percent. It appears to be one of those rare cases in which highly marketable products can be obtained with a minimum of labor and materials. Each hive, for example, yields an average revenue from honey and beeswax totaling CFA 3,150 in exchange for 2.5 to 3 days of work valued at CFA 250 per day!

Sensitivity Analysis:

All three projects were tested to determine the possible effects of unforeseen increases in costs or reductions in benefits. The results are summarized in Table IV. Briefly, the rice project is sufficiently sensitive from the standpoint of costs that an increase in total project costs of as little as 5 percent will reduce the IRR below the 15 percent figure generally accepted as the Agency's minimum. Project implementers will have to take note of these findings and make special efforts to ensure that costs do not increase above the levels projected. The fisheries project proved to be fairly sensitive to changes in either costs or benefits. The beekeeping project proved to be so robust that neither a 100 percent increase in costs nor an 80 percent reduction in benefits were able to reduce the IRR below the 50 percent level during an extremely short five-year project life. Since beekeeping, employing traditional methods, has existed in the CAR for sometime, it is difficult to understand why such a profitable activity has not been adopted by larger numbers of farmers. Lack of orientation to the market economy in rural areas may be one possible explanation. Over optimistic calculations by project technicians may be another. Nonetheless, the project has so much leeway for cost increases and reductions in benefits that it appears to be a wise use of AID and GOCAR resources.

TABLE I

R I C E

	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5	FY 6	FY 7	FY 8	FY 9	FY 10	FY 11-20	FY 21
I. Costs												
A. Rice Production												
1. USAID/GUCAR/PC UNICEF												
a. Technical Assistance	10000	17000	10000									
b. Training	13800	-	13800									
c. Commodities	150900	4000	25700									
d. Administration	91000	73300	51900	5400	5400	2500	2500					
e. Other	11700	14100	28700									
Subtotal	277400	108400	130100									
2. On-farm Costs												
a. Seasonal Inputs	10774	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	13467	-
b. Incremental Farm labor	9260	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	11575	-
Subtotal	20034	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	25042	-
Total Economic Costs	297434	134342	155142	30442	30442	27542	27542	25042	25042	25042	25042	
II. Benefits												
Increased food crop production	71446	81960	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800	94800
Net Economic Benefits	-225986	-514 2	-60342	64358	64358	67258	67258	69758	69758	69758	69758	94800

Internal Rate of Return 16.6 percent

TABLE II
FISHERIES

	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5	FY 6	FY 7	FY 8	FY 9	FY 10	FY 11-20	FY 21
I. Costs												
A. Fisheries												
1. USAID/GOCAR/PC/UNICEF												
a. Technical Assistance	97700	97700	97700									
b. Training	1500	3000	4500									
c. Commodities	77800	3500	2500									
d. Administration	135100	85700	83200	13700	5300							
e. Other	15000	14400	15500									
Subtotal	325100	204300	203400	13700	5300							
2. On-Farm Economic Costs												
a. Seasonal Inputs	989	2077	3274	3274	3274	3274	3274	3274	3274	3274	3274	
b. Incremental Farm labor	9894	14124	18793	14030	14030	14030	14030	14030	14030	14030	14030	
Subtotal	10883	16201	22067	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	
Total Economic Costs	335983	220501	225467	31004	22604	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	17304	
II. Benefits												
Increased Fish Production	29193	61283	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796	97796
Net Economic Benefit	-306790	-159218	-127671	66792	75192	80492	80492	80492	80492	80492	80496	80496

Internal Rate of Return 15.8 percent

TABLE III

BEEKEEPING

	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5	FY 6	FY 7	FY 8	FY 9	FY 10	FY 11
I. Costs											
A. Beekeeping											
1. USAID/OOCAR/PC											
a. Technical Assistance	10000	-	-								
b. Training	10500	9000	9000								
c. Commodities	54900	12900	13600								
d. Administration	158700	121800	93900	13100	6550						
e. Other	7900	20400	30000								
Subtotal	242000	164100	146500	13100	6550						
2. On-farm Costs											
Incremental Farm labor	130950	147400	147400	147400	147400						
Subtotal	130950	147400	147400	147400	147400						
Total Economic Costs	372950	311500	292900	160500	153950						
II. Benefits											
Increased Honey & Beeswax Production	744687	1565313	2342187	2342187	2342187						
Net Economic Benfit	371737	1253813	2049287	2181687	2188237						

Internal Rate of Return Above 50 percent.

TABLE IV

A. Costs. A 10 percent increase in costs will reduce the IRR by the percentage amounts listed below.

Rice	20.6
Fisheries	60.0
Beekeeping	N.S.

B. Benefits A 10 percent reduction in benefits will reduce the IRR by the percentage amounts listed below.

Rice	15.6
Fisheries	40.0
Beekeeping	N.S.

N.S. = Not significant.

IV. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND PLAN

A. Financial Analysis

The project will intervene in the areas of rice production - with a modest manioc research component, beeswax and honey production, and inland fisheries production.

The Central African Republic is a country with important and chronic food production deficits. Thus the extra production of rice, fish and honey resulting from project inputs should be easily sold. The CAR government has identified beeswax as an important potential source of income for farmers and export revenues for the government. As a result, the privately operated parastatal organization, "Caisse de Stabilisation et Péréquation" will probably continue to support efforts to market wax through the provision of agricultural credits or guaranteeing such credits extended by the CAR banking community to wax exporters located in Bangui.

For Bozoum Rice Center farmers, the project inputs described in this section of the Project Paper will enable them to raise production from 32 tons of rice paddy to 140 tons per annum. The difference in gross income could be as high as $29,000 over the current estimate of about $8,000. Production increases at Sakaye should be even more dramatic. From 240 to 1,080 tons per annum offering a potential annual gross income of $288,000 for farmers at the Center.

All of the additional fish production will likely be consumed at the village level since demand exceeds supply. The value of this additional fish production is estimated at $23 per pond.

Beeswax is sold at $1.30 per kilogram and honey at $0.93 at the village level. This compares favorably with other agricultural products such as:

Manioc	$.55/150 CFA
Sorghum	$.13/35 CFA
Corn	$.15/40 CFA
Cotton	$.22/60 CFA

With each traditional hive costing little or nothing to produce and manage except for 2.5 - 3 person days per year per hive, any additional hive production should be considered a real bonus by the farmers. The current official daily wage rate for farm labor is $0.93/250 CFA. The average number of hives currently managed varies from two to seven depending on the region of the CAR in question.

B. Financial Plan

1. USAID Funds:

a. Project Administrator:

A contract will be signed with an individual for 24 months of services at a total cost to the project of $80,000. An additional $83,900 will be expended for support costs- including a four-wheel drive vehicle. The total cost is thus $163,900.

iii) Other Costs:

AID will provide a total of $104,900 to supply POL for the operation of vehicles, small tools/supplies/labor for fingerling stations and the cost of printing extension materials.

iv) Contingency and Inflation:

$27,600.

d. Beekeeping

i) Technical Assistance:

A consultant(s) with experience in beeculture projects in developing countries will be engaged to conduct management and technical training sessions in the CAR for the Apiculture Center staff. The total cost to AID will be $49,000.

ii) Commodities:

One four-wheel drive one-ton vehicle, four 125 cc motorcycles, equipment such as scales, microscopes, metal containers, and building materials for new model hives will be provided to the Apiculture Center at a total cost of $81,700.

iii) Training:

To increase the efficiency of the Apiculture Center Director and the Center's extension agents, the following will be organized: workshops, seminars, conferences, and a short-term training for the Apiculture Center Director will be provided at a total cost to AID of $43,500.

iv) Other Costs:

AID will provide a total of $70,700 to supply POL for the operation of the vehicles and extension promotion activities.

v) Contingency and Inflation:

$39,900.

2. GOCAR Funds:

The Ministries of Agriculture, and Water and Forests, Fisheries and Tourism, will provide the services of extension agents for the rice/manioc, fish and beeculture activities; the services of the Directors of Fisheries, Apiculture (bees) extension services, and support from the Central Ministries. The total estimated cost is $129,600.

Office space will be provided to the Project Administrator, and Peace Corps Volunteers at the Fisheries project. Housing for all of the Peace Corps Volunteers will be provided by CAR. The total cost will be $150,500.

An estimated $53,900 will be contributed by the CAR to finance inflation costs.

3. Peace Corps Funds

The Peace Corps will provide the services of 11 Volunteers at a cost of $556,700 for the three-year project life.

4. UNICEF Funds

UNICEF will contribute budget support for the fisheries extension agent staff. The total cost will be $26,000.

TABLE 4.1
USAID EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT YEAR
($000)

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Bozoum Rice Production				
Personnel				
Project Administrator	16.1	11.1	-	27.2
Technical Assistance				
Consultant Services	5.0	10.0	5.0	20.0
Commodities				
Vehicles/Spare Parts	27.5	3.2	3.3	34.0
Equipment/Spare Parts	10.20	-	-	10.2
Farm Tools	3.0	-	3.0	6.0
Fertilizers	6.7	5.0	2.5	14.2
Training				
Third Country	6.9	-	6.9	13.8
Other Costs				
Operating Costs - Vehicles	6.0	6.5	7.0	19.5
Operating Costs - Equipment	2.6	.4	.5	3.5
Rehabilitation of Facilities	5.0	-	-	5.0
Contingency (5%)	4.4	1.8	1.1	7.3
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	4.3	7.1	11.4
Total Expenditures - Bozoum Rice Production	93.4	42.3	36.4	172.1
Sakaye Rice Production				
Personnel				
Project Administrator	16.1	11.2	-	27.3
Technical Assistance				
Consultant Services	5.0	7.0	5.0	17.0
Commodities				
Vehicles/Spare Parts	25.0	.8	1.4	27.2
Equipment/Spare Parts	24.3	-	-	24.3
Farm Tools	3.0	3.8	-	6.8
Fertilizers	29.6	19.0	6.3	54.9

TABLE 4.1 CONT'D

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Training				
Third Country	6.9	-	6.9	13.8
Other Costs				
Operating Costs/Vehicles	3.5	4.1	4.2	11.8
Operating Costs/Equipment	1.9	.2	.2	2.3
Contingency (5%)	5.8	2.3	1.5	9.6
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	5.6	7.8	13.4
Total Expenditures - Sakaye Rice Production	121.1	54.0	33.3	208.4
Fisheries				
Personnel				
Project Administrator	32.3	22.4	-	54.7
Commodities				
Vehicles/Spare Parts	70.3	3.5	2.5	76.3
Equipment	6.0	-	-	6.0
Cement	1.5	-	-	1.5
Training				
Seminars/Workshops	1.5	3.0	4.5	9.0
Other Costs				
Four Trucks:				
POL	9.0	9.0	9.0	27.0
Maintenance/Repairs	3.0	3.9	5.0	11.9
Insurances	1.0	1.5	1.5	4.0
Ten Motorcycles:				
POL	6.5	6.5	6.5	19.5
Maintenance/Repairs	.5	.5	.5	1.5
Insurance	3.0	3.0	3.0	9.0
Small Tools/Supplies/Labor	19.0	-	-	19.0
Printing	13.0	-	-	13.0
Contingency (5%)	8.3	2.7	1.6	12.6
Inflation (12%)	-	6.4	8.6	15.0
Total Expenditures - Fisheries	174.9	62.4	42.7	280.0

TABLE 4.1 CONT'D

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Beekeeping				
Personnel				
Project Administrator	32.3	22.4	-	54.7
Technical Assistance				
Consultant Services	17.2	11.8	20.0	49.0
Commodities				
Vehicles/Spare Parts	39.5	1.0	1.6	42.1
Equipment	6.6	-	-	6.6
Materials for Hives	9.0	12.0	12.0	33.0
Training				
Workshops/Seminars/Conferences	4.5	9.0	9.0	22.5
Short-Term Training - Director	6.0	10.0	5.0	21.0
Other Costs				
Operating Costs - Vehicles	8.3	9.5	10.5	28.2
Extension Promotion	25.0	-	-	25.0
Printing	10.0	7.5	-	17.5
Contingency (5%)	7.9	4.0	2.9	15.0
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	9.8	15.0	24.9
Total Expenditures - Beekeeping	166.5	97.0	76.0	339.5
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES	555.9	255.7	188.4	1000.0

TABLE 4.2
GOCAR EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT YEAR
($000)

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Bozoum Rice Production				
Personnel				
Counterpart	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.1
Other Costs				
Housing - Volunteers	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.6
	4.9	4.9	4.9	14.7
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	.6	1.2	1.8
Total Expenditures - Bozoum Rice Production	4.9	5.5	6.1	16.5
Sakaye Rice Production				
Personnel				
Counterpart	2.7	2.7	2.7	8.1
Other Costs				
Housing - Volunteers	2.2	2.2	2.2	6.6
	4.9	4.9	4.9	14.7
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	.6	1.2	1.8
Total Expenditures - Sakaye Rice Prod.	4.9	5.5	6.1	16.5
Fisheries				
Personnel				
Counterparts	8.4	8.4	8.4	25.2
Other Personnel	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.9
Facilities				
Office Space	10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0
Other Costs				
Housing - Volunteers	6.6	6.6	6.6	19.8
	30.3	30.3	30.3	90.9
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	3.6	7.7	11.3
Total Expenditures - Fisheries	30.3	33.9	38.0	102.2

TABLE 4.2 Continued
GOCAR EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT YEAR
($000)

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
Beekeeping				
Personnel				
Extension Agents	13.1	13.1	13.1	39.3
Center Employees	5.7	5.7	5.7	17.1
Other Personnel	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.9
Facilities				
Office Space	14.0	14.0	14.0	42.0
Other Costs				
Housing - Volunteers	17.0	17.0	17.5	51.5
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	12.0	27.0	39.0
Total Expenditures - Beekeeping	55.1	67.1	82.6	204.8
Total Projected Expenditures CAR Government	95.2	112.0	132.8	340.0

Note: Exchange Rate Used : CFAF 275 = $1.00

TABLE 4.3
OTHER DONOR EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT YEAR
($000)

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	TOTAL
UNICEF				
Fisheries				
Personnel	7.7	7.7	7.7	23.1
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	.9	2.0	2.9
Total UNICEF Expenditures	7.7	8.6	9.7	26.0
Peace Corps				
Bozoum Rice Production				
Personnel - Volunteers	15.0	15.0	15.0	45.0
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	1.8	3.8	5.6
Sakaye Rice Production				
Personnel - Volunteers	15.0	15.0	15.0	45.0
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	1.8	3.8	5.6
Fisheries				
Personnel - Volunteers	90.0	90.0	90.0	270.0
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	10.8	22.9	33.7
Beekeeping				
Personnel - Volunteers	45.0	45.0	45.0	135.0
Inflation (12% compounded annually)	-	5.4	11.4	16.8
Total Peace Corps Expenditures	165.0	184.8	206.9	556.7
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES - OTHER DONORS	172.7	193.4	216.6	582.7

TABLE 4.4

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN

(000)

	USAID		GOCAR		PEACE CORPS		UNICEF		TOTAL	
	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC
Bozom Rice Production										
Personnel	10.0	17.0	-	8.1	16.9	28.1	-	-	27.1	53.2
Technical Assistance	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-
Commodities	-	64.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.4
Training	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	-
Other Costs	-	28.0	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	34.6
	44.0	109.4	-	14.7	16.9	28.1	-	-	60.9	152.2
Contingency	2.2	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	5.1
Inflation	1.8	9.6	-	1.8	2.1	3.5	-	-	3.9	14.9
Total	48.0	124.1	-	16.5	19.0	31.6	-	-	67.0	172.2
Sakaye Rice Production										
Personnel	10.2	17.1	-	8.1	16.9	28.1	-	-	27.1	53.3
Technical Assistance	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	-
Commodities	-	113.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113.2
Training	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	-
Other Costs	-	14.1	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	20.7
	41.0	144.4	-	14.7	16.9	28.1	-	-	57.9	187.2
Contingency	0.7	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	8.9
Inflation	1.3	12.1	-	1.8	2.1	3.5			3.4	17.4
Total	43.0	165.4	-	16.5	19.0	31.6			62.0	213.5
Fisheries										
Personnel	20.5	54.2	-	41.1	101.2	168.8	-	23.1	121.7	267.2
Facilities	-	-	-	30.0	-	-		-	-	30.0
Commodities	-	83.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.8
Training	-	9.0	-	-	-	-		-	-	9.0
Other Costs	-	104.9	-	19.8	-	-		-	-	124.7
	20.5	231.9	-	90.9	101.2	168.8	-	23.1	121.7	514.7
Contingency	1.3	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	11.3
Inflation	1.5	13.5	-	11.3	12.6	21.1	-	2.9	14.1	48.8
Total	23.3	256.7	-	102.2	113.8	189.9	-	26.0	137.1	574.8

TABLE 4.4 CONT'D

	USAID		GOCAR		PEACE CORPS		UNICEF		TOTAL	
	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC
Beekeeping										
Personnel	20.5	34.2	-	72.3	50.6	84.4	-	-	71.1	190.9
Technical Assistance	49.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.0	-
Facilities	-		-	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	42.0
Commodities	-	81.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.7
Training	-	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5
Other Costs	-	70.7	-	51.5	-	-	-		-	122.2
	69.5	230.1		165.8	50.6	84.4	-	-	120.1	480.3
Contingency	1.5	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	13.5
Inflation	2.5	22.4	-	39.0	6.3	10.5	-	-	8.8	71.9
Total	73.5	266.0	-	204.8	56.9	94.9	-	-	130.4	565.7
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	187.8	812.2	-	340.0	208.7	348.0	-	26.0	396.5	1526.2

TABLE 4.5

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS
($000)

	OUTPUTS				
	Rice Production Bozoum	Rice Production Sakaye	Fish Production	Bees	Total
INPUTS					
USAID					
Personnel	27.2	27.3	54.7	54.7	163.9
Technical Assistance	20.0	17.0	-	49.0	86.0
Commodities	64.4	113.2	83.8	81.7	343.1
Training	13.8	13.8	9.0	43.5	80.1
Other Costs	28.0	14.1	104.9	70.7	217.7
Contingency	7.3	9.6	12.6	15.0	44.5
Inflation	11.4	13.4	15.0	24.9	64.7
Total	172.1	208.4	280.0	339.5	1000.0
Peace Corps					
Personnel	45.0	45.0	270.0	135.0	495.0
Inflation	5.6	5.6	33.7	16.8	61.7
Total	50.6	50.6	303.7	151.8	556.7
UNICEF					
Personnel	-	-	23.1	-	23.1
Inflation	-	-	2.9	-	2.9
Total	-o-	-o-	26.0	-o-	26.0
Gov't of CAR					
Personnel	8.1	8.1	41.1	72.3	129.6
Facilities			30.0	42.0	72.0
Other Costs	6.6	6.6	19.8	51.5	84.5
Inflation	1.8	1.8	11.3	39.0	53.9
Total	6.5	16.5	102.2	204.8	340.0
TOTAL PROJECT INPUTS	239.2	275.5	711.9	696.1	1922.7

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Government of the Central African Republic:

The Ministry of Agriculture will assign two agronomists to work with the Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to the rice cooperatives. The Director of the Apiculture Center at La Landjia will work with the Project Administrator and supervise the work of the three Volunteers working in beeculture work as well as the 30 extension agents employed to teach farmers improved beekeeping methods. The Ministry of Fisheries will assign the Director of the Fisheries program to work with the Peace Corps Fisheries Volunteers.

Additionally, the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries will have a representative(s) attend meetings every three months or more frequently if necessary, of a joint CAR/Peace Corps/AID project committee in Bangui. The purpose of these meetings will be to monitor project progress and determine how project implementation constraints can be eliminated or avoided.

As required by the Project Agreement, the CAR government will be responsible for assuring that counterparts and support services are assigned to the project as appropriate. The clearance of project financed commodities from customs will also be the responsibility of the CAR government.

USAID Cameroon:

USAID Cameroon has direct responsibility for the administrative and implementation arrangements for the project in coordination with the Peace Corps/CAR. There are in USAID eight divisions staffed with technicians trained in the analysis, design, implementation and evaluation of projects.

The divisions are:

Program Office
Office of the Controller
Project Development and Evaluation
Agriculture and Rural Development
Human Resources Development
Health, Nutrition and Population
Supply Management
Management Office.

Because the project is devoted to rural development activities through agriculturally oriented production efforts it will be managed by a project officer located in the Agriculture and Rural Development Division. This office, through a project committee composed of representatives from four of the above listed divisions, will monitor project progress and call on services available in the USAID Cameroon divisions as required.

USAID Cameroon will coordinate project administration with the CAR government and Peace Corps through:

1) instructions on standard AID procedures contained in Project Implementation letters (PILs);

2) a project administrator under a personal services contract with USAID Cameroon;

3) telegram communication to the Project Administrator from USAID Cameroon via the U.S. Embassy in Bangui;

4) periodic travel by the USAID Cameroon Project Officer to CAR and quarterly status reports provided to USAID by the Peace Corps and CAR government;

5) a USAID Cameroon Project Officer will administratively approve vouchers transmitted to USAID Cameroon by Peace Corps or the U.S. Embassy in Bangui.

USAID Cameroon will procure either directly or through the U.S. Embassy all goods and services based on the budget and illustrative equipment list in this Project Paper and Annexes.

Peace Corps - Central African Republic:

Peace Corps training program will take place at their designated training centers and in the CAR, as appropriate. Through periodic reports provided by the Volunteers to the office of the Peace Corps, project implementation progress and the day-to-day activities of the Volunteers' efforts will be monitored. The Associate Peace Corps Director for Agriculture will serve on the joint project implementation committee.

The American Embassy, Central African Republic:

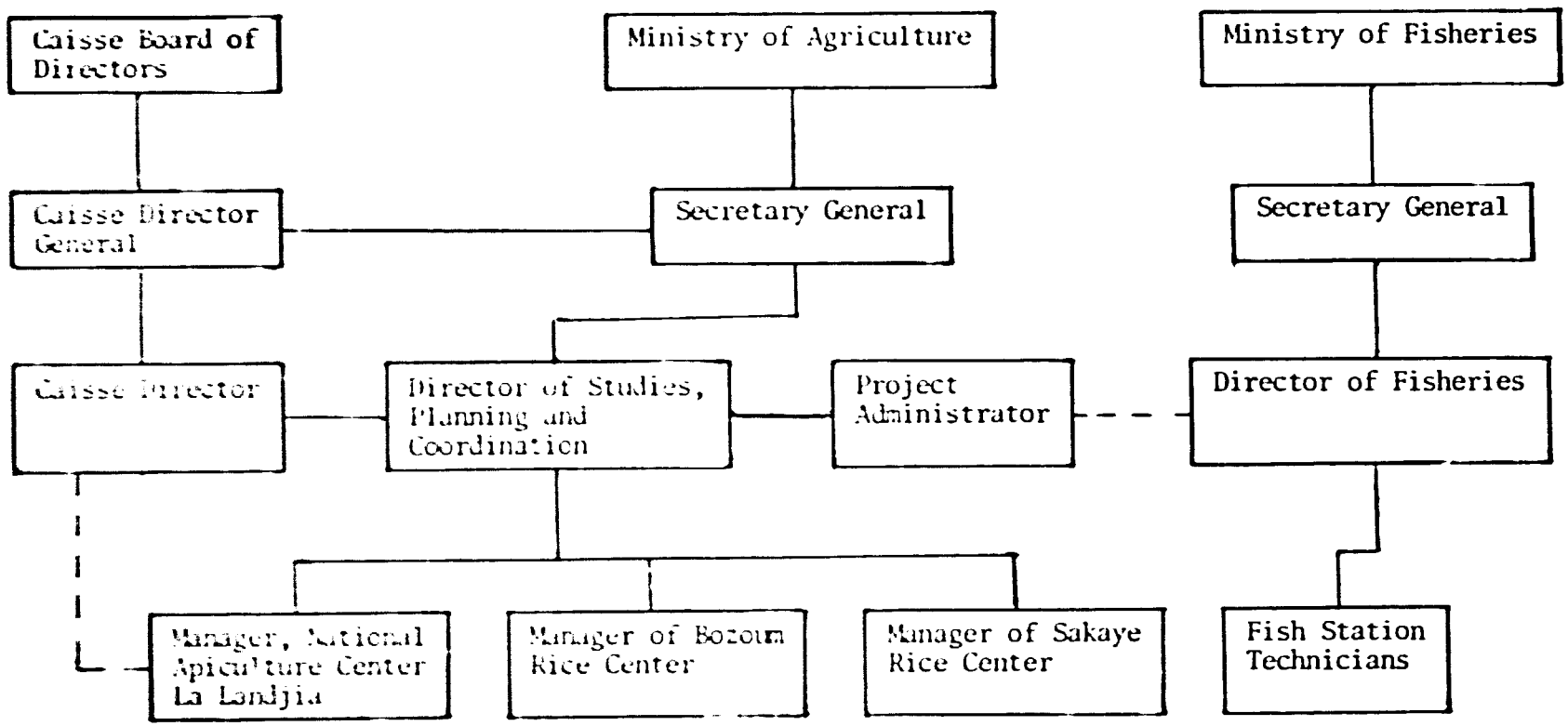
The services of the American Embassy will be used to make project purchases in CAR. The Embassy will also assist USAID Cameroon in the provision of support services to the Project Administrator through the disbursement of funds to CAR suppliers of goods and services.

The Project Administrator:

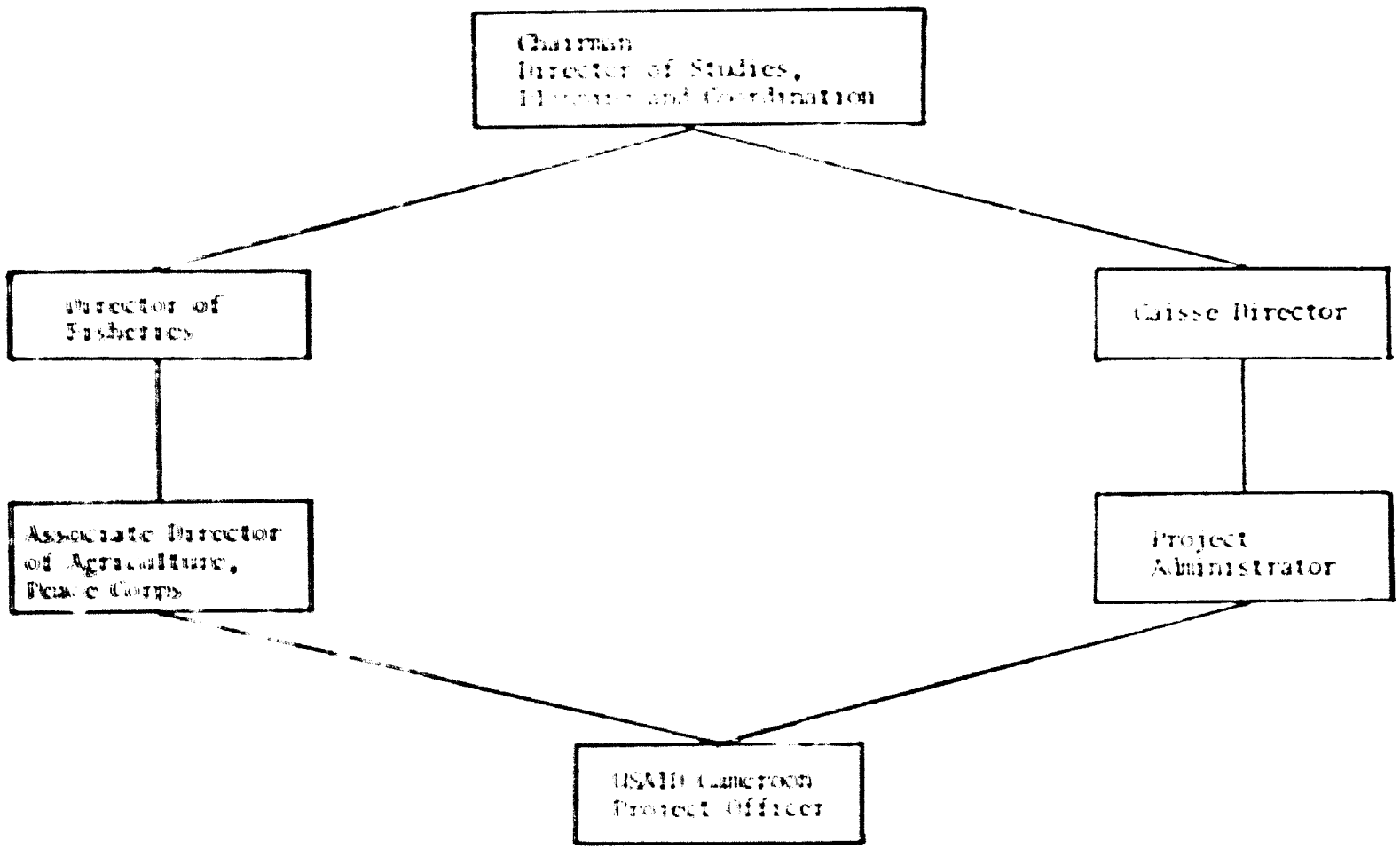
On behalf of the CAR Government, the Project Administrator, who will report to the Ministry of Agriculture's Director of Studies, Planning and Coordination, will monitor project progress. (This individual will be employed for twenty-four months). His or her role will be to aid the project implementation process by helping the Ministries of Agriculture, and Water and Forests adhere to or adjust the project implementation schedule. The Project Administrator will assist the project technicians prepare and implement budgets, and make detailed work plans. The Project Administrator will assist project technicians with the collection and forwarding of periodic reports to USAID Cameroon and Peace Corps on behalf of the CAR government. The Project Administrator will assist with logistical arrangements necessary for site visits by IITA agronomists to the rice cooperatives and consultants for the beeculture project.

The Project Administrator will occupy an office within the Caisse. Until new "Caisse" offices are constructed in Bangui, the Administrator's office will be located at the Apiculture Center building right outside of Bangui and next to the La Landjia fish station.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF CAR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
676-0015



PROJECT COMMITTEE



The Administrator will be selected on a competitive basis consistent with U.S. government requirements. Job qualifications will include:

1) previous experience in a developing country;

2) proven ability to communicate effectively in the French language as well as English;

3) an agricultural food production-oriented background will be preferable.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA):

USAID Cameroon will prepare a memorandum of cooperation with IITA for the provision of technical training and services on a cost reimbursement basis. The memorandum will provide for payment of travel expenses and per diem for IITA staff visiting the CAR to provide technical assistance to the rice cooperatives. The memorandum will also cover the costs of sending two CAR agronomist to IITA for training in years one and three of project life. The Invitational Travel cost of the two Peace Corps agronomists assigned to the rice cooperatives will also be paid for. The status of the Peace Corps Volunteers will be that of observers. They will assist the CAR agronomists with their training program.

Procurement Plan

The detailed project budget, Project Grant Agreement, commodities list and implementation schedule will be used by the joint CAR, Peace Corps, USAID Cameroon implementation committee as guidance in the procurement of goods and services.

Project procurement and contracting will be handled in several ways, depending on the supplies or services to be procured. Technical assistance and project administrative services will be contracted for in accordance with AID contract procedures. USAID Cameroon will assist with contract preparation and make direct payments to contractors and suppliers.

Vehicles will be purchased in the Central African Republic or a Code 941 country by USAID Cameroon. A waiver of AID Geographic Source/origin Code 000 (the U.S. only) for the Code 935 Source/Origin procurement of vehicles was approved by AID Washington and is contained in Annex F. A waiver request of AID's Code 941 Source/Origin requirement for commodities is Appendix A to the project authorization memo. A waiver request for AID's Code 000 Source/Origin requirement for fertilizer has been requested from the Office of Commodity Management (M/SER/COM). A copy of the waiver request is contained in Annex F.

Rice production equipment, agricultural hand tools and miscellaneous materials for the rice, manioc, bee and fish extension programs will be purchased by USAID Cameroon, in the CAR, or a Code 941 country.

Supplies and commodities available in CAR (e.g., small construction materials, furnishings, sundry needs) will be procured on an as-needed basis through the U.S. Embassy in Bangui.

Receiving and Inspection Reports will be written for all project commoditie by the Project Administrator. The reports will be sent to the USAID Cameroon Project Officer and the Office of Supply Management; copies will be provided to the appropriate CAR ministries, and Peace Corps/Bangui.

Implementation Plan

Month of Project Life	Activity
1	(c) AID/IITA Letter of Understanding prepared for rice and manioc
1	(b) Apiculture consultant recruited
1	Project Administrator recruited
1	Vehicles spare parts and equipment list prepared for bid
1	(c) 3.8 tons of rice seed ordered from IITA or Cameroon
1	(c) Fertilizer waiver requested from M/SER/COM
1	(c) Fertilizer waiver granted
	(c) Pro formas for fertilizer (8 month supply) reviewed and award recommended
2	(c) IITA receives and signs Letter of Understanding
2	(c) CAR rice extension agents scheduled for IITA training
2	(c) Bids invited or pro-formas requested from supplier of rice seed
2	(c) 1.1 tons rice seed received in CAR
3	Recruitment process for Project Administrator completed and Administrator arrives in CAR
3	(c) IITA representatives visit Sakaye and Bozoum sites and consult with PC and Ministry of Agriculture representatives
3	(c) Bids or pro-formas for rice seed reviewed and recommendations for award made
3	(c) Contract signed for POL

Key:

(a) Refers to activity specific to the fisheries component.

(b) Refers to activity specific to the beeculture component.

(c) Refers to activity specific to the rice manioc component.

Unkeyed entries are general implementation activities.

Month of Project Life		Activity
3		Bids awarded for vehicles and equipment
3	(c)	Payments to successful bidders processed
3	(c)	Rice Seed multiplication begins (seed source: IITA)
3	(c)	Small farm supplies list developed in consultation with farmers and extension agents for use in months 4-18 of project life
3	(c)	Budgets prepared following discussions with SRC and BRC farmers
3	(a)	Materials for rehabilitation of fingerling stations and 15 fish stations purchased (10 months supply)
		Receiving and Inspection Report completed
3	(a)	Extension agents/counterparts selected for six fingerling stations
4		Motorcycles delivered
4	(c)	2.7 tons of rice seed received in CAR
4		Receiving and Inspection report issued and motorcycles sent to project
4	(c)	Farmers expand hectarage cultivated from 21 to 42 at Sakaye; from 8 to 25 at Bozoum (seed source: IITA - 2680 kilograms)
4	(c)	First planting season begins (seed source: IITA - 1160 kilograms)
4	(c)	Farm supplies purchased off-the-shelf in Bangui Receiving and Inspection report completed
4	(c)	Supplies distributed to SRC and BRC
4	(c)	Fertilizer delivered to project site by supplier
4	(a)	Extension agents assigned to fish stations in six regions
5	(c)	Farmers adopting production practices recommended by IITA
5	(a)	PCVs arrive at posts
5	(a)	Maintenance and repair work begins on six fingerling and 15 regional stations
5	(a)	Tools for use by farmers bought and distributed to posts
5	(a)	Visual aids and extension supplies purchased
5		Vehicles delivered
		Receiving and Inspection report issued and vehicles sent to project

5		PCVs for rice and manioc, fish and bees arrive at project sites
5	(b)	Model farmers identified and hired as extension agents for beeculture
6	(b)	Beeculture extension agents trained at La Landjia for 10 days
6	(c)	Firm equipment arrives
6	(c)	Receiving and Inspection reports on farm equipment made
6	(c)	Sakaye rice fields expanded from 42 to 72 hectares
6	(a)	Workshops planned and held for extension agents
6	(a)	Six fingerling stations begin to produce their own fingerlings
6-12	(a)	Fingerling station maintenance continues
7	(c)	First harvest starts; improved manioc material distributed
7	(b)	Extension agents and PCVs attend courses at IITA
8	(b)	Extension agents and PCVs return from training at IITA
8	(c)	Second planting begins
10	(b)	Apiculture consultant visits project
11	(b)	Director of Apiculture visits beeculture projects in other countries
11	(c)	Second harvest starts
12	(b) (c)	Annual field days held for rice, manioc and beeculture programs
12	(b)	Beeculture extension agents trained at La Landjia
12	(c)	IITA representatives visit rice projects
12	(c)	Third planting begins - Sakaye
		New agricultural cycle begins
12	(a)	Additional materials purchased for work on structures at fingerling stations and fish centers
12	(a)	Fingerling station serving 600 fish farm families
13	(a)	Extension agents expand coverage to 300 additional fish farmers families
15	(c)	Supplies for months 18-36 ordered
18		Mid-project Evaluation
18	(c)	First planting season begins for year two
18	(c)	IITA representative visits rice projects

20	(a)	Local workshops held for farmers in the six target regions
23	(b)	Apiculture consultant visits project
24	(b)	Beeculture extension agents trained at La Landjia
24		New Volunteers arrive to replace present ones or present Volunteers extend assignments
24	(a)	Extension agents expand coverage from 1500 to 1800 farm families
24-36	(a)	Year three project activities will concentrate principally on providing extension agent coverage to the approximately 1800 farm families targeted. The Ministry of Fisheries will prepare a detailed project plan for year three activities in the last quarter of year two.
24-36	(c)	Small quantities of farm tools and fertilizer inputs are procured. Most production activities will be similar to those occuring in project year one. A detailed schedule of project activities in months 24-36 will be prepared by the joint project committee
27		Project Administrator completes assignment
30	(b)	Beeculture extension agents trained at La Landjia
30	(c)	Rice extension agents return to IITA for training
33	(c)	Rice extension agents return from IITA.

VI. EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Project Monitoring

1. Users of Monitoring Information.
There are two primary users of monitoring information who have major responsibility for project implementation:

   a. USAID/Cameroon: The project officer and project committee.

   b. The joint project committee: located in-country.

2. Sources of Monitoring Information. The above listed users will obtain monitoring information from the following sources:

   a. Quarterly reports will be prepared by consultants, Peace Corps Volunteers, and technicians in consultation with the Peace Corps Office and the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forests, project counterparts. The project administrator will be responsible for consolidating these reports and for forwarding them to the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, the American Embassy and USAID Cameroon with relevant comments relating to project progress.

   b. Site Visits will be conducted by the USAID project officer, the project administrator, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forests, project counterparts to assess the progress made in key project activities.

   c. Survey Data will be collected by the Peace Corps immediately after the Grant Agreement is signed. This data will include information about a sample of target farmers including their production and consumption of fish, manioc and rice, and their income from the production of beeswax and the above listed products.

   d. Secondary Data will be collected by the USAID project officer and the project administrator at the beginning of the project from the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Forests, and from the Rice centers. This data will include production and consumption figures for rice and manioc, beeswax, and fish.

3. Use of Monitoring Information: The users will use the above listed monitoring information as follows:

   a. The USAID/Cameroon project committee will meet periodically with the USAID project officer to review the monitoring information, to resolve problems, and to make recommendations as to how to improve project implementation so that project objectives will be met.

b. A committee composed of representatives of the Ministries of Fisheries, Agriculture, the Caisse, USAID/Cameroon and the Peace Corps will meet at least quarterly to discuss the monitoring information, to assess project progress, and to resolve specific implementation issues.

c. There will be meetings at regular intervals in order to assure that recommendations of committees are coordinated and acted upon.

B. Project Evaluation

There will be three project evaluations:

1. Month 18 of project life: A mid-project evaluation will be conducted by an evaluation team composed of representatives of IITA the Caisse, the Peace Corps, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, and USAID. The purpose of this evaluation will be to assess:

   a. The quality of the BRC and SRC programs to budget and plan for cooperative self-sufficiency; replacement of farm equipment, tools, fertilizers, and other inputs.

   b. The quality of the training of and performance of the model farmer agents selected for the bee component and farmers and agents trained for the fish component.

   c. The quality of the new and/or improved bee and fish production techniques which the project plans to transfer to target farmers.

   d. The quality of the new ponds constructed in the six target areas.

   e. The quality of preparations made to transfer new technology to the Sakaye and Bozoum rice centers.

   f. The continued validity of the project objectives given the existing conditions at the time of the evaluation.

2. Month 30 of project life:

   A second evaluation will be conducted by the above-mentioned evaluation team. The purpose of this evaluation will be to determine:

   a. The effectiveness of the target farmers in transferring bee and fish technology via field days and demonstrations;

   b. The impact on production of the farms who have adopted the fish and/or bee technology;

c. The quality of both modern and improved traditional hives and the prospects for their adoption by target farmers;

d. The quality of ponds constructed during years one and two;

e. The quality of on-the-farm fingerling reproduction techniques;

f. The quality of the transfer of technology and the effectiveness of field trials at the Sakaye and Bozoum rice centers for improved rice and manioc seed;

g. The continued validity of the project objectives and targets given existing conditions.

3. Final month of project life:

A final evaluation will be conducted by the above-mentioned evaluation team. The purpose of this evaluation will be to determine whether the project achieved its objectives and what the impact on target farmer production and income has been. The Peace Corps will conduct a follow-up survey to the initial survey which they conducted after the signing of the Project Agreement. This follow-up survey will obtain information on farmer production and consumption of rice, manioc, fish, honey, and production of beeswax and on their income from the production of the above listed products to determine if there was any improvement which could be attributed to the project intervention. In addition, the evaluation will look closely at conditions which will assure the continuation of project benefits following project intervention.

VII. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

The planning of this project has proceeded to the point that the main issues concerning the project, purpose, goal and implementing procedures have been addressed and resolved to the satisfaction of the Central African government, Peace Corps/CAR and USAID Cameroon. In April 1982, USAID Cameroon representatives, the U.S. "Chargé d'Affairs," and Co-Peace Corps Director met with all of the technical ministries involved with the project including representatives from the Ministry of Plan to discuss in detail a French language version of the Project Paper. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary General of Agriculture. USAID has on file, minutes indicating that the CAR representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism raised a number of points which were answered to their satisfaction by USAID Cameroon. Thus, the substance of the project has been negotiated and no difficulties are expected in concluding the negotiations of the project Grant Agreement.

A. Conditions Precedent

Prior to any disbursements of funds for the Rural Development project or to the issuance by A.I.D. of commitment documents with respect thereto, the Government of the Central African Republic shall furnish A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D. a statement of the name and the title of the person within the Ministry of Agriculture, together with a specimen signature, designated to be the project manager.

B. Covenants

1. The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to assign, as required throughout the project, all Government of Central African Republic administrative and technical staff required to carry out the project.

2. The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to provide suitable housing for the Peace Corps Volunteer Technicians assigned to the project.

3. The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to continue support for private sector marketing of beeswax through the provision of loan guarantees.

Life of Project:
From FY 82 to FY 85
Total U.S. Funding $1,000,000
Date Prepared: 3/6/82

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title Number: Rural Development, 676-0015

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Program Goal: To increase the incomes of the target rural population through agricultural production activities.	Bozoum Rice Center Farmer earnings increase from 72,000 to 239,000 CFAF per hectare of milled rice. Sakaye Rice Center Farmer earnings increasing from 162,000 to 360,000 CFAF per hectare of milled rice. Fish Culture Farmer earnings increase from 6,790 to 14,350 CFAF per pond. Beeculture 17,500 farmers maintaining an average of ten improved traditional hives each. Revenues per 10 hives of 31,500 CFAF per annum.	Peace Corps baseline and follow-up surveys; reports from the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries.	Road infrastructure and availability of fuel will not substantially deteriorate, cutting off productive areas from markets. Production will not be inhibited by the imposition of price control.

ANNEX A-1

Life of Project:
From FY 87 to FY 85
Total U.S. Funding $1,000,000
Date Prepared: 3/6/82

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title Number: Rural Development, 676-0015

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Purpose: To increase small farmer production of rice and manioc, fish, beeswax and honey.	By month 36 of project life: Bozoum Yields of irrigated rice increased from 2 to 4 MT per hectare. Yields of rainfed rice increase from 1 to 2 MT per hectare. Sakaye Yields of irrigated rice increase from 2.5 to 4.5 MTs. Varieties of IITA blight and pest resistant manioc plantings available to farmers. Average fish pond production in target areas changes from 9.7 kilograms per are to 20.5 kilograms per are. Improved traditional hives producing 15 kilograms of honey and .75 kilograms of wax. Modern hives producing 20 kilograms honey and 1.25 kilograms of wax.	Rice-manioc, fish and bees Peace Corps and Ministry of Agriculture statistics, informal survey of project target population.	Water supply for rice production will remain adequate. Continued commitment by CAR government to increasing food production. External markets for beeswax will remain strong.

ANNEX A-2

60

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 82 to FY 85
Total U.S. Funding $1,000,000
Date Prepared: 3/6/82

Project Title Number: Rural Development, 676-0015

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs:			
1. Restored productive capacity of Bozoum and Sakaye Rice Centers completed.	Bozoum 24 person weeks of training in cereals and root crop production techniques completed at IITA; two per months of technical assistance from IITA provided. Sakaye 24 person weeks of training in cereals and root crop production techniques completed at IITA; three person months of technical assistance from IITA provided.	Quarterly reports prepared by Ministry of Agriculture. Reports by joint project committee. AID evaluations	Peace Corps Volunteers arrive in CAR on schedule. Extension agents trained on schedule. Project Administrator hired on schedule. Farm equipment and fertilizer can be procured on schedule.
2. National Fisheries Program operational.	Repairs made by Peace Corps to six fingerling stations and 15 fisheries extension offices. Nine hundred new ponds in use and 1,800 old ponds rebuilt. Fisheries manual posters, farms, and buttons printed. Two workshops held to train regional and village extension agents. Training sessions and seminars held over 36 month project life.	Quarterly reports prepared by Ministry of Fisheries AID evaluations	Peace Corps Volunteers arrive on schedule in CAR. Restoration of fingerling stations and training of agents accomplished on schedule.

ANNEX A-3

Life of Project:
From FY 82 to FY 85
Total U.S. Funding $1,000,000
Date Prepared: 3/6/82

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title Number: Rural Development, 676-0015

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs: (cont'd)			
	Farmers producing their own fingerlings for the restocking of ponds.		
3. Apiculture Extension Service operational in the regions of Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Nana-Mambere	Annual training sessions for apiculture extension agents held; 30 extension agents trained; three person months of consultant services provided. Apiculture Center Director trained.	Quarterly reports prepared by Ministry of Agriculture.	Peace Corps Volunteers arrive on schedule. French speaking bee-culture expert available.
		Reports by joint project committee.	Selection and training of "model" farmers and other extension agents completed on schedule.
	172,000 improved traditional hives and 1,833 modern hives in use.	AID evaluations.	
	Socio-economic study of beekeeping practices.	Caisse and Peace Corps records.	
	Farmers jointly marketing beeswax.		

ANNEX A-1

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Life of Project:
From FY 82 to FY 85
Total U.S. Funding $1,000,000
Date Prepared: 3/6/82

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title Number: Rural Development, 676-0015

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Inputs:	($000)		
USAID		USAID records.	
Project Administrator	165.9		
Technical Assistance	86.0		
Commodities	343.1		
Training	80.1		
Other Costs	217.7		
Contingency	44.5		
Inflation	64.7		
Total USAID Inputs	1000.0		
Government of Central African Republic			
Personnel	129.6	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fisheries records.	
Facilities	90.0		
Other Costs	84.5		
Inflation	53.9		
Total GOCAR Inputs	380.0		
Peace Corps:	($000)	Peace Corps records.	
Eleven PCVs for three years	536.7		
UNICEF:	26.0	UNICEF and CAR Ministry of Plan records.	

ANNEX A-5

COUNTRY, PROJECT AND STANDARD ITEMS CHECKLIST

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?	No such determination has been made. The projects' beneficiaries are small farmers;
2. FAA Sec. 113. Has particular attention been given those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort?	Women will play significant and positive roles in all of the project activities.
3. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of the recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the U.S. unlawfully?	No

A. 5.	FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government?	No
6.	FAA Sec. 620(e) (1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?	Negotiations are taking place between Mobile Texaco and Chevron over $2 million expropriated in 1979. The American Embassy in Bangui reports that the oil companies seem satisfied with the status of the negotiations.
7.	FAA Sec. 620(a), 620 (f), 620D; FY 82 Approp.Act,Secs.512,513 Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos or Vietnam? (Food and humanitarian assistance distributed directly to the people of Cambodia are excepted). Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan or Mozambique without a waiver? Are funds for El Salvador to be used for planning for compensation, or for the purpose of compensation, for the confiscation, nationalization, acquisition or expropriation of any agricultural or banking enterprise, or property or stock thereof?	No
9.	FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property?	No

10.	FAA Sec. 620(k). Does the program furnish assistance in excess of $100,000,000 for the construction of a productive enterprise, except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the Congressional Presentation materials for FY 1977, FY 1980 or FY 1981?	No
11.	FAA Sec. 620(l). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason?	Not required
12.	FAA Sec. 620(O); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended, Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters, a. has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made? b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?	N/A
13.	FAA Sec. 620(q): FY 82 Approp. Act, Section 517. (a) Is the government of the recipient country in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Is the country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the Continuing Resolution appropriate funds?	No

14.	FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget which is for military expenditures, the amount of foreign exchange spent on military equipment? (An affirmative answer may refer to the record of the annual "Taking into Consideration" memo: "Yes, taken into account by the Administrator at time of approval of Agency OYB." This approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur).	Not required
15.	FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?	No
16.	FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?	Fully paid and voting. All arrearages have been paid.
17.	FAA Sec. 620A: FY 82 Approp. Act, Sec. 520. Has the country aided or abetted, by granting sanctuary from prosecution to, any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism? Has the country aided or abetted, by granting sanctuary from prosecution to, any individual or group which has committed a war crime?	No

18. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object, on the basis or race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA?	No
19. FAA Sec. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards? Has it detonated a nuclear device after August 3, 1977, although not a "nuclear-weapon State" under the nonproliferation treaty?	No
20. ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 720. In considering whether to provide assistance to the recipient country, has the President taken into account whether such country, if represented at the Meeting of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 25 and 28, 1981, has disassociated itself from the communique issued following the meeting?	Yes

B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria.

a. FAA Sec. 102(b) (4). Have criteria been established and taken into account to assess commitment progress of the country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1- increase in agricultural productivity through small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) control of population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, (5) reduction of unemployment and (6) increased literacy.	Yes

B.1.	b. FAA Sec. 104(d) (1). If appropriate, is this development (including Sahel) activity designed to build motivation for smaller families through modification of economic and social conditions supportive of the desire for large families in programs such as education in and out of school, nutrition, disease control, maternal and child health services, agricultural production, rural development, assistance to urban poor and through community-based development programs which give recognition to people motivated to limit the size of their families?	Yes
2.	Economic Support Fund Country Criteria.	
	a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has the country (a) engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or (b) made such significant improvements in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the national interest?	No
	b. FAA Sec. 532(c). Will ESF assistance be provided to Syria?	N/A
	c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?	N/A
	d. ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 725(b). If ESF is to be furnished to Argentina, has the President made the necessary determinations?	N/A

5C(2) PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds and project criteria applicable to individual funding sources: Development Assistance (with a subcategory for criteria applicable only to loans); and Economic Support Fund.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. FAA Sec. 634A; Sec. 653(b). FY 82 Approp. Act, Sec. 523 (a) Describe how authorizing and appropriations Committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than $1 million over that amount)?	FY 1982 Congressional Notification Yes
2. FAA Sec. 611(a) (1). Prior to obligation in excess of $100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?	Yes Yes
3. FAA Sec. 611 (a). (2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?	Not required
4. FAA Sec. 611(b): FY 82 Approp. Act, Sec. 501. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as set forth in the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources, dated October 25, 1973?	Not required
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed $1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?	Not required

6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs.

No, although both UNICEF and the French government provide complementary assistance.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; and (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives and credit unions and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

(a) The project will assist GOCAR's efforts to increase the production and organized marketing of fish, rice, beeswax and honey. This would make additional income available for the purcha of other foods or goods not produced locally.
(b) The project will foster the development of private rice, pond fish, honey and beeswax production among a large number of small farmer
(c) The project will directly support the development of cooperatives;
(d) The GOCAR's decision to institute extension services for the training of small farmers in modern techniques of rice and fish culture prevents the existing rice centers and fish facilities from becoming monopolistic supplies of these commodities.
(e) The project's purpose is to increase the production of rice and manioc, fish, beeswax and honey. (f) Not applicable.

8. FAA Sec. 601 (b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign as-istance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

The project will be implemented in collaboratic with the Peace Corps. To the extent possible, U.S. goods and services will be procured and U.S. private sector technical expertise utilize

9. FAA Sec. 612(b), 636(h) FY 82 Appropr.Act,Sec. 507. Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars.

The GOCAR is contributing to the project the maximum amount it is capable of for: housing for Peace Corps Volunteers, employee salaries and office space. No extra Central African currency is owned by the U.S.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what [illegible] have been made for its release?

No

11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?	Yes
12. FY 82 Approp.Act, Sec. 521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity?	No
13. FAA Sec. 118. Has the impact of the project upon the environment and natural resources of the recipient country been taken fully into account in accordance with prescribed Agency procedures for environmental analysis?	Yes

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b),111,113, 281(a). Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions;	The project's purpose is to increase the productivity of small farmers through the training of the small farmer in modern production techniques of rice and manioc culture, fish culture and beekeeping. The very nature of these activities lends itself to the formation of small cooperati for efficient marketing and purchase of farm tools and equipment.

B.1.a. (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

(c) The aim of the project is to encourage food and income generating activities, conducive to the CAR people helping themselve
(d) Women will play significant and positi roles in all of the project activities.
(e) The project training component encour regional cooperation between the CAR and t International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

b. FAA Sec. 103,103A,104,105, 106,107. Is assistance being made available: (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source).

(1) (103 for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so (a) extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; 103A if for agricultural research, full account shall be taken of the needs of small farmers, and extensive use of field testing to adapt basic research to local conditions shall be made; (b) extent to which assistance is used in coordination with programs carried out under Sec. 104 to help improve nutrition of the people of developing countries through encouragement of increased production of crops with greater nutritional value, improvement of planning, research, and education with respect to nutrition, particularly with reference to improvement and expanded use of indigenously produced foodstuffs; and the undertaking of pilot or demonstration of programs explicitly addressing the problem of malnutrition of poor and vulnerable people; and (c) extent to which activity increases national food security by improving

All funds for this project are aimed at increasing the agricultural production of small rural farmers.

B.1.b.(1) food policies and management and by strengthening national food reserves, with particular concern for the needs of the poor, through measures encouraging domestic production, building national food reserves, expanding available storage facilities, reducing post harvest food losses, and improving food distribution.

(2) (104) for population planning under sec. 104(b) or health under sec. 104 (c); if so, (i) extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems and other modes of community research.

(4) (105) for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development; and (ii) extent to which assistance provides advanced education and training of people in developing countries in such disciplines as are required for planning and implementation of public and private development activities.

(5) (106; ISDCA of 1980, Sec. 304) for energy, private voluntary organizations, and selected development activities: if so, extent to which activity is: (1) (a) concerned with data collection and analysis, the

B.1.b.(5) the training of skilled personnel, research on and development of suitable energy sources, and pilot projects to test new methods of energy production; (b) facilitative of geological and geophysical survey work to locate potential oil, natural gas, and coal reserves and to encourage exploration for potential oil, natural gas, and coal reserves; and (c) a cooperative program in energy production and conservation through research and development and use of small scale, decentralized, renewable energy sources for rural areas;

(ii) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary or regional and international development organizations;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development process and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster; and programs of disaster preparedness, including the prediction of and contingency planning for natural disasters abroad;

(v) for special development problems, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(vi) for programs of urban development, especially small labor intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

c. (107) is appropriate effort placed on use of appropriate technology? (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor. Yes.

3.1.d.	(121) Is the assistance to be provided in accordance with the long-term, multi-donor development plan for the Sahel? With respect to SDP funds to be provided to foreign governments, has the Administrator determined that the government will maintain a system of accounts with respect to those funds which will provide adequate identification of and control over receipt and expenditure of those funds?	Not applicable
e.	FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?	Yes.
f.	FAA Sec. 110(b) Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made and efforts for other financing or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?	Not required.
g.	FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental processes essential to self-government.	The project will, through the introduction of modern techniques in fish, rice and manioc, honey and beeswax production, increase productivity and incomes of small farmers to meet the needs the farmers expressed to the project design team as being most important to raising their living standards.
h.	FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?	Yes.

B. 2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only)

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan at a reasonable rate of interest. — Not applicable.

b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete with U.S. enterprises, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan? — Not applicable.

3. Project Criteria Solely for Economic Support Fund

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of FAA Section 102? — Yes.

b. FAA Sec. 531(c). Will assistance under this chapter be used for military or paramilitary activities? — No.

5C(3). STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are the statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation or covered in the agreement by imposing limits on certain uses of funds.

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? — Yes.

A. 2.	FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him?	Yes.
3.	FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with a company or companies authorized to do a marine insurance business in the U.S.?	Not applicable
4.	FAA Sec. 604(e); ISDCA of 1980 Sec. 705(a). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity financed could not reasonably be procured in U.S.).	Yes.
5.	FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with requirement in section 901 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S -flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates?	No.
6.	FAA Sec. 621. If technical assistance is financed, to the fullest extent practicable will such assistance, goods and professional and other services be furnished from private enterprise on a contract basis? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?	Yes.

7.	Internation Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S. carriers will be utilized to the extent such service is available?	Yes
8.	FY 82 Approp. Act., Sec.504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States?	Yes

B. Construction

1.	FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interests?	Not applicable.
2.	FAA Sec.604(c). Will steps be taken to assure that no funds will be made available for procurement of construction or engineering services from advanced developing countries eligible under Geographic Code 941, which have attained a competitive capability in international markets for construction or engineering services?	Not applicable.
3.	FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable?	Not applicable.
4.	FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed $100 million?	Not applicable.

C. Other Restrictions

1.	FAA Sec. 122(b). If development loan, is interest rate	Not applicable.

C. 1. at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter?

2. FY 82 Approp.Act.,Unnumbered Sec. If the borrower country has an annual per capita gross national product greater than $730 but less than $1180, will the loan be repayable within 25 years? Within 20 years, if the borrower has an annual per capita GNP greater than or equal to $1180? — Not applicable.

3. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? — Not applicable.

4. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries? — Yes.

5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:

a. FAA Sec. 104(f). To pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization or to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning? — Yes.

b. FAA Sec. 620(g). To compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property — Yes.

C. 5.	c. FAA Sec. 660. To provide training or advice or provide any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs?	Yes.
	d. FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities?	Yes.
	e. FAA Sec. 636(i). For purchase, sale, long term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained.	Yes.
	f. FY 82 Approp. Act., Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for military personnel?	Yes.
	g. FY 82 Approp.Act., Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments arrearages or dues.	Yes.
	h. FY 82 Approp.Act., Sec. 506. To carry out provisions of FAA section 209(d) (Transfer of FAA funds to multilateral organizations for lending).	Yes.
	i. FY 82 Approp. Act., Sec. 510. To finance the export of nuclear equipment fuel or technology or to train foreign nationals in nuclear fields?	Yes.
	j. FY 82 Approp.Act, Sec.511. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	No.
	k. FY 82 Approp.Act., Sec.515. To be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress?	Yes.
	l. FY 82 Approp.Act, Sec.524. To be expended for any consulting service through procurement con-	Yes.

C. 5. 1. tract unless the expenditures for such contract are a matter of public record and available for public inspection unless otherwise provided by law?

m. FY 82 Approp.Act,Sec.525. To be used to lobby for abortion? Yes

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

From Ministry of planning, International Cooperation and Statistics
Office of the Secretary General
Division of International Cooperation
Central African Republic

To The Ambassador of the United States
U.S. Embassy
Bangui

Dated December 3, 1981

Ref. No. 3325/MPCIS/SG/DCI

Excellency,

Pursuant to the letter from the Peace Corps Director, dated November 18, 1981, a copy of which you received, I have the honor to request herewith that your Government (USAID) finance the following three sub-projects:

- rice project
- bee project
- fish project.

Today, I am submitting a request to the Peace Corps Director to make technical assistance available to these various sub-projects. The total costs of these projects will be U.S. Dollars 1,000,000.

My office and the Ministry of Agriculture are at your disposition for the drafting of the Project Agreement on the basis of the technical assessments and recommendations made by the team of consultants (USAID) following the visit they made in November 1981 to the Bozoum Rice Center, the Chinese rice farm (M'BAIKI road) and the Sakaye rice farm.

(French closing)

/s/ Alphonse KONGOLO
Minister of Planning, International
Cooperation and Statistics

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DE LA COOPERATION
INTERNATIONALE ET DES STATISTIQUES
-=-=-=-=-=-=-
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
-=-=-=-=-=-=-
DIRECTION DE LA COOPERATION
INTERNATIONALE
-=-=-=-=-=-=-

ANNEX C-2
REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité - Dignité - Travail
-=-=-=-=-=-

Bangui, le [illegible]

N° 332/MPCIS/SG/DCI.-

Excellence,

Suite à la lettre de la direction du Corps de la Paix en date du 18 Novembre 1981 dont vous avez été destinataire d'une copie ,

J'ai l'honneur, par la présente de solliciter le financement par votre Gouvernement (USAID) des trois sous projets suivants :

- Projet rizicole
- Projet apicole
- Projet piscicole

J'introduis ce jour même une requête auprès de la direction du Corps de la Paix pour qu'elle puisse assurer la mise à la disposition de l'assistance technique à ses différents sous-projets dont le coût global est de 1.000.000 de dollars U.S.

Mes services ainsi que ceux de l'Agriculture sont à votre disposition pour la rédaction du Protocole d'Accord sur la base des évaluations et recommandations techniques que l'équipe de consultants (USAID) a faite à la suite des visites qu'elle a effectuées courant Novembre 1981 au Centre Rizicole de Bozoum, à la ferme rizicole chinoise (route de M'BAIKI) et à la ferme rizicole de Sakaye.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, les assurances de ma haute considération.-

LE MINISTRE DU PLAN, DE LA COOPERATION
INTERNATIONALE ET DES STATISTIQUES

LE MINISTRE

Alphonse KONGOLO.-

Excellence Monsieur
L'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis
BANGUI

S/C de Monsieur le Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères
BANGUI

087-39

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A N N N E X D

AID/W CABLE PROVIDING USAID/CAMEROON AUTHORIZATION TO APPROVE PROJECT

ANNEX D-1
YAOUNDE
PRM 1-2

UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED

CHRC

ACTION	
AID 5	
INFO	
AMB	
DCM	✓
POL	
ECON	
MAO	
PER	
TRV	
GSO	
RSFO	
AID	
PC	
ICA	
DAO	
RSO	
ESO	
H.U.	
CONS	
DLAP	
CLATWX	
CPO	
RF	
CHRON	✓

P 3021397Z SEP 81
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUTADE/AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE PRIORITY 2580
INFO RUFHYCB/AMEMBASSY BANGUI PRIORITY 4237
BT
UNCLAS STATE 260096

AIDAC

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: CAR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PID REVIEW

PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE MET WITH WELCOME PARTICIPATION OF GOLDMAN AND RITTNER ON SEPTEMBER 10. PID WAS CONDITIONALLY APPROVED PENDING SUBMISSION OF REVISED IEE TO AID/W PER ISSUE I BELOW. ADDITIONAL ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED IN PREPARATION OF PP ARE INCLUDED PARAS 2-4.

1. ENVIRONMENTAL - (A) INSUFFICIENT ANALYSIS OF WATER BORNE DISEASE (SHISTOSOMIASIS, MALARIA) PROBLEMS AND HOW THEY ARE ADDRESSED. THIS APPLIES TO BOTH THE FISHERIES AND ICE CULTURE COMPONENTS. (B) PESTICIDE USE INCORPORATION OF INTEGRATED-PEST MANAGEMENT DEFINITION AND RISK BENEFIT ANALYSIS FOR THE RICE COMPONENT BOTH THESE ISSUES WILL BE ADDRESSED BY THE MISSION IN A REVISED IEE TO BE SUBMITTED AND APPROVED PRIOR TO PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

AID ACTION	
ARD	
INFO	
DIR	✓
A DIR	✓
PRM	✓
PDS	✓
MGMT	
MAD	
ARD	
HNP	
CONT	✓
RS	✓
CHRON	✓

DUE DATE 10/6

2. INSITUTIONAL - LACK OF EXTENSION SERVICE CAPACITY IN THE PROJECT. WHAT INFRASTRUCTURE WILL BE LEFT BEHIND TO INSURE CONTINUATION OF ACTIVITY BY CENTRAL AFRICAN STATE AFTER PROJECT IS OVER? THIS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY INCORPORATION OF MINOR TRAINING ELEMENTS. THE PP SHOULD DEVELOP THIS CONCEPT.

3. TECHNICAL - WHY WAS RICE CHOSEN AS THE CROP FOR THE AGRONOMIC COMPONENT? WITH CASSAVA THE MAJOR CROP, WHY NOT EMPHAISZE IT RATHER THAN RICE? ALTERNATIVES DICUSSED BY MISSION REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD BE DEFINED IN THE PP AS PART OF THE COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS REQUIRED BY HANDBOOK 3. MIX OF ACTIVITIES WILL ALSO BE CAREFULLY EXAMINED DURING PP DEVELOPMENT.

4. ECONOMIC/PROGRAMMATIC - EVEN GIVEN THE SMALL COUNTRY CONSTRAINTS AND THE RESULTING JOINT PEACE CORPS PROJECT, ARE THESE THREE SUBPROJECTS THE MOST DESIRABLE AND IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES THAT WE CAN BECOME INVOLVED IN? ARE THERE OTHER ALTERNATIVES THAT WERE CONSIDERED AND REJECTED? THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN THE SECTION OF THE PP CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGY.

5. ECONOMIC - IN ADDITIONA TO COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS CITED IN NO. 3 ABOVE, MISSION IS REQUESTED TO PROVIDE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN PP, SINCE PROJECT INTERVENTIONS ARE PRODUCTION -ORIENTED. AN IRR OF 25 IS PRESENTED IN PID, BUT DETAILS LEADING TO VIOLATION OF EXPECTED BENEFITS, ARE NOT SHOWN.

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6. SOCIAL - MISSION IS URGED TO INCLUDE SOCIAL SCIENTIST IN PP DESIGN TEAM DUE TO CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN DETERMINING SOCIAL SOUNDNESS OF PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS. SOCIAL ANALYSIS SHOULD PRESENT: (1) SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT OF PROJECT, I.E., DISCUSS INTERFACE BETWEEN PROJECT GOALS/ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL-RELATED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS: (2) SOCIO-CULTURAL FEASIBILITY OF PROJECT FOCUSING ON FEATURES OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT THAT MAY SUPPORT OR POSE IMPLEMENTATION CONSTRAINTS: (3) POTENTIALS FOR SPREAD EFFECT TO OCCUR: (4) BENEFIT AND COST INCIDENCE, INCLUDING TARGET POPULATION'S WILLINGNESS AND CAPABILITY TO SHOULDER COSTS (SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC) ASSOCIATED WITH-DERIVATION OF STATED BENEFITS: AND (5) LOCAL PARTICIPATION. -IN DISCUSSION OF PARTICIPATION, SPECIFIC MEASURES TO INVOLVE WOMEN IN CRITICAL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD BE CITED. MAIG

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Threshold Decision Based on

Initial Environmental Examination

Project Location: Central African Republic

Project Title: Rural Development

Project Number: 676-0015

Funding: $1,000,000

Life of Project: FY 1982-1986

IEE Prepared by:

Claudio D. Fortunato, P.E.
Environmental Officer
USAID/Yaounde

Date: December 2, 1981

Recommended additional Environmental Action: Negative Determination

Concurrence:

Bernard D. Wilder
Acting Director
USAID/Yaounde

OC/AFR

Bureau for Africa Decision:

Approved:

Disapproved:

Date:

Initial Environmental Evaluation

A. Land Use

The use of land for the construction of fish ponds will not have a negative impact on farming activities, since the land selected for ponds is generally located in low-lying areas not used for other food crops. Moreover, fish ponds average approximately 100 square meters in size. Since about 900 ponds are proposed by the project, only a total of 9 hectares of land will be employed in sixteen separate areas. No additional land will be required by the rice cultivation component of the project, since this component will rehabilitate existing Bozoum and Sakaye rice centers.

B. Water Quality and Health

Project water-related activities will take place at the following sites:

FISH PONDS

Bozoum	Bossembele/Yaloke	Kongo
Berberati	Grimari/Dekoa	Alindoa

RICE FIELDS

Bozoum
Sakaye

Fish Culture

Fish ponds have been visited by the design team and/or Peace Corps staff as a part of the project technical analysis procedure. The physical condition of the ponds conforms with descriptions obtained previously from Peace Corps reports and information provided by Peace Corps Volunteers involved in fish culture. The Peace Corps has been active in fish culture in the Central African Republic since 1974. Established Peace Corps procedures require that new volunteers be taught the role of proper health safeguards in fish culture during the pre-assignment training. This training is in turn transferred via the fisheries extension program to fish farmers. Training emphasizes the health problems that can come with a lack of proper latrine facilities. People entering the ponds frequently, such as Peace Corps volunteers, village-level extension agents, management staff and fish station workers, wear rubber boots. Ponds are completely drained prior to pond harvesting, making the harvesting activity much safer from a health stand point.

In addition, there is a lessened risk that people will swim in the fish ponds and hence risk their health because the water generally has a green, slimy, murky quality. This green matter is cultivated by the farmers for the production of plankton which provides the basic food source for the fish.

Project activities will include the maintenance of existing ponds to help deter the propagation of host snails. The health activities which form an integral part of the existing Peace Corps fisheries extension program will also be supported by the project.

Rice Culture

Bozoum and Sakaye

Both the rice production cooperatives of Bozoum and Sakaye, located 495 kms north-west of Bangui and 20 kms south of Bangui respectively, were visited by a USAID/Cameroon design team in November, 1981. The team included Peace Corps representatives and two senior agronomists involved in rice and cereal production in West Africa with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Based on the recommendations of the agronomists, Drs. Zan and Hart, no insecticides or pesticides will be provided in the present project. The rationale for this decision is as follows:

(1) these chemicals are not critical for the achievement of reasonable production targets, with or without improved seed varieties;

(2) they are not economically cost-effective; and

(3) they are not readily available in the country.

Rice varieties resistant to blights and pests are available. Varieties developed by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), IR 28, 36 and 46, are available and will be used. All seed, plants or tissue cultures imported into the CAR will be certified as pest free by IRRI.

The areas affected by the project have been cultivating rice since the early 1970s. These areas have had no recorded increased incidence of water-borne diseases which can be attributed to rice culture. Health education programs implemented by local community development agents and Peace Corps volunteers over the past decade are partly responsible for the existing low incidence of water-borne disease in these areas.

The health education programs will be supported by the project. Furthermore, project activities will include maintaining the irrigation systems from overgroving vegetation to deter the propagation of host snails.

Health Activities

As indicated above, this project will support the existing Peace Corps health program. This program will continue to emphasize, but not necessarily limit itself to, the following preventive strategies:

(1) Dysentery and hookworm diseases: promote latrine construction and use in strategic sites to avoid fecal contamination of food and water.

(2) Filariasis and malaria: eliminate standing water near houses.

(3) Guinea-worm disease: aid villagers to have and maintain improved water supplies. Farmers will be taught, through demonstration and extension activities, not to use water from rice fields or fish ponds for their domestic and hygenic needs.

(4) Schistosomiasis: promote latrine construction and use in strategic sites to avoid fecal contamination of fish ponds and rice paddies. Farmers will be encouraged to manage their water resources in such a way as to increase the chances of breaking the cycle of the schistosomiasis fluke.

The Peace Corps will provide four health volunteers in support of the overall program in CAR. They will cover at least four of the six sites selected for new fish culture activities. Since the rice center at Sakaye is located only 20 kms from Bangui, the capital, health services will be available there.

C. Atmospheric

The project will have no impact upon air or noise pollution.

D. Natural Resources

The project will have a beneficial impact upon the CAR's natural resources through the continued operation of properly managed fish ponds and the establishment of properly managed rice paddies and the propagation of bees for the pollination of plants.

E. Cultural

The project will have no significant impact upon cultural traditions.

F. Socio-Economic

The project will provide an additional source of food to the rural population and an added source of cash income.

G. Conclusion

In view of the above considerations, the Mission Environmental Officer concludes that the initial environmental examination of the project's foreseeable effects indicates no significant impacts upon the present existing physical, biological, and social environments of the project area. Hence, a negative threshold determination on the need for an environmental assessment is recommended.

ANNEX F

WAIVER REQUESTS

ANNEX F-1

MAR 10 [illegible]

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

FROM : AAA/AFR/DR, John W. Koehring

SUBJECT : Central African Republic (CAR) Rural Development Support (676-0015)

Problem: Your approval is requested for a procurement Source/Origin Waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only), to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World), for the vehicles listed below:

(a)	Cooperating Country	: Central African Republic
(b)	Authorizing Document	: PID Project No. 676-0015 (Field Authorization)
(c)	Project	: Rural Development Support (No. 676-0015)
(d)	Nature of Funding	: Grant
(e)	Description of Goods	: 5 all-terrain utility vehicles, : 1 pick-up, and spare parts : 20. type 125 cc motorcycles and replacement parts
(f)	Approximate Value	: $160,000
(g)	Probable Source	: Central African Republic
(h)	Probable Origin	: Japan, France

Discussion: The subject PID was conditionally approved September 10, 1981 pending submission of an acceptable revised Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) to AID/W. The IEE was approved January 5, 1982. The project will be authorized in the field as the life-of-project value is $1,000,000.

The purpose of this project is to increase the pr .uction of fish, honey, beeswax and rice. This project will increase productivity by:

a) The continuation and expansion of the inland fisheries program to provide material and logistic support necessary for the establishment of fish ponds in six regions of the Central African Republic;

b) The establishment of a marketing program in coordination with the agriculture extension service to increase the marketing of honey and beeswax in three prefectures of northwest CAR; and

c) The renovation and extension of rice cultivation at the 70-hectare rice center at Bozoum.

Justification: The requested vehicles are urgently needed to support the three components of the project. The Central African Republic has experienced over ten years of mismanagement and is now beginning a rural development program. An increase in food production is an integral part of the recovery effort.

The implementation of this joint Peace Corps, A.I.D., and CAR project consists of the rehabilitation and extension of existing activities. Since Peace Corps is counting on the proposed project inputs to ensure that replacement volunteers scheduled to arrive in CAR have the means to carry out their roles as project catalysts, technical assistants and advisors/extension agents, it is essential that the inventory of needed vehicles be available as soon as the Project Grant Agreement is signed. No U.S. manufacturer provides or is represented by a sales or service organization in the CAR and there is no A.I.D. Mission in Bangui to provide vehicle maintenance support. There exists in the Central African Republic a network of sales and service representatives for Toyota, Peugeot and Suzuki vehicles. No other vehicles can be maintained or parts readily obtained on a regular basis through existing facilities. The time delay occasioned by Geographic Code 000 procurement would seriously hinder the successful implementation of the project.

There are no U.S. made motorcycles of the sizes required. No motorcycle under 1000 cc is currently being made in the U.S. Motorcycles from Geographic Code 941 (Selected Free World) are non-existent in the Central African Republic and parts are unobtainable. Japanese made (A.I.D. Code 935) motorcycles are common in the project area and servicing and spare parts are readily available from local dealers.

Based upon the absolute non-availability of the appropriate sized motorcycle from the U.S. and the non-availability of service and spare parts from Code 941 source/origin, special circumstances appear to exist to waive the requirements to Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

A breakdown of the procurement subject to this Code 935 waiver follows:

a) 5 all-terrain utility vehicles.

b) 1 Pick-up.

c) 20 125 cc motorcycles and replacement parts.

Estimated cost of the above vehicles is $160,000.

The project design team concluded:

a) Exclusion of procurement from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and objectives of the foreign assistance program.

b) The interests of the U.S. are best served by permitting the procurement of services from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941.

c) Special circumstances exist to waive the requirements of Section 636(i) of the Act.

This waiver will be effective immediately upon your approval. It will continue in force for the life of the project.

Your approval is required because the amount of this waiver exceeds the Mission Director's level of waiver authority for motor vehicles.

Recommendation: For the above reasons, it requested that you:

1. Approve a procurement source/origin waiver from A.I.D. Geographic Code 000 to Code 935;

2. Conclude that special circumstances exist requiring a waiver of Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act; and

3. Certify that exclusion of procurement from free World countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 of above described commodities would seriously impede the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the foreign assistance program.

APPROVED: ✓

DISAPPROVED: _____

DATE: 3.11.3

Drafted by: AFR/DR/CCWAP:SChambers:cel:12/23/81.

Clearances:

AFR/DR/CCWAP:LBond
AFR/CA:KShafer (draft)
SER/COM/ALI:GFuller (draft)
AFR/DR:NCohen
GC/AFR:LFinney (draft)
DAA/AFR:WHNorth

JUSTIFICATION FOR A SOURCE/ORIGIN WAIVER FROM CODE 000 TO CODE 935

a) Cooperating Country	:	Central African Republic (CAR)
b) Authorizing Document	:	Project 676-0015, USAID Cameroon Authorization
c) Project	:	Rural Development
d) Nature of Fundings	:	Grant
e) Description of Goods	:	103 metric tons of fertilizer (50% NPK-20-10-10 and 50% urea)
Appropriate Value	:	$69,100
Probable Source	:	Central African Republic
Probable Origin	:	France

Discussion and Justification

The purpose of the project is to increase the production of rice, manioc, fish, honey and beeswax. The fertilizer is required to support rice production activities at two rice cooperatives over a three year period. The average amount of fertilizer required in one year will be about 34.4 tons. An attempt to procure the fertilizer from the U.S. is disadvantageous for the following reasons:

a) Long lead-time

b) Shipment from the U.S. of small quantities of fertilizer would be very expensive.

c) Once the fertilizer arrived in West Africa there would be additional problems related to the transhipment of the commodity to landlocked CAR.

d) The rice cooperatives will use the 103 tons of fertilizer over a three year period. Since fertilizer is available in the CAR the cooperatives are not well equiped to store such a bulky commodity for long periods, protected against the elements and pilferage. It is preferable and the current practice to procure fertilizer as it is needed for each agricultural production cycle.

Recommendation

For the reasons stated above, USAID Cameroon requests that the Office of Commodity Management (M/SER/COM) approve a source/origin waiver from A.I.D. Geographic Code 000 to 935 for the procurement of approximately 103 MT of fertilizer.

ANNEX G

JOB DESCRIPTION FOR PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER TECHNICIANS

Peace Corps

FISHERIES FRESH WATER

Trainee Assignment Criteria ☐ Preliminary ☒ Final

1. Country/Training Class Name	2. Project Name and Assignment Title	3. Project Code
Central African Republic/Fisheries	Inland Fisheries Advisor	676-A1

4. Training Date	5. Trainees Requested	6. Married Couples? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, give numbers and restrictions in Item 17.)
1/13/82	7	

7. Pre-training information: Comp ___ Med/Admin ___ Other ___ Dates ___ to ___

8. Training Class I.D.	9. Assignment No.	10. COI	11. Nominees

12. Specific ___ Generic ___ IP ___ UNV ___	13. NRD ___	14. Allocation AT ___ NY ___ CH ___ OA ___ SF ___

15. Skill Codes (primary code first)	16. Placement Contacts/Code

17. Requirements/Restrictions (Education and Experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions)

BS/any Biological Sceince or Environmental Science with good biology background, with or without experience.

Valid drivers license is required and ability to drive a stick-shift vehicle. You must be prepared to live in extremely modest conditions in small rural villages with limited contact with peoples or cultures of Western origin. This program is for practical, work-oriented Volunteers.

Minorities are encouraged to apply.

French is highly desirable, but not required.

18. Volunteer Assignment Description or Summary (Flexibility, commitment; project goals, objectives, duties, working/living conditions, training)

The principal aims of the Peace Corps inland fisheries program in the Central African Republic are to increase the protein intake in the diet of the Central African people, and to augment the income of small farmers. As a member of this project, you will supervise or undertake all aspects of fisheries stations and individual farmers'ponds (construction/maintenance, stocking, breeding, feeding, and harvesting). You will supervise station workers, and administer an extension program of from 40 to 300 ponds. Most volunteers will take over stations and extension programs which have been under Peace Corps Volunteer supervision for from 4 to 6 years, while others may possibly renovate previously abandoned stations and commence extension work in areas where technical advice has been unavailable for 15 years. You will relate to farmers and counterparts (other prefectural officials) using French and Sango languages exclusively. Extremely modest housing/furnishings are provided by the CAR government, usually without running water or electricity, located in or near small towns where fisheries stations exist. Supervision is limited since the local Director of Water and Forests usually knows less than the PCV's, so self reliance, initiative, and independence weigh heavily. You must be in very good health.

Training will consist of nine weeks of intensive technical training at a stateside facility followed by seven weeks of language (French and Sango) and cultural training in the Central African Republic.

Well before the CAR became independent in 1960, French technicians constructed numerous fisheries stations and encouraged the construction by local farmers of thousands of small ponds. In the early 60's technical and financial aid diminished or disappeared and the fish stations and most private ponds were abandoned.

The few functioning ponds which remained at the time of Peace Corps' arrival were scattered throughout the country, were poorly managed, if at all, and served mainly as status symbols

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PEACE CORPS TRAINEE ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA
(Continuation Sheet)

Country/Training Class Name	Project Title/Assignment Title
Central African Republic/Fisheries	Inland Fisheries Advisor

or as the source of an occasional meal for farm families, who have only vague ideas of the potential productivity of their ponds, given proper management.

On the other hand, farmers have been receptive to guidance and encouragement in proper fish culture methods. The demand for fish in the CAR is great. Farmers can quickly sell fresh fish at about $1.31 per pound. A well managed pond of only one hundred square meters will yield about 30-40 kilograms of fish annually or approximately $70 in additional cash income; a considerable amount of money in a country where the average per capita income is about $250.

While fish culture has traditionally been practiced by men, there are several women fish farmers throughout the program, and female PCVs have been extremely successful and well accepted by their farmers.

Until April 1981, the volunteers in the project had been supported by grants from USAID. These funds provided construction, tools, and materials for the renovation and construction of 13 stations. It also provided four one-ton pick-up trucks and 13 motorcycles with which to do extension work, fish transport, and haul materials to the posts. Since June 1981, the project has received support from the United Nations/FAO Fisheries program under a new national plan to integrate the fish culture projects of the UN and PC. USAID may also restart funding for six areas in 1982. The CAR government does not have the means to supply the materials necessary to maintain the project at its full potential.

Your objectives, broadly stated, are to encourage and increase fish production in the area of your assignment by maintaining or establishing a center for fingerling production and distribution, and teaching farmers, as well as your counterpart, modern methods of intensive fish culture. More specifically, a volunteer will:

1. Survey the status of fish farming in his/her area.
2. Renovate and/or maintain his/her station.
3. Maintain or begin a program of private pond renovation and construction
4. Advise farmers on all aspects of pond management.
5. Assist and demonstrate to farmers techniques of harvesting, restocking, and marketing of fish.

Fisheries extension work is physically strenuous and demanding. It can require slugging knee deep through muddy ponds during harvest, spending long hours visiting and advising farmers, walking many kilometers presenting new ideas and techniques to people who are very attached to traditional ways, and so forth. It becomes hot during the dry season. Torrential down-pours during the rainy season make work difficult. You may be one of the very few Westerners, or only one, in a far outpost, surrounded -at first- by strangers, speaking a language you haven't mastered yet.
The Central African people are extremely outgoing and friendly. More often than not they will go out of their way to make you feel welcome and at ease in their community. They understand what you are leaving behind and that you find their language, society and food strange. Most importantly, they understand sincere, hard work to try to make their lives a little better, for which they will give you lasting respect and friendship.

Peace Corps

Apiculture 119

Trainee Assignment Criteria ☐ Preliminary ☒ Final

1. Country/Training Class Name: Central African Republic/Spring 82	2. Project Name and Assignment Title: Apiculture Development/Beekeeping Specialist	3. Project Code: 676-B5
4. Training Date	5. Trainees Requested: 4	6. Married Couples? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, give numbers and restrictions in item 17.)

7. Pre-training Information: Comp ____ Med/Admin ____ Other ____ Dates: ____ To ____

8. Training Class I.D. ____ 9. Assignment No. ____ 10. COI ____ 11. Nominees ____

12. Specific ____ Generic ____ IP ____ UNV ____ 13. NRD ____ 14. Allocation: AT ____ NY ____ CH ____ DA ____ SF ____

15. Skill Codes (primary code first) 16. Placement Contacts/Code

17. Requirements/Restrictions (Education and Experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions)

A general background in Biology or Apiculture with a strong interest in beekeeping.

Must possess a valid driver's license.

Some French is highly desired but not required.

18. Volunteer Assignment Description or Summary (Flexibility, commitment, project goals, objectives, duties, working/living conditions, training)

As the first group of Peace Corps volunteer apiculture extension agents, you will pioneer the pilot phase of a six year project to introduce improved techniques of bee culture to the rural subsistence farmers of the northwestern Central African Republic (CAR).

The CAR is one of the least developed nations in the world. The average per capita income hovers around $200 per year, with the majority of wage earners concentrated in the capital city, Bangui. Many Central African rural families have turned to beekeeping as a means of increasing their income, but because of a lack of knowledge of sound apiculture techniques, honey and wax production is low. The wax produced by the Central African bee (Apis mellifica adansonii), known as "Congo wax" is of a high quality and commands a premium price on world markets.

The CAR Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has requested Peace Corps' help in establishing an apiculture extension program to increase the production of both wax and honey in three regions of the northwestern CAR (Ouham, Ouham Pende and Nana Mambere prefectures).

You will be responsible to the director of the National Bee Center in Bangui. You will be assigned to a regional capital (5,000 - 20,000 population) of one of the target prefectures. You will supervise the activities of approximately ten apiculture agents, assigned to different small villages within your area. These agents will be selected from successful apiculturalists at the village level, and while most will be functionally literate, many will need to be trained by you to record keeping, data collection, simple accounting skills etc. Your first six months will be spent conducting a socio-economic study of the apiculturalists in your area. This will help acquaint you with the farmers and familiarize you with the apiculture techniques employed in your area. From the data gathered you will will decide which technical innovations would be appropriate for your area.

PEACE CORPS TRAINEE ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA
(Continuation Sheet)

Country/Training Class Name	Project Title/Assignment Title
Central African Republic/Spring 92	Agriculture Development/Beekeeping Specialist

A major goal of this pilot project will be the organization of village level and regional markets.grouping together small producers and coordinating the selling of their wax and honey with the visits of the buyers from the capital city.

As a part of the USAID funded project is designated for the construction of improved hives, you will carry out experiments, at the village level with selected farmers, with different types of hives (traditional, modified traditional, modern) to determine which is best for your area.

You will be provided a house which will be simple but adequate, with neither electricity nor running water. Most local markets in the regional capitals have fruits and vegetables. Meat and fish are available regularly. Kerosene lanterns provide light at night and food is prepared with either charcoal or wood. You will find that domestic chores take longer and many volunteers hire cooks. You will be provided with a 125cc motorcycle for your extension activities. A one ton pickup will also be available for the transport of materials between your site and the National Bee Center in Bangui.

You will receive 12 to 14 weeks of pre-service training in language (French and Sango), technical orientation, and cross cultural adaptation. Training will be conducted in a French speaking African country.

The CAR is a rugged country with few of the modern amenities available outside Bangui. The roads are difficult with many being almost impassable during the rainy season (June-October). Your work will be frustrating at times, since change comes slowly, but the personal rewards can be great as your work begins to have an impact and as you begin to develop friendships and gain the trust of the Central African farmers.

You should view this assignment description as an approximation of what your functions and objectives will be over the period of this assignment. Situations can change very suddenly in developing countries and it si possible that some of the tasks outlined for you above will change and/or that additional duties will be expected of you. You must be prepared to adjust to a changing situation and provide as much assistance as you can in any situation.

ANNEX G-5

Peace Corps

CROP EXTENSION 110

Trainee Assignment Criteria

☐ Preliminary ☒ Final

country

1. Country Training Class Name	2. Project Name and Assignment Title	3. Project Code
Central African Republic/Summer 82 Ag.	Rice Center Advisor	676-B9

4. Training Date	5. Trainees Requested	6. Married Couples? ☐ Yes ☒ No (If yes, give numbers and restrictions in item 17.)
	2	

7. Pre training Information Comp ____ Med/Admin ____ Other ____ Dates ____ To ____

by HC/W

8. Training Class I.D.	9. Assignment No.	10. COI	11. Nominees

12. Specific ____ Generic ____ IP ____ UNV ____	13. NPD ____	14. Allocation AT ____ NY ____ CH ____ DA ____ SF ____
15. Skill Codes (primary code first)	16. Placement Contacts/Code	

17. Requirements/Restrictions (Education and Experience, list in order of preference; other skills, languages, marital restrictions)

A. 5 years full time farm experience OR
B. BA/BS - Any discipline with two years full time farm experience OR
C. BA/BS - Agronomy, Horticulture or other agricultural field

Must possess a valid US driver's license and be willing and physically able to operate a 125cc motorcycle.

18. Volunteer Assignment Description or Summary (Flexibility, commitment, project goals, objectives, duties, working/living conditions, training)

The Central African Republic, a landlocked nation of two million in the heart of Africa is one of the least developed nations in the world. The average per capita income hovers at around $200 per year, with the majority of wage earners concentrated in the capital city. Life expectancy is 35 years, the third lowest in the world.

The main staple of CAR is cassava, a high calorie, low protein perennial root which is eaten at least twice daily by 90% of the Central African population.

The Central African government has consistently expressed its desire that the Central African people diversify their diet to replace or supplement cassava with more nutricious grains such as rice or millet. American missionaries in the far eastern CAR have encouraged rice production since the 1960's with the result that the population of that area now considers rice its main staple.

During the early 1970's the Taiwanese created four rice production centers (Boroum, Sakaye, Bambari, Alindao) which they operated alongside Central African counterparts until 1976 at which time they were expelled by the then emperor Bokassa. After 1976 the 4 centers deteriorated rapidly, due to a lack of spare parts for the Taiwanese machinery (tillers, tractor, threshers, etc) and from the failure of the Taiwanese to sufficiently train the Central African counterparts.

The Central African Ministry of Agriculture has requested assistance from Peace Corps and USAID (Agency for International Development) to help revitalize the 70 hectare Boroum Rice Center and the 62 hectare Sakaye (20 kms from Bangui, the capital) Rice Center.

Initially the Centers will be provided with the materials and technical assistance necessary to enable them to increase their rice production. Management of the centers will

PEACE CORPS TRAINEE ASSIGNMENT CRITERIA
(Continuation Sheet)

Country/Training Class Name	Project Title/Assignment Title
Central African Republic/Summer 82 Ag.	Rice Center Advisor

be in the hands of the local participating farmers, who will be provided technical assistance by Central African government personnel and Peace Corps volunteers.

As a technical Advisor, your duties wil include but are not limited to:

1. With your counterpart, you will be overseeing all day to day oparations of the center.
2. Managing ½ hectare experimental plot where appropriate innovative practices will be conducted, (animal traction, Wind & Solar power devices)
3. Assisting centers' management in decisions on the most effective use of its resources
4. Training counterparts to keep accurate records and compile data for reports.
5. Establishing a maintenance schedule for the centers' machinery.
6. Initiating experiments in growing other crops, particularly cassava more effectivel

You will be stationed in Boxoum a regional capital of 15,000 people or Sakaye, a small village 20 kms from Bangui. You will be provided a house which will be simple but adequate, with neither running water nor electricity. Kerosene lantern provide light at night and food is prepared with either charcoal or wood. You will find that domesti chores take longer and many volunteers hire cooks. You will be provided with a 125cc motorcycle for your work. A pick-up truck will also be made available to your project.

You will receive your technical training first at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. After that you will receive French Sango, and cross-cultural training here in the CAR.

The CAR is a rugged country with few of the modern amenities available outside Bangui its capital. The roads are difficult, with many being impassable during the rainy season (June-October). Your work will be frustrating at times, since change comes slowly, but the personal rewards can be great as your work begins to have an impact and as you begin to develop friendships and gain the trust of the Central African farmers.

You should view this assignment description as an approximation of what your functions and objectives will be over the period of this assignment. Situations can change very suddenly in developing countries and it is possible that some of the tasks outlined for you above will change and/or that additional duties will be expected of you. You must be prepared to adjust to a changing situation and provide as much assistance as you can in any situation.

Scope of Work - Project Administrator

The job of the Project Administrator (Administrator) will consist of but not necessarily be limited to the following tasks on behalf of the Central African Ministries of Agriculture, and Fisheries. The Administrator will report to the Ministry of Agriculture's project representatives, the Director of Studies, Planning and coordination. While the Administrator shall report to the Director of Studies, Planning and Coordination, he or she also assist with the implementatic of the fisheries project component. On behalf of the two ministries, the Administrator will assist project technicians with the collection and forwarding of quarterly reports to USAID Cameroon and Peace Corps on behalf of the CAR government.

The Administrator will assist with logistical arrangements necessary for site visits by consultants and technical experts visiting the project components, at the invitation of USAID Cameroon, Peace Corps or Ministries of Agriculture or Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism project representatives.

The Administrator will prepare "Receiving and Inspection Reports" for all project commodities. Such reports will be sent to USAID Cameroon through the Ministries of Agriculture and/or Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism. The Project Administrator will assist the CAR Ministries in the collection of baseline and agriculture production data for the purposes of project evaluations scheduled within the period of the Project Administrator's contract.

In addition to the activities described above, the general objective to which the Project Administrator will address him or herself will be the monitoring of project implementation progress toward the inputs and outputs listed in section II of the project paper.

The Project Administrator will occupy an office within the Caisse. Until new "Caisse" offices are constructed in Bangui, the Administrator's office will be located at the Apiculture Center building right outside of Bangui and next to the La Landjia fish station. In addition to office space, secretarial assistance will be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Administrator will be selected on a competitive basis consistent with U.S. government requirements. Job qualifications will include:

1) previous experience in a developing country;

2) proven ability to communicate effectively in the French language as well as English;

3) preference will be accorded candidate with an agricultural food production-oriented background.

Periodic travel to the project sites and USAID Cameroon will be made by the Administrator persuant to agreements reached by the Ministry of Agriculture, Peace Corps and USAID Cameroon. The Administrator will receive other logistical support and benefits normally accorded contractors engaged under AID financed personal services contracts.

Varietal Recommendation for Bozoum and Sakaye Rice Centers

At present, the rice varieties grown at the two rice centers are:

IR 8
Tainan 2
CS 6
CN 8

Bacterial leaf blight disease was observed on all varieties especially IR 8. It is a disease which, if infested early in the growing season, reduces the yield as much as 30 to 40%. Moreover, all of the above varieties are reported to be typically about 130-140 days growth duration.[1] Therefore, to grow as much hectarage as possible, even at Bozoum where during the dry season the entire water supply for the crop will be dependent on the stored water in the reservoir, a change in rice varieties is imperative.

New varieties recommended are

1. IR 36
2. IR 28
3. IR 46

The above varieties are resistant to bacterial leaf blight.

IR 36 is a short duration variety of about 115 days. It can also withstand longer seedling age up to 34-40 days without much yield reduction. It will mature in about 75-80 days after transplanting thereby reducing the water requirement by two to three weeks at least. This variety should only be grown in the dry season. IR 28 and IR 46 are slightly longer in growth duration up to 125-130 days. Both varieties are resistant to bacterial leaf blight. Hence they can be grown in the rainy season.

Seed Supply

IR 28 and IR 46 are already under seed multiplication at the SDRY 1 rice project at Yagoua, Cameroon. IR 36 is available from IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria. The multiplication of the seed varieties for one or two seasons will be necessary. About 5 kilograms of each seed variety should be enough to transplant 1/8 hectare. From this, 0.5 tons could be obtained at the end of the first season and extended to 10 hectares in the second season.

Recommendation for Fertilizer Application

Compound fertilizer (NPK 20:10:10) at the rate of 100 kilograms per hectare should be applied not later than two weeks after transplanting. A second application of urea at the rate of 100 kilograms per hectare, 30-40 days after transplanting, is appropriate.

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1) Period can change depending on weather conditions and agricultural practices.

Production estimates:

Bozoum	hectares	production	
Irrigated Rice			
First season	20	80	
Second season	5	20	
Subtotal	25	100	4 tons/ha
Rainfed Rice			
First season	20	40	2 tons/ha
Bozoum annual total	45	140	

Sakaye	hectares	production	
Three seasons	216	1080	5 tons/ha

Fertilizer requirements

Bozoum	45 x 100 kilograms	4.5 tons
Sakaye	216 x 100 kilograms	21.6 tons

Urea requirements

Bozoum	45 x 100 kilograms	4.5 tons
Sakaye	216 x 100 kilograms	21.6 tons

Equipment List

Quantity	Description	Cost
2	Rice mills with diesel motor (output of cleaned rice = 226/309 kilograms per hour)	$ 26,000
4	Rice winnowers	800
6	Three-pedal-rice thresher (1 to pedal, 1 to thresh, 1 to pass rice, capacity: up to 100 kg/h of dry grains for rice) - Available from Centre National D'Etudes et D'Experimentation Du Machinisme Agricole (CENEEMA), Cameroon.	1,200
4	Rice rotary tillers and spare parts (diesel 15 HP)	32,500
21	Motorcycles and spare parts, (125 cc)	65,000
5	All-terrain utility vehicles,	79,200
1	Four-wheel drive pick-up	21,000
	Miscellaneous farm and extension equipment:	
1	Water pump (for Sakaye Rice Center)	5,000
30	Bicycles	6,000
30	Weighting scales	3,000
30	200 liter drums	1,350
2	Monocular microscopes	1,000
2	Binocular microscopes	1,000
	Total	$ 243,050

ANNEX K

AUTHORIZATION PACKAGE

ANNEX K

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM : Raymond F. Rifenburg, PDE

SUBJECT: CAR Rural Development Project, 676-0015

I. Problem: Your approval is requested to execute a grant of $1,000,000 from the Foreign Assistance Act, Section 103, ARDN appropriation, to the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) for the Rural Development Project (676-0015). It is planned that the entire $1,000,000 grant will be obligated in FY 1982.

II. Discussion:

A. Project Description: The purpose of the project is to increase the production of rice, manioc, fish, honey and beeswax. This project will increase productivity by: (a) The revitalization of two rice cooperatives through the training of CAR extension agents and farmers at the two cooperatives. The project will provide vehicles, equipment, fertilizers and materials. Two Peace Corps Volunteers with training in agronomy will be assigned to work with the CAR extension agents and farmers; (b) The continuation and expansion of the CAR national fisheries program to provide material and logistical support for the establishment of fish ponds in six regions of the Central African Republic. The project will provide material support in the form of vehicles, equipment and supplies. Six Peace Corps Volunteers trained in fish culture will be assigned to fish stations in the six regions; (c) Improving and expanding the activities of the existing Apiculture Extension Service whose extension agents, assisted by three Peace Corps Volunteers trained in apiculture, will work with farmers to form pre-cooperative groups to produce and sell beeswax to exporters. Project inputs shall include vehicles, consultant services, equipment, training for extension agents and the director of the Apiculture Extension Service.

B. Financial Summary: Total cost of the project is $1,922,700. Of this amount A.I.D. will provide $1,000,000 over the three year life-of-project. The Central African Republic will provide the local currency equivalent of $340,000 to the project. The contribution equals 25% of total A.I.D. and CAR supported costs. The Peace Corps will contribute $356,700 through the services and support of Peace Corps Volunteers. The value of the UNICEF contribution to the National Fisheries Service will be $26,000.

The overall breakdown of the A.I.D. contribution is presented as follows:

	FY 82 ($000)	Life-of-Project ($000)
Personnel	30	163.9
Technical Assistance	49	86.0
Commodities	171	343.1
Training	-	80.1
Other Costs	-	217.7

Contingency	-	44.5
Inflation	-	64.7
Total FX	129	187.8
Total LC	171	812.2
A.I.D. Funds - Grand Total	300	1000.0

C. Socio-economic, Technical and Environmental Description:

1. The Project Committee found the project to be socially and economically acceptable.

2. The Project Committee found the project to be technically sound. The project does not involve any significant physical construction activities.

3. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Annex E, has been reviewed and approved by A.I.D. Washington. Therefore, no further environmental analyses are necessary.

D. Implementation: The implementation arrangements described in Section V of the Project Paper have been carefully reviewed by the Project Committee and found to be both realistic and sufficient to carry out the project over a three year life-of-project period.

E. Waiver: The Assistant Administrator for Africa approved on March 11, 1982, a request for a procurement source/origin waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only), to Geographic Code 935 (Special Free World) for five all-terrain utility vehicles, one pick-up, 20 type 125 cc motorcycles, plus spare parts for the vehicles and motorcycles. The approximate value of the waiver is $160,000. Annex F contains a draft procurement source/origin waiver from Geographic Code 000 to Geographic Code 935 for the procurement of 103 metric tons of fertilizer with an approximate value of $69,000. The waiver request has been forwarded to M/SER/CCM.

Approval of the following waiver is requested. A source/origin waiver from Code 941 to Code 935 for the purchase of farm commodities with an approximate value of $82,300. A justification for this waiver is appended to the authorization.

F. Congressional Apprisement: A Congressional Notification was forwarded on May 13, 1982, with no comments received.

G. Responsible Officers: The officer responsible for backstopping this project in A.I.D. Washington is Mr. Sidney A. Chambers, AFR/DR/CCMAP. The officer responsible in USAID/Cameroon is Mr. Larry Dominessy.

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III. Recommendation: That you sign the attached Project Authorization, and thereby approve (1) life-of-project funding of $1,000,000 in grant funds; and (2) the waiver as described in the memorandum and the appendix to the authorization.

Approved: Ronald Reagan

Disapproved: _____

Date: June 12, 1982

Clearances: ARD:WFLitwiller (draft)
MGMT:RThacher (draft)
SMD:TZBaranyi (draft)
PPM:HNMiller (draft)

Drafter:PDE:LJackson:ate

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : Central African Republic

Name of Project : Rural Development

Number of Project : 676-0015

1. Pursuant to Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the Rural Development grant for the Central African Republic (CAR), "Cooperating Country", involving the planned obligation of not to exceed $1,000,000 in grant funds in Fiscal Year 1982, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. Life-of-project is three years.

2. The purpose of the project is to increase small farmer production of rice, manioc, fish, honey and beeswax through the provision of technical assistance, short-term training and commodity inputs. The project's three components consist of assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water, Forests, Fisheries and Tourism through the following:

Rice and Manioc

Assisting with the revitalization of two rice cooperatives by providing training for extension agents assigned to the two rice cooperatives of Bozoum and Sakaye. Two Peace Corps Volunteers will be assigned to the rice cooperatives and assist in the training of the extension agents and farmers at the cooperatives. Up to twelve weeks of practical and theoretical training will be provided for the extension agents at the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Ibadan, Nigeria. The IITA courses will teach extension agents the best methods of cereal (rice) production and roots and tuber (manioc) production. The project will also provide vehicles, equipment and materials, and fertilizers as an aid in increasing rice productivity.

Inland Fisheries

This component of the project will provide support for the continuation and expansion of the national inland fisheries program. Six Peace Corps Volunteers trained in fish culture will be assigned to six regions of the Central African Republic where fish ponds constructed under UNICEF sponsorship have not received assistance since 1980. The project will provide material support in the form of vehicles, equipment and supplies.

Apiculture

In coordination with the existing Apiculture Extension Services in three prefectures, three Peace Corps Volunteers trained in apiculture will work with extension agents and farmers to form pre-cooperative type groups to produce and

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sell honey products locally, and beeswax to wax exporters. Project inputs shall include vehicles, consultant services, equipment, training for extension agents, and the director of the Apiculture Extension Service.

The Project Agreement which may be negotiated and executed by the officer to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services Financed under the Grant

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the grant shall have their source and origin in the United States or in the Central African Republic, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the grant shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

b. Conditions Precedent

Prior to any disbursements of funds for the Rural Development project of the issuance by A.I.D. of commitment documents with respect thereto, the Government of the Central African Republic shall furnish A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D. a statement of the name and the title of the person within the Ministry of Agriculture, together with a specimen signature, designated to be the project manager.

c. Covenants

(1) The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to assign, as required throughout the project, all Government of Central African Republic administrative and technical staff required to carry out the project.

(2) The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to provide suitable housing for the Peace Corps Volunteer technicians assigned to the project.

(3) The Government of the Central African Republic agrees to continue support for private sector marketing of beeswax through the provision of loan guarantees.

d. Waiver

Notwithstanding paragraph a above, the following waiver is hereby approved based upon the justification set forth in Appendix A, attached hereto, to permit the procurement of motorized rice millers, motorized rice tillers, bicycles, heavy duty agricultural scales, and spare parts, with an estimated value of

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$82,300. It is hereby determined that exclusion of the procurement of the agricultural production commodities from Free World countries other than the Cooperating Country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the foreign assistance program.

Date: June 12, 1972

Ronald D. Levin
Director

APPENDIX A

JUSTIFICATION FOR A SOURCE/ORIGIN WAIVER FROM
CODE 941 TO CODE 935.

a) Cooperating Country : Central African Republic (CAR)
b) Authorizing Document : Project Authorization
c) Project : Rural Development, 676-0015
d) Nature of Funding : Grant

e) Description of Goods	Quantity	Cost $
Rice mill, diesel motors, spare parts	2	26,000
Rice tillers, diesel motors, spare parts	4	32,500
Bicycles, spare parts	30	7,800
Small farm tools and equipment such as rubber boots, rice sickles, shovels, picks, files, machetes, buckets		16,000
Total		82,300

f) Approximate Value : $82,300
g) Probable Source : Central African Republic
h) Probable Origin : The United Kingdom, France, Japan.

Discussion and Justification

The purpose of this project is to increase the production of rice and manioc, fish, honey and beeswax. The project will increase productivity by:

a) The revitalization of two rice cooperatives by training CAR extension agents and farmers at the two cooperatives. The project will provide vehicles, agricultural equipment, fertilizers and materials. Two Peace Corps Volunteers with training in agronomy will be assigned to the cooperatives.

b) The continuation and expansion of the inland fisheries program to provide material and technical assistance support for the establishment of fish ponds in six regions of the Central African Republic. The project will provide material support in the form of vehicles, equipment and supplies. Six Peace Corps Volunteers trained in fish culture will be assigned to fish stations in the six regions. The Volunteers will assist in the training of extension agents and execution of extension services.

c) In coordination with the existing Apiculture Extension Service, three Peace Corps Volunteers trained in apiculture will work with the extension agents and farmers to form pre-cooperative type groups to produce and sell beeswax to wax exporters. The production of honey for local consumption will also be encouraged. Project inputs shall include vehicles, consultant services, equipment, training for extension agents and the director of the Apiculture Extension Service.

The requested equipment is urgently needed to support the rice production project component. The Central African Republic has experienced over ten years of mismanagement and is now beginning a rural development program. The above listed activities related to food production, form an integral part of the recovery effort. By being able to procure farm inputs in CAR, the project will be assured of obtaining needed equipment with a minimum of delay. However, what is most important is the fact that the equipment to be purchased locally is also readily available and serviceable in the CAR. Thus, farmers will not develop a dependency on imported products to which they normally do not have access.

The project design team concluded:

a) Exclusion of procurement from free-world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and objectives of the foreign assistance program.

b) The interests of the U.S. are best served by permitting the procurement of services from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941.

Recommendation

For the above reasons, it is requested that you:

1. Approve a procurement source/origin waiver from A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 to Code 935;

2. Certify that exclusion of procurement from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 of the above described commodities would seriously impede the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the foreign assistance program.