

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1981

CHAD

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JULY, 1979



USAID/CHAD
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1981

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a/ To be submitted.

b/ Lost in transit; to be submitted.

USAID/Chad

FY 81 Annual Budget Submission

Introductory Statement

This ABS reflects the best available information on programs and projects considering the war interruptions and the major changes in conditions in Chad. Basically, for on-going projects, funding and staffing have been reduced in keeping with reduced manpower and absorptive capacity. Projects will be reactivated as soon as GOC organizations reform and logistic systems gear up again.

New projects have been reduced to a minimum and most projects have had their schedules delayed up to one year.

When technical and program staff are permitted to return to N'Djamena, details of projects budgets and forward planning will be more fully developed.

In the case of regional projects such as LCBC, modifications to previous program plans have not been made and will have to be included at a future date.

2.

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$ Thousands)

<u>Development Assistance</u>	FY 1979 Est.	FY 1980 Est.	<u>FY 1981 REQUEST</u>		Decition Unit AAPL	<u>677 CHAD PLANNING PERIOD</u>			
			<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Current</u>		<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Sahel Development Program Grants	2,386	8,862	5,673	-	9,974	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Total Development Assistance	2,386	8,862	5,673	-	9,974	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
PL 480 Title II	(5,700)	(6,875)	(4,800)		(7,185)	(7,415)	(7,675)	(5,630)	(6,000)
LCBC Live-stock & Mixed Agriculture (625-0010)	-	(900)	-		(1,100)				

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
 FY 1979 - FY 1981
 (Thousands \$)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/PROJECT NO./TITLE	L/G	FY 1979	FY 1980	DECISION UNIT		
				Minimum	FY 1981	
					Current	AAPL
Sahel Development Program						
0002 Agr. Institutional Devel.	G	-	1250	1500		1500
0004 Rural Health Planning & Mgt.	G	-	298	-		-
0005 Comprehensive Human Resource Devel.	G	-	-	-		750
0008 CARE, Acacia-Albida Expansion (PVO)	G	291	-	-		-
0009 Irrigated Crop Production (PVO)	G	100	-	-		-
0014 Crop Prod, Res, Seed Mult., Grain Mrt.	G	-	2500	1000		2000
0020 CARE, Rural Grain Storage (PVO)	G	-	234	-		-
0022 Rural Sanitary Water	G	669	594	500		500
0023 CARE, Food Delivery, Rural Works (PVO)	G	156	163	-		-
0032 Chad Road Maintenance	G	1000	882	2000		2000
0034 Rural Health Services	G	-	465	-		604
0035 Pilot Farm Systems	G	-	-	-		497
0037 CARE Maternal/Child Nutrition (PVO)	G	-	490	-		-
0038 CARE, Nursery Expansion	G	-	170	301		195
0039 SAMS Irrigated Agr. #2 (PVO)	G	-	100	195		800
0040 CARE, Firewood Farming	G	-	800	-		400
0041 Salamat River Basin Dev.	G	-	-	-		250
0042 Bol Road	G	-	-	-		478
0201 Chad Range and Livestock	G	-	785	478		-
Total Funding	G					
625-0010 LCBC Livestock and Mixed Agricul.						

EXPLANATORY ANNEX TO TABLE III

Decision Unit 677 CHAD

<u>PROJECT NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE (+ Or -)</u> <u>(\$ 000)</u>	<u>EXPLANATION OF CHANGE IN FY 1980 FUNDING LEVEL *</u>
0002	- 917	RAC, RT, RS - Civil War
0004	+ 67	RS, RT - But combined 81 Funding - Civil War
0005	- 800	RS, RT, RAC - Civil War
0014	- 270	RS, RAC - Civil War
0020	+ 234	RT - Civil War
0034	- 335	RT, Civil War
0037	+ 345	Combined Funding 80 and 81
0039	- 95	RT - Civil War
0040	+ 800	New Start Not Shown 1980 CP
		(Net change from FY 80 CP - 971)

* RS - Reduced Scope

RAC - Reduced Absorbitive Capacity

R.T. - Revised Timing

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981 CAPL OBLIG.	FY 1982 & BEYOND	
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	OBLIG.	EXPEND.			CUM. PIPELINE
002	Agricultural Institutional Development	G	78	82*		1,726	(-900)**	80	1,250	1,324	1,500	806	
004	Rural Health Planning	G	77	80*		915	(-225)**	195	298	166	0	-	
005	Comprehensive Human Resource Development	G	77	82*		1,964	-	550	0	450	750	-	
008	CARE Acacia Albida Expansion	G	76	79		14	291	305	0	0	0	-	
009	Irrigated Crop Production	G	76	79*		68	100	98	0	70	0	-	
014	Crop Production Research Seed Marketing	G	78	82		1,474	(-500)**	225	2,500	1,873	2,000	800	
020	CARE Rural Grain Storage	G	77	80*		99	0	99	234	132	0	-	
022	Rural Sanitary Water	G	78	82		976	669	850	594	784	500	246	
023	CARE Food Delivery and Rural Works	G	78	80		98	156	70	163	180	0	-	
032	Chad Road Maintenance	G	78	82		3,500	1,000	500	882	3,400	2,000	1,618	
034	Rural Health Service	G	80	84*		-	-	-	465	150	604	1,000	
035	Pilot Farm System	G	81	81*		-	-	-	-	-	497	0	
037	CARE Maternal Child Health	G	80	81		-	-	-	490	225	0	0	
038	CARE Nursery Expansion	G	79	80		-	170	85	301	250	0	0	

AID 1930-8 (\$-79)

DECISION UNIT

CHAD

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE		DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/78	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981 APPL. OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS	
			INITIAL	FINAL			OBLIG.	EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE	OBLIG.			EXPEND.	CUM. PIPELINE
039	SAWS Irrigated Agriculture	G	80	81*		-	-	100	60	40	195	9/82	-	
041	Salamat River Basin	G	81	81		-	-				400	9/82		
042	Boi Road	G	81	81		-	-				250			
040	CARE Firewood	G	80	82		-	-	800	650	150	800		800	
201	Chad Range and Livestock	G	77	81		1,409	-	785	800	804	478	9/82	-	

*Change in final year from CP

** Prior year deobligations

CARE Village Firewood Reforestation Program
(677-0040)

Purpose: To improve the micro-environment of rural Chadian villages through creation and management of village wood-stands on a self-help basis.

Background and Progress to Date: Because of the tremendous pressure on the wood supply in Chad, the countryside is becoming deforested. The reasons for this deforestation are manifold, but the two major causes are the non-rational method of harvesting firewood and continual clearing of new fields for farming. Heavy grazing often prevents recopping trees from growing past a bush stage. Given that wood is virtually the only source of fuel in Chad, this trend portends grave economic consequences for subsistence families living in rural villages. Many are forced to spend a greater portion of their meager incomes for wood while those who harvest wood are losing a major source of income.

To overcome this damaging trend, the rural population must be sensitized to the profits and other benefits of rational wood exploitation as well as to the consequences of current practices. It is difficult to imagine any long-term solution without the active participation of the rural population. The Chadian Forestry Service has indicated a strong desire to drastically expand its rural extension program, but it is seriously handicapped by the lack of means and trained extension personnel. Because of past collaboration in this area with CARE-Chad, notably on the Acacia Albida project, the Forestry Service has asked CARE-Chad for fiscal, technical and managerial aid in order to expand its extension services and to continue its current program of rural reforestation. In this endeavor, the Service d'Agriculture is being asked to detach two agents to emphasize the agricultural implications of deforestation.

The reforestation work is a self-help effort implemented by villagers themselves through the PL 480 Title II Food-For-Work program. The self-help activities will include the following : 1) creation and local management of 50 to 70 demonstration wood stands, 2) establishment by farmers of living hedges (to replace the wasteful dead-thorn fences), 3) replanning and protecting of Acacia Albida field trees, and 4) planting of trees for shade, wind control, and fruit source. The seedlings will be supplied to the farmers from 11 field nursery and field activities will be supervised by National Forestry personnel aided by CARE field technicians. The project will include technical and extension training for the field agents.

Host Country and other Donors: The GOC will put 20 Forestry Agents and 2 Agricultural Extension agents at the disposition of the project. The Forestry Service will provide 9 nurseries. The farmers will do the field and nursery work. CARE will provide \$440,000 during the life of project.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be about 20,000 rural Chadians, 4,000 of whom will directly benefit from the food distribution. There will be a multiplier-effect as the benefits of rural reforestation are demonstrated.

Major Outputs:

- 1200 hectares of village wood lots
- 20 Forestry agents trained
- 140 village committees formed
- 100 kms of live fencing planted
- 3500 hectares of Acacia Albida plantations protected
- 100,000 shade trees planted

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

Commodities: Materials and Equipment, vehicles, posts, fencing	<u>FY 81 (\$thousands)</u> 475
Other Cost: Operations, maintenance and repairs to vehicles, personnel	<u>325</u> 800

Salamat River Basin Development
677-0041

To Be Submitted.

Bol Road
677-0042

To Be Submitted.

TABLE V - FY 1981 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY	TERM/ NEW/ CONT.	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (Number of Positions)							
					INCR	CUM	INCR	CUM	INCR	FNDH	CUM			
												INCR	CUM	INCR
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM													
*	Terminated Projects with Pipeline													
	677-0020 CARE Rural Family Grain Storage	T	G	SH	(102)	()								
	677-0023 CARE Food Delivery/Rural Works	T	G	SH	(167)	()								
	625-803 C.A. Livestock & Meat Marketing	T	G	F&N	(84)	()								
	625-0916 Sahel Food Crop Protection	T	G	SH	(28)	()								
	677-0038 CARE Nursery Expansion	T	G	SH	(146)	()								
	677-0037 CARE Maternal/Child Nutrition	T	G	SH	(265)	()								
	677-004 Rural Health Planning Mgt.	T	G	SH	(527)	(1319)								
	New and Continuing Projects													
**	677-0032 Chad Road Maintenance	O	G	SH	2000	2000								
**	677-0002 Agricultural Institutional Devel.	O	G	SH	1500	3500								
**	677-0014 Crop Prod. Res, Seed Mult. Grain Mkt	O	G	SH	1000	4500								
**	PL 480 Title II Grain Stabilization				(4800)	4500								
**	677-0039 SAMS Irrigated Agr. No. 2	O	G	SH	195	4695								
**	677-0022 Rural Sanitary Water	O	G	SH	500	5195								
**	677-0201 Chad Range & Livestock	O	G	SH	478	5673								
	Basic Workforce				-	5673								
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL													
**	677-0035 Pilot Farm Systems	N	G	SH	497	6170								
	677-0040 CARE - Firewood Farming			SH	800	6970								
	677-0041 Salamat River Basin Dev.	N	G	SH	400	7370								
	677-042 Bol Road	N	G	SH	250	7620								
**	677-0034 Rural Health Services			SH	604	8224								
	677-0005 Comp. Human Resource Devel.	O	G	SH	750	8974								
	625-0010 LCBC Livestock & Mixed Agriculture	O	G	SH	(1100)	7620								
	Executive Direction, Project Implementation and Mission Support Increment													
	Total AAPL Package and Related Workforce				4301									

Decision Unit: 677 Chad
1981 ABS Table V

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

Decision Package:Minimum

Chad is still in the aftermath of the 1979 civil war which has completely disrupted its governmental activities, including aid projects. This ABS is based on the assumption that the situation in Chad will slowly continue to return to pre-war normalcy and that by FY 1981, foreign aid development activities will have nearly returned to pre-war levels. We will, however, undoubtedly still be faced with workforce constraints brought about by security considerations and recruiting difficulties.

Although the AID/W review of the CDSS was cancelled because of the changed situation, the current Mission long-term strategy and objectives remain practically the same. Primary overall goals remain national food self-sufficiency and improvement of the quality of life of the rural population. In addition, it has been determined that it is desirable to maintain as active an AID presence as possible during the formation of the new government to demonstrate continued U.S. interest in Chadian Development.

In developing the decision packages for FY 81, as well as revamping the FY 79 and FY 80 funding levels, several practical considerations take precedence over the originally intended sequences of funding and implementation. These include: uncertain or changed government priorities; reduced absorptive capacity; new geographic considerations, including secure and non-secure areas; reduced or changed participant trainee availabilities; reduced USAID staffing levels; changes in other donor support; and loss of key GOC officials. As a result of these considerations, the following changes have been made from the FY 80 CP levels:

FY 79 from \$7,090,000 to \$2,386,000.

FY 80 from \$9,833,000 to \$8,862,000.

For the 1981 Minimum Decision Package, we carry forward a pipeline from terminated projects of \$1,319,000 composed of forward-funded PVO activities and participant training and the reduced health planning advisory activity which was continued to monitor the restart of health programs.

The CDSS identified the internal transport network as the most widespread constraint to realizing country development objectives. Since we believe the Chad Road Maintenance project (0032) can be implemented immediately and that improved roads will have a catalytic effect on the economy as a whole, as well as specific positive effects on foodgrain production and marketing and the supply of rural social services, we give it first ranking for FY 81 funds. Our two major agricultural

Decision Unit 677 Chad
1981 ABS Table V

Decision Package AAPL

Our current and AAPL levels are equal so the AAPL decision package contains our remaining projects for FY 81.

Our eighth priority project, Pilot Farm Systems, is aimed at providing diversified agricultural income for herders while improving their herding and range management practices. This project has been postponed from FY 79 to FY 81 to allow time for countryside activities to normalize after the war. GOC decisions on land allocations will have to be obtained again before this pilot project can proceed.

The next ranked project, Firewood Farming (0040), is new. It is to be managed by CARE and has both small farmer income and ecological benefits. By providing farmers and local villagers with inputs and training for establishing regenerative wood plots, the project will supply fuel needs for both personal and market use and reduce pressure on already seriously depleted natural wood resources. The next project (0041) is in reality a reconnaissance into the largest unused potential agriculture production area in Chad, and one of the largest in the Sahelian countries. With the change in the government, it is likely that the southeastern section of Chad, the Salamat River Basin area, will be able to be developed for irrigated farming. According to resident experts, this basin contains over a million hectares of unused land with excellent soils. This FY 81 funding will be to initiate plans and pilot studies in the area. A PID and PP will be developed this coming year. It is given this position in rankings over some existing projects because it introduces a whole new horizon in Chad's agricultural potential, and should be initiated as soon as conditions permit.

Another new project, Bol Road (0042), looks to the future of Chad's other potentially rich under utilized agricultural area around Lake Chad. Previous Lake Chad area projects were in disarray, even before the war, because of technical, managerial and transport problems. Before reactivating any of those projects, such problems must be evaluated and dealt with. This project will be directed at determining if a cost effective road, using indigeneous materials and improved maintenance practices, is possible in lieu of the previously unsatisfactory attempts at water transport or cross-country land transport. The Rural Health Services Project (0034) has its immediate goal of increasing the level of village based health services through paramedical training, improved supervision and provision of material support for repair and equipment of existing rural health facilities. In a public health sense, this project is complementary to the rural water project and also has the important psychological effect of demonstrated outside interest in rural health and welfare.

Some of the most encouraging institutional developments in Chad were taking place in education just prior to the war. The government was accepting and working on the ideas of curriculum reform, rural adult education and long-range manpower planning and training. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Education has been severely hit by losses of personnel, and it will be a slow recovery process. During FY 79 and FY 80, we have reduced our human resource efforts to the minimum which allows us to monitor the sector and keep in touch with government plans and activities. As appropriate, we plan to reintroduce our contract advisory support so we can proceed towards the multiple HRD objectives outlined in the CDSS and CP. The final project element in the FY 81 proposed budget is a second increment for the Crop Production, Research, Seed Multiplication and Grain Marketing Project (0014). This increment would expand the technical and material assistance for an additional research station and increase the participant training. The utilization of this funding depends in part on other donor activities in this sector, and their post-war plans are not yet known.

Introduction of these AAPL decision package elements will require an increase of four persons in the workforce level: three technical specialists concerned with project implementation and one person in the executive direction category.

TABLE VI
PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	
					MINIMUM	CURRENT
Implementation at Beginning of Year	7	12	19	19	-	23
Moving from Design to Implementation During Year	5	7	1	5	-	3
Design for Future Year Implementation	7	7	6	2	-	2
SUBTOTAL	19	26	26	26	-	28
Number of Non-Project Activities	5	6	7	7	-	7
TOTAL	24	32	33	33	-	35

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM
DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	
					MINIMUM	CURRENT
AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST						AAPL
Less than \$1 Million	2	3	1	2	-	3
\$1 To \$5 Million	3	1	-	2	-	-
\$5 To \$15 Million	-	3	-	1	-	-
\$15 To \$25 Million	-	-	-	-	-	-
More Than \$25 Million	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL IN POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 77				FY 78				FY 79				FY 80			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3.0	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	-
Program Planning	3.0	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Project Design	2.0	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Project Implementation	10.0	-	1	8	10	8	1	5	4	4	1	2	5	5	1	2
Financial Management	2.0	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	1	4	-	-	2	5	-	-
Mission Support	4.0	-	-	5	1	5	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	1
Non-Mission Specific	1.0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	22.0	-	3	16	23	20	3	7	9	18	3	3	12	20	3	3
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	2.0				2				1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	1.0				1				-				-			
MODE Requested	23			23	24	24			10	26			13			

FUNCTIONS	FY 81 MINIMUM				FY 81 MINIMUM				FY 81 AAPL			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	2	1	1	-					3	1	1	-
Program Planning	1	1	-	-					1	1	-	-
Project Design	1	1	-	-					1	1	-	-
Project Implementation	5	5	1	2					8	6	1	2
Financial Management	2	5	-	-					2	5	-	-
Mission Support	1	7	1	1					1	8	1	1
Non-Mission Specific	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-
TOTAL	12	20	3	3					16	22	3	3
PLUS: PASA's (O.E. & Program)	1								1			
LESS: JAO Details	-								-			
MODE Requested	13								17			

TABLE VIII
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 77			FY 78			FY 79			FY 80		
	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST									
US Direct Hire	904.8	15.0	60.3	919.0	15.2	60.5	861.7	14.0	61.6	760.7	12	63.4
FN Direct Hire	-	-	-	109.8	17.7	6.2	90.0	14.5	6.2	142.5	20	7.9
US Contract Personnel	10.0	1.0	10.0	35.6	2.1	17.0	26.0	1.0	26.0	45.0	3	15.0
FN Contract Personnel	42.0	7.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	3	7.0
Housing	416.8	20	20.8	546.8	23	23.8	352.0	18.8	18.8	267.8	12	22.3
Office Operations	399.5	XXXX	XXX	685.7	XXXX	XXX	670.0	XXXX	XXX	224.4	XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST	1,773.1			2,296.9			1,999.7			1,461.4		
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-			-			-			-		

COST SUMMARIES	FY 81 AAPL			FY 81 MINIMUM			FY 81 CURRENT		
	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST	(\$000')	RELATED WORKYRS.	UNIT COST
US Direct Hire	900.9	16	56.3	733.1	12	61.1			
FN Direct Hire	170.7	22	7.8	156.8	20	7.8			
US Contract Personnel	49.5	3	16.5	49.5	3	16.5			
FN Contract Personnel	23.1	3	7.7	23.1	3	7.7			
Housing	409.4	16	25.6	294.6	12	24.6			
Office Operations	270.8	XXXX	XXX	246.8	XXXX	XXX		XXXX	XXX
TOTAL REQUEST	1,824.4			1,503.9					
Amount of Trust Fund Included in Total Requested	-			-					

Operating Expenses

The political and civil unrest in Chad has resulted in a dramatic change in projections of U.S. manpower and operating expense requirements. The 1980 ABS mark figure estimated 28 direct-hire Americans in Chad for FY 1980. The aftermath of the war has reduced that figure to 12 for FY 1980 in the 1981 ABS submission. Dramatic dollar changes between the two years naturally result (over \$2,000,000 difference).

Restrictions on the size of American staff make it imperative that the foreign national staff remain intact and be upgraded qualitatively; USAID/Chad is projecting 6 PSC's, 3 US and 3 foreign, as the bare minimum to supply secretarial, C&R and other skills not in adequate supply from the Foreign National Direct-Hire staff. We anticipate being able to obtain an adequate ceiling for the requested Personal Service Contractors.

Travel restrictions should have a minimal affect on the USAID, as all official travel is judged on the criteria of being absolutely essential. Chad has never had the problem of an over abundance of TDY visitors, and we expect the volume to decline even further during FY 1980 and 1981. The travel budget presented in the 1981 ABS is believed to be a realistic, minimum level that is required to conscientious program management.

In computing expenses to be incurred in local currency, the exchange rate of CFA 210 = \$1.00 was used. This rate is below the rate of CFA 225 = \$1.00 used in the previous MOB submission, and the result is increased costs. For inflatable costs such as transportation, supplies and materials, utilities and repair, the inflation rate of 10% per year was utilized. How the war will effect leases requiring renewals in FY 1980 and 1981 is unknown but 30% increases were budgeted.

USAID/Chad, at the time of this writing, is in the position of having the majority of its staff in a safehaven status outside the country. The budget has been developed based on assumptions of a return to normal living conditions prior to FY 1980.

The USAID will attempt, as in the past, to economize and make maximum utility of every operating expense dollar. Energy conservation efforts (solar water heater) are being effected, and we hope to take the bite out of the high utility cost in Chad. No office furniture, household furniture a minimum amount of vehicle replacements are being made. When the situation stabilizes in Chad, we expect to review our requirements closely and make available any excess furniture and equipment to other USAID's.

sector projects come next to provide institutional strength in planning, statistics, and extension (Project 0002) and to provide technical inputs for small farmers through an improved research and extension system (Project 0014). Because of the reduced absorptive capacity of the government, some elements of 0014 have not been placed in the minimum package. To support market research results from FAO and other studies, our Title II Grain Stabilization project proceeds will be used to establish locally managed storage and marketing centers. We believe this will improve the price incentive for small farmers by allowing him to deal collectively with transporters and purchasers. Our fifth ranked project is a prototype irrigated perimeter (Project 0039) which is supplying valuable experience for planned development of much larger perimeters in the 1980's. Irrigated perimeters are seen as the most promising way for improving agricultural production in Chad. The Rural Sanitary Water project builds on excellent AID and Peace Corps experience with local potable wells. These wells have not only achieved their purposes of improving health conditions and lessening the unproductive toil required to obtain water, but they also have been excellent visible evidence of central government and foreign aid interest in rural communities. The last project in the minimum package is Chad Range and Livestock (0201), which provides technical assistance, training and field research facilities to this important agricultural sector. This will be the final funding increment for the project and an evaluation during the coming year will set the design considerations for additional livestock sector support.

Even with tightly constrained workforce levels, this minimum package should allow us to make significant progress towards our principal objectives of assisting in GOC food self-sufficiency efforts and to make some progress towards the quality of rural life objectives through improved roads, safer water, and increased income from better grain markets.

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS													
	FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981			Current			AAPL	
	Minimum		Current		AAPL		Minimum		Current		AAPL		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>Special Development Office</u> General Engineer Advisor	1		1											
		1	1	1	1									
<u>Program Office</u> Assistant Program Officer	4	5	6	6	6								3	2
Subtotal - Project Design and Implementation	1		1		1									
		3	1	4	4									
		1		1	1									
Subtotal - Financial Management	1	4	2	5	2									
<u>MISSION SUPPORT</u>	1		1		1									
		1		1	1									
		1		1	1									
		5		5	5									1
		7	1	7	7	1								1
Subtotal - Mission Support	9	18	12	20	12								4	2
Total Increment	9	18	12	20	12								16	22
CUMULATIVE TOTAL														

20.

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
 POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1979 - 1981
 (By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS													
	FY 1979		FY 1980		FY 1981				Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
<u>EXECUTIVE DIRECTION</u>														
Director's Office														
Director	1		1		1		1		1					
Assistant Director	1		1		1		1		1				1	
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1		1						
Subtotal - Executive Direction	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1		1	1	-
<u>PROGRAM PLANNING</u>														
Program Office														
Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1					
Program Assistant		1		1		1		1						
Subtotal - Program Planning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					-
<u>PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION</u>														
Social Development Office														
General Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1					
Food for Peace Officer	1		1		1		1		1					
Human Resource Development Officer		1		1		1		1						
Health Officer														
Training Assistant														
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1		1					1	1
Agriculture Office														
Ag. Development Officer			1		1		1		1					
Project Manager Livestock			1		1		1		1					
Assistant Ag. Development Officer	1													
All Other (Non-Professional)		1		1		1		1						

Table XIII

PL 480 Title II
FY 81*

- 1. Country: Chad
- 2. Sponsor's name: CARE

A. Maternal and Child Health - Total recipients 20

Number of recipients by commodity	(thousands)	kgs.	dollars
	Name of commodity		
20	NFDM	480	158
Total MCH		<u>480</u>	<u>158</u>

B. School feeding - None

C. Other Child Feeding

Number of recipients by commodity	Name of commodity	kgs.	dollars
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>108</u>	<u>38</u>

D. Food for Work

Number of recipients by commodity	Name of commodity	kgs.	dollars
9.7	SF Bulgur	888	174
<u>19.5</u>	SF Rice	<u>1,776</u>	<u>783</u>
58.4		<u>2,868</u>	<u>1,124</u>

*Recipients, kilograms and dollars are in thousands.

PL 480 Program Summary

The PL 480 program is an integral part of the CDSS goals of national food self-sufficiency and improved quality of life for the rural population. PL 480 activities will contribute to increased cereals production and improved commercial infrastructure for marketing by giving to farmers better opportunities to sell their production through farmers' associations linked to a board of cereals.

Because of its landlocked geographical position, Chad can import food only from neighboring countries. During the last few years, those countries could not export enough cereals to meet Chad's needs. The only possibility for Chad was to receive grants from donor countries. The freight costs for ocean and inland transportation on a commercial basis would increase to nearly \$250 a ton the price of imported cereals. Chad could not import under these circumstances. Because of freight costs and revenue constraints, a Title I or Title III program is not feasible under existing conditions. PL 480 in Chad is therefore based on Title II and includes a P.V.O. program and a government-to-government project.

Under the Grain Stabilization project, the farmer will be able to sell his harvest at a price set in advance of the seeding season by the GOC Board of Cereals if he joins a farmers' association. It is intended that eventually these farmers associations will develop into cooperatives and become consumers cooperatives as well. This project, which was approved in 1979, has been delayed by the civil war but should become operational by 1980-81.* An additional 10,000 MT grant under Title II will be reviewed at that time.

The second part of the Chad PL 480 Title II program is a Volag agreement with CARE for maternal and child health and food-for-work activities. The FY 79 program has been disrupted by the civil war, but operations are expected to resume on a pre-war scale as soon as conditions permit.

*The initial portions of the grant of 10,000 MT will be used for a combination emergency feeding and sales for self-help projects as conditions permit.