

AUG 9 1978

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM : AFR/RA, James D. Kraus, Acting Director *JDK*

SUBJECT: WID Project 698-0388.6 - Training of Farmer Women for Increased Agricultural Production - Chad

Discussion: The Government of Chad (GOC) is requesting A.I.D. assistance for two years to help Chadian farmer women learn more efficient agricultural production techniques, and acquire instruction in nutrition, hygiene, sewing and elements of basic education in order to improve their social and economic conditions.

A total of \$233,000 is requested for the life of the project to finance commodities and operating costs. American instructors will be provided by the Peace Corps which will cover their salaries and maintenance while the GOC will provide housing. The GOC's financial contribution to the project will exceed the required 25 percent.

The attached proposal has been reviewed by the Project Committee and is recommended for your approval as Activity No. 6 under the subject project. Your approval is needed on all WID projects totalling above \$150,000. An Initial Environmental Examination is also attached for your approval. A vehicle waiver is not required as International Harvester in Chad now supplies vehicles and spare parts. A waiver of FAA, Section 636(i) for the motor bikes is attached for your approval.

Recommendation: That you (1) approve the attached WID Project and IEE and (2) sign the attached cable authorizing the Acting Director/Chad to negotiate a grant agreement with the GOC obligating up to \$233,000.

Attachments: a/s

APPROVED: *JDK*
DISAPPROVED: _____
DATE: 8/10/78

Clearance:
AFR/SFWA: YJohn *YJohn*
AFR/DP: EMcKoy *EMcKoy*
AFR/RA: CSanders *CSanders*
AFR/DR: BBoyd *BBoyd*
GC/AFR: EADragon _____

JDK
Drafted: AFR/RA: JBCarson:m1s:8/4/78:X22928

PROJECT PAPER

CHAD - TRAINING OF FARMER WOMEN FOR
INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

USAID/CHAD
May 12, 1978

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CHAD - Training of Farmer Women for Increased Agricultural Production

1. Project Summary

a. The Chadian Ministry of Agriculture has a Division of Education and Professional Training (DEFPA) which, in addition to formal agricultural education at four schools in the country, is also responsible for informal training of adults at a network of over twenty "Centres de Formation Professionnelle Agricole" (CFPAs). The CFPAs have existed for about ten years under a variety of religious and international auspices (in particular FAC and Swiss Aid). In 1975 the CFPAs came under the authority of DEFPA. Initially, the CFPAs trained only men, but since 1975, husbands and wives have been trained together in shared farming. As regards the women, however, the joint training takes very little of their day. Besides that, a little separate cultivation of their own and preparing meals for their husbands, the women's time is poorly utilized. The normal training cycle for these married couples is two years, after which they return to their villages.

b. The coeducational CFPAs training has not concentrated on the women's family responsibilities and other strictly female training aspects. This project intends to meet the special need to train peasant women in their separate agricultural production and to teach them better farming techniques; the use of simple but modern farming tools, fertilizer, and improved seed. Five existing CFPAs have been selected for this pilot endeavor (Guelengdeng,

Koumra, Sarh, Moundou and Doba) to which special female training branches will be added. Each center will train approximately 200 women, selected among the wives of the farmers undergoing training there or a total of approximately 1,000 women over the two-year period. Though the curriculum will primarily concentrate on agricultural techniques (70 percent of the time), home arts will also be taught (nutrition, personal and ambiantal hygiene, sewing, etc.), marketing and cooperative organization, maternal and child care, and functional literacy (30 percent of the time). The purpose is to enable these women to a) increase their income through improved agricultural production, b) have more time for personal and family care by achieving more efficient use of cultivation time, and c) by encouraging women to more actively participate in the decision affecting the development of the country ("animation", i.e. the women, after completing training at the centers, will return to their villages and teach other women farmers better agricultural production methods, marketing systems, and improved family care.)

c. AID contribution will amount to \$232,430 over the two-year period, to be used for commodities and operating costs. American instructors will be provided by the Peace Corps which covers their salaries and maintenance while the GOC will provide housing for them. To facilitate a rapid implementation of the project, ten Chadian instructors (two for each center) will be hired and their salaries for the two years' duration will be taken

up by the GOC. The women in training will grow their own food for subsistence and surplus production will be sold, giving the women funds to buy agricultural tools at the end of the training. Proceeds will be deposited in a revolving fund, controlled by DEFPA's woman director of female farmer training and education. At the end of the two-year cycle, the women will be able to buy grubstake (tools and seeds) to take back to their villages. The revolving fund will then be used to replenish the tool and seed stocks for the next training cycle. As the women return to their villages, they will disseminate the knowledge acquired, so that a multiplier effect (as yet undetermined) should result. The GOC has undertaken to continue this program and extend it to other CFPAs.

d. GOC contributions to this project will not increase sensibly the expenses it already incurs for the operations of the CFPAs. GOC in-kind contribution to the two-year project will consist of salary payments to the woman chief of DEFPA's training division (a permanent civil service position initiated by this proposed project); housing for personnel and for the Peace Corps Volunteers to be attached to each center; utility required such as water, locally available material and manual labor, to maintain the centers. The five centers already have housing for the farmer families in training and provide the most essential utilities for the inhabitants. Translated into financial terms, the additional costs to the GOC caused by adding the female training branches are estimated at about \$70,000

making the total expenditure for the GOC to operate the five centers during the two-year project \$420,000 (CFA 15.1 million). The GOC's financial contribution to the \$232,430 project will exceed the 25 percent required by Section 110(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended.

USAID is assured that GOC can take over the project without difficulty. GOC interest and enthusiasm for this project is high (see Annex G). The project is partly self-financed (see section 9, Feasibility Issues) and the increased burden on the GOC budget is minimal (see section 11, Financial Plan). The project will set a pattern for other rural education programs in Chad, be they under AID sponsorship or absorbed by "Club des Am's du Sahel's" future activities.

2. Priority and Relevance

a) Sector Goal. To improve social and economic conditions of small agricultural producers in Chad.

b) Project Purpose. The establishment of special female training branches at five existing CFPAs centers, where Chadian farmer women can learn more efficient agricultural production techniques, and acquire instruction in nutrition, hygiene, sewing and elements of basic education.

Background - The Role of Chadian Farmer Women

About 90 percent of all Chadians live in rural areas and base their subsistence upon farming, an activity in which women are strongly involved.

After a decade of development efforts to raise economic and social conditions in Chad, Chadian peasant women remain unaffected by progress. It is estimated that the Chadian peasant women's contribution to the

subsistence economy exceeds by over 50 percent that of men. The farmer women have a triple function which consumes all their time and energy; namely: (1) They account for about 40 percent of the agricultural production upon which the entire economy is based. In addition to sharing the daily farm chores with the men, women cultivate different crops on their own plots. They are responsible for almost all agricultural processing, poultry production, fish preservation, etc. (2) They control roughly 60 percent of all farm marketing, and (3) they carry major responsibility for their families' welfare.

Locked into these traditional functions, peasant women continue to work according to ancient, ineffective and time-consuming methods. They have neither the time nor the energy to benefit very much from the fundamental education available to them at female training centers operated by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, respectively. They remain illiterate and unaware of easier production methods and of means to insure better family health. Unless a change is brought about in their lives, they perpetuate their depressed living conditions and unwittingly prevent their daughters from attaining an easier and more productive life by withdrawing them from elementary school during the first and second year so they can help in the field and at home.

The fact that peasant women do not participate in the country's decision making process is a definite obstacle to the country's development. Yet, their influence in the community is strong and their active support is required if development projects are to succeed. The Chadian

peasant woman must be made to recognize the potential she has to bring about an easier life for herself and a healthier life for future generations.

3. Role of CFPA's in Agricultural Training

The Chadian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has a Division of Education and Professional Training (DEFPA) which, in addition to formal agricultural education at four schools in the country, is also responsible for informal training of adults at the different "Centres de Formation Professionnelle Agricole" (CFPA). The CFPAs have existed for about ten years under a variety of religious and international auspices (in particular FAC and Swiss Aid). In 1975 the CFPAs came under the authority of DEFPA. Initially, the CFPAs trained only men, but during the last few years, husbands and wives have been trained together in shared farming. To date, however, there has been no recognition that in addition to working with the men in the field, the women cultivate their own plots, growing different crops essential to the traditional diet, and that they have their own agricultural responsibilities. The combined husband-wife training is minimal. The coeducational CFPA training has not concentrated on the women's special family responsibilities and other strictly female training needs. This project intends to meet this special need to train peasant women in their separate agricultural production and to teach them better farming techniques by the use of simple but modern farming tools, the use of fertilizer, and improved seed. Since whatever production is not consumed for daily subsistence

is sold on the market, increased production should result in an increased cash income for women. In addition, they will have more time to devote to family care, and for self-improvement. Therefore, as part of the training contemplated by this project, instruction in nutrition, hygiene, sewing and functional literacy will be included. Until the special female farmer training branches are established, the women of the farmer families at the CFPA centers participate only with the men in their training about three hours a week. In general, they are not included in teaching, practical or theoretical, of soil sciences, manner of sowing and cultivation of food crops. Very little attention, if any, is paid to the important dietary ingredients produced solely by women such as what goes into the sauce accompanying the staple diet of "boule", mostly consisting of millet. The sauce contains protein in the form of fish and meat blended with important vegetables and spices. A large percentage of the women's farming work is devoted to these imperative dietary needs which constitute important marketing products. Production in excess of family needs are sold on the markets and the women retain control of the profits.

4. Related AID Projects

A number of ongoing AID activities are related to this project. Others, in the design stage, or awaiting AID/W approval, may be of valuable assistance in attaining its stated purpose.

The most directly related ongoing activity is the "Comprehensive Human Resources Development Project" (677-0005) which provides substantial assistance to the INSE (National Institute of Educational Sciences) Educational Reform Program. Similar to other WID projects, the one here envisaged is complementary to the longer-term HRD project, and will provide a specific skill which can be disseminated through the working programs of the HRD project.

Also closely related the Agricultural Institutional Development project (677-0002) for which a PP is being submitted to AID/W for approval. The project will consist of strengthening the country's three formal agricultural schools, and the MOA by strengthening its extension service. The extension service, of course, will assist both men and women farmers. Under the Agricultural Institutional Development project, extension workers will be trained at an agricultural school in Chad. These extension workers will be taught the specific training needs for women in agricultural production. They will cooperate closely with the village women who have graduated from the CFPAs (under DEFPA's authority) and insure that there is the desired multiplying effect derived from the training of the CFPA graduates. In this manner, the two projects have a direct link and are supportive of each other.

A Rural Sanitary Water project (677-0022) has been approved by AID/W and will be implemented shortly. It proposes to install some 500 small-bore

tubewells to provide potable water to some 150,000 villagers throughout the country. DEFPA will make arrangements with the appropriate Chadian agency to have one of these tubewells installed and maintained in each CFPA involved in this female training project.

Finally, USAID's PP for a "Crop Production Research, Seed Multiplication, and Marketing Project" has been approved by AID/W. This project will facilitate the distribution of research results and improved seeds to both men and women farmers.

5. GOC Attitude towards WID

Both GOC and foreign assistance donors have only recently paid attention to the need to also train peasant women. The MOA became the third Chadian Ministry last fall to appoint a woman to head special female training programs. The appointed woman is an experienced social worker who has received special training, geared to the needs of rural women, in Upper Volta. This project proposal is in direct response to DEFPA's request for assistance, and is to a great extent built upon proposals submitted by DEFPA's head of female training, Mrs. Toubaro. The latter has excellent cooperation from well trained young, male Chadian DEFPA officials, and she enjoys the full support of DEFPA's Director. The sincere desire to help Chadian farmer women as shown by DEFPA, insures that once AID's contributions have been terminated, DEFPA will continue to support, and most likely expand, female training programs, without

depending excessively on the scarce budgetary resources because increased income from higher agricultural production, and earnings from viable cooperatives, should reduce dependence upon GOC subsidies and foreign assistance.

The GOC has also, since 1975, placed a high priority in the improvement of rural education. They established the National Institute of Educational Sciences (INSE) to administer an Education Reform Program which creates an elementary education system more relevant to the needs of the rural population. This includes practical skill training for students, and functional educational programs for adults, centered around the elementary schools. INSE intends to utilize the resources available in all technical ministries, agriculture, public health, livestock, public works, etc. to provide training to rural adults. The INSE program, then, will provide the village-level dissemination resources for skills learned by village members at regional centers. The women learning the skills proposed by this project will be able to pass what they've learned to others through the facilities and organization provided under the Education Reform Program.

6. Description of the Project

AID will support the creation of special female training branches at five existing CFPA centers where farmers are being trained in the kind of production which involves both men and women. The female training branches will concentrate on agricultural activities which are strictly

run by women farmers, and will provide instruction in nutrition, hygiene, fundamental education, simple sewing, operation of cooperatives, and marketing. Since the farmers selected to undergo training at the CFPAs are married, the women to benefit from these special branches will be their accompanying wives.

The purpose of this training is, primarily, to increase the productivity of these women, by teaching them improved cultivation techniques (i.e. use of simple tools, improved seed and organic fertilizer), and better methods of raising small ruminants and poultry. Part of what is produced under this program will be utilized by the participants for their subsistence. Any surplus will be marketed, and the proceeds set aside so that each participant, at the end of the two-year training period, can purchase a small grubstake (tools and improved seed) to take back to the village. The proceeds from these sales will be deposited by each CFPA in a revolving fund with which the stock of implements and improved seed will be replenished for the next training cycle. The CFPAs will also derive some income from grinders and decorticators provided under the project, to be used for project-related purposes. DEFFPA's women director for female farmer training will be the GOC official for proper control of collection and use of the "revolving fund" (Mme. A. Toubara). Elements of agricultural production marketing will also be taught.

The use of improved techniques and labor saving devices, however, will not only increase the productivity of farmer women, but should also result in their having more free time. Consequently, they should be able

to devote more time to domestic chores, and improving family nutrition and hygiene. Thus part of each center's curriculum will concentrate on teaching these subjects as well. Some time will also be devoted to teaching functional literacy. In the second year, attention will also be given to the formation of discussion groups and awareness sessions ("animation") so that these women can take a more active part in the development decision making process of the country.

The five centers will operate nine to ten months of the year. For a period of two months during each year (August/September) during the rainy season, the participants will return to their village, to look after their own farms, and undertake the dissemination of acquired knowledge (multiplier effect). The Center's "monitrices" will keep in regular contact with them to help them set up demonstrations and give advice on how best to share their training.

Each center will be assigned two Chadian "monitrices", selected by DEFPA and with the approval of USAID/N'Djamena project manager. Specialized personnel from Upper Volta will be brought to Chad in the first year of the project, for a one-month seminar for the benefit of the monitrices. All ten of them will gather at the most conveniently located center (probably Koumra) where the sessions will be held. The salary of these monitrices will be paid from project funds. The GOC will pick up their salaries at EOP. In addition, the female director of DEFPA's

training programs for women will be sent under a separately AID-funded General Participant Training Program (AMDP) for a three-month specialized agricultural training course in Upper Volta while the project gets under way.

One Peace Corps Volunteer will be assigned to each Center to assist the two Chadian female instructors (monitrices) and will supervise their work. USAID has already informally advised PC/N'Djam ena, and formal GOC request for volunteers will be submitted as soon as this project is approved. Since major reliance will be placed in the use of organic fertilizer (mulch, manure, compost) the volunteers will particularly encourage and supervise this aspect of activities. No other expatriate expert will be hired for this activity.

AID will provide equipment and training materials, as well as one four-wheel drive vehicle and two motorbikes for each center. It will also furnish office equipment and furniture, finance repairs of existing facilities as required, and will fund local construction of donkey-drawn carts and the purchase of donkeys. The latter will be used in an experiment to teach women to avoid long and tiresome walks carrying water and wood on their heads. Commodities to be provided will include decorticators, small agricultural tools, and where possible, small mills. Although this equipment may be used by the CFPA's to derive some income by providing paying services to the public, their primary purpose will be to teach women their use, and encourage them, on return to the village

to set up cooperatives to purchase and use similar equipment. For educational purposes, AID will fund audiovisual equipment and other visual training aids. AID will also provide materials required to teach better nutrition, hygiene, mother-and-child care, demonstration pharmaceuticals, and some elementary materials to teach sewing. These details are listed in Attachments A, B, and C.

The five centers to participate in this project are:

Guelengdeng

Koumra and Sarh (Moyen-Chari)

Moundou and Doba (the two Logones)

For a description of the history and operations of the DEFPA's and their evaluation by a French technical assistance expert, see TOAID A-21 of August 16, 1977, copy attached.

Training Curriculum

Assuming approval of this project proposal, and signature of the related Project Agreement by Aug. 1978, implementation should begin in Sep. 1978. The first year of implementation would then cover the period Sep. 1, 1978 to August 30, 1979; the second year July 1, 1979 to August 30, 1980.

Both practical and theoretical training will be conducted at the centers for a period of six hours a day, scheduled to facilitate female attendance at hours convenient to them. The periods from Aug. to Sep. will be devoted mostly to learning improved cultivation methods and the use of agricultural tools, care of small ruminants; poultry farming construction of simple farm

structures (tool sheds, rabbit hutches, chicken coops, etc.) construction of simple farm labor-saving implements (wheelbarrows, donkey carts, etc.) and storage of farm products. During the months of October and November, both men and women will return to their native village. It is expected that they will share and disseminate the knowledge gained among their fellow village dwellers during this period. The months of October, November and December constitute the dry season, one in which women are relatively free of cultivation chores. During this period mainly theoretical instruction will be given, including notions of nutrition, personal and ambiantal hygiene, care of the children, food processing, preparation of meals, sewing, etc. Also theory of cooperatives, basic marketing, functional literacy, and instruction/discussions of Chad's development goals. From January to May, field work will be resumed. The practical training in actual agriculture/animal production will absorb about 60 percent of the time, with 40 percent left for theoretical (home arts) instruction.

At a minimum, it is expected that each of the five centers will train 200 women annually. Since the same women stay for the second year, a total of 1,000 farmer women should be trained at the end of the project's two-year duration. A multiplier effect (which of course cannot be measured precisely) is further expected since daughters learn from their mothers, and neighbors tend to be influenced by each other.

The villages surrounding each center will select the couples to be trained, using criteria which will include the willingness to learn new methods, and, equally important, the willingness and ability to propagate them on return to the village when the training is completed. A graph of the training cycle is given in Attachment D. A list of commodities which will be produced, both for subsistence and sale, by the participants, is included as Attachment E. See Annex "G" for CFPA curriculum for both sexes.

7. AID and other Relevant Experiences

CDO has in operation a "Village Women" (698-0388) project, implemented by the Ministry of Education (INSE). This project includes both stationary and ambulatory features. The instructors ("monitrices") use INSE pilot schools for classroom teaching in literacy and nutrition demonstrations. In addition, they travel to surrounding villages to do home demonstrations. Village women have shown an unexpected enthusiasm and eagerness to learn, and are particularly interested in how to protect the family's health and provide better nutrition from existing crops. A second WID project: "Earning while Learning" (698-0388.9), has been approved. The project agreement was signed in August of 1977. Steps are under way to open handicrafts training branches at the Ministry of Health's Social Affairs centers in January. This project's purpose is to teach income-producing handicrafts at the centers, where women also get instruction in hygiene, nutrition, functional literacy, etc.

With the approval of this proposed project, AID will be supporting the three Ministries in Chad which have shown willingness to try to change the attitude of the majority poor Chadian women towards social and economic improvements. Each project has its own emphasis yet each recognizes that all these women have an identical, basic need to learn hygiene, nutrition and functional literacy. In the main, each Ministry's training program will attract a different group of the female population. There is no duplication of efforts, but rather, the Ministries support each other in providing guidance in the area of their specialization. The nutritionist attached to INSE (MOE) has helped the Social Affairs Department (MOH) prepare a nutrition course and will assist DEFPA (MOA) in the same manner. Similarly, the handicraft experts of the Social Affairs Department's "Earning While Learning" will assist DEFPA in preparing elementary sewing courses. DEFPA in turn will use its experts to assist in such matters as grain storage and other responsibilities normally involving farmer women. INSE will provide guidance in teaching functional literacy to adults. This mutual support feature is an essential key to the success of these projects given the scarcity of GOC resources and its inability to provide experts in fields essential to all activities.

Swiss Aid has been active in coeducational agricultural training at CFPA centers, such as the one at Koumra. This center employs the only female expatriate to date involved with CFPA. She is a Togolese, trained in

Switzerland, and employed by Swiss Aid. In her opinion, Swiss Aid has been successful on the whole but has not fully reached its goal because it has failed to recognize the special needs of the peasant women. She maintains that the secret of successful training of Chadian peasant women is to use the direct involvement of African instructors (female), able to gain the trust of these women, and who can fully comprehend the extent of problems to be solved, which often are cultural and traditional in origin. The Togolese instructor strongly urged AID to give its support to DEPPA's female training project, and promised to provide whatever assistance she could to this effort.

It is interesting to note also that the women who accompanied their husbands being trained at the Koumra CFPA, on return to their village, have already formed a cooperative dispensary where anti-malaria pills, aspirin and basic first aid are available. To finance the dispensary, the cooperative produced together soap which is sold in the market. The farmer women discovered from this effort that functional literacy is a must if they are to recognize the different kinds of pharmaceuticals to be bought and sold. One village woman is responsible for the accounting.

8. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this activity will be the women of the poor majority in rural areas, and their families. Farmer women are an essential element of Chad's economy in addition to being the main protectors of the nation's rural health, and the main source of well-being for their families.

They are overworked and undereducated. They need to learn more modern procedures and to acquire fundamental education, so that they can grasp the social and economic improvements the ir government is trying to bring about. The influence of peasant women is considerable in community affairs because they exercise important financial control as discussed under 5.B. Social Issues. It is expected that as a result of this project, a minimum of 1,000 peasant women will improve agricultural production and reap a higher economic reward. A much larger number of women will benefit indirectly as they are being trained by CFPA's women students who return to their villages. At the same time, their families will also benefit from this training by being provided with better hygiene and nutrition. The multiplier effect of this activity cannot be measured precisely, though it is known that daughters remain under their mothers' tutelage throughout their life and must acquire their mothers' skills. In addition, the daughters will benefit from attending at least elementary classes as the mothers' workload is eased, and they no longer have to take their daughters out of first or second grade to help with chores in the field and at home. Better agricultural production and financial benefits from viable cooperatives should generate an improved economy of the communities touched by this project.

9. Feasibility Issues

A. Technical Issues: The project requires staffing by five Peace Corps Volunteers trained in agriculture and in cooperatives management. The

centers are already in existence although repairs to available facilities are required for some, and additional facilities must be provided at others.

GOC's severe budgetary constraints have contributed to the earlier neglect in training farmer women; a neglect shared by foreign assistance donors. To help this pilot project get started, AID will pay salaries for two years to ten Chadian "monitrices" whose job will be to train other instructors. The MOA will pick up these salaries at the end of the project. This will constitute the only salary increase in their recurrent costs as a result of this project. AID will equip the centers with machines, agricultural tools, carts and donkeys, decorticators, demonstration-pharmaceuticals, cooking utensils, baby scales, camping equipment, and other commodities necessary for successful operation. The GOC will incur minor expenses in maintenance and repairs of the machines.

The agricultural equipment and tools are an essential element in training the female farmers to produce more food of high quality with less physical effort and more rapidly. At the moment Chadian farmer women use the most rudimentary tools, often produced by the men. Income earned during the training period will enable the women to buy modern agricultural implements for continued use when they return to their villages. Donkeys and carts will be purchased by combining funding three to four families who will share their use and the cost of feeding and caring for the donkeys.

The centers will have similar curriculae, with allowances being made for different soils, climates and people. Although the rainy season precludes regular visits by headquarters personnel in N'Djamena during certain times of the year, steps will be taken to make the centers self-sufficient during these periods.

B. Social Issues:

No aspect of this project should meet resistance in Chadian traditional society, since the activity addresses only accepted female activities. Historically, Chadian women, like practically all those in Africa south of the Sahara, played an important role in their society. European colonizers, during an era when their own women at home were denied many educational opportunities, carried their prejudices with them and thus concentrated on educating African men to render services of importance to colonizing nations. African women, meanwhile, while continuing to carry their heavy workload in the subsistence economy (as they do today), did not abdicate their less visible but important role in the community. Nevertheless, practical and professional training of men rather than women became a pattern in former colonies, such as Chad. Experience in Africa since independence has proven that women, with proper preparation, experience less opposition in reaching prominence than did their western sisters during the industrial revolution of their countries. Naturally, these successful African women are few in numbers and much groundwork

remains to be done to convince mothers that through education, their daughters may enjoy the same opportunities as boys. Fathers, though not opposed to their daughters' education, are more interested in the advancement of their sons, but mothers are the ones who withdraw daughters prematurely from school to get necessary assistance in the field and at home.

Some of the social features in Chadian traditional life can help to lead this proposed project to a successful implementation. Within the clusters of homes in a Chadian village, women are inclined by necessity to work closely together and are known to create informal cooperatives by producing goods for sale together and sharing the profits. Disciplined to live in an extended family situation such as that caused by polygamy, Chadian women have learned to pull together in the subsistence economy. This project intends to take advantage of the women's inclination to work and profit cooperatively, by teaching systems which will support lasting economic cooperatives in the villages with the Chadian Government's full support.

Women's decision-making role in Chad is heightened by the fact that they fully control profits made by what they produce themselves and a man risks losing his standing in the community if he tries to take away his wife's earnings. Implicit in this pilot project is the fact that increased earnings by the women combined with a better understanding of the potential

which exists for development, will enable them to play a decisive role in decisions affecting improvements in their community. Increased agricultural production is essential to Chad if it is to lessen its dependence upon food imports, such as those provided under PL 480.

C. Economic Issues

Agricultural production makes up between 85 to 90 percent of Chad's subsistence economy. It is estimated that farmer women contribute about 40 percent of this production, in addition to which, they handle about 60 to 70 percent of all related marketing. There is no doubt of the importance and potential impact of this pilot activity although it cannot be measured in qualified terms. The economic benefits which can be derived from a fuller participation of peasant women hinge upon: a) the extent to which they can have more free time to acquire the fundamental education necessary for the role they must play in the country's future; b) continuing the important part they play in agricultural production while acquiring this education. With more rational farming and processing methods taught at the five proposed CFPAs centers (use of improved tools, improved seeds, and organic fertilizer), the participating women at a minimum can be expected to raise their cash income by an estimated 20 to 25 percent over a one-year period.

With the limited natural resources available in Chad today, only increased agricultural production and a strengthened internal market can lead to a slowly improved standard of living for all.

D. Equal Rights for Women in Chad

By law, women in Chad have equal rights and equal opportunities; entailing a great deal of responsibility. It is not unusual to see pregnant, armed women soldiers. They are employed also in the police forces. Because of the political problems in Chad, there are certain restrictions curbing creation of political organizations. These restrictions apply equally to women and to men. The women have the right to vote along with the men once free elections are reintroduced in Chad.

The few well trained women who find employment as civil servants, are guaranteed equal pay for equal work as that enjoyed by the men.

In the private sector, the largest of which is in agriculture at a subsistence level, nobody can control that women earn as much as the men do for their work. If there is an injustice towards farmer women, it lies in the fact that their workload is **heavier** and responsibilities more varied. This pilot project is designed to show that by using better production methods and time-saving devices such as transportation of wood and goods by carts, the women will have more time to work on social issues affecting the society as a whole.

10. Other Donor Coordination

During the last few years, French and Swiss foreign assistance projects, (helped by UNICEF), have supported coeducation for Chadian farmers. No organized attention has been paid to separate training needs of Chadian farmer women. This project, while benefitting from experience gathered by other donors, will provide the missing feature. The Togolese woman working for Swiss Aid will be particularly helpful in advising DEFPA and USAID in the implementation of the project.

11. Financial Plan

The total estimated U.S. contribution to this activity is \$232,470 (including 10 percent contingency) over two years. Of this, the personnel component consists of salaries to ten "monitrices", one driver/mechanic and one secretary; all Chadian citizens. Apart from the guidance given by five Peace Corps volunteers, there will be no expatriate consultants in this project. The amount estimated for salaries is \$16,000 over the two-year period. \$12,000 are earmarked for training Chadian "monitrices" in Chad for one month during the first year of the project. For expansion and/or repair of existing facilities the sum of \$19,000 has been set aside. Details of the costs by categories are given in Annexes A, B, and C.

Products grown as a result of project should be sufficient for subsistence, and surplus will be sold. Proceeds will be deposited in a revolving fund with which, at end of project, departing women can

purchase a grubstake (tools and improved seed). Additional revenue will accrue to the CFPA's from the sale of services and use of grinders and decorticators. The proceeds will be used for project related purposes, such as repair and maintenance of the instructors' motorbikes.

Budget for U.S. Contribution

A. Personnel:	Salaries for ten Chadian "monitrices, one driver/mechanic and one secretary	\$16,000
B. Seminar Training:	Ten Chadian female instructors (1 month each, or 10 person months)	\$12,000
C. Commodities:	One 4-wheel drive vehicle for use by GOC project manager to visit centers, including spare parts and operating costs for two years.	\$30,000
	Ten motorbicycles; two for each center and operating costs for two years	\$10,000
	Locally available construction material for expansion and/or repairs of centers to make room for female training, etc. (See Annex A)	\$19,500
	Office furnishings and machines for headquarters and all centers, locally available (See Annex A)	\$18,830
	Donkeys and locally produced carts, including maintenance and operating costs for two years (See Annex A)	\$13,680
	Farming and processing training equipment, locally available (See Annex B)	\$32,100
	Vegetable gardening instruction equipment, seed and fertilizer, Locally available. (See Annex B)	\$15,400

Small animal raising equipment (poultry, guinea hens, and rabbits) and procurement of training animals, including maintenance for 2 years (See Annex B)	\$24,730
Nutrition, hygiene mother-child care training equipment, with demonstration products, such as basic pharmaceuticals, baby scales, pots, pans, water filters (produced locally), charcoal burners, etc. (See Annex C)	\$32,700
Sewing instruction equipment and materials for training (see Annex C)	\$10,000
Audiovisual training equipment and materials for functional literacy education (See Annex C)	\$ 3,400
Camping equipment (See Annex A)	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
	\$211,340
10% inflation factor/contingency (2nd year)	<u>\$21,130</u>
Total	\$232,470

Roughly 60 percent of all expenditures is to provide training equipment and materials in areas where exclusively Chadian peasant women are heavily engaged. Only 11 percent is for salaries to Chadians and for local training of ten "monitrices." Eleven percent has been allotted to personnel transportation, and the remaining 18 percent is to prepare adequate, permanent training facilities, and to provide office equipment and furnishings. The low level of personnel cost has been made possible because the "monitrices" (agricultural female instructors) will share the work with DEFPA personnel engaged in coeducational training of farmers

and with the Peace Corps Volunteers, who, in accordance with GOC wishes, will be the only expatriates directly involved in the project.

Regarding procurement of commodities, USAID requests procurement source/origin waiver, required by Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to purchase a foreign-made four-wheel drive all-terrain vehicle. (Waiver request is attached). USAID is also requesting a waiver for the procurement of the ten motorbicycles from local sources since this is an item not manufactured in the U.S. Audiovisual equipment will be purchased in the U.S. (Bell and Howell or similar). Other items have been priced locally and are obtainable as "shelf items" or can be manufactured locally. USAID will procure decorticators, mills and larger agricultural implements which are manufactured in Dakar, Senegal (Area Code 941).

GOC Contribution

As stated in paragraph 1, d) of this project proposal, Chadian in-kind contribution to the two-year project will consist of salary payments to the women chief of DEFFPA's female training division; housing for personnel and for the Peace Corps Volunteers to be attached to each center; utility costs such as water, locally available material and manual labor, as required, to maintain the center. The GOC contribution over the two years of the project will mean an increase of roughly 15 percent or roughly the equivalent of \$75,000 (around 30 percent of AID contribution) of the estimated GOC costs to operate the five centers without the added female training

branches. It will increase slightly after termination of the project as the GOC picks up the salary of the 10 instructors and repairs and maintenance of agricultural equipment. Because of the self-financing nature of the project, and because of the extreme interest of the GOC in this effort, chances that the GOC will fully take over and even expand the project are very high.

12. Time Frame for Activity

The duration of the project will be two years, at the end of which female agricultural and other peasant farmer training will have become an integral part of DEFPA's CFPA centers. The following implementation schedule will be adhered to as closely as possible. The time table assumes project approval by Jul. 1978, so that procurement and other time consuming elements of the activity can be completed during the 2-month period of the year (August/September) 1978, when the participants are in their home villages.

Implementation Timetable

- | | |
|---|------------|
| a) AID approval | July 1978 |
| b) GOC/USAID agreement executed. GOC appoints Chadian project manager | Sept. 1978 |
| c) Beginning repairs of facilities/construction. Ordering of U.S. commodities (audiovisual materials, etc.) | Sept. 1978 |
| d) Ordering of motorbikes and vehicles, and also "off the shelf" items | Sept. 1978 |

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| e) Beginning of arrival and storage of commodities at centers, assignment of PCVs to centers | Oct. 1978 |
| f) Recruitment of ten Chadian "monitrices" | Oct. 1978 |
| g) Beginning of classes mainly in home arts, marketing, functional literacy and simple arithmetic, and some agricultural sciences and practices | Nov. 1978 through Jan. 1978 |
| h) Practical field work, 70 percent. Continuing home arts instruction, 30 percent. | Feb. through April 1979 |
| i) Course given by Upper Volta experts, probably in Koumra for the "monitrices" (all five centers) | May 1979 |
| j) Home arts instruction (60 percent), simple agricultural theories and practices | May through July 1979 |
| k) "In house" evaluation of project | May 1979 |
| l) Return to villages for dissemination of acquired learning, attending to their home and fields. | August/September 1979 |
| m) Resumption of classes, see (g) above | October through December 1979 |
| n) Resumption of training described under (i) | January through April 1978 |
| o) Resumption of training described under (j) | May through July 1980 |
| p) EOP evaluation | July 1980 |
| r) Take-over of project by GOC | August/September 1980 |

Note: This is a schematic table prepared mostly by DEFPA and reflects the general training calendar proposed for the women. It should be noted that to date women are included in training of their husbands for less than five hours a week, mostly only three hours. The remaining time they look after the house, children, cooking, and do simple tasks such as shelling of peanuts, etc. They are saved the long hours to fetch water, wood etc. while at the centers and need to have this training for the double purpose of acquiring badly needed skills and to have their time better utilized.

13. Construction

According to General Counsel's advice during review committee meeting, USAID is to ensure that qualified construction expert (s) will survey the cost and quality of the construction work and provide certificates to the effect that quality of material and construction work meet required performance standards. This assistance will be requested from GOC's Travaux Publiques or other construction experts available in Chad free of charge. USAID was advised that in this manner, no experts need to be called in to meet the requirements of Foreign Assistance act of 1961, as amended (Section 611(a) Certification).

14. Evaluations

First year in-house evaluation is planned during the month of May 1979. If judged satisfactory, the project will proceed as planned in the second year. EOP evaluation is planned to terminate in August 1980, just prior to take-over of the project by GOC. Joint GOC/AID monitoring will take place throughout the life of the project.

NOTE: Figures in estimated cost:
under 7, Financial Plan,
are rounded out

ANNEX "A"

a) Construction needs:

Repairs and/or expansion of centers
at Guelendeng, Koumra, Sarh, Moundou
and Doba (CFPA). 5 Centers averaged at
\$3,500 each.

\$17,500

b) Office furnishings and equipment:

Headquarters at DEFFPA:

I metal desk with lock drawer	\$ 760
I arm chair	300
3 straight chairs	144
2 storage cabinets	1,200
I file cabinet	268
I typewriter (French keyboard)	658
I portable calculating machine	120
Misc. consumable office supplies for two years	2,000
I duplicating machine	2,040

For the 5 centers:

5 metal closet (cabinet/	2,850
20 working tables	800
60 straight chairs	1,200
5 typewriter, French keyboard	3,490
Misc: office supplies for 2 years	3,000

\$18,830

c) Training equipment and materials:

50 locally made donkey carts (50 for each center at \$120) ea.	6,000
Maintenance for 2 years	2,000
60 donkeys (12 for each center) \$28 ea.	1,680
Pharmaceuticals and feed for 2 years	4,000

\$13,680

d) Camping equipment for project manager 3,000

\$ 3,000

NOTE: Figures in estimated costs under 7, Financial Plan, are rounded out.

ANNEX "B"

a)	<u>Farming and processing training equipment:</u>		\$32,100
	1 mill per center plus parts and operating costs for two years	24,800	
	25 grinders per center at \$40 each	5,000	
	25 weeders " "	1,400	
	25 decorticators	1,500	
b)	<u>Small animal and poultry raising training:</u>		24,730
	construction of hen houses and rabbit hutches purchase	3,200	
	purchase of local hens	560	
	" " guinea hens	480	
	" " rabbits	490	
c)	<u>Chemicals:</u> Pharmaceuticals for animals, vaccines and feed	20,000	
d)	<u>Vegetable cultivation:</u> Total estimated:	15,400	\$15,400
	For each center:		
	10 transplanting machines, wheelbarrows, machetes, spades, garden forks, manure forks, watering cans, hoes, combined hoe and forks, buckets, rope, etc.		
	improved seeds.		

NOTE: Figures in estimated costs
under 7, Financial Plan,
are rounded out

ANNEX "C"

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a) <u>Hygiene, nutrition, mother/child care instruction:</u> | \$32,700 |
| Baby scales, weight slips, demonstration medicines
such as aspirin, nivaquine, cough preparations,
disinfectants, basins, diapers, soap, pots and
pans for nutrition teaching, water filters (locally
made), charcoal burners, etc... | |
| b) <u>Sewing instruction:</u> | \$10,000 |
| 2 handoperated sewing machines per center \$1,600
material, threads, etc. for two years 8,400 | |
| c) Audiovisual training equipment and materials
for functional literacy education. | \$ 3,400 |

1/ Purchase of U.S. equipment through AAPC. Projection
equipment "Bell and Howell" manufactured or similar.

3

1 st. YEAR 1978 - 79

2nd YEAR 1978 - 80

AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC

Project Start

Dry Season

Dry Season

Return to village

Home arts
 Nutrition
 Hygiene
 Marketing
 Coops.
 Functional
 Literacy
 Sewing
 Discussions

Field work
 Use of implements
 construction of
 simple farm struc-
 tures. Use of draft
 animals for harves-
 ting and transport-
 ation. Care of small
 animals. Poultry
 farming. Fisheries.

1) Field work
 Preparation of soil
 planting improved
 seed fertilizer Use
 of draft animals
 storage
 2) Course by Upper
 Volta experts given
 at Koumra for
 "monitrices" PCV
 to continue training
 at centers

Return to village

Home arts
 Nutrition Hygiene
 Child care Marketing
 Coops. Functional
 Literacy Discussions
 Preparation of meals
 Sewing.

Dissemination of
 Knowledge

Dissemination of
 Knowledge

EVALUATION END
 OF FIRST YEAR

1st YEAR 1978 - 79							2nd YEAR 1979 - 80								
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
				40% Field work Agric. and Animal Pro- duction					<u>Return to village</u>		<u>Dry Season</u>				
				40% Home Arts, Hygiene, Nutrition, Sewing, functional literacy, etc.					Dissemination of Knowledge		<u>Home Arts</u>		<u>Field work</u>		
											Nutrition Hygiene Child care Marketing Coops. Functional literacy Discussions Preparation of meals Sewing		Use of imple- ments construc- tion of simple farm structures. Use of draft animals for har- vesting and Transportation. Care of small animals. Poultry farming. Fisheries.		

2nd YEAR 1979 1980

May June July

AUG (END OF PROJECT)

1. Preparation of soil
planting improved
seed fertilizer Use
of draft animals
storage

Graduation and return to
villages of two year students

Purchase of agricultural
implements by the students

2. Evaluation EOP

GOC take-over of project

recruitment of new students
for October by GOC

NOTE: Only courses of major importance
during the different seasons are
listed. There will be continuing
classes in home arts as time permits.

ANNEX "E"

LIST OF PRODUCTS TO BE GROWN BY WOMEN FARMERS I)

Products to be used for subsistence during training cycle.
Surplus to be sold.

Cereals

White sorghum
Red sorghum
Millet
Corn
Fonio
Rice
Tapioca

Pulses

Niébé beans
Peanuts
Soya

Roots and Tubercles

Manioc (Tapioca)
Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Taro

Vegetables

Gombo
Eggplant
Onion
Carrots
Beets
Radishes
Peas
Tomatoes
Cabbage
Cauliflower

Bell-Peppers
Hot peppers
Green beans
Wa beans
Tamarind
Leek
Squash

Fruits

Mangoes
Bananas
Lemons
Grapefruit
Papaya
Karité
Wild berries

Leafy vegetables

Lettuce
Spinach
Citronella
Mint

Small Ruminants

Sheep
Goats
Rabbits

Poultry farming

Chickens
Guinea hens
Geese, Ducks
Pigeons

Fisheries

Tilapia (carp)
Frogs
Water turtles

1) List is illustrative only and different mixes of plants and animals will be used in different centers depending on soil, water, inhabitant nutritional preferences and past experience. However, all these are products that are in constant demand throughout the country and can be easily sold in all urban or semi-urban centers.

ANNEX G

It has not been possible to obtain past or present schedules broken down in hours of teaching which developed over the last decade until today at the CFPAs. At the moment, the CFPAs are being urged to follow the training program listed below by subjects to be taught. No specific time table has been set. As stated in the text, at most of the CFPAs, women participate with the men in the instruction given only for three to five hours a week. It is interesting to note that DEFPA plans to have men attend several courses, normally considered for women only in Chad such as nutrition and hygiene. Women are excluded from most animal husbandry courses except for poultry raising. Considering the important role which women play in fish preservation and dairy production, it is noteworthy that they are excluded also from these areas. USAID regrets that it cannot comply with the request to submit a detailed listing for all CFPAs of training schedules for men by subjects. These vary greatly from one CFPA center to another although a certain standardization is underway.

SUGGESTED STANDARDIZED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ALL CFPAs (Source : DEFPA)

<u>Subject matters by chapter</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1. <u>AGRICULTURE</u>		
- the soil	x	
- cotton raising	x	x
- food crops	x	x
- feed (animal) crops	x	

- special crops, including spices, vegetables x x
- agricultural machinery x
- arboriculture ? x x

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Cattle x
- Donkeys x
- Misc. : Goats, sheep etc. x
- Poultry x x
- Fisheries x
- Bees x

3. FAMILY AND COMMUNAL LIFE

- or civic education and sanitation
- Management of a household and productivity x x
 - Utilization of income x x
 - Increase in revenue x x
 - Work organization x x
 - Health, hygiene x x
 - Housing x x
 - Nutrition, cooking x x
 - Clothing, sewing x x
 - The child x
-
- Agricultural cooperatives (groupings) x x
 - Internal rules of the CFPA groupings x x
 - Role of these associations x x
 - History and geography of Chad x x

4. LITERACY (FUNCTIONAL) x x

24

AID 1020-00 11-700
SUPPLEMENT 1

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

(INSTRUCTION: THIS IS AN OPTIONAL
FORM WHICH CAN BE USED AS AN AID
TO ORGANIZING DATA FOR THE PAR
REPORT. IT NEED NOT BE RETAINED
OR SUBMITTED.)

Life of Project:
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: _____

PAGE 1

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1) To improve social and economic conditions of small agricultural producers in Chad.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased agricultural production. 2. Increased number of newly created cooperatives for women. 3. Increased number of girls who remain in elementary school. 4. Decreased rate of infant mortality and deaths caused by avoidable illnesses. 	<p>(A-3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOC agricultural production statistics. 2. Newly created cooperatives recorded. 3. GOC school attendance statistics. 4. GOC health statistics. 5. Inspection by CDO staff (CDO monitoring and evaluations). 	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of AID funding. 2. Continued GOC interest and support of this activity. 3. Peace Corps agreement to provide necessary volunteers.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Title of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

5/2

Project Title & Number: _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Purpose: (B-1)</p> <p>The establishment of special female training branches at five existing CFPA centers, where Chadian farmer women can learn more efficient agricultural production techniques, and acquire instruction in nutrition, hygiene, sewing, and elements of basic education (functional literacy).</p>	<p>Considerations that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)</p> <p>After two years of AID support 5 female training branches at indicated CFPA's should show a growing number of attendants.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female cash earnings will have increased and more girls will have continued elementary schooling beyond 1st or 2nd grade. 2. Increase of number female cooperatives in the area around the CFPA centers. 3. Decrease in infant mortality and deaths from avoidable or curable diseases. 	<p>(B-3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records of DEFFA's CFPA attendance at female training branches. 2. Records of officially created cooperatives. 3. School records showing girls' attendance beyond 2nd grade. 5. Health statistics showing decrease in infant mortality and deaths from avoidable diseases. 	<p>PAGE 2</p> <p>Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOC/DEFFA will continue female agricultural education at CFPA's. 2. GOC continued funding of Woman Director of female, agricultural education in the MOA and costs of ten or more "monitrices" annual salaries in the CFPA's. 3. Women will devote time saved to promote improved social and economic conditions in their communities and disseminate knowledge and practices acquired in the CFPA's.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding
Date Prepared _____

Project Title & Number: _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project Outputs: (C-1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Roughly 1,000 peasant women will have acquired better farming methods under more efficient operations. They will enjoy improved home sanitation and nutrition and have attained at least functional literacy. 2. Increase in number of functioning cooperatives created by women. 3. Generally improved socio-economic conditions in villages around CFPAs. 4. Bringing out a better understanding among peasant women of the need to raise living-standards in the nation, and the responsibility which they must assume in this task. 	<p>Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1,000 peasant women acquire basic (functional) literacy. 2. Increase in cash earnings from sales of goods produced by the women alone and controlled by them. The increase estimated to be in the range of 20 to 25%. 3. Increased sanitary and dietary conditions in homes of 1,000 rural families. 4. Verifiable increase in school enrollment of girls beyond 1st and 2nd grade: (minimum estimated 3,000). 5. Estimated number of cooperatives created: at least 5. 6. 10 trained female agricultural instructors. 	<p>(C-3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project reports and evaluation. 2. DEFPA's records of graduating women. 3. Inspection by GOC and CDO staff where possible. 4. Ministry of Education records. 5. Records of officially registered cooperatives. 6. DEFPA employment record. 	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOC financial support to operating costs; providing land for training, etc. 2. Adequate project management by GOC/DEFPA Head of Female Agricultural Education.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project: _____
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: _____

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS								
<p>Project Inputs: (D-1)</p> <p>D - I :</p> <p>I. AID funding amounting to \$232.430.</p> <p>2. Technical assistance (PCVs)</p> <p>3. Funding of GOC "monitrices" for two years (included in I above).</p> <p>4. Local training for 10 monitrices. (included under I above).</p> <p>5. Improvement and expansion of existing facilities (included under I above).</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity) (D-2)</p> <p>I. See page</p> <p>2. a) PCVs, person/month</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>FY 78</td> <td>FY 79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I20</td> <td>I20</td> </tr> </table> <p>b) GOC monitrices:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>480</td> <td>480</td> </tr> </table> <p>c) GOC project mgrs</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </table> <p>3. Training:</p> <p>10 monitrices:20</p> <p>4. Commodities:</p> <p>Equipment, vehicle, motorbikes, to arrive within the first year.</p>	FY 78	FY 79	I20	I20	480	480	24	24	<p>(D-3)</p> <p>I. Regular project records and evaluations.</p> <p>2. Official GOC reports.</p>	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4)</p> <p>D - 4 : (Assumptions for providing D-4)</p> <p>I. PCV availability as requested</p> <p>2. GOC "monitrices" available as requested.</p> <p>3. AID funding authorized.</p> <p>4. Project implementation performed in timely manner.</p>
FY 78	FY 79										
I20	I20										
480	480										
24	24										

ANNEX F

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Country: Chad

Project Title: Training of Farmer Women for Increased Agricultural
Production

Funding: FY 78 (for 2 years)

Period of Project: FY 1978-79

IEE Prepared by: Solomon Sherman, Assistant Program Officer,
USAID/N'Djamena

Environmental Action Recommended: Negative Determination.

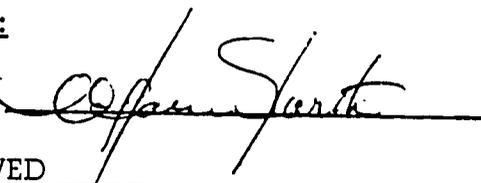
Concurrence: I concur in the evaluation and recommendation of the
environmental impact affecting this project.



John A. Lundgren
Acting Director, USAID

Assistant Administrator Decision:

APPROVED



DISAPPROVED

DATE

5/10/78

I. Project Description

The broad sector goal encompassing this project is the improvement of social and economic conditions of small agricultural producers in Chad. The specific project purpose, however, is the establishment of special female training branches at five existing Centers for Agricultural Professional Training (CFPAs) where Chadian farmer women can learn more efficient agricultural production techniques. This will be the project's main activity. Secondly, the women will be taught basic home arts, such as nutrition, hygiene, sewing, etc. and will also acquire some notions of basic education (functional literacy). The AID-financed elements of this two-year (FY 78-79) project are as follows:

1st year

- A) Repair of existing facilities at five CFPAs Centers (Guelengdeng, Koumra, Doba, Sarh, Moundou).
- B) Purchase of simple agricultural tools and implements, small ruminants, poultry, and improved seed.
- C) Training in improved agricultural techniques with use of simple farm tools, organic fertilizer, improved seed, etc., leading to increased production yields.
- D) Teaching of home arts (nutrition, hygiene, sewing, etc.) and basic education (functional literacy).
- E) Evaluation of 1st year results.

2nd year

Assuming desired objectives reached in first year, second year will continue teaching of improved agricultural and animal husbandry practices. At end of project, women will return to villages with a grubstake of basic farm implements and improved seed. Approximately 1,000 Chadian women should benefit directly at EOP, although an undetermined multiplier effect is expected when women return to the village and disseminate the acquired knowledge.

Expected Benefits: The expected benefit is two-fold:

- A) The use of improved agricultural techniques should result in higher incomes for farmer women. Cooperative production/marketing efforts should result.
- B) Women should be freed from many time-consuming chores, and therefore be able to devote more time to personal/family care and to improvement of home life.

AID inputs will take the form of commodities, salaries for Chadian instructors, local training costs, and operating expenses. Peace Corps will provide technical assistance (1 PCV for each center, or a total of five). The project will have self-perpetuating feature, because participants' production will partly provide subsistence, and in part will be sold. GOC will nevertheless contribute certain costs of Ministry of Agriculture (DEFPA) and CFPA's personnel and operation.

II. Identification and Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

A. Land Use

1. Changing the character of the land through:

A) Increasing the population: As an indirect impact of this project, population growth rate may increase slightly due to higher income, and better health (nutrition and personal/ambiental hygiene) and reduced migration from villages. The total effect on population growth, nevertheless, will be negligible.

B) Extracting natural resources. The only natural resource effected by this project will be the soil. Improved agricultural practices are addressed to better, more efficient use of the soil while avoiding soil exhaustion.

C) Land clearing. Land clearing required, but project to stress use of farm tools rather than traditional "slash and burn method". As a result, less land surface will be laid to waste.

D) Changing soil character. Character of soil can only improve as result of improved land use/conservation techniques promoted by this project.

2. Altering Natural Defenses.

Not applicable.

3. Foreclosing important uses

There is general agreement that the most important use of land is sound agriculture and improved ecology, as indicated in this project.

4. Jeopardizing Man or His Work

Project directed at improvement of man's existence. No identifiable dangers.

5. Other Factors

A) Building Construction: Buildings to be constructed or repaired will consist of locally built small classes, offices and storage facilities. By law, plans and contractor selection for agricultural constructions must be approved by GOC "Génie Rural". Génie Rural also inspects and receives finished work. Necessary AID 611 (a) certification will be provided with assistance of REDSO/WA engineers. Other construction will consist of simple farm structures such as sheds, chicken coops, rabbit hutches, small fishery ponds, etc. which require no engineering approval.

B) Water Quality

1. Physical State of Water

No significant alteration of the water courses contemplated in the project.

2. Chemical or Biological States

Sound agricultural practices, by reducing erosion also reduce dangers of nonpoint source pollution. No use of chemical pesticides/fertilizers contemplated (only organic fertilizer to be used).

3. Ecological Balance

Ecological balance of subecosystem of water will not be affected by this project.

C. Atmospheric

1. Air additives

None.

2. Air pollution

None

3. Noise pollution

None.

D. Natural Resources

1. Diversion, storage or increased use of water

None.

2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments

Project should result in some reduction of inefficient uses of water, but on the whole, no significant impact foreseen.

E. Cultural

1. Altering physical symbols

None.

2. Dilution of cultural tradition

Project to strengthen some cultural traditions and gradually change others. Latter directed at encouraging women participation in national

development decision making. No "dilution" involved.

F. Socioeconomic

1. Changes in economic/employment patterns

Project attempts to achieve increased income for women farmers and increased education deemed desirable changes. Will directly affect 1,000 women only.

2. Movement, resettlement or changes in populations

None.

3. Change in cultural patterns

Improvement in status of women considered a desirable one but no significant change expected at this time as direct result of project.

G. Health

1. Changing natural environment

None.

2. Eliminating an ecosystem element

None.

3. Other factors

Improved nutrition. Direct impact upon health to be brought by improved nutrition, in turn caused by increased production, will affect small numbers of people at this time.

H. General

1. International impact

Local project. No international impact.

2. Controversial impacts.

None.

3. Large program impacts

Possible future impact on female training, agricultural production and share of marketing, but will be geared to rate of progress. Chadian women will gain in participating in economic-social and political decision making.

III. Recommendation for Environmental Action

On the basis of information and discussion supplied herein, it is clearly indicated that this project will not have a significant effect on the environment and it is hereby recommended that a Negative Determination be made.



IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

<u>Impact Areas and Sub-areas 1/</u>	<u>Impact Identification and Evaluation 2/</u>
A. LAND USE	
1. Changing the character of the land through:	
a. Increasing the population -----	L
b. Extracting natural resources -----	L
c. Land clearing -----	L
d. Changing soil character -----	M
2. Altering natural defenses -----	N
3. Foreclosing important uses -----	N
4. Jeopardizing man or his works -----	N
5. Other factors	
<u>Slight building construction/repair</u>	L
<u>activity.</u>	
B. WATER QUALITY	
1. Physical state of water -----	N
2. Chemical and biological states -----	N
3. Ecological balance -----	N
4. Other factors	

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols: N - No environmental impact
 L - Little environmental impact
 M - Moderate environmental impact
 H - High environmental impact
 U - Unknown environmental impact

August 1970

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Visibility ----- N
 - 2. Air pollution ----- N
 - 3. Noise pollution ----- N
 - 4. Other factors
- _____
- _____

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water ----- N
 - 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments ----- N
 - 3. Other factors
- _____
- _____

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols ----- N
 - 2. Dilution of cultural traditions ----- N
 - 3. Other factors
- _____
- _____

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns ----- L
 - 2. Changes in population ----- N
 - 3. Changes in cultural patterns ----- L
 - 4. Other factors
- _____
- _____

G. HEALTH

- 1. Changing a natural environment ----- N
- 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element ----- N
- 3. Other factors
- _____ L
- _____

H. GENERAL

- 1. International impacts ----- N
- 2. Controversial impacts ----- N
- 3. Larger program impacts ----- L
- 4. Other factors:
- _____
- _____

I. OTHER POSSIBLE IMPACTS (not listed above)

See attached Discussion of Impacts.

Sp

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR
AFRICA

FROM: James D. Kraus, Actg. Director, AFR/RA

PROBLEM: Request for procurement source waiver from Geographic
Code 000 U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935
(Special Free World)

- (a) Cooperating Country: Chad
- (b) Authorizing Document: Project Grant Agreement
- (c) Project: Training of Farmer Women for Increased Agricultural
Production
- (d) Description of Goods: 10 motor bicycles - Peugeot
Spare parts for above
- (e) Approximate Value: \$7,000
- (f) Probably Source: France

Discussion: Section 636 (i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, prohibits A.I.D. from purchase or long-term lease of motor vehicles unless such vehicles are manufactured in the United States. Section 636 (i) does provide, however, that "... where special circumstances exist the President is authorize to waive the provisions of this section in order to carry out the purpose of this act". We are of the opinion that mobility requirements for the personnel engaged in the implementation of this A.I.D. - funded project in Chad (U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers) present special circumstances that justify the waiving of the origin requirements of Section 636 (i) and the source requirements generally set forth in Chapter 2 of A.I.D. Handbook 15.

Project activities entail adding female training branches to existing agricultural family farmer training centers located in Guelengdeng, Koumra, Sarh, Moundou and Doba). The project will fill a need, seriously felt, to give the female farmers training in better methods to produce products of major importance both in their diet at home and for sale. They will also be taught better family care in fields such as nutrition and hygiene, creation of cooperatives and management of these which requires basic knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. These women will be taught by Chadian "monitrices" under the guidance of Peace Corps Volunteers; each at one center.

2.

In order to implement and monitor project activities, travel to and within the project area is indispensable. It has been determined that the motor bicycles are an absolute necessity for the PCVs as these means of transportation are particularly suited to local terrain, requirements, and maintenance facilities. The motor bicycles will be titled in the Government of Chad.

The Ministry of Agriculture's division of training (DEFPA) of the Government of Chad, located in N'Djamena, will be responsible for this project. The Director of DEFPA and his female director of female agricultural education will serve as project coordinators. They will assist in adding the female agricultural training branch to the existing training centers for farmer couples, preparation of materials, training of cadre, and making periodic visits to each location. The five PCVs will use the motor bicycles for transportation within the area of assignment. The requested bicycles are widely used in Chad, commercial firms and donors in Chad. Parts and servicing are available to varying degrees throughout the country. The procurement of other than the requested motor bicycles will be counterproductive in that such means of transportation could not be maintained; there are no U.S. manufacturer of such motor-bicycles represented in Chad to provide services or parts. USAID/Chad's contribution to the PCV services is the procurement of five motor bicycles similar to those which the Peace Corps has used in Chad for many years, and which can be serviced in Chad.

Primary Justification: It is essential for the effective implementation of this project in Chad to have the requested motor bicycles which can be repaired, operated and serviced locally.

Recommendation: That you determine, for the reasons stated above, that special circumstances exist that make it necessary, in order to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act, to procure the above mentioned motor bicycles and that you certify that exclusion of procurement from the source requested in this waiver would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Program.

Clearance:
AFR/RA:CSanders(draft)
AFR/SFWA:YJohn(draft)
AFR/DP:EMcKoy(draft)
GC/AFR:EADragon(draft)
AFR/DR:BBoyd(draft)

APPROVED

DISAPPROVED

DATE

5/10/78