

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1980**

**CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JUNE 1978



RDO/YAGUNDE

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1980

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

May 1978

FY-1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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A N N E X

Development Assistance Overview for the Central African Empire

TABLE I

L O N G   R A N G E   P L A N

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN (\$ millions) DECISION UNIT: Central African Empire

	FY-1978	FY-1979	FY-1980		Planning Period <sup>1)</sup>				
	Estimate	Request	Minimum	Expansion	Proposed	1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>									
Grant	.040	-	-	.360	-	.560	.472	.350	.625
Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>									
Grants	.215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>									
Grants	.220	.050	.658	-	.364	.758	.850	1.000	.700
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Education &amp; Human Resources</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	.480	-	.500	.500	.737	.500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Functional Accounts</u>									
Grants	.475	.050	.658	1.498	1.862	1.818	1.822	2.087	1.825
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Program</u>									
Grant	.475	.050	.658	1.498	1.862	1.818	1.822	2.087	1.825
Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II (VFP)	.256	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500
<u>Personnel (in work years)<sup>2)</sup></u>									
Mission - U.S.	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mission - FN	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
TIV	.2	.7	-	-	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Contract, Other	2	-	1.5	4.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	8.	6.
<u>Operating Expenses</u>									
(see submission for Cameroon)									

1) FY-1981-84 figures for program funds and contract personnel assume that additional projects will be developed to replace those that are phasing out.

2) We have calculated personnel on the basis of those in CAE. Since Yaounde backstops programs, much of operating expenses funded personnel support is done by operating divisions in Yaounde. All costs come under Cameroon's operating budget.

TAEFL III

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES  
BY ACTIVITY

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
 (FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

ACTIVITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	DECISION UNIT 676 Central African Empire												PAGE 1 OF 1					
	FY: 1978			FY: 1979			MARK			MINIMUM			BY: 1980			PROPOSED		
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	PN
Food and Nutrition	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Production Center (676-0001)	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(360)	-	-	-
Seed Multiplication (676-0006)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Fish Farmer Extension (676-0007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-
Population	(215)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ouham Province Rural Health (676-0002)	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	(220)	-	-	(50)	-	-	(658)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1022)	-	-	-
Ouham Province Rural Health (676-0002)	220	-	-	-	-	-	658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	-	-	-
Health Services Administration (676-0010)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Wells (676-0003)	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	-
Education and Human Resources Support for Educational Reform (676-0013)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(480)	-	-	-
Total Projects	475	-	-	50	-	-	658	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	480	-	-	-
Total Program Funding	475	-	-	50	-	-	658	-	-	-	-	1,498	-	-	1,862	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II (World Food Program)	256	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Non Program Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy Direction and Management	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mission Support	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
Operating Expenses	61.5	-	-	55.9	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	68.6	-	-	68.6	-	-	-
Personnel	11.4	-	-	15.4	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	-	11.6	-	-	-
Housing	6.7	-	-	28.5	-	-	11.6	-	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	29.6	-	-	-
Office Operations	59.6	-	-	90.6	-	-	19.1	-	-	-	-	179.6	-	-	179.6	-	-	-
TOTAL																		

1) Workload figures include workyears for people directly related to CAE activities whether located in the Central African Empire or Cameroon. Funding amounts are included in USAID/Cameroon's operating expense budget and represent funding for the personnel workyears shown in this table.

TABLE IV

A C T I V I T Y     D A T A

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
SEED PRODUCTION CENTER		Central African Empire (676)		FY-1976		FY-1978		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 676-0001		APPROPRIATION F N		DATE PP/REVISION 1976		DATE LAST PAR -		TOTAL COST 503	
				DATE NEXT PAR 9/78					

ACTIVITY INPUTS: 9/30/77	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE				
<b>TOTAL-</b>	40	179	224	14J	83	83		83		
Personnel (contract services)	-	78	171	98	73	73		73		0
Participants	38	30	23	23	0	0		0		
Commodities	54	56	0	-	-	-		-		-
Other Costs	22	15	30	20	10	10		10		-
Evaluation*	44	26	18	18	-	-		-		-
<b>*Non add (in contract costs)</b>										
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>										
<b>TOTAL-</b>										1,547

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYIARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1982		TYPE A-NONCONTRACT	1978	1979	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (NON-OPERATING EXPENSES)	.1	.1	.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW	LONG-TERM	1		
					SHORT-TERM	5		
					LONG-TERM			
					SHORT-TERM			

TABLE IV A  
ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Seed Multiplication

Project Number: 676-0006

Purpose: To expand the seed multiplication program to four other centers and to develop a viable system for delivering improved seeds to farmers.

Background: Approximately 85 percent of the CAE's labor force works in agriculture and the vast majority of these on farms of one to two hectares which are cultivated by traditional methods. Yields of food-crops per hectare are declining and food production for domestic consumption has stagnated on a per capita basis. Seed quality has deteriorated and the incidence of plant diseases has increased. AID's efforts on agriculture in CAE concentrated upon increasing the availability of improved seeds for relatively high protein cereals such as rice and corn, as well as peanuts. Increased production of these crops will ameliorate the quality of the diet and the nutrition of the rural population, thus improving their health.

Under the Seed Production Center Project 676-0001, AID worked with UNDP/FAO to establish a seed multiplication center at Grimari. The Center is now in operation and currently produces about 12 tons each of peanuts and rice seed, with plans to expand into maize seed production. At the present time, seed is distributed directly to the farmers or through the national cotton company.

Project Description: AID, working with UNDP/FAO will upgrade four seed multiplication substations in Bambari, Sounbé, Pombaiji, and Gounouman. The seed multiplication activity will get its planting materials from the UNDP/FAO agricultural research activity. Seeds will be distributed through the cotton company, the integrated rural development projects in northwestern CAE planned by the European Development Fund and the West Germans, as well as through the Ministry of Agriculture and directly to farmers.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be farmers living within a 40-kilometer radius of the center and the four substations. They will be able to get high yields per acre and provide the families with higher quality food more often than occurs at present.

Outputs:

1. Establishment of four seed multiplication subcenters on underutilized agricultural research stations.
2. Establishment of effective seed distribution system working with farmers.
3. Training of GOCAE personnel in seed production processing control and extension distribution.

Budget Year: In FY 1980 AID will provide one extension seed distribution advisor to supplement FAO and GOCAE personnel, finance the first tranche of the farm and seed processing equipment for subcenters, and third-country training of four participants.



TABLE IV A ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Small Farmer Fish Production

Project Number: 676-0007

Purpose: To assist small farmers in producing fish for consumption and sale.

Background: The climatic differences within the Central African Empire govern the diet of the population. People in the tsetse fly and forest areas have more serious problems with malnutrition, particularly a shortage of protein. AID's sector goal to which this project contributes is improving the well being of the rural population by increasing the amount of protein available for consumption in the rural regions of the Central African Empire.

The AID/Peace Corps project, Fish Culture Extension, was approved in FY 1977. Under this project, funds were provided for expanding the activities of nine existing fish stations, and constructing four additional ones, which supply fingerlings to farmers for their own ponds. It also contained a program to extend low level pisciculture technology to farmers in areas where fish had not yet been introduced because of the lack of appropriate technology. The program is in full operation and inland fisheries are expanding rapidly in areas where the Peace Corps Volunteers are active.

Project Design: This AID/Peace Corps project builds on the successful experience of the Peace Corps in developing small farmer fish production. This second phase project aims at eliminating several constraints, including the lack of fingerlings for widespread distribution, difficulty in transporting them any distance, and the shortage of Central African fish culture extension personnel. The project is aimed directly at reaching small farmers using ponds approximately of 100 square meters. The farmers dig their own ponds, purchase the quick growing, hardy tilapia fingerlings and feed them on agricultural wastes such as manioc leaves.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be approximately 4600 farm families (averaging eight people each), who will be able to increase their consumption of animal protein. Also, other villagers will buy fish for consumption from the project assisted farmers. Some fish farmers will also sell fingerlings to neighbors who want to stock their own ponds.

Major Outputs:

1. Rehabilitation of ten old stations and construction of ten new ones.
2. Approximately 7000 producing fish ponds belonging to 4600 farmers.
3. Ten fish extension advisors trained.

Budget Year: During the first year of the project, AID will finance training of two participants in third countries as well as in country seminars (\$ 15,000) project vehicles such as pickup trucks and motorbikes and spare parts (\$ 50,000); equipment for construction rehabilitated and new stations, (\$15,000). Equipment and supplies for stations (\$ 10,000); extension materials (\$ 5,000); POL and repairs (\$ 20,000) and other local costs (\$ 15,000).

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Small Farmer Fish Production		Central African Empire		Expansion		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 676-0007		APPROPRIATION F N		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1984		AID-47 5	
				DATE PP/REVISION March 1979		DATE LAST PAR ---		DATE NEXT PAR March 1981	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE							
<b>TOTAL</b>													
Participant training									1/80-12/80	160	119	15	41
Commodities											7	110	8
Other Costs											85	35	25
											27		8
<b>TOTAL</b>													
HC AND OTHER DONOR													
Host Country Peace Corps													

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE	AZONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING									
PROGRAM ACCOUNT									
TDY (NON-)									
OPERATING EXPENSES									

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>		
	FISH CULTURE EXTENSION		Central African Empire				1980		
	PROJECT NUMBER 676-0004		APPROPRIATION FN		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977		TOTAL COST 118		
				DATE PP/REVISION FY 1977		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR July 1978	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									
ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (PP-TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (PP-TO)			
<b>ALL FINANCED</b>									
TOTAL	86	63	23	-	23	-	-	23	-
Commodities	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other costs	68	45	23	-	23	-	-	23	-
<b>MC AND OTHER DONOR</b>									
TOTAL									
Host Country									
									LIFE OF PROJECT 31

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	TYPE			TYPE		TYPE		
FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR			A NONCONTRACT		B CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR
	19 73	19 74	19 75	A	B	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (X, X)								
OPERATING EXPENSES								

TABLE IV A  
ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Ouham Province Rural Health

Project Number: 676-0002

Purpose: To develop health management capacity at the provincial level which will contribute to the more effective allocation and use of health sector resources.

Background: The poor health conditions in rural Central African Empire are complicated by an ineffective public health delivery system, which does not make efficient use of the rather limited human and financial resources made available to it. In order to combat the critical administrative and planning constraints at the provincial level, AID agreed to provide assistance for the establishment of an integrated rural health system to Ouham Province, which the Government had designated as the area for the planned expansion of rural health services in FY 1977/78.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the project are the rural poor of Ouham Province (approximately 200,000 people). They will benefit directly from upgrading the public health planning and implementation capacity at the provincial and local levels.

Progress to Date: The project concentrates upon coordinating rural health care and management, including the use of village health

committees, paramedical personnel, traditional healers, primary school and informal education in the fundamentals of rural sanitation and nutrition, and strengthening vehicle maintenance capacity of the provincial health authorities. AID and the COCAE agreed on the final project design in December 1976 and signed the project agreement on July 1, 1977. Peace Corps Volunteers arrived during the summer and began work on various aspects of health education, safe water supplies, and the formation of village health committees. A second group of Volunteers are scheduled for arrival during the summer of 1978. The contract advisors arrived at post in late September 1977 and January 1978. Baseline data on the disease prevalence and mortality has been collected, and particular emphasis is being given to basic sanitation with the cooperation of local health authorities and neighborhood health committees. All project vehicles have been delivered, and other commodities financed with FY 1977 funds have been ordered. AID and the Ministry of Health recently completed a program exercise designed to make the best possible use of funds available in the first two years of the project.

Major Outputs:

1. A province-wide health management system designed and implemented;
2. 60 village health committees formed and functioning by the end of the project;

3. 225 health workers trained by the end of the project;
4. 15 mechanics trained to keep the Ministry vehicles in operation; and
5. 30 health posts constructed.

Current Year Program: Although no funds are requested for FY 1979, work will continue in training health workers and mechanics, establishing village health committees, and health sanitation education. Ten rural health posts will be completed during the fiscal year. The contract advisors will continue their work with the Ministry of Health counterparts on setting up and improving the provincial public health management system.

Budget Year Program: FY 1980 funds complete the last year of project activities. AID will finance the following:

Personnel (contract services)	
14 workmonths long-term	\$ 95,000
5 workmonths short-term	\$ 50,000
Training	\$160,000
Commodities	\$ 95,000
Other costs	<u>\$258,000</u>
Total:	\$658,000



TABLE IV A ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Health Services Administration (ex INEMS)

Project Number: 676-0010

Purpose: To establish an appropriate public health training program for rural areas at the Center for Health Sciences (FACSS).

Background: The Central African Empire's rural health problems are exacerbated by a severe shortage of medical and paramedical personnel. In addition, the health services are characterized by inadequate planning, management and logistic support and very little evaluation of activities.

The Government of the Central African Empire has restructured its paramedical training institution to include the training of physicians and emphasize the team delivery of rural health services. FACSS has been in operation for one year and several foreign donors provide support.

AID's Ouham Province Rural Health project addresses critical administrative and planning constraints at the provincial level, thus providing a model for other parts of the country. In order for the lessons learned by Ouham to benefit the rest of the country, there must be health workers throughout the country who can implement the planning, management and evaluation

techniques developed in Ouham. Training in administration and management of health programs will make the scarce medical and health services personnel more effective.

Project Description: The project will concentrate upon establishing and institutionalizing of training in public health administration, planning and programming at FACSS in order to prepare all levels of personnel for their public health responsibilities. AID plans to provide two advisors for four years in health services administration and planning, as well as the material support and training necessary for effective implementation of public health training.

Beneficiaries: The major beneficiaries will be the rural population, in that the health service personnel will be better able to provide services effectively through improved management of health programs.

Major Outputs:

1. Establishing and implementing an appropriate public health administration curricula at FACSS which graduates 225 health workers per year.
2. Training health workers at the appropriate levels.
3. Training 4 FACSS faculty members.
4. In-service training for 500 public health workers.

Budget Year Program: During the initial year of the project, the two contract advisors will join FACSS and will both develop and implement the health services administration curriculum for each level of health worker trained in the institution. A program for in-service training of existing health workers will also be developed. The participants for project supported third country training will be identified.



TABLE IVA ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Rural Village Wells

Project Number: 676-0003

Purpose: To install small bore wells with safe water supply in Northern Central African Empire and to develop a well drilling and maintenance capacity in the Ministry of Public Works.

Background: Within the health sector, A.I.D.'s basic strategy is to develop a program of health assistance which will give the rural poor continued access to health facilities through low cost health systems for preventive and curative health care. Safe water supplies are an important component of such rural health systems.

The 1969-74 drought aggravated environmental degradation in the semi-arid northern reaches of the C.A.E. Shallow dug wells went dry much earlier in the dry season than usual and dependence on polluted pools and streams increased. World Health Organization experts estimated that water shortages in northern C.A.E. are resulting in a sharp increase in the incidence of schistosomiasis, amoebic dysentary and related health problems.

Beneficiaries: The wells will provide a protected water supply for about 15,000 rural families in the semi-arid regions of northern Central African Empire. Drilled wells will reduce water-borne diseases and improve general health conditions.

Major Outputs:

1. Installation of approximately 250 wells in northern Central African Empire.
2. Training the six members for the nucleus well drilling and maintenance personnel of the Ministry of Public Works.

Progress to date: The two Peace Corps teams with the drilling rigs have been in the field for six months. As of 31 May, 21 wells are fully operating. The slow rate of progress has been caused by the difficulties of finding suitable aquifers for the technology and equipment used. Short term advice by a visiting UNDP expert, the technician from the company which manufactured the drill rigs, and, in the near future, visits by the newly appointed regional drilling technician should result in higher success rates in drilling the wells. The team intends to make slight alterations in the technology (such as using sand and gravel packing) and they have obtained considerable knowledge of the geological conditions, thus facilitating successful well installation .

In the villages which have received the wells, the teams have also begun to work with the inhabitants on proper management of the surroundings to reduce contamination and disease.

Most of the project's commodities have arrived and replacements are being ordered for lost and damaged items.

The original budget for this project severely underestimated inland transportation costs and other local costs.

Current Year Program: The two teams of Peace Corps Volunteers will continue drilling during FY 1979 and FY 1980, as well as work with villagers on well maintenance and sanitation. The funds requested in FY 1979 will meet the increased POL and other local costs, as well as finance short term technical assistance.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
RURAL VILLAGE WELLS		C.A.E.		Minimum				FY 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 676-0003		APPROPRIATION HE		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION 1979		TOTAL COST 550,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION FY 1976		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 6/78	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE							
AID-FINANCED	-	97	10/78-9/79	51	50	101							
Technicians (contract) (TDY-2 work months)	-	92		50	25	25							
Commodities	-	5		1	25	26							
Other costs	-												
HC AND OTHER DONOR													
Peace Corps													
CAF Government													
<b>TOTAL-</b>													

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	BEYOND	INTENSITY	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C		TYPE D
PROGRAM ACCOUNT												
TOY (NON-)												
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1								

TABLE IV A ACTIVITY DATA NARRATIVE

Title: Support for Education Reform

Project Number: 676-0013

Purpose: To support educational reform in the Central African Empire by assisting the National Institute of Pedagogy in the development of rural oriented educational materials and radio broadcasts in Sango.

Background: AID's education and human resources sector in the CAE have the goals of providing education relevant to the problems of rural poor and increasing the availability of trained manpower.

The Central African primary school curriculum is French based and taught in that language. It is not relevant to the problems of rural areas, where 85 percent of the CAE's population lives. In addition, informational programs for adults and out of school youth are limited in scope and content. The Government of the CAE recognizes the problems of the educational system and has created the National Institute of Pedagogy (IPN) to develop educational programs at all levels which are more suitable to national development needs. It has also decided that primary and adult literacy programs

should be taught primarily in Sango, a language which most of the population understands and speaks in addition to a tribal "mother tongue."

IPN receives United Nations Development Program assistance for the "écoles de promotion collective", which use new curricula designed to improve the life of the community through knowledge gained in school (including agriculture and health practices).

Project Description: The project supports IPN by developing new teaching materials and curricula concerned with the rural environment, its problems, and practical methods for improving it. These materials will be in Sango and used for both primary and adult education. The printed materials will be coordinated with radio programs.

Beneficiaries: The target group for this project is the rural population as a whole. Printed materials prepared by the project will benefit the 215,000 students in primary schools and the 3,200 primary school teachers. The materials will also be used in adult literacy classes and for extension programs in health, agriculture and community development.

Given the scarcity of any printed material, the project texts will probably be passed from person to person and from child to family. Since radio is the only mass medium in the CAE, educational programs on radio have a very broad appeal and are given great credibility.

Major Outputs:

1. Development of life sciences teaching materials and guides in Sango for primary schools and adult education.
2. Development of related educational materials such as simple science kits, visual aids, etc.
3. Preparation and testing of radio tapes series.
4. Trained writers, curriculum, and radio specialists for IPN.
5. Classroom teachers trained to use the life science curriculum.

Budget Year program: U.S. technicians and IPN staff will complete a study of the needs of the rural population, establish guidelines for the life sciences curricula and determine the practical and intellectual aspects of the curriculum relevant to

the various levels of primary education. They will design and test preliminary materials for the coordinated radio and printed materials actually used in schools and broadcasts. They will provide on the job training for 10 IPN staff members.



DECISION UNIT OVERVIEW

DECISION PACKAGES

TABLE V

## DECISION UNIT OVERVIEW

### A. Long Range Goal

Our objective is to try to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by addressing their basic needs through identification and careful selection of programs and opportunities which take into account existing constraints. These projects should be structured so that they can be administered at the local or provincial level in relative isolation from the Central Government. The projects should also be operated in collaboration with other donors and/or U.S. Government agencies.

In developing an assistance strategy for the Central African Empire, we have analyzed both the primary needs of the more neglected elements of the rural population, as well as examining the realities of project implementation in a particularly less developed country having a very thin political, economic and physical infrastructure.

Every ongoing and proposed bilateral AID project contributes directly to the policy objective of improving the well being of the rural poor in the CAE. The CAE is one of the Relatively Least Developed Countries, according to the United Nations. AID's program concentrates upon agriculture and nutrition, rural health, and relevant primary school education.

For additional information, see the Development Assistance Overview included in the appendix.

B. Major Objectives

The goal of AID's assistance in agriculture is to better the conditions of rural life in the CAE by increasing the amount of cereals and oil seeds, as well as animal proteins, available for consumption by the rural populace. Food production has stagnated, partially due to deterioration of seed quality. Most people in the CAE have inadequate protein in their diets. Improving the welfare of the rural poor depends on paying attention to the nutritional aspects of seed multiplication, fish supply, and other aspects of rural development.

Our basic objectives in the health sector is to develop a program of health assistance which will give the rural poor continued access to health facilities by supporting the creation of locally sustainable, reliable low-cost provincial delivery systems which will make preventive and curative health care available at the village level. This includes safe water supplies and the training of paramedical personnel.

The goals of AID's program in education are to improve the educational and informational programs for primary school age children and adults in rural areas. AID will concentrate upon developing relevant curricula in life sciences in Sango, a language understood and spoken by most of the population.

C. Alternatives

We believe that an annual program level of \$1.8 to \$2.0 million is justified on the basis of improving the well being of the rural poor in one of the Relatively Least Developed Countries, with one of the lowest

"quality-of-life" indexes in the world.

We have chosen to program \$1.2 million for four new projects in seed multiplication, inland fisheries, rural education and health services administration in addition to the \$658,000 for the ongoing Ouham Province Rural Health project. These projects are administered in conjunction with other U.S. Government or International Assistance Organizations. The project purposes and goals reinforce one another and they are fully consistent with the New Directions set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act. In addition, the projects include special areas of Congressional concern, such as building local institutions, appropriate technologies, training of paramedical personnel, and, to a lesser degree, the role of women in development. Guidance on human rights issues stresses that projects which improve directly the condition of the rural poor are eligible for AID financing. We believe that all the projects proposed for FY 1980 financing meet this criterion.

We think that it would be inappropriate to have an annual program level of approximately \$5 million by 1980, because a program of that size would stretch the GOCAE's ability to provide scarce human and financial resources for rural development projects. It would also strain USAID/Yaoundé's backstopping capabilities given planned personnel levels.

If it were decided to select the minimum decision package, AID would not have any ongoing projects in the CAE after FY 1980. All AID assistance to the CAE's rural poor would cease.

If the alternative to the minimum package were ending all bilateral AID programs after FY 1978 funds are expended, no financing would be

available for the third year of the Ouham Province Rural Health project, despite its status as a continuing project. The shortfall of 40 percent in the project's financing would seriously jeopardize chances of success. The system set up in Ouham probably has little chance of surviving intact if U.S. Government support is withdrawn after only two years. We believe that the U.S. Government has a moral obligation to complete the project as originally planned.

D. Accomplishments

During the past year, progress has been made in implementing approved AID programs in the Central African Empire. A firm foundation has been put into place for the implementation of a modest level of AID programs in agriculture, health and education which reach the rural poor.

For more than a decade, AID has programmed only a small number of regional programs in the CAE. The first bilateral projects were signed in early 1976. At the beginning of FY-1978 AID had four signed bilateral projects and two regional activities for which funds had been obligated. One regional community development project, administered by a Peace Corps Volunteer, was in full operation. The other projects were in their beginning stages of implementation.

By June 1978, the situation had changed. All projects are now in full implementation with four contract advisors on board. The Agricultural Machinery advisor had just arrived in the CAE and will be working on this season's seed multiplication program. The Ouham Province Rural Health project has begun its major tasks of setting up an administrative and planning system, using health committees, working on rural

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES

The \$658,000 requested for FY-1980 in the minimum package will permit completion of the Ouham Health Project as planned. These include (1) design and implementation of a province wide health system; (2) establishment of 60 village health committees; (3) training of 225 health workers; (4) training of 15 mechanics to keep vehicles running; and, (5) construction of 30 health posts. The primary beneficiaries from strengthening the administration and management of the rural health care program for Ouham Province will be the rural poor of Ouham province (about 200,000 people).

IMPACT ON MAJOR OBJECTIVES

The Ouham Province Rural Health project contributes directly towards AID's health strategy by providing a provincial level system for strengthened public health administration and management. It is designed to give the rural poor continued access to health facilities by supporting the creation of locally sustainable, reliable low cost provincial system which will make preventive and curative health care available at the village level.

OTHER INFORMATION

When the U.S. Government decided that only AID projects already approved would be carried out in the C.A.E. and that FY-1978 would be the last year that funds would be made available, the third year and final installment of funds for the Ouham Province Rural Health Project was cut off. Although AID has tried to redesign the project with funds available, it will be difficult to reach the project's output and purpose targets with only 60 percent of planned project financing. In addition, we believe that U.S. Government should carry out its moral commitment to finance the project to completion, whatever else is decided regarding the levels of future economic assistance to the Central African Empire.

DECISION UNIT: Central African Empire

DECISION PACKAGE: Expansion

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. Support for Educational Reform (676-0013). The purpose of this activity is to support educational reform in the Central African Empire by assisting the National Institute of Pedagogy (IPN), in the development of rural oriented educational materials and radio broadcasts in Sango, a lingua franca understood and spoken by most of the rural population.
2. CAE Seed Multiplication (676-0006). The purpose of this activity is to expand the seed multiplication program to four other regional centers and to develop a viable system for delivering improved seeds to the farmers.
3. Small Farmer Fish Production (676-0007). The purpose of this project is to assist small farmers in producing fish for consumption and sale.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
Food and Nutrition	40	-	360	360
Health	240	50	-	658
Population	215	-	-	-
Education and Human Resources	475	50	480	480
Total Program	1,498	100	840	1,498

Employment - Full time permanent

U.S. direct hire (resident in CAE)

Foreign National

-	1	1
1	1	2

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

Program (projects in this and

lower packages)

Personnel (in workyears -

DH in CAE)

Foreign Nationals

	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>
	1,498	760	672	437	25
	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	1

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES

The short term objectives of the Support for Educational Reform project are to develop life science teaching materials in Sango for rural primary schools and adult education; to develop related science kits and visual aids, to prepare radio tape series to train writers and curriculum specialists; and to train teachers in the life sciences curriculum relevant to rural life during the life of the project.

The Seed Multiplication project will establish four seed multiplication sub-centers, develop an effective seed distribution system working with farmers, and train (COCAE) personnel in seed processing.

The Small Farmer Fish Production project involves the extension of an appropriate low level technology for inland fish production using minimal cash inputs by farmers in their own ponds. It includes establishment of new stations, development of about 7000 ponds and training of extension personnel.

IMPACT ON MAJOR OBJECTIVES

All three programs have a direct impact on meeting AID's overall objective in the CAE, improving the quality of rural life. The Support for Educational Reform addresses the need for a rural primary education which is truly relevant to rural life. It concentrates on science, health, agriculture and nutrition programs in the local language for the vast majority who do not go beyond sixth grade. It will benefit the entire rural population through use of the materials in adult literacy classes and radio programs.

The seed multiplication program is directed at increasing the availability of improved seeds for food crops with higher nutritional value, such as rice, peanuts and corn. All have significantly higher protein content than cassava, the staple of much of the rural populace. The improved nutritional content will eventually increase the general health of the population.

The small farmer fish production project addresses the problem of the shortage of animal protein, particularly in the forest zone where cattle cannot be raised. The goal towards which the project contributes is improving the well being of the rural population by increasing protein availabilities.

OTHER INFORMATION

All three projects contribute to interlocking sector goals to improve the welfare of the rural poor. All three reach directly out to the rural population and benefit them directly.

The Support to Educational Reform project ties in with an innovative UNDP-led project of thorough educational reform designed to establish a system of education truly relevant to rural life.

Page 3 of 3

The Seed Multiplication Project is AID's contribution to cooperative program with UNDP/FAO for Agricultural Research and Seed Multiplication.

The Small Farmer Fish Production project is a joint program with the Peace Corps.

All three projects respond to the New Directions and areas of especial Congressional interest such as strengthening local institutions (Support for Educational Reform), Women in development (Seed Multiplication) and appropriate technologies (Fish Production).

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
( in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: Central African Empire

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Health Services Administration: (676-9910) The purpose of this activity is to establish an appropriate public health training program for rural areas at the center for Health Sciences, PACSS. The training program at PACSS emphasizes team delivery of rural health services while the project itself is designed to implement the planning management and evaluation techniques developed at the provincial level in the Ouham Rural Health Project. The project covers training in administration and management for all levels of medical and health services curriculum.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

	FY 1978	FY 1979	This Package	FY 1980	Cumulative Total
Food and Nutrition	40				40
Health	220	30	364		614
Population	215				215
Education & Human Resources					120
<b>Total program</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>364</b>		<b>1869</b>
Employment Full time permanent					
US direct hire (resident in CAE)	-	-	-	-	1
Foreign national	1	1	-	-	2
<u>FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS</u>					
Program	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
(projects in this and lower packages)	1,862	1,118	972	757	575
Personnel (in workyears)					
DI in CAE)	1	1	1	1	-
Foreign nationals	2	2	2	2	1

SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES:

Over the life of the project an appropriate public health administration curricula will be established and implemented at FACSS which graduates 207 health workers per year. Health workers will be trained in health program management and planning at appropriate levels. Four FACSS faculty members will be trained while 506 public health workers will receive in service training.

IMPACT ON MAJOR OBJECTIVES:

The basic goal for AIDS health sector is to develop a program of health assistance which will give the rural poor continued access to health facilities by supporting the creation of locally sustainable, reliable low cost provincial delivery system which will make available at the village level preventive and curative health care. This includes safe water supply and the training of paramedical personnel. The FACSS project focuses upon training various levels of health workers in health program management and planning, making scarce, financial and human resources available for public health programs more effective. The major beneficiaries will be the rural populace, in that they will obtain more effective and efficient health services.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Nearly all the resources under this project will go into training paramedical personnel, an area of special Congressional interest. The project meshes in with WHO support of FACSS.



O P E R A T I O N A L   B U D G E T

### OPERATIONAL BUDGET

The Operational Budget for the CAE is incorporated in USAID/Yaounde's Operating Budget. USAID/Yaounde provides controller functions and technical backstopping for all AIF projects in the CAE. We have tried, in Table IV B, to give an indication of the magnitude of personnel support by project managers and technicians. We have broken out those expenditures directly attributable to the CAE program and they are shown in Table III.

FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP CODE	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	DECISION UNIT Central African Empire					
			FY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980	
			PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN
			OBLIGATIONS (\$ 000)					
0002 -- Duham Province Rural Health	HE	PARA	435	435	--	--	678	678
0003 -- Rural and Village Wells	HE	ATNI	--	--	50	50	--	--
0006 -- Seed Multiplication Extension	FN	WTD	--	--	--	--	200	50
0007 -- Small Farmer Fish Production	FN	ATNI	--	--	--	--	160	160
0010 -- Health Services Administration	HE	PARA	--	--	--	--	364	300
0013 -- Support for Educational Reform	EH	ETRG	--	--	--	--	480	480

E V A L U A T I O N P L A N

MISSION EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Decision Unit: Central African Empire  
Period Covered FY 1979-1980

Date: 24 May 1978

<u>Project Title and Number</u>	<u>Number and date of last PAR</u>	<u>Proposed date of next PES</u>	<u>Period date Covered</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Seed Production Center (676-0001)	9/78 <u>1/</u>	9/79	10/78-9/79	1978 evaluation concerned with extension capability
Ouham Province Rural Health (676-0002)	-	12/78 12/79	7/77-12/78 1/79-12/79	
Rural and Village Wells (676-0003)	6/78	9/79	6/78-9/79	
Fish Culture Extension (676-0004)	6/78	6/79	6/78-6/79	

All project evaluations done with KDO/Y personnel resources unless stated otherwise

1/ Contract consultants financed by FY 77 funds

POPULATION PLANNING

Commodities

POPULATION PLANNING - COMMODITIES

Narrative Statement in Lieu of Contraceptive Procurement Tables  
for the Central African Empire (CAE)

The Regional Development Office is unable at this time to provide data for contraceptive consumption in the CAE. Current estimated consumption is infinitesimal. The supply of available contraceptive devices is sporadic, and information about quantity is not available. The CAE Government is pronatalist, and aims at eventually increasing its current population, which it estimates at 3.2 million. The GOCAE planners feel that a larger population is necessary for completely realizing their socio-economic development objectives.

RDC/Y believes that it is not the time to suggest contraceptive programs for the CAE, although gradual introduction of some child-spacing activities through private and/or church-supported institutions is possible and is being encouraged through the Ouham Province Rural Health Project, as well as the Special Self-Help Program. The best way to approach family planning in the CAE is through comprehensive maternal/child health care programs.

A N N E X A

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE  
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE OVERVIEW

I. THE POOR MAJORITY

The Central African Empire is one of the Relatively Least Developed Countries, according to the United Nations. Although reliable statistics on population and income are not available, we believe that the actual cash income of the rural population is very low, even when compared with the poorer regions of Eastern and Northern Cameroon. Galvanized iron roofing and bicycles (both good indicators of rural income) are very rare in the countryside. Often gasoline is not available outside Bangui and the electrical system of the few provincial towns often does not work due to shortages of diesel and fuel oil.

Approximately 285 out of 20,000 km of roads are paved in the CAE. The sparse rural population is clustered along the main roads in the Western two thirds of the country. Most of the people live in the Berberati/Bossebele/Bossangoa area, or along the Sibut/Bambari/Bangassou axis. Timber does not generate much income for the rural populace. In the Western diamond mining areas, high prices to coffee producers will reduce participation in alluvial diamond prospecting, whereas low coffee prices cause an increase in diamond mining. Agriculture remains the most important sector of the economy and employs perhaps 85 percent of the labor force.

A. Agriculture

The vast majority of farmers have farms of one or two hectares cultivated entirely by hand labor. Food production for domestic consumption has stagnated for several decades, as have cotton and coffee production.

The monetized component of the agriculture sector consists largely of cotton, tobacco, and coffee. Outside the high rain forest area, each male farmer must grow a half hectare of cotton a year, a legacy from the colonial heritage which persists to this day. Rural families would prefer to concentrate on food crops, but they must divert some of their energy into cotton production. Fertilizer and insecticide shortages as well as the lack of applied agricultural research have all contributed to the stagnation of cotton production. More of the CAE's coffee is grown on plantations than by the smallholders.

Particularly in the south, subsistence agriculture and food crops are primarily women's work and responsibility, except for the land clearing. Women may receive a share of the cash crop for work being done. The dominant mixture of interplanted subsistence crops in the southern forest zone is corn and cassava, sometimes mixed with groundnuts and vegetables. The cropping patterns used in the savannah include a cotton and peanut rotation in one field, and corn and/or sorghum in another, sometimes mixed with vegetables or groundnuts. In areas where there is sufficient rainfall or water from rivers, rice

may be grown. Many rural families have a few small animals (particularly goats) and a few chickens. Some have very small pigs which run wild. The presence of cattle in the CAE has grown since the 1920s as the seasonal migrations of the M'bororo herdsmen have spread. Herds migrate considerable distances from the Western Plateau during the dry season but run the risk of overgrazing in areas free from the tsetse fly. The drier eastern area near Bambari with its open vegetation contains some trypanc-tolerant cattle which meet much of the demand for meat in Bangui. Incomplete information available indicates that about a third of the Bangui beef supply is met by animals imported on the hoof, mostly from Chad.

Much of the animal protein consumed by the rural populace takes the form of fish or game. The French started an inland fisheries program in the 1950s by constructing hatcheries for fingerlings. After a period of gradual abandonment, fish production in small ponds is increasing, thanks to sustained AID/Peace Corps, FAO and UNICEF programs.

The climatic differences within the CAE govern the crops grown and thus the population's diet. People in the forest and tsetse fly areas have the most serious malnutrition, but producers elsewhere and urban consumers also lack nutrients. Most individuals do not obtain adequate protein, and future projections of availability are not sanguine. As the Central Africans modernize their hunting methods, the game reserves will be greatly reduced during the next twenty years. Even if the domesticated animal herd doubled during the same period, the daily

ration of the average man would remain unchanged due to population increases. Most of the population has low hemoglobin rates because of nutritional deficiencies and internal parasites. Along with less adequate intake comes reduced resistance to diseases and parasites, which further lessens protein absorption.

B. Health

The IBRD's working estimate of the current population of the CAE is 2.2 million people. A high estimate of the growth rate is 2.6 percent. About 40 percent of the population is 15 or under. The mortality rate is 26 per 1000 for the entire population but 176 per 1000 for infants. The high mortality rates are caused primarily by infections and parasitic diseases complicated by metabolic and nutritional problems. In Ouham and Basse Kotto provinces alone, there were 133,000 cases of malaria reported in 1977. Reporting on gastroenteritis and intestinal parasites probably represents only the tip of the iceberg. They are often caused by conditions associated with a lack of personal hygiene and water source contamination.

C. Education and Human Resources

The CAE has a national literacy rate estimated at being about 15 percent in 1975. Its estimated primary school-age population is 430,000 students from 6 to 11 years old. In the 1974/75 academic year, however, only 215,000 children were enrolled in primary school at a national student-teacher ratio of 70 to 1. Many do not finish the sixth grade. Only 3,000 to 4,000 enter the first year of secondary school, an equal number pass the exam but cannot find a place and, in 1973,

15,000 sixth graders failed the primary school exam. Less than a third of all primary school teachers have received adequate professional training. The average classroom has some furniture and a blackboard, while texts and instructional materials are usually not available.

Expatriates still fill many professional and technical positions. There is an acute shortage of trained manpower for the staffing of ministries implementing programs in agriculture, health, and community development.

## II. KEY PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

### A. Agriculture

In the agriculture sector, the key problem area is the stagnation of food and cash crop production.

Constraints on cash crop production are the relative lack of applied research; a shortage of extension personnel; the inability to supply adequate insecticides and fertilizer to meet farmers' needs; and transportation problems (particularly by river). The price of cotton to the producer may be too low to counterbalance the negative impact of cotton's historical associations with forced labor, taxes, and central authority.

Historically, the CAE's agricultural policies stress cash crops for export. The 1976-80 development plan also places emphasis on the quantitative and qualitative improvement of food crops production. In the actual implementation of programs, export crops are

avored. Since the CAE development programs depend upon donor support, agricultural activities undertaken in the country tend to reflect the interest of the major donors in obtaining certain tropical products. Relatively more research has been done on cotton and coffee than on subsistence crops. The very weak extension service works almost exclusively on cash crops in the field.

We assume that one reason which contributes to the stagnation of subsistence crop production is the diversion of labor into other areas than food crops. Since almost all agricultural activity is limited to the rainy season, rather acute labor shortages occur in land preparation, weeding and harvest times. Cotton uses about 40 percent of the labor required to farm a hectare of land using traditional methods. Other cash crops and plantations absorb labor, and, in the West, many people engage in diamond prospecting. Thus, the labor may not be available to plant and weed. In the forest zone, clearing of new fields is highly labor-intensive, and constant clearance of additional land is necessary to permit the lengthy fallow periods shifting cultivation requires to maintain soil fertility. In the savannah, clearing land by burning brush and scrub requires less labor.

Other reasons for the decrease in food production are that the genetic properties of planting materials and seed stocks have deteriorated due to a lack of sustained applied research and seed multiplication. In addition, plant diseases cause substantial damage to crops (of particular concern is a cassava mosaic virus), and much food is lost in storage as well.

A very small percentage of foodcrop production is marketed. Part of the reason is CAE's sparse population and long distances. Another is the poor road network. Trade is dominated by the commercial companies, or de facto monopolies. The CAE has not yet developed the widespread network of small indigenous wholesalers common in West and Central Africa. That an unmet demand for food exists in the Bangui area is demonstrated by the high price of cassava (it is three times that of 100 kms away).

Regarding nutrition, it is unlikely that the CAE's malnutrition can be reduced significantly until a rural health system is established, thus lessening infections and parasitical diseases. Improved welfare of the rural poor depends on explicit attention to the nutritional potential of village health supply system, seed multiplication, and fish supply.

#### B. Health

The CAE has staggering problems of infectious and parasitic diseases, complicated by metabolic and nutritional problems. Of particular concern are conditions associated with water source contamination and a lack of community sanitation. The severe shortage of medical and paramedical personnel means that the CAE will need long-term external assistance in this area.

The lack of trained personnel imposes a very severe constraint on improving the health in the rural areas. In 1975 the CAE had only 25 doctors outside Bangui and 67 in the city. Less than 10 percent of

the doctors were Central Africans. Approximately 1,500 paramedicals and health workers support the physicians (about 50 percent of the requirements under WHO standards).

C. Education and Human Resources

Besides the lack of teachers, secondary education bottlenecks, and the general shortage of professional and middle-level manpower, two major problems stand out:

1. The use of curricula taught in French has diminished the effectiveness of the CAE primary school system in the rural environment. Most children in rural areas do not speak French before they attend school, but they often know Sango. While well designed for training those individuals who must receive university and secondary school education in French to meet the requirements for senior technicians and administrators, the curriculum is not oriented towards the real needs of most students who end their formal training in sixth grade or less. The use of French probably contributes towards the high numbers of dropouts and repeaters. At the secondary level as well, the French curriculum has little relevance to many of the country's needs. The secondary technical schools have inappropriate vocational training in relation to the real needs of the country.

2. The determining factor for the development of higher education and scholarship abroad is whether the Government can get funds, particularly for the development of Jean Bedel Bokassa University. The Emperor makes all the final decisions on foreign scholarships, despite

the existence of an interministerial scholarship committee. Many students who went abroad in the past to study did not return. The GOCAE, however, now requires that they return and they do get Government jobs.

D. Transportation

The country's geography and its influence on transportation remains a major obstacle to development. Exports and imports are limited to the physical constraints of the river-railroad link through Brazzaville and the road-Transcam railroad route. Added to this are the managerial and administrative problem of the nationalized river transport company. It should be noted that the GOCAE has an overwhelming concern for "disenclavement", or the need for access to the outside world. Assistance requests submitted to donors are usually headed by new transportation projects, although the Government does not direct much energy towards maintenance of what transportation infrastructure already exists, despite concerted efforts by various donors.

E. Other Donors

The largest donor of economic and financial assistance to the Central African Empire is France. The French Government provides budget support and finances more than 400 coopérants (primarily teachers) in addition to FAC programs. The United Nations Development Program is active in all sectors of the economy, and extremely important in terms of planning and implementing development programs. The European Development Fund of the EEC has a project portfolio of several million dollars and has taken the lead in much transportation sector

activity, as well as having programs for cash crops and livestock. The IBRD has confined most of its activities to date in transportation and education, although a livestock project is in preparation. There is a multi-donor river transport assistance project, and the African Development Bank has loans for school and hospital construction. The West Germans are involved in both agriculture and transportation sector activities. The Iraqi Government has provided an \$8 million grant/loan for petroleum products.

### III. CONSTRAINTS UPON ACTIONS TO ASSIST THE POOR MAJORITY

#### A. Host Country Resources and Foreign Exchange Availabilities

##### 1. Balance of payments

During the early 1970s and again in 1977, the Central African Empire has a positive balance of trade. In 1977, both exports and imports totaled about \$100 million. Export growth was primarily due to forward sales of cotton and coffee at high prices, as well as international speculation in diamonds and a resurgence of the timber industry. The percentage of the CAE's trade with its former metropole is about 55 percent of imports and 50 percent of exports. Trade with the European Economic Community has increased. The short-term external position of the CAE is tenuous although the country has a fairly wide export base and a good potential for substantially increasing exports.

In CY 1978, export earnings are expected to drop to about \$77 million. Cotton and coffee prices have decreased sharply on the world markets during the past year, and the CAE's cotton production in 1977/78 dropped sharply due to mediocre rains and an acute shortage of

fertilizers and insecticides. The 1978/79 production of both crops should be larger, but is not expected to reach the levels of 1976/77. Imports in 1978 will probably increase to \$102 million, leaving a deficit of \$25 million on the balance of trade. Official foreign debt increased from about \$52 million to \$70 million, and debt servicing is estimated at 17.6 percent of exports that year. Transportation costs and increasing debt servicing burden are expected to increase the deficit on services account to more than \$42 million in 1978.

## 2. Central Government finances

One major constraint to economic development in the CAE has been the relative lack of sound financial management. After the 1971-72 financial crises, the Government agreed to austerity measures including cuts for defense, police, general administration, personnel and capital expenditures. Most taxes were increased, and the Ministry of Finance's staff was reinforced to improve tax collection and administration.

For a few years, budget estimates were much more realistic, but deficits continued. Before the coronation, the CAE had relatively high expenditures on education and health. Defense expenditures were low by African standards, but, together with the Ministry of Interior, and some parts of the Court, they have tended to increase. At least half the \$25-30 million cost of the coronation was financed by sources other than the Central African Government budget. The current estimated budget revenue and grants for 1977 is \$68.3 million, while current expenditures are estimated at \$91.7 million, and capital

investment at \$10.8 million. Much of the deficit resulted from one-time coronation expenditures as well as underestimation of receipts.

At the moment, the Government is in a severe cash bind. Officials are exhorted to speed up tax collection, suppliers face increased delays in receiving payments, and upcountry low-level employees of various ministries have not received salaries for several months. Even higher-level employees of more sensitive ministries in Bangui face delays of up to a month in receiving salaries. Even in better times, the Government has to rely on French budgetary assistance to cover operating costs. It cannot come up with even the relatively modest counterpart funds for the highway maintenance program to which the GOCAE and other donors agreed last spring.

### 3. Inflation

Inflation has been held to moderate levels during the past two years, although there are strong inflationary pressures building up in the economy. Among these are a large budgetary deficit in 1978, a shortage of local factors of production, and the soaring costs of imported manufactured goods and PCL. Although the Bangui wholesale price index rose only 6.7 percent in 1977, there have been substantial increases in both domestic credit and money supply over the past two years.

#### B. Development Planning and Administration

The Five Year Development Plan for 1976-1980 was announced in late 1976 and proposed a \$570 million investment program. The Plan

focuses on: (a) creation of marketing and transportation infrastructure; (b) creation of skilled labor in technical and vocational fields; (c) research and extension in agriculture and animal husbandry; and (d) piecemeal investments in industry, mining, and tourism. Implementing the plan depends heavily on foreign financing, and it should be viewed as a guide to general priorities and potential investors.

The CAE's administrative and development program implementation ability is low, due primarily to an acute shortage of trained manpower. Many key positions are still filled by expatriate operational experts. It should be noted that there are some Central African officials who are well-qualified professionals and who are very competent, but there is very little depth of administrative talent at present.

Government officials are frequently transferred from one position to another and from one ministry to another, thus reducing continuity in implementing development programs. The turnover is particularly high in senior policy-making positions.

Sometimes there is an element of unpredictability in the Government's program implementation. For example, we have received requests for the use of AID resources or project materials for purposes somewhat different than that envisaged in the original project design.

Because of the weakness of the Central African Government's administrative capacity, AID projects should provide assistance as directly as possible to the local poor and be as independent as possible

of day-to-day decisions and the policy changes of the Central Government.

C. Human Rights

Constitutional rule returned to the Central African Empire after an eleven-year hiatus in December 1976 with the proclamation of the Empire. Despite authoritarian rule, the Central African record during the past decade on some aspects of human rights (e.g., the freedom of religion and the involvement of women) is fairly good. The new constitution contains a specific bill of rights which guarantees basic civil and religious liberties and some political rights. National and party elections should take place before the end of the year.

The nation's human rights image has suffered recently from isolated individual cases which have received widespread media attention --such as the detention of two Western journalists in July 1977, and earlier (1972) ear-cutting and public beating incidents, and the incongruities that some journalists saw in the nature of the coronation ceremony in a poor country.

During the past several months, the Government of the CAE has actively sought to improve its human rights records. It has entered into a government-to-government human rights dialogue with the United States; made decisions and adopted policies designed to ameliorate the situation; and strongly reiterated its intention to continue the current trend.

For further information, see the Central African Empire Country Report to the Congress on human rights practices prepared by the Department of State.

IV. PROPOSED AID OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS IN THE CAE

AID's assistance program in the Central African Empire is a small one compared with substantial assistance of other donors. Our philosophy for development of U.S. economic assistance programs in the Central African Empire is the result of analyzing both the primary needs of the more neglected elements of the rural population, as well as examining the realities of project implementation in a particularly least developed country having a very thin political, economic and physical infrastructure.

A. Agriculture

The goal of AID's assistance in agriculture is to better the conditions of rural life in the CAE by increasing the amount of cereals, oil seeds, and animal proteins available for consumption by the rural populace, thus improving their nutritional state.

AID provides assistance to the Seed Production Center at Grimari, under a joint project with the United Nations Development Program, for multiplication of imported rice, peanut and other food crop seeds. These are then sold to nearby small farmers. The project upgrades the locally available seed stocks and per-hectare yields,

thus increasing food availability to the rural poor. In addition, the project concentrates upon crops with higher quality food value, thus improving nutrition among rural families.

The proposed Seed Multiplication and Distribution project would expend the seed multiplication program to four other centers and develop a viable system for delivering improved seeds to farmers.

In 1974 the Peace Corps began a simple "grass roots" program of renovating fish station facilities and extension work with farmers who construct small ponds. The fish ponds increase the quantity and quality of protein available to rural families, particularly in these areas where cattle cannot be raised.

AID signed a Project Agreement in 1977 which contributes material for further renovation and extension work. AID proposed beginning a second-stage extension program "Small Farmer Fish Production" in FY 1980.

#### B. Health

Our basic health strategy is to develop a program of health assistance which will give the rural poor continued access to health facilities by supporting the creation of locally sustainable, reliable, low-cost provincial delivery systems which will make available at the village level preventive and curative health care. This includes safe water supplies and the training of paramedical personnel.

The continuing Ouham Province Rural Health project's objective is developing a rural health system which optimizes the use of

available resources, including paramedical personnel, limited western pharmaceuticals, and the availability of traditional health practitioners. The program includes village community health education (including nutrition and family planning), rural sanitation, and delivery of health care services. AID contract personnel work with Peace Corps volunteers on this program.

The ongoing Rural Village Wells project's target is the provision of up to 250 wells with safe water in semi-arid northern CAE. With proper maintenance and extension work, this project will help reduce water-borne parasitological diseases. This is a collaborative project with the Peace Corps.

The proposed Health Services Administration project (ex INEMS) is designated to provide technical assistance needed to guarantee public health training for all levels of health workers being trained in CAE.

### C. Education and Human Resources

The goals of AID's programs in education are to improve the educational and informational programs for primary school-age children and adults in rural areas.

The proposed Support for Educational Reform project would contribute to the UNDP-supported National Institute of Pedagogy program to develop a curriculum, stressing relevant rural primary education and using Sango (a lingua franca understood and spoken by most of the population) as the medium of instruction. The AID project will concentrate upon developing teaching materials and educational radio broadcasts.