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AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979

RDO YAOUNDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
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JUNE 1977

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RDO/YAOUNDE

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY-1979

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

June, 1977

RDO/YAOUNDE

FY-1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

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A. SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Country/Program: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Background

The C.A.E. is an inland nation of 241,000 square miles of which only one percent is cultivated, and of 1.8 million people who are without a railroad or paved road system giving them ready access to the world at large. An accessible railhead is 1,125 miles away at Brazzaville, Congo which is linked to Bangui, the capital city, by river boats carrying 90 percent of C.A.E.'s foreign trade. However, during one or two months of the dry season, the level of the Oubangui river is often too low to be navigable for large boats. Bangui is also linked to the railhead at Ngaoundere, Cameroon, by 450 miles of dirt roads. Once goods reach Ngaoundere it is approximately 600 miles to the Atlantic port of Douala. This relative isolation of the C.A.E. from export markets, when coupled with a small domestic market, represents a significant constraint on its economic growth which is revealed by an average annual growth rate from 1965-1974 of less than one percent. In 1975 the C.A.E. sustained a negative trade balance of 21 million dollars. These data are indicative of C.A.E.'s relative economic isolation and the stagnation of its economy.

Agriculture is C.A.E.'s most important economic sector, providing a livelihood for nearly 85 percent of the population. Most agricultural production is not for export but for subsistence at the family unit level. The main food crops are manioc, peanuts, corn millet, gourds, bananas and yams. The GOCAE's prime interest in the agriculture sector is to expand the production of cash crops such as cotton, coffee and tobacco, thereby earning foreign exchange. Nevertheless the GOCAE has devoted some of its very limited resources to increased food crop production. With the assistance of UNDP, the GOCAE has re-established a production center for improved varieties of peanuts, sorghum and rice adapted for use in C.A.E.

The GOCAE is acutely aware of its health problems and with the limited means available to it, is undertaking to train additional health personnel and to improve the quality of health services available to the rural population. However, the GOCAE is hard pressed to meet these health problems with an annual budget of approximately 1.5 dollars per person-year for both preventive and curative services. To alleviate its shortage of health personnel, the GOCAE is attempting to increase its output of trained para-medical personnel through its support of the Institut National d'Enseighnement Medico-Social (INEMS) which retrains Ministry of Health employees as well as trains personnel in a wide range of para-medical specialities.

The GOCAE also wishes to increase both the number of teachers and children in its school system, and to make what is taught in the Central African school system meaningful and relevant to the realities of village life so as not to alienate the children from their African heritage. To make education suited to Central African needs, the Ministry of Education, with the assistance of UNICEF, has established several pilot schools (Ecole de Promotion Collective) which utilize an innovative curriculum and the Sango language as the medium of instruction. To train teachers in the techniques and objectives of the new curriculum, as well as to provide texts and teaching materials, the government has established the Institut National Pedagogique (INP).

Clearly, the GOCAE is trying to improve the quality of life for its citizens. However, the shortage of managerial and technical personnel and a very underdeveloped economy severely limit the GOCAE's capacity to promote the well being of its rural poor. Our role is to assist the GOCAE to develop programs which directly help the rural population while contributing to the overall development of the C.A.E.

General Program Approach

RDO/Y has developed a program philosophy which has led to the identification of several potential projects closely tailored to the atypical Central African milieu while conforming to the Congressional Mandate to furnish assistance to those people who have benefited least from economic growth. Our philosophy for program development 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 and economic infrastructure. The lack of a sufficient number of sound and effective Central African administrators is a key restraint to the long-term over-all development of the C.A.E. economy; U.S. assistance is facing this long-term problem by providing opportunities for training in the context of such projects as African Manpower Development and Pan African Institute for Development. Our intermediate objective, however, is to try to directly 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, can be administered at the local or provincial level in relative isolation from the central government and are in collaboration with other organizations and/or donors. Our projects are designed to require little in the way of resources and management from the central government, thereby seeking to create self-contained micro-systems which can be nationally replicated as they develop and as the central government's managerial capacity expands. Since these micro-systems require little from the central government, and are dependent on local participation, their chances for survival after U.S. assistance ends are relatively better.

Food and Nutrition Sector

Our program emphasis on increased food production, and access to health and education facilities, is the result of our analysis of the basic living conditions of the rural population. We found that the physical well-being of the rural population in C.A.E. is slowly eroding due to several pernicious, interacting and mutually reinforcing factors such as insufficient protein intake, parasitic and infectious diseases, increasing population, as well as metabolic and nutritional problems. While total small farmer food crop production, as well as per capita food production data are not available, food crop yields per hectare are believed to be decreasing because of poor quality seed used by the small farmer. There are no firm statistics for cattle production in the traditional sector. However, analysis of the cattle requirement for the Bangui commercial beef market reveals a yearly minimum shortfall of 22,000 head, thereby making C.A.E. an importer of beef. While protein consumption varies widely, it is considered inadequate and future projections are not sanguine. It is believed that wild animals will be greatly reduced in the next twenty years, as hunting methods are modernized, with no compensating gain in domestic animal production. Even if domestic animal herds were to double their yield in the same period, the daily protein consumption of the average man would remain unchanged as a result of population increases. Hemoglobin rates are low. However, this anemia is not solely due to nutritional deficiencies. It is due also to the heavy load of intestinal parasites carried by the rural population. Along with less adequate protein intake comes reduced resistance to diseases and parasites which lessened protein absorption. Clearly then, to improve in a very fundamental way the quality of life for the rural poor in C.A.E., programs should be directed at increasing the amount of available

protein and increasing the individual's capacity to absorb it by reducing protein and caloric wastage through parasite and disease infestation.

Our basic agriculture sector strategy is to help increase the amount of fish, animal and vegetable protein available to the Central African rural population in ways which are appropriate to the ecology and which make small demands on the limited resources of the small farmer. The Seed Multiplication project (676-0006) is designed to support our food and nutrition strategy by increasing available vegetable protein by providing the small farmer with improved varieties of seed for such relatively high protein food crops as peanuts, beans, rice and maize. This project will generate the means, under UNDP aegis, for the diffusion of improved seed developed at the joint AID/UNDP sponsored Grimari Seed Production Center. Small Farmer Fish Production (676-0007) is a continuation and expansion of a successfully established Peace Corps fisheries project and, like its predecessor, aims at helping small farmers who have access to running water to provide themselves with a cheap and reliable source of protein which requires a relatively simple technology and a small investment of time and labor. The Small Herder Outreach project (676-0011) is designed to increase the amount of animal protein generated by the traditional cattle sector by introducing to traditional herders appropriate husbandry and range management practices.

Health Sector

The available bio-statistics reflect a relatively low level of physical well-being for the rural population. Life expectancy at

birth for the average Central African is 41 years. The mortality rate for the general population is 26 per 1,000 per year; for children under 15, it is 48 per 1,000 per year; and for infants, it is 190 per 1,000 as reported by the Ministry of Health. These high mortality rates are believed to be caused primarily by infectious and parasitic diseases complicated by metabolic and nutritional problems. Over 100,000 cases of malaria are diagnosed and treated each year, as well as 80,000 cases of intestinal parasites which are often caused by conditions associated with lack of personal hygiene, poor water source sanitation. Lack of trained personnel at all levels is a very severe constraint on improving health for the rural population. In 1975, C.A.E. had 87 doctors for its population of approximately 1.8 million of which 62 physicians were located in the capital with a population of about 187,000, leaving 25 doctors for some 1.6 million people spread over the entire country. Less than 10% of the doctors are Central Africans. In support of the physicians, there are approximately 1,500 paramedical and health workers which, under the norms established by the World Health Organization, meet less than 50 percent of C.A.E.'s requirements.

Given the scope and nature of the health problems in C.A.E. and the very limited means available to the government to deal with these problems, 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. Our health planning also complements our food production program as it is keyed to the prevention of infectious and parasitic diseases which, if unchecked, would

partially offset the benefits of increased protein availability.

The objective of the School and Village Wells project (676-0005) as well as the Rural Village Wells project (676-0003) is to provide reliable and uncontaminated sources of water and, thereby, combat a basic vector for the spread of parasitic and infectious disorders and reducing the threat posed by water-borne disease. In tandem with this objective, the project aims to provide villagers with very basic preventive health information on village sanitation and personal hygiene. The Ouham Province Rural Health project (676-0002) has as its basic purpose the development of a health management system at the prefectural level, backed up by a central support structure in Bangui, capable of planning, administering, training for and executing an integrated program of rural health education, sanitation and basic village health care. The proposed Lobaye Province Rural Health project (676-0009) is direct extension of the Ouham Province project into Lobaye Province in accordance with the government's planned sequential introduction of low-cost health delivery systems to the provinces, wherein village traditional healers, or any other trusted and willing villagers chosen by the community, will be trained in the diagnosis and basic village treatment of appropriate diseases and in basic supply management. The INEMS (Institut National d'Enseignement Medico-Social) Training Assistance project (676-0010) is designed to provide paramedic personnel to meet the health manpower needs for a programmed expansion of effective low-cost health services into all provinces.

Human Resource Development Sector

The C.A.E. education system, which for the most part is French oriented, serves a territory larger than France with an estimated primary school age (6-11 years old) population of 430,000 students who are from varied ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds. In the 1974-1975 academic year, 215,000 children were enrolled in the primary school system with a national teacher-student ratio of 70 to 1. Less than one-third of all primary school teachers have received adequate professional training. Textbooks and instructional materials are for the most part not available. The average classroom contains little more than some furniture and a blackboard. In addition to the problems generated by an adverse student-teacher ratio and a lack of basic teaching aids, the effectiveness of the C.A.E. primary school system is further diminished by its use of a French curriculum with French as the language of instruction. The French curriculum is not oriented toward the real needs of Central African students, most of whom will end their formal schooling at the sixth grade level or below. Furthermore, the use of French as the medium of instruction impedes the ability of students to learn and contributes to the high rate of dropouts and repeaters, which in turn contributes to a national literacy rate of between 10 and 15 percent.

Recognizing that the French system is not wholly adaptable to Central African educational needs, the government has begun to reform some of its present educational objectives and methods, especially those for primary and adult education. The purpose of this nascent reform is to make elementary schooling more meaningful and relevant to the daily life of the rural population by bringing into the school traditional skills and arts taught by village elders and craftsmen, as well as by incorporating such

non-academic practical life science subjects as personal hygiene, improved agricultural techniques, and basic village and household sanitation. Additionally, most primary instruction, especially the teaching of reading and writing skills, will be done in Sango, the indigenous lingua franca of C.A.E. The C.A.E. educational system is not capable of producing persons usefully educated at the primary level. To help overcome the current limited ability of the government to bring to its least privileged citizens a better knowledge of their environment which they can use to improve the quality of their daily lives, RDO/Y has developed a multiple strategy of (A) selective support for educational reform aimed at providing low-cost effective primary education for the rural population; (B) developing innovative pilot projects which demonstrate practical ways of assisting villagers to perceive the problems related to their physical welfare as they are, and to organize themselves in profitable ways to deal with them; and, (C) assistance for developing a cadre of appropriately trained personnel in the key areas of economics, management and administration as well as selected technical specialties such as transportation and geology.

In accordance with our human resource sector strategy, RDO/Y has developed the following projects which not only sustain our sector goals but also support key elements of our agriculture and health sector projects by making available to the rural population basic information on aquatic ecology, food crop cultivation, village sanitation and personal hygiene. The provision of useful information related to daily rural life through the primary school system will establish a linkage to villagers which, in measure, will compensate for the inability of the government's embryonic agriculture, livestock and health extension services to reach the rural population.

The Support for Educational Reform project (676-0013) provides technical assistance to the Institut Pedagogique National (IPN) to support its efforts to develop curricula and printed instructional material in Sango for the teaching of practical life sciences to primary school students and adults. The project also proposes to give assistance to INP in the design and application of radio programming to communicate effectively, interalia, the new curricula in life sciences to a broad national audience at relatively little cost.

The Village Training for Rural Development sub-project, under the African Regional Project, Accelerated Rural Learning (676-0387), is designed to enhance the capacity of the people in Ouham Province to identify and better control problems which affect their social and economic welfare. This project hopes to achieve this objective through the establishment of village committees and rural training centers as mechanisms for increased two-way communication between the government and villagers in order to foster a greater awareness on the part of the villagers of their role in the development of C.A.E. The Export Marketing of Women's Handicrafts sub-project, under the Africa Regional Project African Women in Development (676-0388), proposes to establish the Ben-Zvi Women's Center as a model of a self-sufficient activity which can assist women to increase their standard of living by making handicrafts suitable for export and local sales; and, to train Central African women to manage all the details of production, administration and exportation of their handicrafts.

Special Development Problems

The relative isolation of C.A.E. from export markets, when coupled with a small domestic market, is a significant constraint on its long term economic development. However, there is potential for economic growth. This potential is found in known and suspected presence of many mineral resources, including uranium deposits. While the rational exploitation of C.A.E.'s mineral, timber and agricultural wealth is a prime concern of the Government, it does not presently possess the technical or fiscal means to survey and appraise fully the parameters of their natural resources. To provide the government with a rational basis for assessing its natural resources and planning their development, the Aero-Magnetic and Resource Survey project (676-0008) will, in conjunction with other donors, develop an aero-magnetic and natural resource inventory utilizing satellite technology as a foundation to resource planning.

In sum, we are proceeding from a basic recognition of the need to integrate our programs around the Central African core developmental problems. There are many points of interaction and mutual support between our projects with a concentration of effort in geographic terms in the highly populous prefectures of the Central/Western portion of the country. We are not only addressing the immediate needs of the rural poor in terms of health, education and nutrition, but we are also preoccupied with the middle and long term by focussing on the development of human infrastructure and the exploitation of the country's basic natural resources.

B. LONG RANGE PLANNING (FY 1979 - FY 1983)

1. TABLE I - LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Country/Program: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
($ millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	.04	.9	.7	.7	1.2	1.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health						
Grants	1.2	1.3	.7	.3	.4	.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education						
Grants	.5	.5	.5	.5	.2	.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities						
Grants	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants	2.2	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 480 (non-add)						
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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2. DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DAP)

The RDO/Y has reviewed the 1975 DAP for C.A.E. and has found it a useful document for project planning and identification for it presents valid impressions of the Central African condition from which programs can be formulated. However, the DAP is a poor resource for obtaining hard quantitative data which describe the social and economic environment. It contains little socio-economic information which can be used to establish meaningful performance criteria to assess the impact of our development programs. The poor quality of the quantitative aspects of the C.A.E. DAP have as their root causes the lack of meaningful available statistical data generated by the government as well as the scant number of published other-donor and U.S. sector studies.

There are no US, UN or IBRD, established quantifiable social indicators or indices measuring the commitment of the government to expand the poor's access to the economy. Statistics are generally not available in C.A.E. to assess progress except in the case of infant mortality. To help overcome this dearth of statistical information, RDO/Y plans to include as part of each new agricultural, health and education project, small studies which provide baseline data to help us assess the impact of our projects. These data will then be incorporated into the appropriate sector assessments when they are redone (see schedule below).

The current C.A.E. DAP does not have an analytical description of the poor majority per se. RDO/Y believes that for C.A.E. such an analysis is a refinement and not critical to effective programming as the great mass of the population of this least developed nation are at the subsistence level. Therefore, the targeting of the poorest of the poor is not a cost effective use of personnel and funds.

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We have planned for two sector assessments during FY-1979, one for the Human Resources sector, the other for the Health sector. Later in FY-1979, we have scheduled a nutrition survey to be undertaken preferably by an experienced organization, such as the U.S. Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control or the University of California at Los Angeles. During FY-1980, we plan to complete our updating of the C.A.E. DAP by reassessing the Food and Nutrition sector followed by a review of the transport sector which we believe may be a key future area for this remote landlocked nation.

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR TO BE SENT TO AID/W
FY-1979	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	--
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	NA
	Summary Strategy Statement	April 1977 1/
	Sector Assessment: Health	Oct./Nov. 1978
	Human Resources	Jan./Feb. 1979
	Other: Nutrition Survey	July/Aug. 1979
FY-1980	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	--
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	NA
	Summary Strategy Statement	Dec./Jan. 1979
	Sector Assessment: Food & Nutrition	May/June 1979
	Other: Review of Transport Sector	Sept./Oct. 1979

1/ RDO/Y considers YAOUNDE 1924 as a substitute Summary Strategy Statement for the Central African Empire.

C. FY 1977 - FY 1979 PROGRAMS

1. TABLE II - FY 1977 - FY 1979 PROGRAM LEVELS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

Country/Program: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

TABLE II

Funding Levels for FY-1977, FY-1978, FY-1979
(in $000)

	FY-1977	FY-1978	FY-1979
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	318	40	901
Loans	--	--	--
Population/Health			
Grants	600	1,210	1,311
Loans	--	--	--
(Population)			
(Grants)	(100)	(215)	--
(Loans)	--	--	--
(Health)			
(Grants)	(500)	(995)	(1,311)
(Loans)	--	--	--
Education			
Grants	--	480	480
Loans	--	--	--
Selected Development Activities			
Grants	--	500	500
Loans	--	--	--
Sub-Total			
Grants	918	2,230	3,192
Loans	--	--	--
Security Supporting Assistance			
Grants	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--
Total	918	2,230	3,192
P.L. 480			
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	--	--	--
Housing Investment Guaranties	--	--	--

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2. TABLE III - ABS/CP SUMMARY, FY 1977 - FY 1979

FUNDING BY PROJECT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

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

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 676

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS Revision, 3 = CP, 4 = CP Notification)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = Project, 2 = Program)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) AY	OY	BY	LOP
A)	FOOD AND NUTRITION									
0001	C.A.E. Seed Production Center	1	78	FN	B 113	GC	200	40	--	503
0004	Fish Culture Extension	2	77	FN	B 323	GN	118	--	--	118
0006	C.A.E. Seed Multiplication	-	81	FN	B 113	GN	--	--	332	592
0007	Small Farmer Fish Production	-	83	FN	B 323	GN	--	--	160	475
0011	Small Herder Outreach	-	83	FN	B 113	GN	--	--	409	1,432
B)	POPULATION AND HEALTH									
0002	Ouham Province Rural Health	3	79	PH	B 530	GN	600	435	658	1,693
0009	Lobaye Province Rural Health	2	81	PH	B 530	GN	--	--	156	438
0010	INEMS Training Assistance	1	80	PH	B 530	GN	--	278	364	964
0005	School & Village Wells	3	81	PH	B 519	GN	--	497	133	630
C)	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES									
0013	Support for Educational Reform	2	81	EH	B 623	GN	--	480	480	1,617
D)	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES									
0008	Aero-Magnetic and Resources Survey	-	83	ST	B 754	GN	--	500	500	2,500

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. ABS/CP — DOCUMENT CODE 6

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

6. BUREAU/OFFICE — A. SYMBOL: — B. CODE: 06

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 676

8. TYPE DATA: 1 (1 = ABS, 2 = ABS REVISION, 3 = CP, 4 = CP NOTIFICATION)

9. TYPE ASSISTANCE: 1 (1 = PROJECT, 2 = PROGRAM)

10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN $ 000) AY	OY	BY	LOP
E)	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT									
	Food and Nutrition						44,000	40,000	20,000	
	Health and Population						13,000	55,000	144,000	
	Education and Human Resources						20,000	--	44,000	
	Special Development Activities						24,000	15,000	--	
							101,000	110,000	208,000	

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W: MM DD YY

AID 1330-7 (2-77)

a. TABLE IV - ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE			AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	C.A.E. SEED PRODUCTION CENTER		INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1976	FY --	10/75 2/76
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV			FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	FY 1978	FY --	DATE LAST PAR 6/77
	PROJECT NUMBER 676-0001	APPROPRIATION FN	TOTAL COST ▶	503	--	DATE NEXT PAR 6/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/ OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD 4/ (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL 254	200	176	278	40	214	104			104	--	
Advisory Assistance	78	26	124	40	80	84	11/77-9/78		84	--	10/78-9/79
Consultants	66	28	71	--	54	17	3/78-7/78		17	--	10/78-2/79
Commodities	38	82	63	--	63	--	10/77-9/78		--	--	10/78-2/79
Participants	--	38	--	--	--	--			--	--	
Other Costs	18	2	20	--	17	3	10/77-9/78		3	--	10/78-9/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	171			171				171			

2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	--	--	--
PASA	--	--	--
CONTRACT	1	1	--

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	--	--	--
SHORT-TERM			
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	--	--	--
SHORT-TERM			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

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b. PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENTS

C.A.E. Seed Production Center (676-0001)

This project is designed to establish and institutionalize seed production and multiplication capacity for rice, maize, and improved varieties of peanuts at the Grimari Agriculture Center. Breeder seeds have been selected and 51 hectares of peanuts, corn and rice were planted and harvested in CY 1976. Seven improved varieties of peanuts and ten improved varieties of rice were planted in CY 1975 and CY 1976 and the three best varieties of each seed were selected for further multiplication. For CY 1977, fifteen hectares of peanuts and fifteen hectares of rice will be planted at the Grimari Center; fifteen hectares of rice will be planted at the Bambari Station, and five hectares of peanuts will be planted at four other stations. Farm machinery and seed processing equipment have arrived, and the AID-financed farm machinery specialist is scheduled to arrive in mid-August 1977.

Deviations from the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation

The UN Capital Development Fund has allocated the approximate equivalent of one million dollars for the construction of 55 much needed new curriculum schools (Ecole de Promotion Collective) at rural sites throughout C.A.E. contingent upon the U.S. government providing a low-maintenance and reliable source of potable water at each school. These schools are part of the GOCAE's master plan to reform its primary school system. As UNDP is prepared to begin construction in FY 1978, GOCAE has planned its own inputs to educational reform accordingly. The FY 1978 funding for the School and Village Wells Project (676-0005) will help sustain the program momentum for educational reform in C.A.E. as well as avoid disruption of other donor and GOCAE inputs.

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The INEMS Training Assistance project (676-0010) is designed to assist the GOCAE with its manpower needs for its upcoming expansion of health services to the provinces. According to the GOCAE third Five-Year Plan 1976-1980, the GOCAE will be expanding health services to one province each year. The proposed schedule is as follows:

Basse-Kotto	-	1977
Ouham	-	1978
Lobaye	-	1979
Ouham-Pende	-	1980

This project will be specifically scheduled to make available starting FY-1978 health para-professionals to staff its expanding rural health delivery system by training 100 to 140 para-professionals in several health specialties with the goal of reaching the WHO recommended minimum levels for health para-professionals staffing by 1985. Other donors are already contributing to this effort and several already have developed plans for INEMS assistance starting in FY-1978. RDO/Y believes that programmatically it is important that our assistance to INEMS begin in FY-1978 in concert with other donors to assure the availability of para-professional health manpower for rural areas.

The Support for Education Reform project (676-0013) will assist the Institute Pedagogique National (IPN) which is responsible for developing a more relevant primary education curriculum and implenting educational reform aimed at developing rural-oriented educational material and promoting use of the national language, Sango. The Project will also assist IPN in the design and application of radio programs to support the use of Sango, to communicate the new curriculum, to improve the professional performance of the teachers, and to reach a potentially broad national audience with educational programs to improve the quality of rural life. The project is recommended for FY-1978 funding because initial materials would be

ready for pretesting beginning in October 1978, and for full implementation beginning in October, 1979. This schedule fits well with IPN's present plan for curriculum development and dovetails with its classroom construction programs. This desire for optimum interaction between the project and IPN inputs to C.A.E. educational reform was the basis for the IPN director, the Minister of Education, and the Ambassador urging expeditious development of the project.

The PID for the Aero-Magnetic and Resource Survey (676-0008) was submitted in January 1977 and it was intended that the project be included in the 1978 C.P. the technical nature of the project has required coordination between AID, the U.S. Geological Survey, the United Nations Center for Natural Resources, Energy and Transportation which has caused delays in the AID approval process. The project, however, is important because it will provide a foundation to the C.A.E.'s ability to plan rationally its land and mineral resource development. Sufficient satellite imagery is available for the C.A.E. to develop the project in time for FY-1978 funding. This project is also a follow-on effort to previous work undertaken by the U.S. Geological Survey in the C.A.E.

c. TABLE V - PROJECT PRIORITY SEQUENCE

TABLE V – FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING	DECISION UNIT (676) CENTRAL AFR. EMPIRE	REVISED BY --	CONSOLIDATED BY

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM		RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						
			CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY)				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	
	DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT		INCREMENT		CUMULATIVE		INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
				US	FN	US	FN		
	Decision Package - Minimum								
	Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY-1979 Obligations)		22	1	2	1	2	-	-
1.	0001 Seed Production Center (GO)	FN		-	-	1	2	40	40
2.	0002 Ouham Province Rural Health (GO)	H		-	-	1	2	658	698
3.	0003 Rural Village Wells (GO)	SDA		-	-	1	2	-	698
4.	0004 Fish Culture Extension (GO)	FN		-	-	1	2	-	698
5.	(698-0384) African Manpower Development (GO)	EHR		-	-	1	2	100	798
6.	(698-0387) Accelerated Rural Learning (V.T.R.D.) (GO)	EHR		-	-	1	2	-	798
	Decision Package - Current								
7.	Workforce Increment - General Development Office		27	-	1	1	3		
8.	0005 School and Village Wells (GN)	H		-	-	1	3	133	931
9.	0008 Aero-Magnetic Survey (GN)	SDA		-	-	1	3	500	1,431
10.	0010 INEMS Training Assistance (GN)	H		-	-	1	3	364	1,795
11.	0013 Support for Educational Reform (GN)	EHR		-	-	1	3	480	2,275
	Decisions Package - Expansion								
12.	0006 Seed Multiplication (GN)	FN		-	-	1	3	332	2,607
13.	0007 Small Farmer Fish Production (GN)	FN		-	-	1	3	160	2,767

AID 1330-9 (4-77)

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TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT (676) CENTRAL AFR. EMPIRE | REVISED BY -- | CONSOLIDATED BY

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) INCREMENT US	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) INCREMENT FN	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) CUMULATIVE US	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY) CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) INCREMENT	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) CUMULATIVE
14.	0009 Lobaye Provincial Rural Health (GN)	H		-	-	1	3	156	2,923
15.	0011 Small Herder Outreach (GN)	FN		-	-	1	3	409	3,332

AID 1330-9 (4-77)

NARRATIVE TO THE FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING (Table V)

The "current" decision package contains the first priority projects in our planned two-step expansion of US economic and social assistance to C.A.E. Not funding these projects would seriously disrupt the GOCAE's plan to implement primary education reform during FY 1978 and, to train sufficient para-professional health workers to staff its expanded rural health care delivery system as well as delay rational development of C.A.E. resources.

Our "Expansion" decision package contains our second priority projects which build on already established programs in furtherance of our established sector goals of increasing available animal and vegetable protein and disseminating to the rural population minimum health services.

Please note that the workforce level shown in table V are for direct hire US and foreign national personnel which are to be assigned to C.A.E. These personnel will receive program guidance and administrative support from RDO/Yaounde.

d. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS (PIDs)/FACESHEETS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0005

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SCHOOL AND VILLAGE WELLS

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 09 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	630
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	180
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	160
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	990
TOTAL	1,960

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) PH	519	545		497		630	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	497		630	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 560, 550

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, TECH, TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 501

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the health of school age children as well as other sections of the rural population by developing reliable and uncontaminated sources of water.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To install 220 small-bore drilled wells thereby providing a protected water supply for an estimated 49,500 villagers. Additionally, this project provides on-the-job training to Central African technicians in the techniques of small-bore well drilling and in the intermediate technology of low-cost well maintenance as well as offers villagers basic information on village sanitation and personal hygiene.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY: 12 29 76

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76) REV. #1 05 77

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [ ] A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: [ ]

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0006

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SEED MULTIPLICATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY 12 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	592
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	520
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	520
TOTAL	1,638

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	113	070		332		592	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	332		592	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 020, 030

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, TECH, TNG, NUTR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To better the conditions of rural life in the CAE by increasing the amount of cereals/oilseeds available for consumption by the rural populace, thereby improving their nutritional state.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To expand the establishment and institutionalization of the seed production and multiplication capacity initiated at Grimari to four associated stations for principal food and oilseed crops, to develop a viable delivery system to the farmer and to establish a seed certification and control service.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Consultants already programmed under the Seed Production Project (676-0006) for FY-77 and Mission personnel.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: (Sgd) John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 03 DD 03 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0007

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 11 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 83

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	500
B. OTHER U.S. 1. Peace Corps	640
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	154
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1,294

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	323	077		160		500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	160		500	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 319

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BS, NUTR, TECH, TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 113

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve 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.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

1. To directly assist small farmers to independently produce fish for consumption and sale.
2. To re-establish 10 C.A.E. Government Pisciculture Stations and to establish 10 new stations thereby enabling the Government to continue to provide fingerlings and extension services to the new farmers after the termination of the program.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 01 DD 05 YY 77

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

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0008

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AERO-MAGNETIC AND RESOURCE SURVEY

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 10 YY 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 83

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,500
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	7,500
TOTAL	10,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	754	876		500		2,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	500		2,500	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 091 | 095 | 096 | 833

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To provide the Central African Empire with a rational basis for assessing its natural resources and planning their development.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To develop an aero-magnetic and natural resource inventory utilizing satellite technology as a foundation to resource planning.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 01 DD 06 YY 77

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

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

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1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0009

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): LOBAYE PROVINCE RURAL HEALTH

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 01 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	438
B. OTHER U.S. 1. Peace Corps (4 Vol-	
B. OTHER U.S. 2. unteers x 3 years)	144
C. HOST COUNTRY	350
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	100
TOTAL	1,032

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 79 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) PH	583	530		156		438	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	156		438	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 510

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the quality of health services available to the rural poor

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the GOCAE Ministry of Health in its planned expansion of rural health services in Lobaye Province by developing a Health Management System similar to that developed in Ouham Province.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

2 man-months of consulting services to prepare PRP-PP ($16,000)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY 01 06 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

CORRECTED FACESHEET INCORPORATING REVISION #1

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0010

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL AFR; B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): INEMS TRAINING ASSISTANCE

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM 06 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	984
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	400
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	3,200
TOTAL	4,584

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPRO- | B. PRIMARY | PRIMARY TECH. CODE | E. FIRST FY 79 | LIFE OF PROJECT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [ ] A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: [ ]

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0011

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SMALL HERDER OUTREACH

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 11 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 83

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,432
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	380
TOTAL	1,812

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 79 F. GRANT	G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	113	070		409		1,432	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	409		1,432	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

030 | 610 | 690

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR | TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the standard of living of small livestock owners and to reduce to the extent possible the deterioration of the environment due to mismanagement of natural resources.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist in the development of the animal industry by increasing the number and quality of extension personnel through improved training and practical research directed toward specific problem-solving at the Technical School of Livestock, Bouar.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 01 DD 13 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76) REV. #1 05 77

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0013

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 01

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 3 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 10 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 81

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,617
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	600
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	2,217

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) EH	623	620		480		1,617	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	480		1,617	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

248 | 640

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BR | DEL

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 613

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve educational and informational programs for primary schools and adults in rural areas.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To support educational reform in the CAE by assisting the Institut Pedagogique National in the development of rural-oriented educational materials and radio broadcasts in the national language, Sango.

Clearances: HRDO: CONT: PRO: DRDO:

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

3 Person Months of consulting services for preparation of the PP. ($24,000)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 04 DD 27 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

Country/Program Central African Empire

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

($000)

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Grants			
698-0388 EXPORT MARKETING OF WOMEN'S HANDICRAFTS WID PROJECT	40	40	40
TOTAL	40	40	40

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4. POPULATION PLANNING - COMMODITIES

Narrative Statement in Lieu of Contraceptive Procurement Tables For the Central African Empire (C.A.E.)

The RDO is unable at this time to provide data for contraceptive consumption in the C.A.E. Current estimated consumption is infinitesimal. The supply of available contraceptive devices is sporadic and information about quantity is not available. The C.A.E. is functionally pronatalist, and is aiming at eventually increasing its current population, estimated by GOCAE at 3.2 million. A larger population is felt by GOCAE planners to be necessary for the complete realization of their socio-economic development objectives.

RDO/Y believes that it is not the time to suggest contraceptive programs for the C.A.E. although gradual introduction of some family spacing activities through private and/or religious supported institutions may be possible.

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D. MISSION EVALUATION PROGRAM

Country Program: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE
Period Covered: October 1, 1977 - September 30, 1979

Date: May 16, 1977

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY-1978 and FY-1979

Project Title & Number/Subject	Last Evaluation Submission Date	No. of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 1978 and/ or FY 1979 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks/ Evaluation Resource
A) FOOD & NUTRITION					
1. Seed Production Center 676-0001 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	11/77	6/76-11/77	AID/W
2. Fish Culture Extension 676-0004 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	6/78	2/77-6/78	AID/W
B) POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH					
1. Ouham Province Rural Health 676-0002 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	8/78 (PAR)	8/77-8/78	RDO/Y
2. Rural Village Wells - 676-0003 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	1/78	10/76-1/78	RDO/Y-Peace Corps (CAE)
C) EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT					
1. Accelerated Rural Learning 698-0387.1 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	10/78 (PAR)	10/77-10/78	RDO/Y
2. Support for Educational Reform 676-0013 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	4/79 (PAR)	2/78-4/79	RDO/Y

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0005

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 01

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SCHOOL AND VILLAGE WELLS

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 04 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 250)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		630
B. OTHER U.S.	1. PEACE CORPS	180
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		160
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	UNCDF	990
	TOTAL	1,960

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) SD	519	540		497		630	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	497		630	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 560, 550

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR, TECH, TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 501

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the health of school age children as well as other sections of the rural population by developing reliable and uncontaminated sources of water.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To install 220 small-bore drilled wells thereby providing a protected water supply for an estimated 49,500 villagers. Additionally, this project provides on-the-job training to Central African Technicians in the techniques of small-bore well drilling and in the intermediate technology of low-cost well maintenance as well as offers villagers basic information on village sanitation and personal hygiene.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

RDO/Y and Peace Corps Personnel for 2 pm funds already budgeted in MOB.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY 12 29 76

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

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

SCHOOL AND RURAL WELLS, PID

Summary of the Problem

Life expectancy at birth for the average Central African is 41 years. The mortality rate for the general population is 26 per 1,000; for children under 15, it is 480 per 1,000; for infants, it is 190 per 1,000 as reported by the Central African Empire Ministry of Health. These high mortality rates are believed to be caused primarily by infectious and parasitic diseases as well as metabolic and nutritional problems. Each year, there are approximately 80,000 diagnosed cases of intestinal parasites treated which often have their genesis in conditions associated with lack of personal hygiene, poor water sources and sanitation. Typically, the village water source in rural C.A.E. is either a shallow dug well or a stream easily subjected to direct human and animal contamination. Additionally, during the rainy season there is indirect pollution of water sources related to increased ground water pressure which forces contaminant into dug wells. The DAP has identified contaminated water sources as one of the major vectors for intestinal disease (see page K-64), as does the government which has already devoted a portion of its meager budgetary resources to establish and support a small well-drilling service for the installation of small-bore wells in northern C.A.E. The elimination of a significant factor for the spread of intestinal disease will be an important first step to improve the basic health of the rural population.

The AID Response

The goal of this project is the improved health of school-age children as well as other members of the rural population. To contribute to this over-all objective, the project proposes providing an estimated 49,500 school-age children and villagers, primarily in the southern tier of CAE, with a protected water supply. The provision of reliable and uncontaminated sources of water for human consumption will combat a basic vector for the spread of intestinal disorders by reducing the threat posed by water-borne disease and hence improving the general health conditions of the rural population. As secondary objectives, this project proposes to train Central African technicians, within the cadre of a well drilling and maintenance unit in the Ministry of Public Works, in the intermediate technologies of installing small-bore wells and of low-cost systematic and periodic maintenance as well as to provide villagers with very basic preventive health information on village sanitation and personal hygiene.

Project Description

The U.N. Capital Development Fund has agreed to build 55 much needed schools at rural sites throughout the CAE contingent upon the US government providing a source of potable water at each school site. In the past, no special provision for potable water was made for village schools in the CAE for lack of appropriate technology and funds. The village school children were obliged to use the regular village source usually a shallow open well or a stream usually contaminated.

Villager dependence upon unhealthy pools, dug wells and streams leads to a deterioration in general health conditions as well as to the spread of endemic water-borne diseases. The small-bore well technology which this project proposes to use was first successfully developed in a joint AID and Peace Corps program in Chad and is deemed quite suitable for the general soil conditions of the CAE. Peace Corps would provide this project with trained volunteers who would in turn train and assist Central African Technicians in the installation and maintenance of 220 small-bore wells.

To install approximately 220 wells throughout the southern tier of the CAE, it is necessary to keep two installation teams in the field for an approximate 156 week period. With time allowed for machinery breakdowns, travel between well sites, rig set-up time, unusually difficult drilling conditions, "dry" holes and potential materials shortages each installation team will average six productive wells per month.

Each installation team will have a truck with a medium-sized drilling rig. To support each unit logistically, a medium truck will continually re-supply it with cement, pipe, foodstuffs, well components, etc., to maximize actual drilling time. Additionally, a one-ton all-terrain vehicle will provide administrative support and light-weight logistics as well as carrying out repairs. The manpower component for each installation team will be two trained Peace Corps Volunteers and three Central African counterparts.

Well maintenance is an important element of this project, since it assures long well life and continued provision of water to the population. Therefore, a repair team, with one Peace Corps volunteer and two Central African counterparts will become active approximately three to four months after commencement of well installation. The team will be provided with an appropriate vehicle. Each village well will be located so that regular and periodic maintenance can be efficiently performed.

The installation team will also offer villagers instruction in basic preventive health measures emphasizing personal hygiene and village sanitation. By drawing on simple audio-visual materials already developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the team will attempt to increase villager awareness of the need for basic sanitation and hygiene. Repair teams would provide follow-up with positive re-inforcement instruction.

A well may be drilled only in eligible villages. To be eligible, a village must have at least 200 inhabitants. Additional wells may be installed at the rate of one additional well for each additional 400 people over 200.

A village well may be constructed only in (a) village population centers and/or nearby (b) Health/Medical facilities, and/or (c) Education facilities. The well sites selected must be jointly approved by the appropriate local authorities of the Government of Central African Empire (such as the Prefect, the Sub-Prefect, or the Chef de Canton),

and designated representatives of Peace Corps. Sites submitted for approval must take into consideration the recommendations of the villagers concerned.

In addition to meeting the above criteria, each village must agree to provide personnel on a self-help basis to assist, as the installation team may require, in the preparation of the well site. Moreover, the village must agree to accept the responsibility for keeping the area around and near the well clean, free of livestock encroachment as well as protecting it from abuse.

It is desirous that the installation team maximize to the extent practicable the meaningful participation of the recipient villagers so as to foster a sense of identity with "their" well, thereby engendering a sense of responsibility for its care. An additional benefit from villager involvement, albeit intangible, is the enhancement of the villager's capacity to manage and control events which affect the welfare of their day-to-day living.

Project Outputs

Drilled Wells	220
Trained Drilling Teams	2
Trained Repair Teams	2
Schools with Wells	55

Technical and Physical Resources Required

Central African Technicians	360 pm
Peace Corps Volunteers	288 pm
Seven-Ton Trucks	3
Four-Wheel Drive Diesel Pick-Ups	3
Well Rigs	2

Well components, tools and maintenance equipment, POL, cement, repair parts, camping equipment.

Construction materials and services for 164 classrooms.

Estimated Disbursement Period

FY-1978 - FY-1981

Major Assumptions

1. The U.N. Capital Development Fund will finance the construction of 55 schools and that the selected school sites will be suitable for the application of small-bore well drilling technology.

2. The government will continue its support to well drilling programs and provide the required technicians and requested project support inputs.

3. Villagers will be fully cooperative and provide all necessary self-help inputs as well as accept responsibility for protecting well installations from improper use.

Related Activities

This project complements a currently on-going joint AID/Peace Corps Rural Village Wells Program (676-0003) which provides assistance for

the installation of wells solely in the northern regions of the CAE bordering on the Sahelian Chad, a region which has suffered from drought-aggravated symptoms of environmental degradation. For background material see Yaounde 0011, 1990/1 and 1990/2 as well as aquifer study made by Bennie Griffin, Hydrologist, dated May 6, 1975.

Realistic Alternatives

There is no realistic alternative to protected water sources. However, it is not unrealistic to clean and protect currently polluted pools, streams and dug wells now used by the rural populace, at some point in the future. While the CAE is generally well-watered, the wholesomeness of its water sources must be restored, because there is a definite limit to amount of water readily available, throughout the year, to rural population. This option, however, would require a very substantial Central African personnel input and, hence, a significant budgetary commitment on the part of the government, which given its current fiscal situation would be unrealistic.

Beneficiaries and Replication

The direct beneficiaries of this project would be rural school children as well as the rural village population in general who would have access to the water made available through the installation of drilled wells. This project could easily be replicated by interested other donors.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The total estimated project cost is $1,960,000. A.I.D.'s contribution would be in the form of a grant of $630,000 of which $606,000 is for project commodities related to the installation and maintenance of small-bore drilled wells and, $24,000 is for operational expenses. The U.N. Capital Development Fund contribution of $990,000 is to finance construction of 55 schools with 164 classrooms. The Peace Corps contribution is in the form of approximately 288 pm of volunteer assistance valued at $180,000. The CAE contribution is estimated at $160,000 primarily for counterpart technician salaries, warehousing and guard services as well as housing for the Peace Corps Volunteers and land for schools.

Development of Project

This project builds on the successful experience of a prior joint AID/Peace Corps wells project in Chad which had developed small-bore well installation techniques suited to the African milieu. The technician largely responsible for the success of this Chadian project is currently under contract to Peace Corps and is available to participate in the development of the PRP. Therefore, the PRP will be a collaborative RDO/Y, PC/CAE and government effort. The design team will be composed of a Program Design Officer, Health Officer, Small-bore well-drilling technician and the Peace Corps Director/CAE, which will be able to draw on, inter-alia, the experience gained from the first year of Rural Village Wells Project activity. The PRP is scheduled for submission in April, 1977 and the PP in August, 1977.

Issues Pertinent to Project Success

Although AID will begin in FY-77 a wells project funded by the Sahel Drought Assistance Program, there is no direct experience from which estimates of the government's capacity to effectively participate in project implementation can be made. To overcome this, the design team will have to be very attentive to the experience of Peace Corps and other donors in the CAE.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0006

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: a. SYMBOL: AFR; b. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SEED MULTIPLICATION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE MM YY: 12 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 79; b. FINAL FY 81

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	592
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	520
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	526
TOTAL	1,638

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	113	070		332		592	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	332		592	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

020 | 030

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BR | TECH | TNG | NUTR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To better the conditions of rural life in the CAE by increasing the amount of cereals/oilseeds available for consumption by the rural populace, thereby improving their nutritional state.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 460 CHARACTERS)

To expand the establishment and institutionalization of the seed production and multiplication capacity initiated at Grimari to four associated stations for principal food and oilseed crops, to develop a viable delivery system to the farmer and to establish a seed certification and control service.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Consultants already programmed under the Seed Production Project (676-0006) for FY-77 and Mission personnel.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 03 DD 03 YY 77

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

Project Implementation Document
Seed Multiplication

1. Summary of the Problem

The Central African Empire (CAE) has the potential not only to produce sufficient food for its own population, but to provide substantial exports to nearby food deficit areas. However, instead of increasing yields to meet its domestic and export needs, the yield per hectare is decreasing and per capita food production is declining in the CAE. A major reason for the decline in yields can be attributed to the steady degeneration of the quality of seeds available to small farmers. As relatively high-protein food crops such as peanuts, rice and maize become increasingly susceptible to plant diseases, production is significantly reduced both in quantity and quality and, hence, the amount of available protein is reduced. Along with less adequate protein in-take comes reduced resistance to diseases and parasites. In order to offset this trend toward reduced nutritional levels and reduced resistance to disease, a most logical approach would be to develop the means for increased production of essential grains, oil seed crops, and vegetables.

Action to reduce declining yields has been initiated by the Government of the Central African Empire (GOCAE) in cooperation with the UNDP/FAO. Reopening of closed research stations at Grimari as well as Bambari provides facilities for food crop research and development of varieties of disease-resistant seed which produce increased yields. A means to disseminate seed to small farmers is not well established, although there is a system to multiply and extend improved varieties of seeds to farmers.

The AID Response

The UNDP/FAO with the cooperation of AID has initiated the first step in the seed multiplication effort, the Grimari Seed Production Center. This Center is Phase I of a two-phase undertaking by the AID, UNDP, FAO and GOCAE. The objective of Phase I is to establish and institutionalize a seed production and multiplication capacity at Grimari, CAE. Phase II involves the restoration of four seed multiplication substations in four major food production areas. These substations will obtain their seeds for multiplication from the Grimari Center, where quality of seed is rigidly controlled. Distribution from the four substations to small farmers will be accomplished through extension agents, cooperatives and local entrepreneurs. Currently seed is distributed either through the national cotton company (Union Cotoniere Centrafricain) or directly to local farmers when they request it.

Description of the Project

The Project Manager for the Grimari Seed Production Center will have overall responsibility for revitalizing and reestablishing the four substations at Bambari, Soumbe, Poumbaidi and Gounouman. To accomplish this task, it will be necessary to restore and improve the infrastructure, provide agricultural machinery and seed processing equipment and train substation personnel.

Other facets of Phase II which insure continued program success after termination of foreign assistance are:

(1) Establishment of a pricing policy for sale of multiplier seed;

(2) Establishment of a seed certification and control service;

(3) Drafting and urging the GOCAE to put into effect effective seed legislation that will provide for standards established by law.

Project Outputs

(a) Reestablish four seed multiplication substations.

(b) Establish an effective seed distribution system reaching small farmers.

(c) Establish a pricing policy for the sale of improved seeds.

(d) Establish a seed control and certification service.

(e) Draft for enactment by the GOCAE effective seed legislation.

(f) Provide long-term training for ten participants in the areas of seed production, seed processing and seed control and certification, and provide short-term and on-the-job training for mid and low level personnel.

Technical and Physical Resources Required

Personnel	Source
One Agronomist/Project Director	FAO/UNDP
One Assistant Agronomist	FAO
One Seed Control/Certification Specialist	FAO
One Agricultural Training Officer	FAO

PERSONNEL	SOURCE
Four UNDP Cadre	UNDP
One Assistant Project Director	CAE
Four Assistant Agronomists	CAE
One Seed Control/Certification Officer (to be trained)	CAE
Four Farm Shop Managers	CAE
Four Substation Managers	CAE
Support Staff of the Four Substations	CAE
One Farm Machinery Specialist (Carried over into FY 79 under Phase I)	AID
Consultants	AID/UNDP/FAO

Disbursement Period (3 years)

Begin FY 1979 - End FY 1981

Major Assumptions

1. GOCAE will provide land, personnel and budgeting support of the four substations.

2. GOCAE will select participants for training and upon completion of training they will return to work on project activities.

3. GOCAE will provide administrative direction, support and personnel.

4. Seed distribution system will provide seeds to recipient farmers on a timely basis.

5. Farmers will buy/use improved seed.

Related Activities

The UNDP/FAO is involved in agronomic research and will supply improved breeder seeds to the Grimari Center and the four substations. Also, the UNDP/FAO is involved in improving the agricultural extension service and developing a Planning and Coordination Service is the Ministry of Agriculture.

FED is planning an Integrated Agricultural Program for the Northwest which includes some infrastructure support which will draw upon the improved seeds multiplied by the adjacent substation.

The Federal Republic of Germany is planning an Integrated Rural Development Project in the Northwest, which is adjacent to the FED project, and will use seeds multiplied by the adjacent substation.

Beneficiaries and Replication

The farmers within a thirty kilometer radius of the Grimari station and the four substations will be the primary recipients. The number to be benefitted will be determined (estimated) by a consultant study in March 1977. Multiplied seeds will benefit farmers around the seed multiplication stations. However, multiplied viable seeds will spread to less accessible areas as seed becomes more readily available at reasonable prices. Surplus production may move to markets and provide improved nutrition for the rural population.

2. Financial Requirements and Plans

The estimated cost of the project is $1,638,000, with the host government's contribution of an estimated $520,000 equivalent in personnel salaries and in-kind costs such as land, housing and support costs. The UNDP/FAO estimated input of $526,000 will be utilized to cover personnel and support costs and some equipment. It is anticipated that AID will contribute $592,000 for procurement of equipment, materials costs in support of establishing the four substations, and for participant training. AID's contribution is approximately 36% of the total.

Commodities:	Seed Processing Equipment	120,000
	Agricultural Machinery	200,000
	Laboratory Equipment	32,000
	Vehicles, pick-up	40,000
	Motorcycles/mobylettes	15,000
	Farm Shop Equipment	12,000
	Materials for Repair/Renovation of Building at Substations	50,000
	Participant Training, long-term/ short term	123,000

3. Development of the Project

The Seed Production Center project paper provides the basis of the design of Phase II. Consultants now programmed under the current Grimari Seed Production Center for FY-77 will provide the necessary expertise to evaluate Phase I and on the basis of this in-depth analysis determine the feasibility of the proposed second phase. Mission personnel in cooperation with the Project Manager will coordinate this technical expertise and write the PRP.

Documentation Submission and Schedule

a. Submit PRP December 1977

b. Submit PP March 1978

AID Resources Required for PRP

Additional AID personnel will not be required to prepare and submit the PRP.

Issues

Issues to be hopefully resolved by the programmed FY-1977 consultants are:

(I) Evaluation of the Phase I project will result in determining the most appropriate means of distributing seeds to the small farmers (should it be extension agents, cooperatives or private entrepreneurs or a combination of all three); the best estimate of the number of small farmers wanting improved seed and estimated amounts required annually; and the establishment of a pricing policy for improved seeds and/or policy for in-kind trade. It will also investigate whether there are sufficient GOCAE programs to improve the availability of inputs and cultural practices to support an expanded seed program. The resolution of these present issues will be incorporated into the design of this project.

(2) Other pertinent issues are:

(a) Given the fiscal difficulties of the GOCAE, will the GOCAE have the desire and means to continue the program upon cessation of AID assistance? The PID team's positive assumption will have to be verified by the PRP Team.

(b) Desirability of relying upon UNDP/FAO personnel to manage and monitor USAID-provided equipment. Some oversight will be maintained by the AID Farm machinery Specialist and it is the PID team's judgment that this will suffice to insure proper utilization.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

2. DOCUMENT CODE: PID

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 676-0007

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP); B. DATE (MM YY): 09 77

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 82

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 250)

FUNDING SOURCE		LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		500
B. OTHER U.S.	1. Peace Corps	640
	2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY		154
D. OTHER DONOR(S)		
	TOTAL	1,294

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. LOAN	E. FIRST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) FN	323	077		160		500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	160		500	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 319

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BS, NUTR, TECH, TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 113

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve 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.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

1. To directly assist small farmers to independently produce fish for consumption and sale.
2. To re-establish 10 C.A.E. Government Pisciculture Stations and to establish 10 new stations thereby enabling the Government to continue to provide fingerlings and extension services to the new farmers after the termination of the program.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

RDO/Y and Peace Corps personnel are needed; an Inland Fisheries Consultant for 1 pm; and schistosomiasis experts for 2 pm. Funds are programmed in MOB.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Frederick E. Gilbert

Title: Acting Regional Development Officer/Yaoundé

Date Signed: MM 09 DD 05 YY 77

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

92

AID 1330-7 (3-76)

SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION, PID

Summary of the Problem

The climatic differences within the Central African Empire (C.A.E.) have governed the diets of its population. Traditionally, low-protein manioc eaten with an oily sauce is the staple diet of the south, while cereals such as millet and sorghum types are the main diets of the north. The average daily per capita consumption of manioc is about 400 grams. The kilo-calaries per person is estimated at 2,200 per day. Protein consumption varies widely but is generally considered inadequate and future projections are not sanguine. It is believed that game resources will be greatly reduced in the next twenty years as hunting methods are modernized. Even if domestic animal herds were to double their yield in the same period, the daily ration of the average man would remain unchanged as a result of expected population increases. Where protein intake is low, kwashiorkor is prevalent. Per capita plant protein production, e.g. peanuts, corn, rice, is declining partly because of degeneration of seed.

While the DAP does not recommend any specific nutritional programs, it does point out that protein insufficiency is a problem in C.A.E. (see K-66), as does the latest WHO nutritional survey of C.A.E.

The AID Response

The Small Farmer Fish Production Program proposes to improve the well-being of the rural population by increasing the amount of protein available for consumption in the rural regions of the C.A.E. Based on a

Peace Corps activity which is receiving an AID grant of $118,000 in FY-1977 Accelerated Impact Program funds, the project will support the establishment of 4,600 self-sufficient fish producers in three ways:

(1) to directly assist small farmers to become capable of independently producing fish for consumption and sale in areas where fish production has been known,

(2) to directly extend low-level pisciculture technology to small farmers in areas where fish has not yet been introduced because of the lack of appropriate intermediate technology, and

(3) to re-establish 10 government Pisciculture Stations and to establish 10 new stations, thereby enabling the government to continue to provide fingerlings and extension services to the new farmers after the termination of the program.

Description of Project

This joint AID/Peace Corps project builds on the successful experience of Peace Corps in developing small farmer fish production in the C.A.E. The spread of fish culture throughout the C.A.E. is limited by several factors, the lack of sufficient number of fingerlings for wide distribution and the means for their delivery as well as the lack of sufficient knowledge of basic fish culture practices well suited to the Central African environment.

France introduced fish pond culture to C.A.E. in the early 1950's with construction of fish hatcheries for fingerling production. Subsequently, construction of private ponds was strongly encouraged. Fish culture

actively peaked in 1959, at which time an estimated 20,000 private ponds were in existence. In 1956, approximately 40 Central African extension agents were active under French supervision. Following independence in 1960, hatcheries were gradually abandoned, and an increasing number of private ponds fell into disuse due to lack of technical assistance, availability of fingerlings and inability of most farmers to produce independently of government assistance. In November 1974, Peace Corps began a program of renovation of existing fish station facilities and extension work directed at both station personnel and small farmers. This program was successful in tripling individual private pond production and increasing station production by better than five-fold during the first year of implementation. This project proposes to expand material support with a concomitant increase in Peace Corps manpower to substantially expand the beneficial results already obtained. Thus, the thrust of this project is to establish a self-sustaining system placing first priority on the training of the small farmer to function, if necessary, without the assistance of government extension agents. Notwithstanding this thrust, the project also intends to train government extension agents. While the training of self-sufficient fish farmers is clearly the first priority, the second priority, i.e. training of extension agents, will, if successful, enhance existing fish pond culture and provide the basis for further expansion.

This project is primarily a fish culture extension program aimed directly at small farmers using small ponds, which may average $100m^2$ or more.

The only cash outlay required of the small farmer is for the purchase of fingerlings. The fingerlings are sold at a cost of ,005c each and, at a stocking rate of two fingerlings per square meter, the cost of stocking a 100 m^2 pond would be $1,00, which is within the financial means of the farmer. Various agricultural wastes are used for pond fertilization and fish feed. These include manioc leaves, cotton seed, coffee pulp, manure and other vegetation which are readily available to the producer. The care of the fish during the growing period is simple requiring only a limited amount of time each day for the collection of agricultural waste products for feeding which may be done by children. The value of the annual fish production from one pond of 100 m^2 is estimated at between $11 and $15.

Ponds would be dug by the farmers under the guidance of Peace Corps Volunteers and C.A.E. extension agents. These ponds will be stocked by fingerlings (2-3 inches) of the tilapia species bred by either other farmers or by government stations. Tilapia are herbivorous fish which grow quite rapidly and reach marketable size within six months of stocking. They are well suited to local conditions and are extremely hardy. Ponds for them may be constructed by damming a small stream by hand, but often ponds are constructed by the farmers simply by excavating a basin alongside streams. In those areas where the water source is a problem, that is, where there is not enough of a head to provide a reliable year-round supply of water, small simple earthern dams which are quickly constructed and easily maintained will be built using a small bulldozer (D-4) along with self-help labor.

Training of Central African government personnel is also proposed both at Auburn University and at the Pisciculture Center at Boake, Ivory Coast. Also, the project will sponsor in-country seminars for station personnel.

The project is directed at improving the availability of protein food sources to the rural population. Nutrition education aspects of the project will be included as programs of the on-going community development activities and an education through radio project.

Project Outputs

Estimated self-sufficient fish farmers	4,600
New fishery stations	10
Renovated fishery stations	10
Estimated producing ponds	7,000
Tons fish	175
Trained pisciculturists	10

Technical and Physical Resources Required

Peace Corps Volunteers	768 pm
Central African technicians	960 pm
Small bulldozers (D-4)	2
Motorcycles	16
Four-wheel drive diesel pick-ups	6

Materials for renovation/construction of 20 stations, POL, spare parts, as well as participant training for ten Central Africans in the U.S. and the Ivory Coast.

Estimated Disbursement Period

FY-1978 - FY-1982

Major Assumptions

1. Small farmers will continue to be willing to make the minimum investment in energy and money to grow fish for consumption and sale.
2. Peace Corps Volunteers will continue to be effective extension agents and trainers of station personnel.
3. The government will continue to provide budgetary support and personnel to the project.
4. Fish in rural C.A E. will continue to be in high demand and relished as a food.

Related Activities

Both UN/FAO and Peace Corps are active in pisciculture. The FAO is primarily interested in supporting research into the adaptability of high-yield carp to the C.A.E. environment and has established a research station. However, the emphasis of the station's work is on sophisticated fish management breeding and rearing practices such as pellet feeding and pituitary injections to force ovulation. Peace Corps has been, since 1974, involved in direct extension with small farmers. AID has supported this effort with a small grant.

6/29/77

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE ABS

Summary Overview

Since 1975 the United Nations has included the Central African Empire (CAE) among the hard-core least developed countries. Agriculture engages 85 percent of the people and provides half of its exports. The lack of physical infrastructure, trained manpower and managerial capacity limits its capacity to absorb development projects. Since 1962 U.S. grants have totalled $4.2 million and Food for Peace $1.8 million. Recent U.S. assistance to CAE was channeled through regional programs. The U.S. program, including regional programs, for the current budgeting period is as follows:

FY 76 and TQ	FY 77	FY 78
$1,034,000	$1,443,000	$901,000

In 1976 the U.S. renewed bilateral assistance to the CAE with a small seed center project. A rural health project was added in 1977. The PL-480 Title II World Food Programme averages about $500,000/year. In addition the present portfolio includes three small centrally-funded projects. This submission proposes to add four small new bilateral projects not included in the FY 78 Congressional Presentation and another four in FY 79.

DAP

The 1975 DAP, citing improved financial management, planning, donor cooperation and management capability as reasons why "U.S. assistance would not only be effectively utilized, but would also make a unique contribution," recommended that "the U.S. provide significant bilateral resources to the CAR." The DAP proposed a five-year $10 million program which should be mutually reinforcing, phased and undertaken in collaboration with UNDP. It cited food production, livestock, human resource development, education reform and health training as areas of particular need and opportunity, and identified the need for basic nutrition surveys. However the DAP requires analytical refinement and fails to articulate a purpose or strategy for long-term U.S. assistance to CAE.

The ABS proposes to update the agriculture, health and human resource sector assessments in 1978-79, followed by a nutrition survey and a transport sector review. The new CAE strategy statement (contained in ABS) lays heavy stress on nutrition factors and objectives. One conclusion of the project committee was that it was more a frame of reference than strategy. It needs refinement before the FY 79 Congressional Presentation.

Program Levels

The ABS proposes a $2 million program level through 1983. The Desk suggests a somewhat more ambitious program leveling off at the $5 million level in 1981 - provided such a program is substantiated by the revised DAP.

Support

The ABS proposes that one AID representative and three AID locals, with Yaounde assistance, can handle the increased program. In line with the suggested increases in program levels the Desk proposes an increase to 2DH, 3FN in FY 79 and 3DH, 4FN in FY 80.

PIDs

Of the eight PIDS, three were approved for FY 78, three for FY 79 (one subject to significant revision), one for FY 80 and one deferred pending resolution of several policy issues.

1. FY 78. School and Village Wells ($630,000). Committee approved, subject to evaluation of FY 76 Rural Village Wells project and resolution of health intervention issue. UN Capital Development Fund and Peace Corps require AID letter of intent to provide wells in order to implement their $1,128,000 Rural Primary Schools project, for which approval this project is Condition Precedent.

2. FY 78. INEMS Training Assistance ($964,000). Committee approved.

3. FY 78. Support for Educational Reform ($1,617,000). Committee approved.

4. FY 79. Seed Multiplication ($592,000). Committee approved, subject to Seed 0001 evaluation, justification for four stations, and deletion of certification/control activity. Highest F/N priority in CAE.

5. FY 79. Small Farmer Fish Production ($500,000). Committee approved.

6. FY 79. Small Herder Outreach ($1,432,000). Committee approved as lowest priority. Half the beneficiaries for twice the cost of other F/N projects.

7. FY 80. Lobaye Province Rural Health ($438,000). Committee deferred to FY 80. Approved pending evaluation of Ouham 0002 project.

8. Unknown. Aero-Magnetic and Resource Survey ($900,000). Committee deferred decision. Original PID outdated. USGS and UNDP are collaborating on a technical proposal which will form the basis for AID review.

Issues

1. Congressional questions raised by Senator Helms contained in June 17 letter from Senator Humphrey.

2. Capacity of GOCAE and AID to manage up to eight new projects.

3. In the absence of a well defined strategy, program may be construed as unfocused.

4. Desk and Mission propose to omit Title X funds from Ouham and proposed health projects.

Conclusions

The RDO has designed a comprehensive bilateral program responsive to the DAP suggestions yet cautious in light of today's realities. All but one of the six approved PIDs are located among and directed to the rural poor; the remaining INEMS project will train rural health workers. The six new projects are uniformly small and manageable within CAE capacity to implement and replicate, and offer opportunities to see how several ministries will react to U.S. assistance. Four are second phases of projects. Other donors are contributing more to the six projects than is AID. Three require no AID technicians, with Peace Corps and UNDP implementing. Three require no AID/W design input, the remainder needing but seven person-months.

AFR/CAWA:JWedberg:acw:06/29/77

Country CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

ABS BUDGET REVIEW - FY 77-79 PROGRAMS

($ 000s)

Project	L/G	FY 77 Off. OYB	FY 77 Est. OYB	FY 78 CP	FY 78 ABS	FY 78 Afr/Desk	FY 78 Final	FY 79 ABS	FY 79 Afr/Desk	FY 79 Final	Comments
F/N											
0001 Seed Production Center	G	200	200	40	40	40		-	-		
0004 Fish Culture Extension	G	118	118	-	-	-		-	-		
0006 Seed Multiplication	G	-	-	-	-	-		M - C - P332	M - C - P 332		
0007 Small Farmer Fish Production	G	-	-	-	-	-		M - C - P160	M - C - P 160		
0011 Small Herder Outreach	G	-	-	-	-	-		M - C - P409	M - C - P 409		
sub-total F/N		318	318	40	40	40		P 901	P 901		
POP											
0002 Ouham Province Rural Health	G	100	50	215	215	-		-	-		
sub-total POP		100	50	215	215	-		-	-		
HEALTH											
0002 Ouham Province Rural Health	G	500	550	220	220	415		M658 C658 P658	M 588 C 658 P 658		

Country CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

ABS BUDGET REVIEW - FY 77-79 PROGRAMS

($ 000s)

Project	L/G	FY 77 Off. OYB	FY 77 Est. OYB	CP	FY 78 ABS	FY 78 Afr/Desk	FY 78 Final	FY 79 ABS	FY 79 Afr/Desk	FY 79 Final	Comments
0005 School and Village Wells	G	-	-	-0-	497	497		M - C 133 P 133	M 133 C 133 P 133		
0010 INEMS Training Assistance	G	-	-	-0-	278	278		M - C364 P364	M - C - P 364		
0009 Lobaye Province Rural Health	G	-	-	-	-	-		M - C - P156	M - C - P -		
sub-total HEALTH		500	550	220	995	1190		M 658 C1155 P1311	M 721 C 791 P1155		
EHR											
0013 Support for Educational Reform	G	-	-	-	480	480		M - C480 P480	M - C - P 480		
sub-total EHR		-	-	-	480	480		C480 P480	C - P 480		
SDA 106											
0008 Aero-Magnetic & Resource Survey	G	-	-	-	500	-		M - C500 P500	M - C - P -		
sub-total SDA					500			C500 P500	C - P -		

Country ~~CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE~~

ABS BUDGET REVIEW - FY 77-79 PROGRAMS

($ 000s)

Project	L/G	FY 77 Off. OYB	FY 77 Est. OYB	CP	FY 78 ABS	FY 78 Afr/Desk	FY 78 Final	FY 79 ABS	FY 79 Afr/Desk	FY 79 Final	Comments
F/N											
PL-480 TITLE II											
World Food Program	G	525	525	426	426	426		M - C - P -	M - C 110 P 500		
TOTAL		1425	1425	901	2656	2136		M 658 C2135 P3192	M 721 C 901 P3036		

TABLE V - FY 1979 Proposed Program Ranking

Decision Unit: Central African Empire

Revised By

Consolidated By

Rank	Decision Packages/Program Activity/Support Item: Description	Approp. Acct.	Resource Requirements: Mission Operating Expenses	Workforce (DH Only): Increment US	Workforce (DH Only): Increment FN	Workforce (DH Only): Cumulative US	Workforce (DH Only): Cumulative FN	Program Funding (000): Increment	Program Funding (000): Cumulative
	Minimum								
1	0002 Ouham Province Rural Health GO	H	22	1	2	1	2	588	588
2	0005 School and Village Wells GN	H		-	-	1	2	133	721
	Current								
3	0002 Ouham Province Rural Health GO	H		-	-	1	2	70	791
4	PL 480 Title II-World Food Program GO			-	-	1	2	110	901
	Proposed								
5	PL 480 Title 11 World Food Program GO			-	-	1	2	390	1291
6	0010 INEMS Training Assistance GN	H	27	-	1	1	3	364	1655
7	0013 Support for Educational Reform GN	EHR		-	-	1	3	480	2135
8	0006 Seed Multiplication GN	FN	39	1	1	2	4	332	2467
9	0007 Small Farmer Fish Production GN	FN		-	-	2	4	160	2627
	Expansion								
10	0011 Small Herder Outreach GN	FN		-	-	2	4	409	3036