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CAMEROON

AND

GABON

RDO/YAOUNDE

FY-1979 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION (PART I)

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A. SUMMARY NARRATIVE STATEMENT

Country/Program: CAMEROON

Background

Roughly the size of Colorado and Utah, Cameroon is made up of five major ecological zones: the plains of the northern savannah, the central savannah, the western highlands, the western coastline and plains, and the southern tropical forests. This wide variation in the ecology of Cameroon allows it a more diversified agriculture than normally encountered in the developing nations of West and Central Africa as Cameroon's soils and climates permit the cultivation of a wider range of food and cash crops. The southeastern region contains extensive timber reserves while the savannahs of the north and central Cameroon have promising potential for increased livestock and food grain production. Potentially exploitable mineral resources such as bauxite, petroleum and iron are found in Cameroon. While bauxite mining is in the early stages of development, offshore oil and gas exploration is currently underway offering the prospect of eventual self-sufficiency. Substantial deposits of high quality iron ore exist but Cameroon now lacks sufficient infrastructure to capitalize on them. There is a backbone of a transportation system. However, Cameroon spreads over such a great distance, 1,200 km from the Atlantic to Lake Chad, and hence needs a particularly extensive system to adequately service its economy as the main economic centers are separated by large underpopulated areas. The Cameroonian transportation system also serves as a major export-import route for landlocked Chad and the Central African Empire (C.A.E.). Therefore, the inland transportation infrastructure, which

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is essential for promoting domestic agriculture, forestry and industry, is also important as a means for strengthening the role of Cameroon as a regional trade center as well as improving the economies of remote C.A.E. and Chad.

The ethnically and culturally diverse Cameroonian population of approximately 7 million is distributed unevenly and, unfortunately, not in accordance with the location of potential natural resources. The distribution of population over the entire country is approximately 14.7 per km^2, but with wide variations, ranging from one person per km^2 in some parts of the heavily forested Eastern Province to approximately 70 inhabitants per km^2 in the Western Province. Because of the history of the area, a surprisingly dense population grouping is found in the very arid Mandara Mountains of the north (Margui-Wandala) where the population is approximately 44 per km^2. The area around Yaounde also is highly populated relative to the economic potential of the land. On the other hand, a long belt of fertile land with sufficient rainfall located between the savannah and the tropical forest is virtually uninhabited. There are also large areas in the tropical south with very low population densities.

Approximately 85% of the Cameroonian population derives its livelihood from the rural sector, with nearly 70 percent living in villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants. While all agricultural production, including

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lumbering, accounts for approximately 35 to 40 percent of the GDP, exports of rural products make up over 75 percent of Cameroon's total exports; these proportions have remained fairly constant over the past ten years.

Interestingly, modern agro-industrial type enterprises produce less than 15 percent of Cameroon's total agricultural output and only 20 percent of its agricultural exports. Clearly, small traditional type farmers living in villages form the backbone of Cameroon's agricultural production. Urbanization, however, is taking place at an annual growth rate three times that of the national average. Forecasts are that between 40 and 50 percent of the total population will live in the urban centers by 1990.

Although there is considerable governmental regulation and control of the private sector, the Cameroonian economy is basically founded on free enterprise and is characterized by the government as "planned liberalism". The government's approach is to have measured and stable economic growth by controlling prices of goods in the retail markets. Prices paid to producers of the main export crops, as well as employee salaries, are established by the government. A liberal investment code attractive to investors has been adopted. It allows government planners considerable influence over investment decisions in the modern sector

of the economy. Additional government influence is exerted through its participation with private capital in large agro-industrial enterprises. The means for the production of electricity and distribution of water has been nationalized.

The Fourth Development Plan (July 1976 - June 1981) which is the government's blueprint for economic growth, has as its main theme "developpement auto-centré" or self-reliant development. In the words of President Ahidjo, "self-reliant development, which for us means primarily development of the people by the people, is an answer to the need to direct all national resources and energies to development... The essence of social justice is that the improvement of the standard of living resulting from the productive and creative effort of the people, will benefit all Cameroonians and lead to an equitable redistribution of the fruits of progress among various social groups... In this way, natural, historical and social imbalances will be reduced and the fruits of development be distributed more equitably among the population as a whole." The creation of the Fourth Development Plan was a remarkable effort of the government to involve its citizens in the developmental process by having had Cameroonians, beginning at the village level, meaningfully participate in the formation of the government's planning for economic, social and cultural development.

The Fourth Development Plan gives increasing importance to the Cameroonization of the development process as well as continues to emphasize ways to achieve its long-standing goals of reducing regional income disparities. Greater emphasis is given to training Cameroonians on all levels so as to reduce gradually Cameroon's dependence on foreign middle- and high-level expertise. The rural sector is assigned the highest priority by the Fourth Development Plan. The Government's stated policy is "intended to give further impetus to output and productivity in rural areas so that this sector assumes more effectively than in the past its role as a driving force in the nation's economy". However, the improvement of essential internal transportation links, featuring a third phase of railway development, remains an overriding concern at the highest levels of government and one of the heaviest claimants on public investment resources.

Over 2.7 billion dollars of programs and projects are proposed by the ambitious Fourth Development Plan. The main problem facing Cameroon in financing the Fourth Development Plan is the high amount of foreign capital inflow (some 1.3 billion dollars) required during the five year period of the plan. The Government estimates it can finance approximately 1.4 billion dollars or slightly more than one-half of the overall requirement. While 1.3 billion dollars is a large amount of foreign capital to mobilize, World Bank experts believe it is possible for the Government to obtain this level of financing, if it is determined that

it can carefully centralize its foreign debt management. The search for external funding will be facilitated by Cameroon's present relatively low foreign indebtedness and excellent reputation for fine management of its public finances. In addition to financial assistance, Cameroon will require increasing technical assistance to manage and implement this comprehensive public investment program. While France will most likely continue to provide a large part of this assistance, technical aid from other bilateral and multilateral sources will become more important.

Cameroon plays a leading political and economic role in French-speaking Central Africa; it is a principal partner in both the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC) and the Central African Bank (BEAC) which has recently established its headquarters in Yaounde, the capital city. These institutions provide the framework for common policies in the field of taxation (import taxes and local turnover taxes), and monetary matters in a regional context; they have facilitated exports of manufactured products to neighboring countries. Through BEAC, Cameroon is also a member of the Franc Zone. Furthermore, it is an associate member of the European Community under the Lome Convention.

Without severing its good relations with France, Cameroon is gradually diversifying its foreign economic relations, particularly its sources of foreign capital, public as well as private, partly out of necessity and partly out of a desire not to be very dependent on a single source

of capital. Thus, in addition to France, capital inflow from other bilateral sources has been and will continue to be important. However, efforts to attract capital from oil-producing countries have resulted in only a few commitments thus far.

In sum, the Government is stable with no serious domestic economic or social problems and maintains good relations with its neighboring states. Foreign investment is encouraged by a liberal investment code and a history of governmental integrity in honoring its commitments. A sound diversified economy, hydroelectric power resources, and good fiscal management have enabled Cameroon to withstand price increases and the international recession, while maintaining a good credit rating with international lending institutions and commercial banks.

General Program Approach

The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon (GURC) is a stable and mature bureaucratic organization which very much believes in decisions by consensus. It has gone to great lengths to involve its citizens in the developmental process and to make development more relevant to the large mass of the population. The result of these efforts has been the Fourth Development Plan which addresses Cameroon's developmental constraints, needs, priorities and objectives. The RDO/Y program philosophy is to seek, within the Government's planned programs, established objectives and priorities, those programs, objectives and priorities which are found in the "new directions" set by Congress for U.S. development aid. In accordance with the Congressional Mandate, the RDO/Y has focussed its programming on the poorest majority, concentrating on a few key areas of agriculture, health and human resources. Our prime concerns are reducing regional disparity of rural incomes; increasing food crop production and improving nutrition; and supporting access to basic health services, as well as extending basic education and manpower training in development-related skills and assisting in the implementation of low-cost housing programs. To support programs which both develop the economy and directly improve the lives of those who have least benefited from a developing economy, to the extent possible, is our overall program goal. While our programming will continue to provide Cameroon with needed technical

assistance in selected areas, our project planning has taken on a bigger dimension, broader in scope and bolder in concept. Larger and fewer program units are planned beginning in FY-1979 and FY-1980. The major emphasis of our agriculture sector programs will continue to be in the rural north where farmer income is estimated between 50 and 100 dollars and well below the national average of 300 U.S. dollars. The north will also be the geographic focus of our education sector programs as the percentage of children from ages 5 to 14 enrolled in school is less than one-half of the national average, in 1975, of 61 percent. Our health and special development sector programs, for the most part, will be national activities aimed at helping the government to provide access to services meeting basic needs of the population.

Food and Nutrition

There are about 920,000 traditional farm units in Cameroon with an average size of 1.7 hectares. Forty percent of the farmers control farm units of less than one hectare; fourteen percent of Cameroon's farm units are more than three hectares with the remaining 46 percent between one and three hectares. The size of the farm unit is not, in general, constrained by a lack of land resources. Rather, farm size is said to be a function of the amount of land the family unit can cultivate.

Approximately 85 percent of the population derives its livelihood from the rural sector. Although there is emphasis placed by the GURC on large-scale plantation development, 80 percent of the country's export crops are produced by small farmers. Clearly, the rural sector and the small farmer have a major role to play in Cameroon's continuing development.

Planned investment for the rural sector is 106 billion FCFA or 15.5 percent of the total planned investment of the Fourth Development Plan for five years. At least one-third of the planned investments into the rural sector are directly related to the needs of small farmers and herders.

The semi-arid north is the least well-endowed region of Cameroon. For significant periods of the year, there is insufficient rainfall for agriculture and, in some locations, for human consumption. Crops presently well adapted to the [illegible]

[redacted]

potential, both as a source of protein and income, but the quality of the cattle is poor and the available watered range is over-grazed. Systematic range management practices are unknown and, as a result, there is some degeneration of the region's ecology. To help meet its commitments to improve the quality of rural life and raise rural incomes, the GURC has planned nearly 73 million dollars of investments

use of the land in accordance with the region's ecology and economic potential. There is a dearth of available data which would allow the GURC and RDO/Y to meaningfully measure the impact of its programs on the rural population within the framework of guidance established by Section 102(d). Therefore, the ONAREST project, inter alia, has been developed to provide necessary baseline data of the socio-economic characteristics of North Cameroon.

While concentrating the bulk of our economic assistance in the less developed north, RDO/Y has programmed funds beginning in FY-1979 for programs which address key agricultural production and resource utilization problems. These programs, which in varying degree directly effect the small producer, are more national in scope. Into this category are the CAMSAT, Agriculture Management and Planning, Cooperative Development and the National Cereals Research projects. They are, on different levels, all concerned with increased agricultural resources and, hence, increased rural income.

After FY-1979, RDO/Y plans to bring on stream a large integrated rural sector development project directed at what we believe to be critical impediments to increased and sustained agricultural production in Cameroon. Lack of on-farm storage, farm-to-market feeder roads, extension linkages between proven appropriate technology and the small farmer, are key constraints which as yet are not sufficiently

recognized as such by the GURC. To finance a meaningful attack on these constraints, we estimate that GURC would require at least 10 million in U.S. grant assistance for the first five years of the program.

Health Sector

The stated national health goal of the GURC "is to provide progressively for the total coverage of the population in all aspects of health care: preventive and curative medicine and health education." To bring comprehensive health care to the entire population with the limited fiscal means available to it, the GURC has developed the following health policies as articulated in the Fourth Development Plan:

1. Priority is given to preventive medicine.
2. The existing health infrastructure is to be strengthened by sufficient numbers of well trained medical and paramedical personnel.
3. Health centers are to be established in rural areas which do not have them.
4. As part of the policy of self-reliant development, the population is to be included in the Government's efforts to increase the quality of available health services.

These policies are a realistic attempt by the GURC to deal with some of the major constraints on bringing minimum health services to the

great majority of Cameroonians. It is the lack of sufficient intermediate and low-level paramedical personnel organized in health teams which inhibits the delivery of basic health care. With GURC health goals in mind, the RDO/Y has modified its 1975 DAP strategy for improving the basic health services of Cameroon.

The objective of the new strategy will still be to establish a comprehensive, integrated, low cost health services delivery system which will reach the entire population of Cameroon. However, the means for achieving this end will change from the use of multiple, small pilot/demonstration projects to the use of a carefully selected large national health sector project.

The MEDCAM I project, proposed to start in FY-1979, is such a project. Using the development of intermediate level clinicians and village health workers as an entry point, the MEDCAM I project will take advantage of the ability of Cameroon to undertake an integrated national health project at this time. MEDCAM I will relate closely to the CUSS medical center, providing additional training for its students and working through its graduates to develop and maintain the levels of health manpower which bring services right down to the intended beneficiaries at the village level throughout the country. Thus, the new RDO/Y health strategy is to bring new health workers

and all of the services they provide (preventive, curative, health and nutrition education, family planning, community organization and participation) to all the people of Cameroon through a single centrally coordinated national health project. This should result in a much more efficient use of financial and manpower resources and improve the quality of health care available to all Cameroonians.

Population Sector

The FY-1978 population statement remains valid, and the RDO population sector strategy is still to serve as a liaison for the provision of support, through intermediaries, to non-government programs. This will be accomplished, wherever possible, while working directly with government officials to establish a national family planning policy and to identify ways of designing direct bilateral population assistance which is responsive to Cameroon's perceived needs.

The Government of Cameroon recognizes involuntary infertility and sub-fertility as a major problem. The World Fertility Survey will study 32,000 households in Cameroon during FY-1978. If this survey does reveal a significant infertility problem in Cameroon, the RDO/Y will continue its current recommendation that AID approach the development of a national family planning services program in Cameroon through direct assistance to the establishment of a network of clinics designed

initially to deal with problems of infertility. Such an approach would permit establishment of centers, training of personnel and initiation of a reproduction education program even before the establishment of a national policy to provide family planning services.

Human Resources Sector

Since independence, enrollments in primary education have increased from 680,000 students in 1964 to 1,083,000 in 1974, or 61 percent of all school-age (5-14 years) children. GURC conservatively predicts that 70 percent of all school-age children will be enrolled in school by 1980. Nevertheless, educational opportunities remain restricted and unequally distributed, particularly at the primary level. The primary education program for both boys and girls needs to be complemented by alternative educational and informational delivery systems for the traditional sector. However, a policy directed towards the eventual achievement of universal primary education is valid as skills acquired in primary school are essential for increasing productivity and for continuing education, whether formal or non-formal.

In addition to strengthening its primary system, the GURC is concentrating on training technicians and skilled workers needed to replace expatriates and is taking increased account of the training requirements of agriculture and the rural sector in general. The high rate of unemployment among school graduates, which is exacerbated by the migration of dropouts from rural to urban areas, is a major concern of the GURC.

There is a continuing need in Cameroon to provide young and more highly qualified technicians to staff institutions concerned with

training and support for rural development programs. To meet this need, the GURC and RDO/Y have jointly developed a training plan which has identified priority skill needs. The first category of priority is for technicians who can help increase productivity through better utilization of land, forest and human resources in rural areas. The training plan gives particular attention to programs that will help raise the production of food crops, livestock, and commercial agricultural and food products. The second category of priority is to provide technicians who can help improve services to rural populations, particularly in the areas of health and education.

Cameroon's exceptional cultural, linguistic, and geographic diversity impedes communications between the government and rural populations, but the country's supply of skilled manpower in the area of communications is limited. Priority has, therefore, been given to developing skills which will help the government disseminate information to the people through mass media and extension services. Attention is also given to managerial and organizational skills needed to develop local institutions, such as cooperatives, which will enable rural people to participate more fully in development programs.

The final category of priority manpower need is in the area of planning and research for social and economic development. Cameroon's research and planning institutions, while competent, are thinly staffed. In

order to provide these institutions with additional specialized personnel, a high priority for training has been given to graduate level study and seminars for research and planning in the field of agriculture, economics, education, and health.

The Fourth Development Plan has made special note of the very low school enrollment throughout the North and the particularly low enrollment in the Mandara mountains (Margui-Wandala) region. Low school attendance in the north, in our view, is due primarily to several factors; insufficient teachers and classrooms as well as the cultural practice of discouraging girls from attending school and the need for child labor to meet other demands of rural life, such as agricultural labor and obtaining water. Teachers from other regions of Cameroon, it is believed, do not wish to teach in rural primary schools in the lesser developed north. Additionally, the Teachers Training Colleges (ENIA) at Pitoa, Ngaoundere and Maroua are unable to graduate enough teachers to meet the north's requirements. Putting aside the question of finance, the GURC would be reluctant to embark on an extensive classroom construction program without assuring itself that there were sufficient teachers to staff them.

The RDO/Y has programmed five million dollars for five years, beginning in FY-1980, to support basic education in the north. This

human resources project would address the main constraints on primary and non-formal education in the north. Our current thinking is that the insufficiency of rural teachers in the north can be overcome, in part, if persons from the rural north were trained in teacher training colleges established in sub-regional centers such as Mokolo, as opposed to the relatively large regional centers such as Ngaoundere and Maroua. Concurrently, with teacher training, we are proposing that additional curriculum emphasis should be placed on life sciences or "milieu education" which helps prepare the children to improve their daily living. The subject matter of life sciences includes knowledge of diseases and how they spread, village sanitary and personal hygiene practices, agricultural information and improved farming techniques, nutrition, child care, construction skills and the use of tools. The practical understandings and skills acquired from a milieu education are designed to improve the lives of the students and the living conditions of their communities.

In support of the introduction of life sciences into the primary curriculum, the project will assist in the development of new teaching materials and perhaps utilize radio programs to assist in the communication of life science materials as well as to improve the professional performance of the teachers. The development of the life sciences curriculum and materials will be based on a careful study of

the needs and interests of community life and the practical, as well as the intellectual, aspects of that life as reflected in primary education. Units of the curriculum will be developed after a thorough study of the role of women in community life, in child-bearing, agriculture, health, nutrition and other facets of rural life.

In sum, RDO/Y believes that training of teachers in sub-regional centers in the north will provide the needed numbers of teachers required to stimulate schoolroom construction and raise enrollments. Additionally, the introduction of a life sciences curriculum into the primary system will assist in the overall development of the area as well as reinforce and support the objectives of our agriculture and health projects in the north.

Urban Housing Sector

GURC's projections are that up to 50% of the Cameroonian population will live in the urban centers by 1990. Whether urbanization will proceed as rapidly as the government predicts is, of course, open to question. However, if Cameroonian cities follow the traditional lines of growth found in other underdeveloped countries, the urban population will grow, in relative terms, much more quickly than the rural population. In addition to this relatively quicker growth rate, the cities will be the continued recipient of rural migrants seeking improved social services and potential job opportunities thought to be found in the urban centers. This trend will be reinforced as agriculture becomes more efficient and requires less hands. The government has not yet decided on specific projects or amounts of funding it is willing to allocate to deal with the anticipated heavy influx from the rural areas with its ensuing drain on municipal infrastructure, transportation and housing. The government, however, has established housing policy guidelines and authorized agencies to deal with the problems of site development and financing.

The proposed National Land Equipment Corporation will be charged with the responsibility for providing,

> "economical building lots in the form of a layout of sanitated (sic) plots with simple but sufficient basic equipment. These will be suitable for the less well-off urban social classes".

The Land Equipment Corporation is programmed the initially provide 4,000 family plots, mainly in Douala and Yaounde, which will constitute a pilot operation that may be extended depending on the results obtained.

The National Housing Fund, another GURC agency, will be responsible for the following:

> "financing real estate development programs; financing land acquisition, financing building by individuals of their own homes; granting persons who are not house-owners financial facilities for the purchase or accession to ownership of their houses by applying reduced rates of interest that will vary according to the social class concerned, and by establishing more appropriate terms for the repayment of loans".

It seems that the government has established the policy framework, as well as the mechanisms, to handle a serious sites and services program, which augers well for our "Cameroon Low Income Housing" project. The Ministry of Plan has programmed 14 million dollars for disbursement during the fourth plan for sites and services, of which 2 million dollars will be financed directly by the State and 12 million through public loans. Because AID has already agreed to underwrite a 10 million dollar housing loan, the government needs, presumably, only arrange for an additional 2 million dollars of financing, probably through commercial local banks such as BIAO or BICIC, to fully finance the sites and services program of the fourth plan.

World Bank representatives have estimated that completion of the preparation of all of the proposed 400 ha. of sites and services, half in Douala and half in Yaounde, will cost approximately 24 million dollars and take longer than the period covered by the fourth plan. This view is evidently held by the GURC as it has only programmed 14 of the 24 million dollars required by its sites and services plan.

The AID Low Income Housing technical assistance project is designed to create the institutional framework whereby GURC can carry out sites and services programs. It is intended that this institutional capacity will become the nucleus of the National Land Equipment Corporation and execute future projects, including those funded by other donors such as the contemplated World Bank urban sector project. The $10 million Housing Guaranty will fund the pilot sites and services operations contemplated by GURC and may, in addition, contain a home construction small loan component related to the National Housing Fund.

Given the possible dearth of future Housing Guaranty funding for Africa, the Cameroonian Low Income Housing project and its accompanying 10 million dollar loan could logically be followed by an additional loan from IBRD.

Energy Sector

The Government is planning major increased investments in the production of energy because insufficient supply of electrical power is seen as a key constraint to expanded industrial development. Unless additional power is available by the early 1980s, there will be serious shortages in the Douala-Edea area. In recent years, aluminum production by ALUCAM at Edea has been reduced by up to 16 percent because of seasonal power shortages. Additionally, future expansion of aluminum production depends on large increases in available electrical power. To overcome the current shortage and projected lack of sufficient power, the Government has allocated 15 percent (46.7 billion FCFA) of the total public development program to the energy sector. This investment represents a four-fold increase over the third five-year plan and ranks the energy sector as third in importance, after the rural and transportation sectors. The major part of this 46.7 billion FCFA allocation to the energy sector, 34.2 billion FCFA (73 percent), is earmarked for the establishment of a 288 megawatt hydro-electric power station at Song Loulou on the Sanaga river which will meet the forecasted power needs of the Douala-Edea area. GURC has obtained some financing for the Song Loulou dam package from the Saudi Arabian Development Fund, the Kuwait Fund, the Islamic Development Bank and Quatar. The total Arab contribution is 14.25 billion FCFA (approximately 30 percent of the estimated total cost). The balance of

the planned financing will be obtained from the European Investment Bank, the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (French), contractor loans and SONNEL (Cameroon Power Company).

Five and a half billion FCFA or 12 percent of the energy sector program is planned for the development of urban and rural electrification. The urban and rural electrification programs proposed in the fourth plan represent an increase of 10 percent over the previous plan.

RDO/Y has agreed, in principle, to provide approximately 60 thousand dollars worth of counterpart funds in FY-1977 for the electrification of Bangangte, in Nde Division of the Cameroonian Western Province. We have proposed a rural electrification program and have budgeted a 5 million dollar development loan in FY-1983 for this purpose.

Transportation Sector

Cameroon has a modern and well constructed railroad from the inland capital of Yaounde to Ngaoundere, 623 kilometers to the north. North and east of Ngaoundere is an extensive system of highways which is nearly completed and which will connect the whole of the north of Cameroon, central Chad, southern Chad and the CAE to the railhead and transshipment point of Ngaoundere. This transport network will, for the first time, provide access to the sea for North Cameroon, CAE and large regions of Chad. It has already stimulated commerce and greater attention to the potential for agricultural and livestock production, as well as exploitation of mineral and forest resources.

The problem arises when this network reaches Yaounde and joins the existing railroad between Yaounde and the sea at Douala. This line, of 308 kilometers built between 1910 and 1926, will not be capable of meeting the full demands of rail traffic development stimulated by the modern TransCam railroad to the north.

The Yaounde/Douala track was laid by manpower, by crews pressed into service. The terrain was difficult and large earthmoving equipment was not available. As a result, the line snakes sinuously across the countryside as though seeking the line of least resistance. And that

is exactly the point. The road is full of curves and bends (about 750 on a line of 308 kilometers) because the engineers sought every opportunity to avoid large earth moving operations. The curved rails on the route must be replaced, under present traffic conditions, every five years, whereas the life of rails on a normal route is twenty years. Even under present conditions, the Yaounde/Douala line is insufficient to meet the traffic demands. There are at least two or three derailments every week. Since the engines creep along very slowly there have been no lives lost, but delays in travel, in shipping, and the damage and loss of merchandise are costly and frustrating. It is clear that, if the TransCam is to realize its potential, there must be a radical modernization of the line or alternative transport to the sea.

The response proposed by the GURC is the realignment of the existing RR between Yaounde and Douala. Realignment will, inter alia, reduce the line by at least 40 kilometers (to almost 268 kilometers); reduce the number of curves by 70%; rehabilitate 55 kilometers of existing track; and involve the laying of about 210 kilometers of new track. We propose that A.I.D. assist in improving the transport corridor between Yaounde and Douala with a transport loan of $7.5 million in FY-1978 followed in FY-1979 by another $7.5 million.

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

1.. TABLE I - LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

Country/Program: Cameroon

Table I

Long Range Program Plan
($ millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period 1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	2.6	4.6	6.8	4.6	4.0	3.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health						
Grants	2.2	3.1	4.9	4.2	4.3	.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education						
Grants	.7	.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities						
Grants	.1	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	-
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants	5.6	8.0	13.4	10.5	9.8	5.0
Loans	7.5	7.5	-	-	-	5.0
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.L. 480 (non-add)						
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
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 Cameroon and continues to find it an essentially valid and useful document for project planning and identification. However, as the DAP was written before the publication of the revised DAP guidance (AIDTO Circular A-286 dated May 20, 1976), it lacks an adequate analytical description of the various groups of the poor majority. The current DAP does not explore sufficiently the effectiveness of local institutions in meeting the needs of the rural poor or the possibilities of the direct incorporation of these institutions into the development process. The DAP is also deficient in providing quantifiable social indicators or indices measuring the commitment of the government to increase the poor's access to the benefits of a developing economy.

While these are serious flaws in the DAP, RDO/Y believes a country-wide analytical description of the poor majority is not required before FY-1980 because sufficient target group information will be generated by the extensive social soundness analysis to be made in partial fulfillment of the design requirements for the Mandara Mountains Water Resources project (631-0012) and MEDCAM I project (631-0016).

Additionally, the ONAREST project (631-0007) is, inter alia, designed to provide baseline data for the rural populations in the north. Our

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plan is to complement this information during FY-1980 with social analysis of other regions. We are proposing to undertake during FY-1978 and FY-1979 a series of studies in areas of prime concern to us which will refine the DAP. For FY-1978 they are:

(1) Study of possible avenues of approach for utilization of mass communications media, primarily radio, as a medium for outreach to the rural poor;

(2) Study of primary education sector with emphasis on how primary education might be expanded in conjunction with non-formal education and, possibly, other parallel activities aimed at insuring that the bulk of school graduates would be, though well grounded educationally, better prepared for and still oriented toward agriculture.

For FY-1979 they are:

(1) Study of economics of small traditional industrial and commerce sectors: efficiency in comparison with modern sector in generating employment per dollar of employment;

(2) Study of small and medium labor-intensive agro-industrial and agro-commercial sectors; efficiency; constraints on expansion.

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	--
	Sector Assessment: None in 1979	--
	Other (Specify): See narrative	--
FY-1980	Original DAP	1975
	DAP Revision	--
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	Oct./Nov. 1979
	Summary Strategy Statement	June/July 1980
	Sector Assessment: Health & Pop.	Feb./March 1980
	Food & Nutrition	April/May 1980
	Human Resources	Dec. 1979/Jan. 1980

C. FY 1977 - FY 1979 PROGRAMS

1. TABLE II - FY-1977 - FY-1979 PROGRAM LEVELS

BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

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Country/Program: CAMEROON

Table II

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

	FY-1977	FY-1978	FY-1979
Food/Nutrition			
Grants	1,300	2,640	4,568
Loans	--	--	--
Population/Health			
Grants	977	2,217	3,150
Loans	--	--	--
(Population)			
(Grants)	(95)	--	--
(Loans)	--	--	--
(Health)			
(Grants)	(882)	(2,217)	(3,150)
(Loans)	--	--	--
Education			
Grants	640	675	300
Loans	--	--	--
Selected Development Activities			
Grants	200	100	--
Loans	--	7,500	7,500
Sub-Total			
Grants	3,117	5,632	8,018
Loans	--	7,500	7,500
Security Support Assistance			
Grants	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--
Total	3,117	13,132	15,518
P.L. 480			
Title I	--	--	--
Title II	1,972	1,504	1,303*
Housing Investment Guaranties	--	--	--

*This figure represents the estimated cost of foodstuffs for voluntary agencies (i.e. C.R.S.). FY-1979 amount for World Food Program not known by local WFP representative and, therefore, not included.

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

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

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 631

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	North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	1	80	FN	B 113	GC	300	405	300	1,549
0002	Young Farm Family Training Center (OPG)	1	80	FN	B 210	GC	311	155	233	952
0004	North Cameroon Livestock & Agric. Dev.	1	82	FN	B 113	GC	1,000	2,233	1,600	6,764
0008	Agriculture Management and Planning		82	FN	B 280	GN	--	--	320	1,200
0012	Mandara Mountains Water Resources		83	FN	B 200	GN	--	--	1,000	5,000
0013	National Cereals Research		81	FN	B 141	GN	--	--	528	1,400
0014	Cooperative Development		83	FN	B 220	GN	--	--	550	2,000
0015	Livestock and Poultry Research (OPG)		82	FN	B 141	GN	--	500	200	1,400
0018	CAMSAT		81	FN	B 230	GN	--	--	270	650
B)	**POPULATION AND HEALTH**									
0331	University Center for Health Sciences	1	78	PH	B 532	GC	922	2,112	--	5,479
0009	Practical Training in Health Education	1	80	PH	B 532	GN	600	629	837	1,900
0201	Rural Health Education (OPG)	2	79	PH	B 532	GC	212	146	111	469
0016	MEDCAM I	-	82	PH	B 534	GN	--	--	2,500	15,000

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

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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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.:

5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY: 78

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

7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE: 631

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
C)	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT									
0007	National Office for Research (ONAREST)	1	81	EH	B 661	GN	--	200	300	800
0010	North Cameroon Community Development (OPG)	2	80	EH	B 612	GN	--	150	130	350
0017 A/	National Planning for Community Development	2	78	EH	B 290	GN	--	475	--	475
625-0905 B/	Training for Project Design and Management	-	77	EH	R 660	GC	640	--	--	2,020
D)	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES									
0003	Cameroon Low Income Housing	4	78	ST	B 729	GC	200	100	--	619
0011	Transcameroon Railroad Phase III	3	81	ST	B 519	GN	--	7,500	7,500	15,000
E)	PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT									
	Food and Nutrition						10	215	55	
	Health and Population							100	20	
	Education and Human Resources						12	90	30	
	Special Development Activities							10		
							22	415	105	

A/ Not included in the FY-1978 C.P.
B/ Funds allotted to RDO/Yaounde

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		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY --	DATE PP/REVISION 11/75
CAMEROON			FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1980	REVISION FY --	DATE LAST PAR 6/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,549	REVISION --	DATE NEXT PAR 6/78
	PROJECT NUMBER 631-0001	APPROPRIATION FN				

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/ OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/
PROJECT TOTAL	359	300	477	182	405	503	84		300	342	42	
Advisory Assistance		207	176	77	300	309	68	10/77-9/78	270	305	33	10/78-9/79
Seed Multiplication		73	174	29	85	103	11	10/77-9/78	30	32	9	10/78-9/79
Seed Processing/Storage		20	127	76	20	91	5	10/77-9/78	-	5	-	10/78-1/79
HOST COUNTRY INPUT		187			225				276			

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3/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	3	3	3
PASA	-	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	2	3	-
SHORT-TERM	-	2	-
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	-	-	-
SHORT-TERM			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB 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.

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COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE					
CAMEROON	LOW INCOME HOUSING	INITIAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY --	DATE PP/REVISION --
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		FINAL OBLIGATION ▶	AS APPROVED FY 1978	REVISION FY --	DATE LAST PAR --
	PROJECT NUMBER 631-0003 / APPROPRIATION Sect. 106 Selected Dev. Problems	TOTAL COST ▶	AS APPROVED 619,000	REVISION --	DATE NEXT PAR August, 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/ OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/
PROJECT TOTAL	319	200	56	463	100	197	366		--	180	186	--
Establishment of Sites and Services Unit		190	56	453	100	187	366		--	180	186	--
Training		10	--	10	--	10	--		--	--	--	--
HOST COUNTRY INPUT		62			62				--			

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

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	--	--	--
SHORT-TERM	--	1	--
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	--	--	--
SHORT-TERM	--	--	--

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB 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.

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COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1972	REVISION FY 1977	DATE PP/REVISION June 1976
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY --	DATE LAST PAR September 1975
	PROJECT NUMBER 631-0531	APPROPRIATION Health & Pop.	TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 3,500	REVISION 5,439	DATE NEXT PAR May 1978 NR

U. S. DOLLAR COST ($ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	PIPE-LINE *	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/ OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/	ESTIMATED FY 1979 OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPELINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO) 4/
PROJECT TOTAL	545	340	441	444	1,715	1,910	249	10/78-9/79	-0-	249	-0-	
Contract Services (Harvard)	372	310	348	334	215	315	234		-0-	234	-0-	
Consultants	54	-0-	39	15	-0-	15	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	
Commodities	55	25	35	45	-0-	30	15		-0-	15	-0-	
Construction	14	-0-	14	-0-	1,500	1,500	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	
Scholarships	45	-0-	4	41	-0-	41	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	
Miscellaneous	5	5	5	5	-0-	5	-0-		-0-	-0-	-0-	
HOST COUNTRY INPUT		875			1,005				1,155			

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2/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH		--	--
PASA	--	--	--
CONTRACT	4	2	0

3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
NON-CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	--	--	--
SHORT-TERM	--	--	--
CONTRACT: LONG-TERM	4	5	2
SHORT-TERM	0	3	0

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB 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.

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* $ in pipeline at 9/30/76 - total 545 (395 PER/69 OTHER/81 COM)

NR Mid-Project Evaluation in lieu of PAR was completed mid-1977.

b. PROJECT NARRATIVE STATEMENTS

North Cameroon Seed Multiplication (631-0001)

The purpose of this project is to establish a self-sustaining regional system for production, distribution and use of improved peanut and sorghum seed in northern Cameroon. The project made exceptional progress in CY 1976. Approximately 30 hectares of peanuts and 4 hectares of sorghum were planted to improved varieties which yielded 42.4 metric tons and 12.3 metric tons, respectively. In CY 1977, 200 hectares will be planted to improved varieties of peanuts as well as 40 hectares to improved varieties of sorghum. In addition, 80 hectares of peanuts will be planted by a group of farmers under the supervision of the project leaders assisted by the Society for the Development of Cotton (SODECOTON). Basic farm machinery and seed processing equipment are on hand. The GURC Project Coordinator, four assistants (agriculturists) and four deputy assistants were assigned in September/October 1976 and are now functioning effectively with the U.S. technicians. Construction plans for warehouses to be financed under the project have been approved. Bids are currently being processed and construction is expected to begin prior to 1 July 1977.

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Cameroon Low Income Housing (631-0003)

This grant project is designed to assist the Government of Cameroon to formulate and develop sound shelter policies for low-income housing and strengthen the institutions which have been charged with implementing these policies. This includes initiating sites and services programs capable of continuing after AID inputs terminate. AID will finance the cost of two U.S. technicians to assist the government in implementing this project. In association with the grant technical assistance project of $619,000 by AID, is a $10 million housing guaranty loan to the Government of Cameroon which will assist the Government in financing the acquisition and improvement of lots under the sites and services approach to low-income housing.

Prior to the assignment of the two U.S. technicians, the Government of Cameroon is required to establish a sites and services unit staffed by at least one full-time professional and adequate support staff. Although the Government has not yet established a sites and services unit, we have received verbal assurances from officials of the Ministry of Equipment and Housing that they would provide temporary office space, office equipment and supplies, an interim Cameroonian counterpart and adequate clerical support. Contract negotiations for technical assistance have been completed and the technicians are available to travel to Cameroon in June and August.

University Center for Health Sciences (CUSS) - (631-0531)

This multidonor project is designed to assist the development of a multi-disciplinary health training institution in Cameroon to train health personnel in the health team concept. Professionals in the health team who are being trained at CUSS include physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians, sanitary technicians, etc. The emphasis is on preventive medicine with a rural orientation. The A.I.D. component of the project emphasizes Maternal and Child Health. The objective of the project is to develop a team approach to the delivery of medical services which will result in maximum benefits from the limited African health personnel available in Central African countries. Funds from three donors (FAC, USAID, GURC) are being used to construct an outpatient clinic and a 150-bed teaching community hospital. The U.S. funds are used to finance the following four aspects of the CUSS Project:

1. Construction of the Community Health Complex of the hospital.

2. Support of a five-member contract team to serve as temporary faculty.

3. Advanced training of Cameroonian faculty in the U.S. or elsewhere.

4. Scholarships for non-Cameroonian African students at CUSS.

The U.S. faculty team includes an obstetrician/gynecologist, a pediatrician, a nurse/midwife, a public health nurse, and a medical editor.

The Harvard Medical School contract, which was signed in November 1973, will be extended this fiscal year through FY-1979 to provide a full four years of academic support as originally planned. Harvard has recruited two technicians, one to replace the pediatrician who is leaving in mid-1977. The other technician will fill the obstetrician/

gynecologist position, which has been vacant for over a year. A health education position is being added to assist CUSS in the production of a public health nursing text for Francophone Africa.

At this writing, a preliminary report of the CUSS mid-project evaluation is available. This report is limited to the evaluation of the institutional building, maternal and child health activities of the project. A separate evaluation of the construction of the Community Health Complex of the hospital will be completed about September 1977.

The preliminary report concludes that "the CUSS design for training and research in preventive MCH is working well and is turning out graduate physicians prepared to cope with African Health needs" (seventy-three physicians have been graduated from the first two classes). "M.D. graduates are being posted to rural posts and the establishment of a system of rotation speaks well for sub-goal achievement." Nurses are being trained primarily in administration and supervision and are mostly from surrounding African countries. CUSS is beginning to graduate para-medical personnel.

The CUSS evaluation report goes on to state that, "The Harvard recruited technicians have played a catalytic role and have assisted CUSS to reduce the time of maturation by years in training, research and MCH delivery services. The organization and management of out-patient clinics have provided a working laboratory for training in preventive MCH. The child spacing clinic has supported the emerging liberalization of Government policy toward preventive family planning. The training in MCH received high, if not the highest, ratings of interest by students in the first two graduating classes."

One of the recommendations of the evaluation team was to ensure that the Harvard technicians institutionalize their efforts during the final

year of the project. In partial response to this, RDO will submit an amendment to the PP revision which will redefine the scope of work to include the development of a basic public health nursing text for Africa. This will involve the retention of two Harvard technicians through May, 1979. This, however, is not expected to involve additional funding. Other recommendations of the evaluation can be responded to without project design changes.

Final project construction expenditures are planned for FY-1978. The construction budget for FY-1978 is $1,500,000, which includes $614,000 deferred from FY-1976 and FY-1977.

Deviations From the FY-1978 Congressional Presentation

National Planning for Community Development (631-0017)

The National Community Development Department was reorganized in Cameroon in 1975 to promote community development activities throughout Cameroon. The impetus behind the creation of the Department of Community Development was the success in community development enjoyed by Western Cameroon. Two years have passed since the creation of this national organization and yet there is still very little community development activity on a national scale. This project, which is designed to assist the GURC in planning a national community development program, is urgently needed in FY-1978 to sustain interest and momentum in community development, as well as capitalize on the present favorable environment in developing an effective project.

c. TABLE V - PROJECT PRIORITY SEQUENCE

TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: CAMEROON (631) | REVISED BY: -- | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM DESCRIPTION	APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (OH ONLY) INCREMENT US	INCREMENT FN	CUMULATIVE US	CUMULATIVE FN	PROGRAM FUNDING (000) INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
	Decision Package - Minimum								
	Workforce and Operating Expenses (Assuming no FY-1979 Obligations)		460	21	18	21	18	-	-
1.	0001 North Cameroon Seed Multiplication (GO)	FN		3	-	24	18	300	300
2.	0004 North Cameroon Livestock & Agr. Dev. (GN)	FN		-	-	24	18	1,600	1,900
3.	0531 University Center for Health Sciences (GO)	H		-	-	24	18	-	1,900
4.	0009 Practical Training in Health Education (GN)	H		-	-	24	18	837	2,737
5.	(625-0916) Sahel Food Crop Protection (GO)	FN		-	-	24	18	220	2,957
6.	(698-0384) African Manpower Development (GO)	EHR		-	-	24	18	100	3,057
7.	0007 National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST) (GN)	EHR		-	-	24	18	300	3,357
8.	0201 Rural Health Education (OPG) (GO)	H		-	-	24	18	-	3,357
	Decision Package - Current								
9.	Workforce Increment and Operating Expenses - Program Office		501	1	1	25	19	-	-
10.	0011 Transcameroon Railroad III (LN)	SDA		-	-	25	19	7,500	10,857
11.	0003 Cameroon Low Income Housing (GO)	SDA		-	-	25	19	-	10,857
12.	xxxx Housing Investment Guaranty			-	-	25	19	-	10,857

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TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: CAMEROON (631) | REVISED BY: -- | CONSOLIDATED BY:

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM		APPROP ACCT	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS						
				CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	WORKFORCE (DH ONLY)				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	
					INCREMENT		CUMULATIVE			
					US	FN	US	FN	INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
13.	xxxx	P.L. 480 Title II - Maternal Child Health (GO)			-	-	25	19	1,500	12,357
14.	0002	Centers for Training Farm Families (OPG) (GO)	FN		-	-	25	19	233	12,590
15.	0017	National Planning for Community Development (GN)	EHR		-	-	25	19	-	12,590
16.	0015	Livestock and Poultry Research (OPG) (GN)	FN		-	-	25	19	200	12,790
		Decision Package - Proposed								
17.		Workforce Increment and Operating Expenses - Agriculture and Health Offices		603	2	3	27	22	-	-
18.	0012	Mandara Mountains Water Resources (GN)	FN		-	-	27	22	1,000	13,790
19.	0016	MEDCAM I (GN)	H		-	-	27	22	2,500	16,290
20.	0018	CAMSAT (GN)	FN		-	-	27	22	270	16,560
21.	0013	National Cereals Research (GN)	FN		-	-	27	22	515	17,075
22.	0014	Cooperative Development (GN)	FN		-	-	27	22	550	17,625
23.	0008	Agricultural Management and Planning (GN)	FN		-	-	27	22	320	17,945

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Narrative to the FY-1979 Proposed Program Ranking (Table V)

The "current" decision package contains the high priority second tranche of the loan for Transcam III, our Housing Guaranty program, two operational program grants in the agriculture sector and our P.L. 480 Title II program.

With the exception of the National Planning for Community Development (631-0017) and Livestock and Poultry Research (631-0015) and Transcam III (631-0011) projects, not funding the programs in the "current" decision package means breaking commitments to the GURC. However, GURC perceived the realignment of the Douala/Yaounde segment of the Trans-Cameroonian Railway as one of its highest priority activities (see discussion of Transportation Sector). During FY-1979 disbursement of the Housing Guaranty loan will be underway after approximately 18 months of technical assistance designed to ensure most advantageous utilization of Housing Guaranty funds with maximum benefit to the small householder. Stopping the P.L. 480 Title II maternal child health program could adversely effect the nutrition and well-being of the 32,000 beneficiaries of the program. Both the Centers for Training Farm Families and the Livestock and Poultry Research projects are operational program grants to voluntary organizations which will have begun in FY-1977 and FY-1978 respectively. Terminating the implementation of these projects would diminish the ability of the GURC

to provide the linkages between appropriate agricultural/livestock technology and the small herder and farmer. For several years the GURC has been desirous of expanding into the different environments of the North East and South community self-help techniques and precepts which were successfully developed in the West. The National Planning for Community Development (631-0017) project will provide expert assistance requested by the GURC to develop a national community development plan. Not funding this project would further delay the spread of potentially successful community development.

Our "proposed" decision package contains nearly 4-1/2 million dollars of new assistance for agriculture and health sector projects. The Mandara Mountain Water Resources (631-0012) and MEDCAM I (631-0016) projects are relatively large and comprehensive programs aimed at key constraints on agriculture in the North and on the delivery of basic health services throughout Cameroon. Failure to fund these projects means: (1) that improvement in the quality of life for the small farmers of the Margui-Wandala region will continue to be inhibited by the lack of readily available potable water throughout the year; and that (2) the provision of basic health care services to all the people of Cameroon will be delayed.

CAMSAT (631-0018), National Cereals Research (631-0013), Cooperative Development (631-0014) and Agriculture Management and Planning (631-0008)

Projects are concerned with the most productive utilization of agriculture resources and are designed to strengthen the development of various linkages between sources of appropriate agricultural technology and the small farmer, as well as to develop conduits for such necessary agricultural inputs as credit, fertilizers and insecticides. Not funding these projects would inhibit increased small farmer food production and, hence, the potential for increased rural income.

Please note that the workforce level shown in Table V is for direct hire U.S. and foreign national personnel which are assigned to Cameroon. Many of these personnel provide programming, technical and administrative support to C.A.E. projects.

d. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

(PIDs)/FACESHEETS

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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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: 1

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 631-0008

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT

A. 2 (2 = PRP, 3 = PP)

B. DATE: MM 01 YY 78

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION

a. INITIAL FY 79 b. FINAL FY 82

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,200
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	960
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	2,160

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	189	053		320		1,200	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	320		1,200	

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

052 | 051

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve GURC's ability to execute rural development projects which benefit the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To further develop an agricultural economic and planning unit with the capability to plan, design, implement, and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

AGR: [signature] CONT: [signature] PRO: [signature] AG.EC: [signature]

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM DD YY

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

MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

I. Summary of Problem:

The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon, in particular its Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and autonomous agencies, such as the Rural Development Fund (FONADER), as well as other agriculture-oriented organizations are faced with problems in conception, design, implementation and management of development programs in the agricultural sector. They all require capable staff for the preparation of project plans, conducting economic surveys, developing credit programs, providing assistance to their operating divisions in marketing and production, evaluating existing projects as well as in presenting projects for internal and external financing. They do not at present have the capability or capacity to contribute as effectively as they should to the planning process for the agricultural and rural economy sectors.

1. Purpose of Project

The purpose of this project is to develop, as a common service for the agencies and autonomous organizations in the agricultural sector, an agricultural economic and planning unit with the capability to plan, design, assist in implementation and evaluate overall agricultural and rural development that, inter alia, bears in mind the rural sector, takes into account the thousands of small farmers, herders and disadvantaged rural groups of Cameroonian society. Another purpose of this project is to train effective managers for projects and programs in order that planning and evaluation is a continuing process from the drawing boards to the end users.

2. Description of Project

This project is designed to focus upon the major impediments facing the development of agriculture in the Cameroon; realistic planners and managers of those plans. It will do this by the training of agricultural economists, managers, statisticians, and planners in all aspects of program and project design, implementation and evaluation. It will provide the required planning data and management skills upon which better decisions can be taken by those involved in agricultural development both at the Ministerial, operational and farm levels. Some of the problem areas, as pointed out in the DAP, that such a project will address, are the following:

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i. Inadequately documented evidence that overall food crop yields are declining.

ii. Problems in production marketing and distribution systems as evidenced by shortages of foodstuffs from time to time in urban and even in rural markets.

iii. The economic effect of the drought in the North on the country's agriculture, human, livestock and ecological resources as well as how this has affected its export earnings.

iv. Problems originating from a lack of input delivery system for food crop production.

v. Functional relationship between the existing extension services and the rural populace.

vi. Role of animal traction, improved tools and improved seeds in increasing food crop and overall agriculture production.

vii. Storage and marketing constraints.

viii. Problems associated with the exodus of the rural populace to urban areas.

ix. Potentials for mixed farming and cattle fattening under alternative farming systems.

x. Impact of farm to market roads on area development.

xi. Tse-tse fly eradication and its role in developing freed areas.

xii. Agro-economic and socio-economic problems associated with the resettling of sedentary farmers now living in high population density, low-productivity areas to areas with favorable potentials.

a. <u>Project Outputs</u>

1. An agricultural economics, planning, management and evaluation unit will have been established.

2. Agricultural planners will have been trained to staff the central planning unit and field offices.

3. Enumerators will have been trained and available for field work.

4. Regional farm resource studies will have been completed.

5. Major study on marketing, storage and distribution problems will be complete.

6. At least one study covering the major urban areas and centered on the farm exodus problem will have been completed.

b. Technical Inputs Required

1. One agricultural economist, qualified in project planning, evaluation and in the administration of an agricultural planning unit.

2. One farm management and land-use expert.

3. One agricultural marketing expert.

4. One agricultural statistician.

c. Estimated Disbursement (Obligation) Period

FY 1979 - FY 1982

3. Major Assumptions

a. Host Government will accept the concept and support an Agricultural Economics Planning, Management and Evaluation Unit.

b. Host Government will provide qualified counterpart and supporting staff.

c. Host Government will select qualified participants when appropriate.

d. Host Government will provide adequate office space, equipment, supplies, logistical and office support on a timely basis.

e. AID can recruit and field qualified technicians.

4. Current Activities

The host government has a Ministry of Planning which is charged with overall planning, although it has no particular expertise in the agriculture sector. This Ministry could nevertheless facilitate the implementation of a planning unit for the agriculture sector by the secondment of certain categories of planners and enumerators for retraining. The Ministry of Agriculture has a small Agricultural Statistics section which could be incorporated into such a unit. This section at present is a gatherer of data and, except for various reports, is not an end user of such statistics for planning purposes.

A Land Resource Inventory of North Cameroon has just been completed and should provide baseline data upon which more detailed plans in the agriculture sector can be undertaken.

AID has for several years assisted with the establishment of a Department of Rural Economy (Agriculture Economics) at the National Advanced School of Agriculture, which might, under certain circumstances, be an appropriate institutional framework for such a unit. This project could provide some of the personnel trained in basic agriculture economics. In addition, one of the features of this project has been its participant training program in which eight agricultural economists will have been trained in the U.S. to the M.S. and in some cases to the PhD levels. At least seven of these will be returning to the National Advanced School of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture. Both groups could serve as a nucleus for the professional staff and as counterparts for technicians assigned to the project.

The ONAREST project 631-0007 will focus on socio-economic studies of North Cameroon. The results of the studies will provide baseline data which can be used for agricultural planning purposes.

The CAMSAT project 631-0018 will provide satellite imagery of Cameroon and train persons in the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock to interpret this data. The project will provide information on land resource utilization which will be of great utility to an agricultural planning unit.

5. Realistic Alternatives:

One alternative would be to strengthen the Ministry of Plan by assisting with the creation of an agricultural planning unit within that Ministry. This would not be the most desirable nor in the best interests of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock and others involved in agriculture.

6. Beneficiaries

The most important group of beneficiaries, over time, will be the thousands of small farmers, herdsmen and rural populace in general, who will benefit from realistic projects, programs, training and farm management assistance designed with their interest, as well as the country, in mind.

Direct beneficiaries will include the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Plan, the numerous autonomous organizations and agencies engaged in agricultural development and planners and managers of projects and programs. The development of a planning capability will minimize duplication of projects and uncoordinated efforts, which often increase personnel and development costs, foreign exchange losses and a host of other practices which have often resulted in the financing of uneconomic projects.

7. Spread Effects

The project if successful, could be replicated on a smaller scale throughout the country. It is foreseeable that each Provincial and Departmental Agricultural Unit and even agricultural or livestock posts at the village level will have at least one person who will have been trained in project design and implementation under the auspices of the project. This spread effect could greatly facilitate the development of projects from the lower levels. It will also enable baseline or benchmark data to be kept current, and, at the same time, enable the government to evaluate the effects of its programs and policies at the farm level. It will also permit the general rural populace to contribute to the overall planning effort.

II. Financial Requirements

The best estimate of project cost is $2,160,000 over the four-year period 1979-1982. These costs are broken down as follows:

AID will provide $1,200,000 and GURC will provide $960,000 of the project costs.

The AID share of the project costs by input and by fiscal year is as follows:

INPUT	FY-79	FY-80	FY-81	FY-82	TOTAL
Technical Assistance (3 persons/year)	$240	$240	$240	$240	$960
Commodities	60	40	40	20	160
Other (Office, In-country Travel)	20	20	20	20	80
TOTAL	$320	$300	$300	$280	$1,200

III. Development of the Project:

1. The project will be an attempt to develop a planning capacity to serve those Ministries and organizations closely allied with the development of agriculture. Informal discussions along the lines of the project have been held with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Advanced School of Agriculture and FONADER. These discussions were, of course, exploratory, but they have pointed out that the need for such a project exists. An in-depth study will have to be undertaken to determine the feasibility and means of creating such a planning unit. In addition to the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Plan, there is also the possibility that the National Advanced School of Agriculture could play a significant part in the development of such a planning capability since it has the capacity to train locally agricultural economists and other local staff.

2. Documentation Submission Schedule

a. Submit PRP January 1978

b. Submit PP September 1978.

3. Estimate of AID Resources for PRP Preparation

Agricultural development in Cameroon is carried out by two predominant Ministries, Agriculture and Livestock, and a multitude of autonomous organizations. It is recommended that the PRP team have the capability to analyze all facets of the agriculture and rural sector. The team should be composed of the following personnel:

a. Agricultural Economist (Planner). This person must have had experience as an Agricultural Planner in a similar situation.

b. Farm Management Expert. Preferably with some planning experience outside of the U.S. environment.

c. Livestock Specialist - with overseas experience.

d. Agricultural Statistician.

Consultancy services will probably be required for the Agricultural Economist position and a short-term PASA for the Agricultural Statistician position.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

None.

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 631-0011

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): TRANSCAMEROON RAILROAD III

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

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY [7|8]; b. FINAL FY [7|9]

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	15,000
B. OTHER 1. U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	215,000
TOTAL	230,000

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 78 F. GRANT	E. FIRST FY 78 G. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT H. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT I. LOAN
(1) ST	701		824		7,500		15,000
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL		7,500		15,000

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

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the efficiency of the Transcameroon Railroad, which, as a major element of the Central African Transport System, provides an economical link for commerce between Cameroon, Chad, and the CAE with the Atlantic port of Douala.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To realign and rehabilitate the railroad between Douala, the major port of Cameroon, and Yaounde, the capital city.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

AGEC: EW PRM: JW

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 12 DD 01 YY 76

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 631-0012

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): MANDARA MOUNTAINS WATER RESOURCES

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT
A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. DATE: MM 06 YY 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	5,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	1,600
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	6,600

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	213	060		1,000		5,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL							

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 010 | 230

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To improve the level of living of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To insure a source of year-round water supplies as a prerequisite for complementary development projects.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PRP Development - 3 persons - 4 pm - $20,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ F. E. Gilbert

Title: Acting RDO/Y

Date Signed: MM 12 DD 15 YY 76

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 631-0013

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): NATIONAL CEREALS IMPROVEMENT

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

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

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,400
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	3,505
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	4,905

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	111	080		528		1,400	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	528		1,400	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 070 | 010 | 610 | 720

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH): BS | R/AG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the production of maize and rice to meet domestic demand and thereby increase the income and nutritional level of the rural poor.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Develop Cameroonian capability to more adequately cover research and production development of maize and rice while developing high-yielding, disease- and insect-resistant varieties of maize and rice and companionable production systems for distribution to farm holders, and to develop a small highly skilled extension capability to distribute research results to the smallholder.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PRP - 5 persons - 4 PM (two AID, one IITA, two Cameroonians) - $9,000 plus transportation and overhead estimated at $5,000.

AGR: PRM: CONT:

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: MM 05 DD 17 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 IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

NATIONAL CEREALS IMPROVEMENT

The Governemnt of Cameroon is vitally interested in expanding production of maize and rice to meet the growing domestic requirements. Currently, production is significantly below requirements and significantly below potential, requiring the government to use precious foreign exchange to meet the needs. Increasing the production of maize and rice to meet domestic requirements would release foreign exchange for other purposes and would provide increased farm income to the small holder, who is the major producer of the two staple cereals. Any production excess of domestic needs can be readily exported to neighboring countries.

Development of increased maize and rice production in the lowland, humid tropics will improve the health and nutrition levels of large segments of the population now depending upon manioc, cassava, and other root crops as the main staple food. Maize is grown in all regions of the country and is of particular significance in the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern and Center South Regions. Yields are very low, averaging 900-1000 kilograms per hectare. Significant rice production areas are the Logone River Basin, the Western, Northwestern and Center South regions, but, again, production per hectare is very low, averaging about one ton per hectare, except in the IBRD-supported Logone River Basin project.

As small holders produce the majority of the two staple cereals, corn virtually one hundred percent and rice about fifty percent, increases in production, especially yield per hectare, would provide increased income and a higher standard of living for a sizable portion of the rural poor. One of the major constraints to increased production is the development of improved high-yielding, disease- and insect-resistant varieties and related cultural practices for the lowland, humid tropics. Heretofore, the GURC has been concerned only with research and production of cash crops, but increasing emphasis is being given to research development and production of the food crops.

Recognizing this constraint to increased production, the GURC and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), a non-profit research and training institution organized under the laws of Nigeria and supported mainly by grants from various governments and foundations, have agreed to cooperate in the Cameroon National Cereals Improvement Program. IITA's major research thrust is toward development of improved cropping systems in the lowland, humid tropics. Paralleling the research program are training programs designed to develop host country capabilities to continue food crop research and support activities (extension).

The AID Response

This project is designed to assist in the development of the cereals research capability of the GURC in order to provide improved varieties of maize and rice and companion cultural practices to the small farmholder. In Cameroon, the project will operate maize and rice research programs developed by four IITA-supplied scientists. A training program has been devised to develop within five years Cameroonians to assume the responsibility for conducting a continuing research program. In addition, while the GURC capability to manage successful cereals research is being developed, improved seeds and farming practices will be disseminated to farmers through extension service personnel assigned to the program and trained by IITA.

Description of the Project

The GURC has recognized the need to improve and increase maize and rice production to meet growing domestic requirements. IITA has agreed to cooperate in the National Cereals Improved Program with the GURC's National Office for Scientific and Technical Research (ONAREST). ONAREST has created the Institute for Agriculture and Forest Research (IRAF). It has responsibility for all food crop research and will be the host country agency cooperating with IITA. The Ministry of Agriculture is expected to provide extension personnel directly in support of the project.

The first three years of a five-year cooperative program is designed to contribute to increased production of maize and rice by means of a research and development program and a delivery system for getting research results to the small holder. Objectives are to build up Cameroon national expertise to more adequately cover research, production development and support systems of maize and rice on a continuing basis; to enhance current efforts to develop and get into farm production high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties suitable for the different ecological zones; to assist in the introduction and/or development of practical small farm equipment for use in maize and rice production by the small holder; to develop packages of cultural and management practices for optimum maintenance of production; and to develop Cameroonian expertise in research and follow-on activities.

IITA will recruit and support with AID funds two maize agronomists, one maize breeder and one rice breeder/pathologist. IITA's Cereals Improvement Program (CIP) is presently staffed by sixteen professional staff members covering all sceintific disciplines related to cereals improvement. The full range of IITA's cereals improvement expertise, together with the research and technical facilities available to CIP, will be available to support the Cameroon Cereal Improvement Program.

Project Outputs

Training	FY-79	FY-80	FY-81	FY-82	FY-83
Advanced Training PhD				2	1
Advanced Training M.Sc.			1	1	
Six Months at IITA	11	3	3		
One Month at IITA in Production/Extension	5	5			
Establish multiplication, testing and development operation for each crop	X	X	X	X	X
Introduce maize and rice germ plasm	X	X	X	X	X
Breeding, selection and agronomic trials		X	X	X	X
Develop mini-kits, initiate on-farm trials		X	X	X	X

Technical and Physical Resources Required

Personnel: (4)

Maize agronomists	(2)
Maize breeder	(1)
Rice breeder/pathologist	(1)
Consultants	As required

Participant Training:

Advanced Training Ph.D	(3)
Advanced Training M.Sc.	(2)
Six Months at IITA	(17)
One Month Production/ Extension IITA	(10)

Commodities:

Field Equipment

1 Tractor and implements

2 Corn Shellers

2 Seed Driers

4 Landmasters and attachments

1 Irrigation Pump and 600 m. irrigation pipe

1 Farm shed and store for equipment

1 Seed handling and storage area

Spares for farm equipment

Laboratory Equipment

1 Compound Microscope

1 Autoclave

1 pH Meter

1 Incubator

1 Refrigerator

1 Freezer

1 Oven

Provision for replacements

Vehicles

1 Four wheel vehicle (Bambui)

2 Pickups (Bambui)

2 Station Wagons (Bambui/Njombe)

Spare parts

One 3-bedroom house (Njombe)

1 set householde furnishings

1 set appliances

Provision for appliance replacement

Disbursement Period (First 3 years)

Begin FY-79 - End FY-81

Major Assumptions

The GURC will establish a more viable program to distribute improve seeds and technology to farmers.

The GURC will make available research facilities at Bambui, Njombe, Foumbot and Ekona and personnel in support of the research effort. The GURC has initiated a program for the establishment of an infrastructure to support IRAF by providing land and buildings and transportation and operating expenses estimated at 84.5 million FCFA ($350,000) plus personnel, transportation and operational costs for the three year period estimated at 788.7 million FCFA ($3,155,000).

Returning participants will take positions in the National Cereals Improvement Program.

Related Activities

ONAREST, through IRAF, is working with the AID-supported North Cameroon Seed Multiplication Project in the multiplication and distribution of improved peanut and sorghum varieties.

Canada and Belguim are supporting the cooperative GURC-IITA Tuber and Root Crop Research Program.

The Danish Government is assisting in the Integrated Farmer Training Program in the major corn producing area.

Realistic Alternative

No realistic alternative exists at the present time to meet the needs of maize and rice research for the lowland, humid tropics.

Beneficiaries and Replication

Immediate beneficiary will be the GURC through the development of staff for continuing research efforts. However, subsequent and primary beneficiaries will be the farmholders in maize and rice-producing areas as recipients of improved maized and rice varieties and improved cultural practices.

Recipients of participant training will enhance the capabilities of the GURC to continue research activities beyond the assistance provided by IITA and AID.

Financial Requirements and Plans

The GURC will provide land and buildings at Bambui, Njombe, Ekona and Foumbot valued at $350,000, plus local personnel salaries and some operational and transportation costs valued at $3,155,000.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs - 1st 3 Years
($Thousands)

	FY-79	All Years
Personnel recruited by IITA	188	590
Travel	17	62
Training	49	256
Consultants and Publications	25	82
Commodities	165	196
Support at IITA (13%)	84	214
	528	1,400

Development of the Project

a) Discussion between the GURC, represented by ONAREST, and IITA resulted in an agreement between the two parties to cooperate on two major endeavors: the Cameroon National Root Crops Improvement Program (NRCIP) and the Cameroon National Cereals Improvement Program (NCIP). Discussions between the GURC-IITA-Canadian and Belgian governments have resulted in the two latter parties agreeing to support the NRCIP. The GURC has discussed the other activitiy (NCIP) with RDO/Y for consideration of funding support. Discussions with the GURC and IITA have led to the submission of this PID based upon the basic GURC-IITA cooperative program plan of action. The Design Team would need to be cognizant of the cooperative agreement and discuss the program with the interested parties.

b) Documentation Submission Schedule

1. Submit PRP - January 1978
2. Submit PP - July 1978

c) AID Resources Required for the PRP

In order to develop the PRP, AID direct hire of one agronomist and one agriculture economist should be complemented by one senior staff member of IITA and two research specialists of ONAREST/IRAF. RDO/Y staff would assist in the design work by supplying a Design Officer, or in the event of non-availability of Mission staff, a Design Officer from REDSO/WA would be required. Approximately three weeks would be required for the design work.

Issues of a Policy or Programming Nature

-Ability of the GURC to continue support to the project after external assistance ends.

-Capability of IITA to train extension agents and to disseminate improved varieties and technology to smallholders,

-Whether the full extension service capability should/be upgraded as a seperate project program concurrently with the research development activity or should it follow the research development start-up by one to two years.

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 631-0014

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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 [7|9]; b. FINAL FY [8|2]

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

FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	2,000
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	800
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	2,800

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	220	030		550		2,000	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)			TOTAL	550		2,000	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 031 | 041 | 140

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To stimulate increased agricultural production, thereby increasing rural incomes, in Cameroon through the development of comprehensive cooperatives.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To upgrade the managerial capacity of Agricultural cooperatives in Cameroon in order that they will more effectively meet, the marketing, production and credit needs of small farmers.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Two cooperative advisors, one Agricultural Economist, (RDO/Y) and one Program Officer, (RDO/Y), $25,000.

SrAGR: AGR: AGEC: PRM:

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer

Date Signed: 09 1977

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

1. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM

At independence in 1960 Cameroon was left with a relatively well-developed cooperative movement in the western provinces and a totally undeveloped cooperative tradition in the eastern zone. Since then various attempts to unify and strengthen cooperatives country-wide have been only marginally successful. At present, the country has fairly strong and somewhat responsive cooperatives in the west, a weak structure in the south and east and hardly any organization in the north.

The Cameroonian Government, however, realizes the importance of the cooperatives sector in national development. Over last several years, more than 25 percent of all cocoa and 20 percent of all coffee production was marketed through cooperatives. The amount of agricultural produce marketed through cooperatives continues to increase since the Government has given monopoly rights to cooperatives. A relatively new program of crop diversification is underway to stimulate cooperative activity in the area of food crops and palm products as well as replicate the cooperative model to other provinces. Studies indicate that 82 percent of the work force is located in rural areas where basic food crops, for domestic requirements, and export crops such as coffee, cocoa, timber and palm products are produced. It is the stated objective in the GURC Fourth Fifth year plan to not only increase the total productive capacity of the rural poor, but to support institution building which will equitably distribute the national wealth. The development of viable marketing, credit, and consumer cooperatives with inherent extension services will help to meet these objectives.

Approximately 500 primary level cooperative organizations, which are organized into 46 unions, now operate primarily in West Cameroon. An indication of the growing emphasis placed on the development of the cooperative sector by the government is outlined in a 1977 Cooperative League U.S.A., (CLUSA) survey report:

A. They are a key element in the rural area for the collection and marketing of export crops;

B. They hold great potential for channelling agricultural inputs and services to the farmer;

C. Increasingly cooperatives will be the major channel for the distribution of credit.

Cooperatives in Cameroon deal primarily with small producers. In Mungo department for example, coffee farms average only 1-1/2 hectares and produce only 475 kilograms/year of robusta coffee each. Surveys indicate that over 80 percent of export crops are produced by small farmers.

Serious constraints in the development of cooperatives exist however, and if they are not addressed, will continue to impede the realization of national objectives:

A. Legal status in the GURC Department of Cooperation and Mutuality does not exist. The lack of civil service examinations within the department presents a disincentive to qualified personnel and results in ineffective job performance, high staff turnover and poor morale.

B. Lack of long-range plans and planning capability for the foreseeable future. Bilingual conditions and the spread of cooperative efforts over a number of government agencies increases the need for coordinated planning and at the same time exacerbates the difficulties involved therein.

C. The Cooperative Colleges at Bamenda and Ebolowa have neither a guaranteed yearly budget nor legal statute upon which to operate, and cannot, therefore, offer a recognized diploma. Capable students are not attracted to the institutions under these conditions.

D. The availability of qualified staff for all levels of the cooperative sector is a serious problem. While the minimum number of trained managers, accountants, and inspectors needed for Cameroonian cooperatives is around 400, the total on board is 120 persons.

E. Absence of membership understanding which is essential for leadership from within and effective rural organizations.

F. Limited diversification of cooperatives could be greatly improved by expanding from marketing efforts in coffee and cocoa to food crops and by expanding customer input capabilities and credit facilities.

Two main sources of aid to Cameroon in the development of cooperatives have been the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Peace Corps. The National Center for the Development of Cooperative Enterprises (CENADEC), which has stimulated the development of cooperatives in Lekie Division (pilot zone) and which has supported the Bamenda Cooperative College, was formed by ILO.

2. THE AID RESPONSE

The goal of this project is to develop a viable, efficient and effective cooperative infrastructure in Cameroon. Considering the increasingly important role of cooperatives in production and marketing and credit for small producers in the agriculture sector, this goal is directly related to the national objective of increasing total rural income and improved nutrition. With particular attention to increasing the linkages between the National Fund for Rural Development (FONADER) and Cooperatives (i.e. Cooperative workers as extension agents of FONADER), AID will seek to have an impact on the productive capacity of the small producer and increase the availability of agricultural credit to the small producer.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The intent of this proposal is to upgrade cooperative effectiveness in Cameroon by a) assisting the government in the formation of a long-range program for the development of the cooperative sector; b) raising the level of awareness and understanding of membership regarding the functioning and benefits of a cooperative system; and c) raising the managerial capacity of the Department of Cooperative employees, cooperative leaders and employees.

Grant assistance would provide support to further develop a comprehensive cooperative structure (marketing, consumption, credit) through training programs which will emphasize upgrading cooperative managerial skills (through mobile extension units and through short courses at the cooperative colleges) and membership training at cooperative centers. Participant training scholarships would provide accounting and financial management courses for the present employees of the Department of Cooperatives, the teaching staff at the cooperative colleges and select employees of the apex cooperatives. Before the cooperative movement can expand effectively, the level of managerial expertise must be increased to levels sufficient for the added responsibilities.

4. ESTIMATED PROJECT OUTPUTS

A. The formation by the Department of Cooperatives of a comprehensive three to five-year plan for the cooperative sector, including the two colleges under the Department of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture Education.

B. New cooperative organizations in all regions of the country.

C. Increased availability of agricultural credit funds from FONADER in order to provide adequate credit in rural areas for the small farmer.

D. An improved curricula at the cooperative colleges.

E. Trained personnel in the Department of Cooperatives who are able to effectively deal with additional responsibilities related to the creation of a National Marketing Board, expanded credit requirements, coordination of the parastatal organizations working in the cooperative sector and implementation of the crop diversification program.

F. Short-term training of 300 primary cooperative personnel.

G. Instruction "workshop" introductory courses presented to cooperative members.

5. ESTIMATED PROJECT INPUTS

A. U.S. Technicians (240 person months)

B. Vehicles (7)

C. Commodities (undetermined)

D. Training (Long and Short term)

6. ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT PERIOD

FY 1979 - FY 1982

7. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

A. Emphasis on leadership development will be from within local cooperatives and not from the placement of government civil servants to serve as cooperative leaders.

B. GURC maintains it concern about reaching the small producer through cooperatives as well as diversifying into other crops through increased budgetary support of the Department of Cooperatives.

C. GURC will "legalize" its Department of Cooperatives.

D. The Implementation Decree for the National Marketing Board Law which regulates pricing and marketing will be published.

8. RELATED ACTIVITIES

This project complements a currently on-going centrally-funded AID regional CUNA project which provides one U.S. technician and a revolving fund for loan purposes in Western Provinces.

9. REALISTIC ALTERNATIVES

After reviewing the spectrum of agricultural parastatal organizations, cooperatives appear to be the most effective for providing "agricultural production packages" to the small farmer for improving his productivity and livelihood. The only alternative to working with the cooperative structure would be to provide assistance to the various "Development Societies" such as the Society For the Development of Cocao (SODECAO) and the Society for the Development of Cotton (SODECOTON). Assistance through the development societies, or parastatal organization model, has been rejected because its features are costly, are not easily replicated, are oriented to single export crops, and generally have a highly structured management system with minimal participation by small farmers.

10. DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Ultimately the small producer will stand to gain most by this project. Eighteen functioning cooperative societies (SOCOOPEDS), located in East, Center South and Northern provinces with significant membership will profit directly from the increased availability of credit and Agriculture Extension stimulated by the program. In addition, the beneficiaries of the project would include the entire membership of the Bamenda Cooperative Association (BCA), the Credit Union League (CAMCCUL), and the Cooperative Union of Arabica Coffee (UCCAOO) located in Western Province, and the staff at the Department of Cooperatives during the sector study stage.

11. SPREAD EFFECT

Spread effect will result from expansion of membership in ongoing organizations as well as through the establishment of new cooperatives. At present, Cooperatives in Cameroon offer a great potential to promote self relant development in agriculture in the rural areas of Cameroon. Assistance via this project to cooperatives will enhance the ability of cooperative leaders and farmers themselves to actively participate in the extension function, so badly needed in rural Cameroon.

12. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The estimated cost of the 4-year project is $2.0 million.

Technicians (5 persons per year for 4 years)	1,500
Training	160
Vehicles	70
Commodities	170
Operating (Other Costs)	100
	2.0

13. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

The project will be developed through the Department of Cooperation and Mutuality and consists of simultaneous assistance for development of the sector analysis and support to existing training as well as participant training programs.

A. The PRP will be submitted in January 1978.

B. The PP will be submitted in June 1978.

The development of the PRP will necessitate:

	Person-Months
2 Cooperative Advisors (AID or Contract)	2
1 Economist (Agr) (AID)	1
1 Design Officer (AID)	1
	4

For a total of four (4) person-months including transportation/ overhead = $25,000.

14. POLICY ISSUES

A) Should the project proceed before "legalization" of the cooperative sector is complete? Can we expect for example, a reasonable degree of success with this intervention unless laws are passed by which GURC recognizes the status of the Department of Cooperatives employees, or should in fact the passage of legal statues by the government by a prerequisite?

B) Will the Department of Cooperatives by able to provide counterparts for AID technicians and will GURC admit sufficient budget support to allow the Department of Cooperatives to take on personnel and resources necessary to effectively man itself?

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS): 631-0016

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): MEDCAM I

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

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

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	14,893
B. OTHER 1.	
B. OTHER 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	85,000
D. OTHER DONORS	
TOTAL	99,893

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) PH	B534	510		2500		14,893	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				2500		14,893	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 530 | 562

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE: 530

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Development of the Cameroon Health Services System to provide primary care to the entire population.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Extension of Rural Health Services through training and support of middle level health workers and village health workers to provide total country primary health care coverage.

PRM [signature] CONT [signature] HNP [signature] DRDO [signature]

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

PPP Design Team: 4P/M (team selection by MEDEX) $32,000 (Oct 77)
PP Design Team: 3P/M (team selection by MEDEX) $24,000 (Mar 78) Design funds in MOB

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: [signature] John W. Koehring

Title: Regional Development Officer/Yaounde

Date Signed: DD 10 YY 77

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

AID 1330-3 (3-76)

SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM

The majority of the seven million inhabitants of Cameroon still do not have direct access to the government health services delivery system. Left to their own resources, usually including both traditional healers and traditional birth attendants, most of the people of Cameroon are poorly equipped to deal with the full spectrum of diseases associated with contaminated water, poor sanitation and inadequate immunization in the tropics.

Nevertheless, as pointed out in the 1975 PAP, Cameroon leads its neighboring central African countries in its efforts to extend health services to reach all of its people. The structure of the existing health services delivery system is relatively sophisticated from the level of the Ministry of Public Health to the intermediate level medical facilities. The new CUSS training center is contributing greatly to this expansion effort by training physicians, administrative nurses and support technicians, and the Government of Cameroon has demonstrated its intention to emphasize rural health by assigning 100% of the first two graduating CUSS classes of physicians, except for married graduates with urban families, to rural posts and placing 49% of them in primary public health positions.

The principal constraint to the further extension of the Cameroon health

and village level health workers and the supervision and support system needed to maintain such people. At rpesent Cameroon has numerous training programs for intermediate level health workers which are distributed throughout the country but which lack standardization and coordination. Thus, the need in Cameroon is to establish an integrated, low-cost comprehensive health services delivery system to reach the entire population, yet the many aspects of such a system, i. e. preventive and curative services, community organization, health education, incorporation of traditional medicine, etc., can be addressed through a single point of entry: health manpower training.

Using health manpower training as the central point will permit AID to participate in a global health sector effort while maintaining enough bilateral autonomy not to be dependent upon other donor inputs. The fact that health manpower development projects provide access to improving the entire health services delivery system is being well demonstrated in Micronesia, Thailand and Tanzania.

The A.I.D. RESPONSE

Although AID has provided substantial support to the creation of the CUSS training center and has contributed significantly to pilot projects in health education, child feeding, immunization and demography, the impact of the AID effort has been diminished because of the number and variety of projects which compete for AID financial and management resources. (In Cameroon alone the AID health staff is currently trying to provide some level of management or logistic support to twenty separate AID

health projects plus a number of non-project health sector activities) The RDO health strategy, as revised in the FY-1979 ARS, presents the decision to move away from small projects and to begin an effort to develop one or two carefully selected projects which can provide significant levels of assistance and address the health sector on a national basis. The RDO feels it is an appropriate time for AID to respond to the Congressional Mandate by making a major, long-term commitment to the development of low-cost rural health services in Cameroon. The MEDCAM* Project will be the first of such efforts in Cameroon and responds directly to the health sector priorities of Cameroon as presented in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (76-81).

Using the full scale development of intermediate level and village level health workers as its point of entry, the MEDCAM Project will provide long-term assistance to the Government of Cameroon's effort to extend full health services coverage to its entire population. The project will be undertaken in two five year phases (MEDCAM I and MEDCAM II) with initial funding in FY-1979.

MEDCAM I will emphasize the training of MEDEX**-type intermediate level practitioners who will train and supervise village level health workers. These two levels of health workers will establish the interface at which the Cameroon health services system will make contact with the

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* MEDCAM derives from MEDical training in CAMeroon.

** MEDEX refers to paramedical training approach developed by Dr. Richard Smith of Health Manpower Development Staff at University of Hawaii and successfully demonstrated in U.S., Micronesia and Thailand

intended beneficiaries, the rural poor. MEDCAM will help Cameroon establish a country-wide, three-tiered health manpower infrastructure of physicians, intermediate level health personnel (MEDEX), and village health workers who will apply a health team approach to basic health services appropriate to the cultural, social, political and development needs of Cameroon.

The CUSS training center in Yaounde has graduated 70 physicians who are now working in each of the 40 departments of Cameroon. Soon the CUSS will reach its annual physician training goal of 50, and the supervisory tier of Cameroon's health manpower infrastructure will continue to expand remarkably. To capitalize on this growing availability of the CUSS-trained physicians, MEDCAM will affiliate directly with the CUSS, incorporating training in intermediate health worker supervision into the CUSS curriculum and working with the CUSS graduates in the development of a system which will greatly expand their impact.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Under the auspices of the Cameroon Ministry of Health, and with the CUSS as the institutional base of the project, MEDCAM will undertake the establishment of a national health manpower training and support system designed to bring low-cost, integrated basic health services to the entire population of Cameroon. The main activity of the project will be the development of a national training and support system for intermediate level practitioners. Directly related to this will be the provision of

health planning expertise, with an emphasis on health manpower planning, to the Ministry of Health, and the eventual establishment of a national training and support system for village health workers.

Following the successful approach developed by MEDEX, and using competency-based training modules specifically adapted to Cameroon by Cameroonian health professionals, the MEDCAM Project will train intermediate level health workers at two centers, one in Yaounde, and the other in Douala. The period of initial training for these health workers will be one year: 3 months didactic;

3 months practical; and

6 months preceptorships.

The Yaounde Center will begin training during the first year of the project, and the Douala Center will begin operations the following year. By the fourth year of the project the two centers will each be graduating 100 intermediate level health workers per year. With a target ratio of one MEDEX-type health worker per 3500 Cameroonians, it would take ten years of training to meet the present population's needs. After ten years the output of 200 intermediate level health workers annually should keep up with the growing population's needs and the rate at which workers leave the profession from natural causes. The MEDCAM Project will also assure that these intermediate level workers have adequate facilities with which to work and that the system has the wherewithall to provide them with the necessary supervision and the ability to train and supervise village

health workers. These assurances will involve a certain amount of health facility construction, equipment and maintenance, as well as provision of transport.

The intermediate level health workers will become an integral part of the Cameroon civil service structure, receiving their salaries through the Ministry of Health. In contrast, the village health workers will usually be part-time health workers who derive the financial support they need directly from the communities which have nominated them for training.

ESTIMATED PROJECT OUTPUTS

The MEDCAM I Project will have a system of health manpower development as its principal output. This system will have several components, some of which will have specific, quantifiable objectives, but it is the establishment of the overall process of manpower planning, training and continued support that the MEDCAM Project addresses in its approach to expanding health services in Cameroon to reach the full population.

The health manpower planner assigned to the Ministry of Health will collaborate in the development of a comprehensive national health manpower plan which will establish the civil service structure and long-range training objectives of the entire three-tiered health personnel infrastructure.

The training components of the MEDCAM Project will establish the full training and support system for both intermediate level and village

level health workers. MEDCAM I will develop a full series of competency-based training modules required by each level and will graduate health workers as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total	Annual Rate
MEDEX, Yaounde	25	50	100	100	100	650	400
Douala	0	25	50	100	100		
Village Health Workers		125	375	750	1000	2250	1000

After being permanently assigned to an area, each intermediate level health worker will train and supervise approximately five village health workers.

The remainder of the MEDCAM outputs include 480 PM of participant training in health planning, health services administration, epidemiology, health education, etc., and the provision of the facilities and equipment necessary to extend the impact of the present Cameroon health services system to the rural areas.

In addition to the establishment of a system of training (intermediate level and village level health workers) and the health workers trained, the MEDCAM Project will effect:

- a nationwide system of supervision of health workers at all levels;
- a nationwide system of logistical support for health workers;
- a nationwide system for continuous evaluation of health delivery system needs;
- a nationwide system of vehicle maintenance for MOH vehicles; and
- a nationwide system of rural health services delivery.

ESTIMATED PROJECT INPUTS

Although only 23% of the total project cost to AID is for personnel, the technical assistance provided by MEDCAM I will be the key ingredient to the attainment of the project purpose. The project will require the following seven technicians for a period of five years:

1. M. D., M. P. H. - Chief of Project
2. M. D., M. P. H. - Training
3. M. P. H. - Health Manpower Planner
4. MEDEX - Yaounde Center
5. MEDEX - Douala Center
6. Management Specialist
7. Administrative Assistant

In addition to the long-term technicians, MEDCAM I will provide short-term consultation in the areas of, inter alia, curriculum development and adaptation, training, evaluation and planning.

The other inputs and their projected costs are outlined on the following budget pages.

PERSONNEL		$ 3,420,000
A.	Contract Technicians for 5 years (7) 420 PM x 7,000 per PM	2,940,000
B.	Consultants (short-term) 60 for 1 month 60 PM x 8,000 per PM	480,000
TRAINING		$ 3,672,000
A.	Long-term out of country - 20 for 24 months 480 PM x 850 per PM	408,000
B.	Short-term out of country - 20 for 2 months 40 x 1600 per PM	64,000
C.	650 intermediate level health workers - 1 year @ 250 per PM x 12	1,950,000
D.	Village health wokers - 2250 for 2 months 4500 PM x 250 per PM	1,250,000
COMMODITIES		$ 3,991,000
A.	Vehicles: 48 four-wheel drive vehicles @ 12,000 each	576,000
B.	Motorcycles: 650 @ 740 each	480,000
C.	Medical Equipment (non consumable) for health centers and health posts: 218 @ 1,000 each	218,000
D.	Office Equipment (non-consumable), typewriters and copying machines for training centers	217,000
E.	Garage Equipment and Supplies: 10 garages x 18,000 each	180,000
F.	Spare parts, petrol oil, lubrication for 48 vehicles and 650 motorcycles for 5 years: 48 vehicles @ 1,000 per year (48,000) x 5 years 650 Motorcycles @ 140 per year (90,000) x 5 years	690,000
G.	Medical Equipment and A-V supplies, training materials (books) for health training centers: 10 centers @2,000 per center	200,000
H.	Medical Bag and Diagnostic Equipment for 650 "MEDEX" (incl. microscope) @ 800 each	520,000

I.	Village Health Worker Medical Kits: 2250 @ 400 each	900,000
CONSTRUCTION		$ 3,610,000
A.	Repair/construction of 116 Elementary Health Centers (EHC) @ 10,000each	1,160,000
B.	Repair/construction of 34 developed health centers (DHC) @ 15,000 each	510,000
C.	Repair/construction of 12 Divisional Center for Preventive Medicine (DCPM) @ 15,000 each	180,000
D.	Repair/construction of 36 Maternal Child Health Centers (MCHC) @ 10,000 each	360,000
E.	Repair of 20 Divisional and Sub-Divisional Hospitals (rural) @ 40,000 each	800,000
F.	Ten Motor Vehicle Maintenance Garages @ 600,000 each	600,000
OTHER COSTS		$ 210,000
"MEDEX" and VHW Conferences 4 @ 15,000 each		60,000
Health Education and Public Information Campaign (Multi-Media)		150,000
	TOTAL	$ 14,893,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENT PERIOD

FY-1979 through FY-1983 for MEDCAM I and the following five years for MEDCAM II.

MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

The major assumptions upon which the successful implementation of the MEDCAM Project depends are that the PID is correct in its judgement that the existing health system in Cameroon is developed enough to be able to undertake, with external assistance, a major expansion designed to bring basic health services to all the people of Cameroon. Related to this is the assumption that the enthusiasm shown by government officials in early discussions of the MEDCAM Project will be translated into vigorous Cameroonian participation in the leadership of the project.

It is assumed that the Ministry of Public Health will use the MEDCAM Project as the key element in its effort to make basic health services accessible to all Cameroonians, most of whom are not reached by the present system. It is also assumed that the CESS training center will demonstrate its continued support of the project by serving as the institutional base for MEDCAM.

The MEDCAM training personnel are to become part of the CESS, and the CESS is expected to endorse the MEDCAM intermediate health worker graduates. It is also assumed that it will be possible to work out a combined government

subsidy and direct village support system which will be able to provide village health workers with a standardized financial incentive sufficient to maintain them while not placing an unacceptable burden on either the government or the villagers.

Other basic assumptions, applicable to most health projects, apply also to MEDCAM. These include the assumptions that the government will continue to place a priority on the development of health services, that qualified candidates will be available for training, and that medical technology will advance sufficiently to permit the system to deal with the ever-changing pattern of diseases encountered in the Cameroonian people.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

Every activity undertaken in the health sector by Cameroon or any of the other donors relates directly to the MEDCAM Project which, through addressing intermediate level and village level health manpower development, will deal with every aspect of the provision of basic health services in a low-cost system aimed primarily at the 70 - 80% of the population who now do not have access to the government delivery system.

In addition to AID, WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, CIDA IDRC, IBRD, SIDA, FAC, FED, FRG, Switzerland, Belgium, China and many others, including numerous private voluntary organizations, are providing support to the Cameroon health sector. MEDCAM will capitalize on the current AID/CUSS project by creating

a new realationship between AID and the CUSS which a) utilizes CUSS graduates in directing the attention of CUSS's activities more toward the provision of team delivered rural health services, and b) draws CUSS and the GURC Ministry of Health into a closer collaborative relationship.

REALISTIC ALTERNATIVES

The alternative approaches to the development of an appropriate low-cost rural health services delivery system include several types of projects AID and other donors are currently trying without the desired effect. These include development of pilot or demonstration projects which attempt specific or pan-sectoral programs in a limited context. These programs usually benefit from such high concentrations of personnel and materials that whatever successes are realized cannot be expected to be reproduced in other parts of the country.

Another alternative is a vertical intervention, such as an intense eradication project, aimed at a specific priority health problem. Again, such projects usually require heavy investment and externally supplied infrastructure to succeed and have not usually created an indigenous capacity to deal with other, similar, disease problems.

A third alternative is a large, multidonor effort which addresses all of the aspects of an integrated, comprehensive national health services system simultaneously with each donor dealing with specific, defined areas of the problem. While this appears attractive in theory, the difficulties inherent in achieving the necessary cooperation and coordination

among donors have repeatedly proven to be difficult and often insurmountable.

Thus, the MEDCAM approach of addressing the entire health sector through a single point of entry offers an opportunity to make a major contribution to the development of health services in Cameroon, while not interfering with the activities of other donors nor depending upon them.

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

The intended beneficiaries of the MEDCAM Project are the people of Cameroon. Those benfiting most will be the millions of rural villagers who have heretofore not had access to the government health services delivery system.

SPREAD EFFECT

The spread effect of the benefits derived from MEDCAM inputs is best demonstrated by the three-tiered health personnel infrastructure which will be perfected by the project. The project will add to the training of CUSS graduates, whose influence will be spread directly by the intermediate level health workers trained by the project, who will, in turn, spread their influence through training and supervising village health workers, whose services will spread to all the villagers of Cameroon.

Through involvement of an implementation group with experience and activities in a number of developing country settings (i. e. Health Manpower Development Staff), MEDCAM can become part of the spread effect of previous

successful intermediate level health manpower training efforts and can contribute to still more in the future.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLAN

The total estimated cost of the MEDCAM I Project is $99,893,000. AID's contribution of a $14,893,000 grant represents 15% of the total. Of the total grant $3,420,000 will be for U. S. direct hire or contract personnel, $3,991,000 for commodities, $3,672,000 for training, $3,610,000 for construction and $210,000 for other costs.

The GURC contribution of $85,000,000 represents the Ministry of Health's total five year budget ($78,000,000) plus the five year input from the Ministry of Education through the Centre Universitaire des Sciences de Sante (CUSS) ($7,000,000) over the life of the project. The GURC contribution includes salaries of local employees, investment and operating costs of the health system.

While other donors are making valuable contributions to Cameroon in the health sector with which the MEDCAM Project will be integrated, direct other donor input into the MEDCAM Project is not foreseen at this time.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT

The RDO plans to capitalize on the previous experience of the Health Manpower Development Staff (MPDEX) group by involving them in the design of the MEDCAM project.

Design requirements are projected as:

1. PRP Design Team: 4 PM of external design assistance with designers provided by or selected by MEDEX group. ETA Cameroon: October, 1977
2. PP Design Team: 3 PM input ideally from people having worked on or familiar with PRP design effort. ETA Cameroon: March, 1978
3. Pre-Implementation: Bringing of eight qualified Cameroonian health professionals to the University of Hawaii for a six week workshop to adapt MEDEX competency-based training modules to Cameroonian needs. ETA Hawaii: August, 1978.

POLICY ISSUES

The principle issue to be dealt with by AID/W in reviewing the MEDCAM PID, apart from the MEDCAM-specific issues raised earlier in the MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS Section, is whether A.I.D. is prepared to make a major, long-term commitment to a national effort to develop a low-cost integrated health services system in Cameroon. The RDO feels that such a commitment on the part of the agency is called for in our Congressional Mandate and that Cameroon is at a stage in the development of its health sector services which makes it appropriate for the MEDCAM Project to be undertaken by A.I.D. at this time. The important issues of project recurrent costs and civil service structure implications will be examined carefully during the PRP and the PP design exercises.

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 631-0017

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

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): NAT'L PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION
a. INITIAL FY 78 b. FINAL FY 79

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

FUNDING SOURCE	LIFE OF PROJECT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	475
B. OTHER U.S. 1.	
B. OTHER U.S. 2.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	120
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	20
TOTAL	615

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	290	710		475		475	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	475		475	

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

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the productivity, income and welfare of rural populations in Cameroon and to expand their capabilities as contributors to development.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To assist the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon in planning a national community development program.

HRDO:/s/NWG CONT:/s/DKS PRO:/s/JEW DRDO:/s/FEG

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Consulting services for PP design or for Project Proposal for Accelerated Rural Learning - Two consultants (six person-weeks), $10,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: /s/ JOHN W. KOEHRING

Title: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Date Signed: MM 04 DD 26 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)

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: CAMEROON

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 631-0018

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. Symbol: AFR; B. Code: 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS): CAMSAT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [2] (2 = PRP, 3 = PP) B. Date: MM 11 YY 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	650
b. OTHER U.S. 1.	
b. OTHER U.S. 2.	
c. HOST COUNTRY	220
d. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	870

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	230	090		270		650	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	270		650	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each): 051 | 091 | 092 | 095 | 096 | 053

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

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE:

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the level of living of the rural population through the optimal utilization of available resources as well as to reduce the deterioration of the environment due to the mismanagement of natural resources.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Improve planning, implementation, and monitoring of GURC resource development programs and institutionalize within GURC technical and educational agencies the use of satellite imagery as a tool for studying, planning, and implementing national programs for resource development.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

2 pm Remote Sensing Specialist (applications) in Yaounde (1.5 pm) and US (.5pm)

AG.EC: E&W PRO: [illegible] CONT: [illegible]

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: J Wkoehring

Title: JOHN W. KOEHRING
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Date Signed: MM 5 DD 77 YY

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

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

CAMSAT

CAMEROON SATELLITE APPLICATION AND TRAINING

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM

A. Problem Statement and Summary

The United Republic of Cameroon covers 475,000 sq. kilometers (183,000 sq. miles) of diverse terrain in west-central Africa - an area slightly smaller than that of France. Within this area there is a tremendous variety of vegetation, climates, landforms and peoples. The vast majority of Cameroon's seven million inhabitants earn their livelihood from the land, in ways little changed from that of their forefathers - grazing cattle and goats over the northern Sahel-type region, shifting crops from field to field in the western and central highlands, and harvesting forest products in the rainforests in the south. Most of these activities have proceeded without planning or coordination. However increasing conflicts over competitive land uses and pressures for increased economic development require that the GURC initiate and administer sound plans and policies for resource development.

To develop sound resource plans the GURC needs basic information concerning the nature, extent and condition of its land resources. It also needs a continuing ability to up-date and monitor resource exploitation as development proceeds. While large-scale generalized maps and aerial photographs exist for Cameroon, most of these are out-of-date and inadequate for detailed planning purposes.

Lack of modern facilities and inadequate numbers of trained staff in various technical departments prevent the GURC from acquiring the needed resource information in a comprehensive and timely manner. The GURC currently has no mechanism for keeping up-to-date on the rate of harvest of its forestry, agricultural, rangeland and mineral resources nor on the environmental hazards, such as soil erosion, caused by such harvest and exploitation.

B. The AID Response

USAID sponsored a series of demonstrations in developing countries to show the capabilities of current U.S. communications and remote sensing satellites; the AIDSAT program. In October 1976 simultaneous broadcasts to Yaounde, Douala, and Victoria via the ATS-6 communications satellite presented the advantages and utility of earth resources data collected by the Landsat series of satellites to various GURC officials. These satellites have been collecting data of Cameroon since 1972 and will be available for additional data collection for many years. As a result of the AIDSAT demonstration, individual interest on the part of various GURC officials has evolved into official governmental interest to acquire and use Landsat data.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (PTT) was given the responsibility to coordinate the development of a national program by the Prime Minister's Office. In March 1977 a representative of PTT had a series of productive meetings with AID, NASA, IBRD and National Academy of Science officials in Washington to determine in what way the GURC should proceed with its request for needed assistance.

As a result of these meetings, AID arranged for two remote sensing experts, under contract to TAB's office of Science and Technology, and a REDSO/WA mining engineer to visit Cameroon to help determine the need for and feasibility of implementing a national program. After individual and collective meetings with officials of various Ministries, (including the Ministries of Posts and Telecommunications, Agriculture, Livestock, Mines, and Transport), ONAREST's Centre Geographique National (CGN), the University of Yaounde and FAO, it was concluded that there is a definite need for satellite data applications in Cameroon and, on the basis of the initiative and enthusiasm shown by the GURC officials, a sound basis for developing such a program. Concurrently, the various concerned Ministries are preparing a set of recommendations to the Prime Minister's Office to request assistance in implementing an earth satellite applications program.

C. Project Description

The overall project goal is to assist the GURC in improving its capability to design, plan and implement economic and social development programs. An incremental step toward this goal can be achieved by institutionalizing within GURC Ministries and technical departments the use of satellite-derived data as an informational resource for improved development programs.

Among alternative sources of data (ground surveys, aerial photography, etc.) the use of satellite data provides a flexible, low-cost option which is well-suited to the Cameroon situation.

Methods of obtaining equivalent spatial resource information are costly and tedious to implement and in most cases would over-tax the limited survey or inventory capabilities of the GURC. Recent aerial photography is limited in extent and quality and periodic coverage for forest, rangeland, or coastal zone monitoring activities currently is not possible.

To achieve the institutionalization of Landsat data applications in the GURC development process, a single facility capable of linking the Landsat technology to practical applications is required. The alternative of establishing separate units in individual Ministries is unnecessarily duplicative and beyond the technical capacity of most departments.

A mechanism is required that can bridge the gap between the satellite technology and the potential users and create a continuing demand on the part of the user-departments to eventually support the Center with their own resources.

Actual investment in establishing a Cameroon Satellite Applications and Training (CAMSAT) Center is not great. A small technical staff (2 or 3 people) needs to be formed, and some equipment and facilities, acquired. To complement the existing CGN photo-duplication facilities, specialized image enhancement equipment should be acquired. Short-term technical training should initially be provided to 4 Cameroonian resource scientists. Technical assistance needs to be provided by AID to assist the CAMSAT Center in orienting itself to the specific activities of the various technical departments. Technical assistance will consist of a long-term (2 year) user-facility applications specialist who can assist in the day-to-day operation of the CAMSAT Center, and help identify and arrange for short-term user-specific technicians. Short-term specialists would be made available to participate in certain applications projects or demonstrations.

The CAMSAT Center is not conceived of as having the resources necessary to implement actual resource surveys, but rather to provide potential users with satellite data, survey design expertise, instruction in data manipulation, and technical consultants for specific projects involving the use of remote sensing technology. It is also designed to have available special equipment which can be used for extracting or enhancing information from the satellite data.

The Centre Geographique National is part of the National Office of Research and Technology (ONAREST). ONAREST provides research and technical services to all GURC Ministries and is a logical place to develop the CAMSAT Center as it will also provide services to a wide variety of Ministries, other government agencies, and other donor agencies.

CAMSAT CENTER

A major service of the CAMSAT Center will be the ordering and archiving of all available Landsat data of Cameroon in positive and negative image form. Cameroon has been completely recorded, at least by Landsat, and many areas have been recorded on several different dates since the launch of Landsat I in 1972. With the launch of Landsat III in late 1977 and the establishment of direct Landsat data reception for Cameroon from a station in Ouagadougou within 3 years, it is anticipated that substantial additional satellite data will become available routinely.

The Center will be responsible for cataloging, reproducing and distributing copies of this imagery to appropriate user departments and organizations.

While the recording and reception of earth resources data by satellite represents a sophisticated technology, the most readily usable satellite products are in the form of photographic-type images. These images can be modified and enhanced in several different ways to provide better resource information. Optical image enhancement techniques require the use of several specialized pieces of equipment, such as zoom transfer scopes, diazochrome developers and printers, color-additive viewers, and image densitometers. It is anticipated that appropriate image enhancement equipment will be obtained and made available to the user agencies through the facilities of the CGN.

TRAINING

A key element of this project will be the training of four resource specialists in the applications of Landsat data in the U.S. Currently it is thought that a specialist from each of the four principle user organizations will supply one professionally qualified trainee to attend the Geological Survey EROS Workshop in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. This workshop, conducted for a one-month period twice a year, provides comprehensive introduction and training in the manual uses of remote sensor data and is appropriate to the background of the Cameroonian trainees.

First year trainees will include a geologist, a range manager, an agriculturalist and a cartographer. Upon completion of the training, these individuals will provide liaison and incorporate Landsat data into the operational activities of their respective institutions. Additional training opportunities will be made available and it is expected that by the second and/or third year of the project the regional remote sensing centers in Nairobi and Ouagadougou will be utilized for training purposes also.

The Center will arrange for and provide satellite data technical consultants at the request of individual Ministries. It is anticipated that certain Ministries will seek to undertake Landsat application projects which will require the services of foreign specialists. The Center will coordinate the visit of appropriate AID or contract personnel to provide guidance and support in carrying out the GURC-proposed Landsat project.

REGIONAL WORKSHOP

During the second or third year of the project it is anticipated that a regional remote sensing workshop will be held under the auspices of the CAMSAT Center. This workshop will be designed to make widely known the results and objectives of the use of satellite data in Cameroon. Experiences of remote sensing and applications specialists from neighboring countries and the U.S. will be invited to share their experiences and to discuss problems of mutual interest.

UTILIZATION OF SATELLITE IMAGERY DATA

After the available Landsat data is acquired, the photo-reproduction facilities installed, and some training has been accomplished, the photo interpreters will undertake a number of resource inventories and studies. Some of the primary needs have been identified by GURC officials and include:

1. Ministry of Agriculture

   a. Service of water and forestry: Identification of large units of forest, savannah and cultivated lands and monitoring of the changes that occur throughout the year;

      Identification of areas of stagnant water, rivers, lakes, and potential ground water;

      Continuous monitoring and evaluation of land being cleared by brush fires;

      Identification of major morpho-geological units; and

      Investigate the possibility of using remote sensing for insect and disease control.

   b. Service of Agriculture: Estimate the production of main food crops, the areas cultivated and the growing cycles;

      Determine acreage of land being cultivated in the forests, along the roads and in agro-industrial areas;

      Investigate possibility of using remote sensing for monitoring and control of plant diseases; and

      Investigate the possibilities of using remote sensing techniques to establish land capability maps, surface water, soil and natural vegetation maps.

c. Service of Agricultural engineering:

Monitoring surface water;

Determining methods to detect presence of ground water; and

Determining criteria to select sites that are suitable for building small dams.

d. Service of Agriculture Development Projects and Studies:

Timber extraction, forest management, soil conservation, extension of new agricultural lands and laying out of roads must be undertaken in such a way as to maintain an equilibrium among forest, agriculture and range management needs.

2. Ministry of Livestock

Overgrazing is a severe problem in the Northern part of the country; in addition, extensive areas do not have an adequate water supply. It is therefore felt that a development program in range management is urgent.

Adequate maps, showing spatial distribution and fluctuation of range land is needed. In addition, proper methods must be implemented to help detect the presence of underground water.

3. Ministry of Mines

Mineral exploitation in Cameroon is severely limited. Caterite, the ore of tin, is the only commercial mineral being exploited and yields only 35 tons of ore per year. There is a desire to increase mining operations. But such expansion is not possible unless sites of important deposits can be located.

The service needs good geological maps besides the reconnaissance maps (1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000) available now. These maps could be used to help outline the boundaries of structural units. These maps could also serve as a base for geological (mineral) survey being presently conducted by the FAO.

The service needs a field geologist to help identify sites of major ore deposits and conduct appropriate "on-the-ground" investigations.

OUTPUTS

1. Trained individuals capable of utilizing modern remote sensing data for specific applications purposes.

2. Archive of Landsat data products readily available in Cameroon for use by interested Ministries and agencies.

3. Laboratory facility available for the manipulation and extraction of thematic information from the satellite and other types of imagery.

4. Resource studies resulting from the use or incorporation of satellite data.

5. Established course in airphoto and other remote sensing techniques within the University.

6. Nationally organized seminar/workshop concerned with the applications of satellite data in sub-sahara Africa.

D. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

1. The major assumption associated with this project is that better natural resource information will indeed result in better resource development. The GURC technical departments readily appreciate that significant improvements in inventory or map accuracy will result from the use of satellite data, but, in the past, the GURC planning functions have operated in an environment of considerable uncertainty. It is assumed that they will take advantage of an improved resource information base in planning and monitoring resource development.

2. That regional remote sensing receiving centers are established in Nairobi, Ouagadougou and Kinshasa.

E. RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Currently the only use of Landsat data of Cameroon is by several FAO experts who are assisting the GURC in carrying-out certain resource surveys. These surveys are concerned with forest and mineral inventories in the southeastern portion of the country and a generalized vegetation update for the entire country. These experts rely on FAO Rome for ordering Landsat images from the EROS Data Center and find the procedure sometimes results in the wrong type of imagery after long delays. The FAO experts have not successfully introduced the operational use of satellite data to their Cameroonian colleagues due, in part, to the lack of available data and interpretation facilities.

2. AID has been concerned with the potential uses of satellite data in developing countries since the inception of the Landsat program in the late 1960s. AID has sponsored workshops and seminars in the U.S. and abroad to help acquaint developing country scientists and planners with the nature and availability of Landsat data. No AID-supported satellite-data user assistance facilities have yet been established in developing countries, but national or regional assistance centers are planned for Nairobi, Kinshasa, and Ouagadougou in the near future. These centers are conceived as effective mechanisms of providing local users with rapid access to these data in an environment conducive to their productive use.

3. The Department of Geography at the University of Yaounde is interested in establishing an environmental resource planning course. The availability of satellite imagery data will greatly enhance the course content. The technical assistant provided by the project will assist in the development of appropriate imagery for this course.

4. The North Cameroon Agricultural and Livestock project 631-0004 is concerned with improved range management practices and could benefit from the availability of satellite imagery of the project area. The Mandara Mountains Water Resources project 631-0012 could use the imagery for continual evaluation of the environmental effects of the small dams.

5. The AIDSAT demonstration generated interest among GURC officials for the utilization of satellite imagery and for communications technology that would reach the rural areas; this project addresses the former interest. The GURC is interested in improved communications technology and is pursuing the matter with AID. Initial discussions have been held between GURC officials (Ministries of PTT, Education, and Information & Culture) and Academy for Educational Development Representatives. Two communications technologists (program content and curriculum development) are expected to continue discussions with the GURC in July. The Ministry of Agriculture is particularly interested in improved communications in the rural areas and views the field as complementary to the activities carried out by the CAMSAT project.

ALTERNATIVES

Collection of photography from aerial rather than orbital platforms is the only technical alternative to the acquisition of resource imagery. However, as a matter of economics it is impractical to consider repetitive aerial photographic collection for the entire area of Cameroon on a monthly or even yearly basis. While some disciplines, such as geology, need only one good set of imagery obtained over a decade or longer period, other disciplines, such as agriculture and range management, require yearly or seasonal up-dates. The high cost of aerial photography, in contrast to current satellite imagery, limits aerial photography to small-area

missions requiring high spatial resolutions - such as highway route planning or urban development. Current comprehensive photographic coverage is at a scale of 1:50,000 and is based on aerial photographs taken in 1948; for limited areas, the photos were taken in 1960.

G. BENEFICIARIES

Ultimately the project seeks to benefit the general population of the United Republic of Cameroon by improving the GURC planning and development process. Better planning based on a more accurate knowledge of the natural resource base should lead to economically and environmentally sound development policies. These policies will result in a rate of resource utilization that is consistent with national aims while ensuring the greatest level of environmental protection. All Cameroon people can be expected to benefit from the wisest allocation of development resources.

The initial direct project beneficiaries will be the technical departments which participate in the training and take advantage of the satellite data reproduction and interpretation facilities. These departments will receive experience and training in the utilization of satellite imagery which will facilitate the performance of their duties. A significant body of satellite imagery will be available to those concerned with various types of resource surveys and the monitoring of environmental conditions. The Centre Geographique National will house the capital equipment and material associated with the CAMSAT center, while the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Mines and Geology, and Transport are expected to be the major GURC users.

IV. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS

The project is budgeted for $870,000, with the AID share of the project amounting to $650,000, over the three-year project life. The AID share of the project costs are as follows for each fiscal year (a detailed list of project inputs is in Annex I):

CAMSAT PROJECT COSTS
($000)

INPUT	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	TOTAL
Personnel	$ 122	$ 122	$ 32	$ 276
Training	24	60	20	104
Equipment	80	7	-	87
Supplies	9	46	48	103
Inflation & Contingency (15%)	35	35	10	80
TOTAL	$ 270	$ 270	$ 110	$ 650

The GURC share of the costs ($220,000) will include the staff for the CAMSAT Center at the CGN which includes an archivist and photo-processing technicians. Space will be provided for the CAMSAT Center and office space will be provided to the technical assistant and the secretary. The GURC will pay salaries of all technicians attending training courses as well as one-half of the airfare. Staff salaries will be paid to those persons undertaking resource inventory surveys and research and a counterpart will be provided to the technical assistant.

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT

Extensive progress has been made to date in defining the proposed CAMSAT Project. Additional design assistance will be required for preparation of the PP. It is felt that the PRP does not need to be prepared because of the presence of three experts to assist with the definition of the project. Three experts alone do not obviate the need for a PRP, but six days of discussions were held with potential participating GURC ministries and agencies. The RDO/Y would like to proceed with the PP in September/October and submit it in November 1977. If FY 1978 funds are available in late FY 1978 the GURC would be prepared to implement the CAMSAT project prior to FY 1979.

Two weeks of a remote sensing rangeland specialist and four weeks of a remote sensing generalists are required in Yaounde to work with the concerned technical departments in completing the project definition. In addition two weeks of technical consultation will be required with AID/Washington, NASA, EROS, and various equipment manufacturers by remote sensing generalist.

At this stage, the main implementation problem is expected to be obtaining firm commitments on the part of the GURC technical departments for their collaboration in using and administering the CAMSAT Center. A lesser problem is associated with precise budgeting of AID-funded equipment needed for the Center.

IV. ISSUES OF A POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

Is remote sensing an appropriate technology?

A frequently expressed concern is whether satellite technology is appropriate to the differing levels of development within less developed countries. In particular, are the products of this sophisticated technology adaptable to developing country needs without assuming substantial ancillary institutional or technical requirements? Satellite data products can be usefully employed in a wide range of technological settings - from simple interpretation of black-and-white images by eye, to advanced image classification procedures carried out by costly special purpose or large general purpose computers.

In general, most countries have individuals who, through experience and/or training, are capable of obtaining useful information from the manual interpretation of satellite images employing standard air-photo interpretation procedures. These procedures require certain perceptial skills, but little in the way of special facilities or equipment. With the availability of some low cost equipment, such as light-tables, overhead projectors and photographic enlargers, additional information becomes available through the enhancement of specific image characteristics. Most of this equipment is designed to aid the eye in manual image interpretation and, therefore, requires little training or experience to use it. Somewhat more advanced optical equipment, which combines different spectral bands of the same scene, can also be employed with relatively little training. However, the step to the use of computers assumes considerable technical expertise, both in the use of computers as well as the nature of satellite data and their tape formats.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The proposed project for developing a capability within the CMTC to effectively utilize satellite imagery does not, in and of itself, have any effect upon the environment. While the project itself will be concerned with monitoring environmental conditions, there will be no direct negative environmental effects associated with the utilization of satellite data and data interpretation techniques.

ANNEX I - CAMSAT BUDGET

($000)

INPUT	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81
PERSONNEL			
Long-term Technical Assistant	$ 80	$ 80	-
Short-term Consultants (4pm/yr)	32	32	32
Secretary (Bilingual)	10	10	-
TRAINING			
Short-Term			
U.S. (4 persons)	24	-	-
Third country (12 persons)	-	20	20
Seminar	-	40	-
EQUIPMENT			
Photo-Lab Equipment	22	-	
Zoom Transfer Scope	6		
Diazo Printer/Developer	1	4	
Color-Additive Viewer	30		
Overhead Projector	.5		
35 mm Projection Equipment	.5		
Office Furnishings	5	3	
Vehicle	10		
Field Survey Equipment	5		
SUPPLIES			
Landsat Data	1	.5	.5
Photo Chemicals & Paper	3	3	7
Office	3	.5	.5
Vehicle Maintenance	2	2	
Computer Processing (U.S.)		10	10
Aerial Photo Support		30	30
INFLATION AND CONTINGENCIES	35	35	10

3. PL 480 TITLE II

NARRATIVE AND TABLES FOR P.L. 480 TITLE II

The FY-1979 P.L. 480 Title II Program Plan for Cameroon submitted by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which is provided herein, contemplates the opening of an additional 10 Pre-School Clinics in eastern Cameroon serving 3,000 new recipients. Thus, the numbers of centers will increase from 99 in FY-1978 to a total of 109 in FY-1979, and the number of recipients served by the program will correspondingly increase from 29,000 to 32,000. The establishment of the new centers in eastern Cameroon is consistent with CRS proposed multi-year program strategy to shift the emphasis of its Pre-School Nutrition program from Western Cameroon to the East in FY-1979. However, the Multi-Year Program Plan submitted by CRS for inclusion in the FY-1979 ABS is not substantively different from that submitted in the FY-1978 ABS. The RDO/Yaounde believes that CRS FY-1979 P.L. 480 Title II Program Plan is in consonance with the Government of Cameroon nutrition policies and A.I.D.'s nutrition strategy set forth in the Development Assistance Program (DAP). Thus, we concur with the Program.

In September 1976, the CRS/Africa Regional Nutrition Office carried out an evaluation, "Report on Small Scale Evaluation of the Cameroon Program - September 1976 Dr. F. Jacob", which indicated that the Cameroon Program is achieving its objectives of maintaining the pre-school children at an adequate rate of growth.

Current impressions of malnutrition in Cameroon, based on several small studies and observations, suggest that the problem is largely one of ignorance of the value of local foodstuffs. Cameroon produces adequate varieties of foodstuffs which, if judiciously used, would give a balanced and adequate diet to the most vulnerable groups. For this reason, the RDO is encouraging CRS to start experimenting with local foodstuffs as a supplement to P.L. 480 Title II for its pre-school feeding program.

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During September 1977 - January 1978 a Cameroon National Nutrition Survey is expected to be carried out in collaboration with UCLA. It will yield three major types of information. It will describe the magnitude of the malnutrition problem, its geographical distribution, and the population age groups most severely affected. It is hoped that CRS will use the results of this survey as a basis for broadening and strengthening its program in Cameroon. In addition, the RDO hopes to stimulate a study, either by CRS or TA/N, designed to confirm the impression that the nutritive value of locally produced foodstuffs is sufficient to meet Cameroon's needs.

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PL 480 TITLE II
STATISTICAL TABLES

(1) Country: CAMEROON, FY 1979
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal/Child Health.....Total Recipients (000) 32

No. of Recipients by Commdity (000)	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
32	C S M	768	425.5
32	Bulgar	576	93.8
32	N.F.D. Milk	461	665.7
32	Vegetable Oil	173	118.2
Total MCH		1,978	1,303.2

(2) Country: CAMEROON, FY 1980
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal/Child Health.....Total Recipients (000) 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity (000)	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
35	C S M	840	465.4
35	Bulgar	630	102.7
35	N.F.D. Milk	504	727.8
35	Vegetable Oil	189	129.1
Total MCH		2,163	1,425.0

(3) Country: CAMEROON, FY 1981
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal/Child Health.....Total Recipients (000) 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity (000)	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
35	C S M	840	465.4
35	Bulgar	630	102.7
35	N.F.D. Milk	504	727.8
35	Vegetable Oil	189	129.1
Total MCH		2,163	1,425.0

(4) Country: CAMEROON, FY 1982
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal/Child Health.....Total Recipients (000) 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity (000)	Name of Commodity	(Thousand) KGS	Dollars
35	C S M	840	465.4
35	Bulgar	630	102.7
35	N.F.D. Milk	504	727.8
35	Vegetable Oil	189	129.1
Total MCH		2,163	1,425.0

(5) Country: CAMEROON, FY 1983
Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal/Child Health.....Total Recipients (000) 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity (000)	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
35	C S M	840	465.4
35	Bulgar	630	102.7
35	N.F.D. Milk	504	727.8
35	Vegetable Oil	189	129.1
Total MCH		2,163	1,425.0

C A T H O L I C R E L I E F S E R V I C E S

United States Catholic Conference

The Cameroon Program

B.P. 1851
YAOUNDE
REPUBLIQUE UNIE DU CAMEROUN
Tel. 22-25-32

P.O. Box 55
VICTORIA
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Tel. 33-82-17

CAMEROON PROGRAM PLAN

FISCAL YEAR 1979

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATION

A. Identification

1. Distributing Agency: Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.
   B.P. 1851
   Yaoundé, République Unie du Cameroun.

2. Program Director: John M. McHale

   Assistant Director: Joseph Payton

   Nutrition Supervisors: Mrs. Geraldine Body-Lawson S.R.N.

   Mrs. Teresa W. Nwancha S.R.N.

B. Agency Agreements

1. Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. has a written agreement with the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon, signed 29 November 1960 and reconfirmed by Presidential Decree No. 66/DF/186 on 18 April, 1966. This agreement provides:

   Duty free entry of Title II food commodities and other materials imported by the Catholic Relief Services into Cameroon.

Government responsibility for payment of charges for port-handling, warehousing, transportation, and distribution of supplies.

Freedom of action for CRS/Cameroon to execute its distribution and supervisory responsibilities.

The review, inspection, audits, and examination of records by CRS, USAID, and other competent personnel.

The release of adequate and appropriate publicity as to the source of the United States donated foodstuffs.

B. Area-Scope-Conditions of Operation

1. Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. has implemented a PL 480 Title II MCH Nutrition Education Program in Cameroon since 1970. The FY'78 program will be carried out in approximately 99 centers with a total of 29,000 recipients. In FY'79 CRS will open an additional 10 Pre-school Clinics in eastern Cameroon serving 3000 new recipients. Thus, the FY'79 CRS Nutrition Education Program will be implemented in 109 centers with a total of 32,000 recipients.

2. Title II commodities are distributed through the Pre-School Clinics once per month to each child registered in the program. In FY'79 the following commodities will be distributed per child per month:

Corn Soya Milk:	2 kilograms
Bulgar Wheat:	1.5 kilograms

Non Fat Dried Milk:	1.2 kilograms
Vegetable Oil:	.45 kilograms
TOTAL	5.15

See also II,A.

3. The GURC Ministry of Health has seconded two (2) Public Health Nurses to supervise the CRS MCH Program. Recent discussions with MOH officials have indicated their willingness to second a third Nurse to work in the francophone areas. The GURC also provides office and warehouse space in one province and pays inland transportation costs from the Port of Douala to the Government Health Centers.

4. CRS is the only cooperating sponsor implementing an MCH program utilizing Title II commodities in the URC.

D. Control, Receipting-Records, Procedures, and Audits

1. Complete documetation is maintained on each consignment of food from the time of the call-forward until the commodities reach the final consumer. Warehouse ledgers, receipt and delivery vouchers and monthly distribution records from each participating clinic are available for inspection at the CRS office. The Nutrition Supervisors end-use check each clinic on the average of once every two months.

2. Ocean freight losses are evidenced by short landing certificates and surveys which are sent to CRS/NY for action. Losses during unloading and customs clearance are also evidenced by surveys, and claims filed against the parties involved. Losses in the internal distribution system are claimed against the transporter or clinic

involved where negligence is suspected. Food found to be unfit for human consumption is reported to USAID RDO/Yaounde and permission requested to sell the commodities as animal feed.

Funds received from claims or the sale of contaminated food are returned to the U.S. Disbursing Officer with the appropriate deductions.

E. Port Facilities-Practices

1. Offloading facilities at the Port of Douala are adequate to handle the commodities required for the program.

2. Duty-free entry is guaranteed by the GURC and presents no problem.

3. Survey reports are permitted by GURC and are done by Lloyds contractor SOCOPAO.

4. Port "charges" which previously presented a problem have now been waived by the GURC.

F. Storage Facilities

1. Storage facilities at the Port of Douala and the CRS offices at Victoria and Bamenda are adequate for the tonnage required for the FY-1979 program. The facilities at the clinics vary but all are required to use pallets and due to the rapid turnover of commodities, very little loss occurs.

2. Lack of adequate storage will not be a problem.

3. Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. retains control of all commodities stored in the distribution centers.

G. Inland Transportation

1. Inland transport will be effected by commercial trucking firms from the warehouse in Victoria and by commercial firms and the railroad, where possible, from Douala.

2. There are no major problems related to inland transportation.

H. Processing-Repackaging

1. N/A

I. Financing

1. In addition to funds provided by GURC for inland transport, a fee of fifty (50) francs CFA (US $.20) is collected from each participant each month. These unassociated charges are used to pay for a portion of the transport charges, as well as other costs related to the Nutrition Education Program such as local food demonstration.

2. Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. assumes all administrative costs of the program, with the exception of the salaries of the Supervisors seconded by the GURC.

3. All distribution centers are charged a nominal sum for the commodity containers. These funds are retained by CRS and used for program-related costs.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods

1. N/A

2. Corn Soya Milk, Bulgar Wheat, Milk and Vegetable Oil have been found acceptable by the recipients, as all can be readily used in combination with local foods.

3. The ration recommended for the MCH category by CRS/NY and AID/W will be requested.

a) Corn Soya Milk : 2 kilograms/per child/per month
Bulgar Wheat : 1.5 kilograms/per child/per month
Non Fat Dried Milk : 1.2 kilograms/per child/per month
Vegetable Oil : .45 kilograms/per child/per month

b) Title II Commodities distributed through the CRS Pre-School Clinics aim at providing a nutritional balance to reduce dietary deficiences in the most vulnerable group, the preschool children.

K. Program Publicity

1. All recipients are informed that the food commodities are a gift of the People of the United States of America. A part of the CRS Nutrition Education Program is demonstration of the preparation and use of the Title II food.

2. There are no factors which adversely affect program publicity.

3. N/A

4. Weight Charts, which are used as identity cards for registered recipients, do not indicate source.

L. Estimate of Program Duration

No substantive changes have occurred in the Multi-year Program Plan submitted as part of the FY'78 ABS. CRS intend to continue to shift the emphasis of its Pre-School Nutrition program from western Cameroon to the east in FY'79.

During FY'78 the University of California at Los Angeles will carry out an intensive nutrition survey in Cameroon. CRS, in conjunction with the GURC MOH, will use the results of this survey to determine the location of future Pre-School Nutrition centers.

In FY'77 the CRS/Africa Regional Nutrition office carried out an evaluation of the CRS/Cameroon program. The results of this evaluation indicated "the Cameroon Program appears to be achieving its aim of maintaining the preschool children at an adequate rate of growth. It also appears that the mothers are learning the basic fact that the growing child needs extra food. These results are to be expected because at most centers visited the essential activities of the CRS preschool program were carried out satisfactorily.[1]

II. SPECIFIC PLAN OF OPERATION - MCH

It is the aim of the Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C. Nutrition Education Program to assist parents in promoting adequate growth of their preschool children. It is well known that this is the group most vulnerable to malnutrition in a given population.

---

1. "Report on Small Scale Evaluation of the Cameroon Program - September 1976" Dr. F. Jacob

To achieve their aim, each CRS supported center has a program of growth surveillance which has sufficient components to yield meaningful results in educating the parents and improving the health of the child. These components are:

1. Regular monthly attendance by the mother and their preschool children at the center.

2. Use of a specially designed growth chart. This is supplied to the family and provides a record, in terms of body weight, of the child's preschool years. The chart also provides a record of the child's major illnesses, of the immunizations received and other information on the child's progress.

3. Examination of the child at each monthly session. The child is weighed at every session; the weight is recorded on the growth chart; the weight is then interpreted to the mother. This is complemented with history taking and any other clinical observation the staff is competent to perform.

4. Individual advice is given to each mother as the case requires. This is complemented with group discussions, lessons, and demonstrations on nutrition, health and related subjects.

5. Immunizations and treatment of minor ailments.

6. Food supplements:

PL 480 Title II food supplements are made available to participating families for administration to their children at home. This food-aid is used:

a) as a corrective element of the child's diet;

b) as a means of education for the parents;

c) as an economic aid to the family.

The program, as described above, is carried out by local medical and paramedical personnel in private and government centers. Their work schedule is readjusted to allow them to operate a Nutrition Education Program one or more days a week.

The second component of the program, the growth chart, plays an important role in the functioning of the center. The activities of the center are based on the Growth Chart and are not expected to extend beyond or out-side the growth chart. As implied above, the growth chart serves as:

1. a diagnostic aid for the Health Personnel operating the center;
2. an educational visual aid for parents to follow their child's progress;
3. a record for evaluation and analysis; and,
4. a registration card entitling the child to low-cost supplementary foods.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROGRAM (ESTIMATED)

1. Catholic Relief Services - U.S.C.C.

Administrative Costs	$ 50,000.00
Drugs and Vaccines	25,000.00

2. Government of the United Republic of Cameroon

Inland Transportation	5,000.00

Salaries for two (2) Nutrition Supervisors	$ 12,000.00
Services of Clinic Personnel	50,000.00
Warehouse and Office Space	2,000.00
3. Fees Collected from Participants	75,000.00
4. Services of Mission Clinic Personnel	15,000.00
TOTAL	$234,000.00

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

Country/Program Cameroon

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES

($000)

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Grants			
631-0014 COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	-	-	550
698-0391 SMALL FARMER PRODUCTION (OPG)	35	35	-
TOTAL	35	35	550

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5. POPULATION PLANNING - COMMODITIES

Table 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability - Cameroon

	THOUSANDS					
A. "Full Supply Analysis	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	977	994	1,012	1,031	1,049	1,068
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	635	646	658	610	682	694
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	225	229	233	237	241	246
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals-½ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	2,077	2,114	2,151	2,188	2,224	2,271
b. Condoms-½ of line A3 x 100 units	6,525	6,641	6,757	6,873	6,989	7,134
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	10	10	11	11	11	12
b. Condoms	100	103	106	109	113	116
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	46	51	56	61	67	74
b. Condoms	21	23	25	28	31	34
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	56	61	67	72	78	86
b. Condoms	121	126	131	137	144	150
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	2,021	2,053	2,084	2,116	2,146	2,185
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	6,404	6,515	6,626	6,736	6,845	6,984
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	56	61	67	72	78	86
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	121	126	131	137	144	150
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	2,021	2,053	2,084	2,116	2,146	2,185
2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	6,404	6,515	6,626	6,736	6,845	6,984
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	155	158	160	163	165	168
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	64	65	66	67	68	70
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	219	223	226	230	233	238

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Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	0	0	0	0	0
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	0	0	0	0	0
3. Less: Expected Use	0	0	0	0	0
4. End of Year Stock	0	0	0	0	0

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)

2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase

3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)

2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)

3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

D. MISSION EVALUATION PROGRAM

Country Program: CAMEROON
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. North Cameroon Seed Multiplication 631-0001 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	9/79(1)	6/76-9/79	AID/W
2. Sahel Food Crop Protection 625-0916	N/A	N/A	6/78(2)	6/76-6/78	REDSO/WA
3. Centers for Training Farm Families 631-0002 (O.P.G.)	N/A	N/A	9/78	6/77-6/78	AID/W
4. North Cameroon Livestock and Agriculture Development - 631-0004 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	3/79	7/77-3/79	AID/W
B) POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH					
1. University Center for Health Sciences - 625-0531 (Grant)	4/77(3)	76-01	4/78 (PAR)	4/77-4/78	RDO/Y
2. Rural Health Education - 631-0201 (O.P.G.)	1/77	77-04	2/78 (PAR)	1/77-2/78	RDO/Y
3. Practical Training in Health Education - 631-0009 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	9/78 (PAR)	6/77-1/79	AID/W

Explanatory Footnotes
(1) Mid-Project Evaluation
(2) Mid-Project Evaluation
(3) Mid-Project Evaluation

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Country Program: CAMEROON
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
C) EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT					
1. ONAREST - 631-0007 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	2/79 (PAR)	10/77-2/79	RDO/Y
2. Regional Rural Development Training (PAID) - 698-0405 (Grant)	N/A	N/A	3/79 (PAR)	10/77-3/79	AID/W (AFR/RA)
3. Save the Children Fund/Community Development Foundation - 631-0010 (O.P.G.)	N/A	N/A	4/79 (PAR)	10/77-4/79	RDO/Y
4. National Planning for Community Development - 631-xxxx (Grant)	N/A	N/A	5/79 (PAR)	2/78	RDO/Y
D) SELECTED DEVELOPMENT FUND					
1. Transcameroon Railroad III 631-0011 (Loan)	N/A	N/A	6/79	1/78-6/79	--
2. Low Income Housing - 631-0003	N/A	N/A	12/79	7/77-12/79	AID/W (SER/H)
3. P.L. 480 Title II	N/A	N/A	10/77	4/77-10/77	CRS/Cameroon

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II. GABON

Country/Program: GABON

The per capita gross national product (GNP) for oil rich Gabon in 1974 was 1,341 dollars making it, after Libya, the second highest in all of Africa. Clearly, Gabon is no longer eligible for U.S. grant or development loan assistance and we have programmed none. However, notwithstanding its high GNP, Gabon is in need of technical assistance. Therefore, RDO/Y plans to explore with the Government of Gabon (GOB) the possibilities of a program of reimbursable technical assistances.

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Country Program: GABON
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. Gabon Feeder Roads(1) 625-W-013 (Loan)	N/A	N/A	--	--	--
B) POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH					
1. Schweitzer Hospital 625-0809 (Special Grant)	N/A	N/A	6/78	3/74-6/78	AID/W

Explanatory Footnotes
(1) Loan under review in AID/W due to Government of Gabon's failure to fulfill conditions precedent.