UNCLASSIFIED

PD-ACC-818

AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1977

CHAD

BEST AVAILABLE

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

JULY 1975

UNCLASSIFIED

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

CHAD

FY 1977

June 1975

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CDO N'DJAMENA OVERVIEW

(DAP Certification)

Due to the circumstances prevailing with respect to Chad during the time of the Central Africa DAP team visit to the field in the fall of 1974, the DAP for Chad, as it presently stands, although correct in content and thrust so far as it goes, is inadequate in scope and specificity of program potential. This situation has been previously reported to AID/W which has agreed to field a new team in the near future to expand the DAP as necessary.

The inadequacy of the present DAP, the recent change of government in Chad by reason of a military coup with its attendant disorganizing effect on the country's ministerial apparatus and finally, the limitations of CDO staffing up to the present time have all combined to hinder detailed project design. Nevertheless, directions suggested by the DAP, particularly as concerns the agricultural and livestock sectors, coupled with CDO dealings to date with appropriate ministerial offices are adequate to designate the over-all priorities of the FY 1977 AID program in Chad and to identify its constituent project activities.

The DAP has already suggested, and experience to date has verified, that in the agricultural sector the AID program in Chad should concentrate within three subsector groupings, i.e. agricultural institutional infrastructure, food crop production, and range and livestock development assistance (677-201). CDO/N'Djamena is developping sectoral grants and individual project activities within these subsector groupings. A number of activities have been positively identified as appropriately included within each of the three agricultural subsector grants proposed. On the other hand, various other activities have been afforded, for the time being at least, a separate identity in this submission. This segregation is not intended to be definite, but merely desirable at this time so that each may be analyzed in the first instance on individual merits. Magnitude of funding over the anticipated life of the project and the particular history of project development have had a bearing on the decision taken in this respect. We stand ready, however, to consider, for example, the possibility of integrating water resources studies into the agriculture institutional infrastructure sector grant; and cropland protection as well as the Bol polder project activity into the crop production sector grant.

In addition to these agricultural subsector groupings, we believe that adequate attention should be devoted to developmental planning, including related human resources

training. It is apparant that the level of manpower resources available poses a severe stricture to the absorptive capacity of the country. We further believe it appropriate to provide assistance in the health sector in the area of public health policy design, particularly as concerns the improvement of the rural health delivery system.

Bearing in mind AID's special interest in the Sahel with its vast and inaccessible reaches extending throughout much of Chad and recognizing the need for an integrated approach to rural development given the inseparable nature of food production, animal husbandry and health with respect to the over-all well-being of the rural poor, we have also deemed it advisable to select for special attention and study a specific Sahelian area of limited expanse. Due to its proximity and accessibility to the center of Chad's economic activity, i.e. N'Djamena, and the preponderance of AID-financed activities already being implemented within its general confines, we envision eventual emphasis being given to the integrated development of that area of Chad lying within an area extending approximately one hundred kilometers from the southern and eastern shores of Lake Chad, which we have chosen to call "the South-East Lake Arc". Application of an integrated approach to the development problems of this particular area should not be interpreted, however, as an intent to concentrate on this area to the detriment of program development in other areas of the country. Indeed, special effort will be made to assure that activities directed toward crop protection and increased food production, for example, are designed for implementation throughout the various agricultural areas of Chad.

Obviously, forward momentum of program development is highly dependent upon AID/W's timely fielding of design teams for the expansion of the DAP as well as the design of specific project activities. Likewise, the timeliness and effectiveness with which the new government organizes itself will have a direct bearing on the speed with which an AID program can be implemented in Chad. Evidence to date seems to indicate that the new government intends to give priority attention to agricultural production, both animal and grain, the betterment of rural health conditions and the necessary planning to achieve satisfactory results in these areas. Additionally, there are indications that the cotton production campaign, which has been the focus of manpower and financial resources, to the detriment of food production efforts, has been reduced in importance in the eyes of the new government. It should be pointed out, however, that the government's capability to fund development activities is seriously inadequate and that generally speaking, AID will, of necessity, be obliged to finance operating expenses of individual projects and to provide, in many cases, budgetary support of those host government agen-

cies involved if our projects are to be successful.

In addition to its bilateral program, CDO administers a regional program in collaboration with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC). Our strategy with respect to this regional program will, in the future, be geared to complementing the bilateral program whenever possible. This is particularly the case with Central African Livestock and Meat Marketing, which has a close functional interrelationship with the bilaterally-funded Chad Range and Livestock Development Project. Although specific centrally-funded research activities have yet to be identified, we believe that such requirements will surface, particularly in the agricultural sector, during the course of FY 1976. We expect, in addition, that FY 1976 will offer opportunities to incorporate into our planning and operations, those benefits to be derived from a more expanded Chadian participation in AID-funded regional projects, such as the University Center for Health Services, Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems, the National Advanced School of Agriculture, and the Pan African Institute for Development.

The Chad R and R Program as presented in the ABS represents CDO efforts to fund activities in which there can be expected a measurable impact, but which at the same time are generally consonant with our medium and long-term efforts. Several of our R and R activities are considered keystones upon which we may wish to build more extensive activities: Animal Health (677-130-I-B) and Assistance for Short-Term Crop Protection (677-130-II-N) are two such projects.

In a like manner, PL-480, while not part of any direct bilateral activity, complements CDO programs. The PL-480 Food-for-Work program, administered by CARE plays a significant role in our R and R structure. The proposed CARE OPG, Acacia Albida Expansion, will utilize Food-for-Work in a project which we expect to be a forerunner of a larger AID effort.

Sahel Recovery and Rehabilitation Program for Chad

(In U.S. dollars)

Project Title and No.	Grant Agreement 677-74-1			Grant Agreement 677-75-1		
	2/16/74 Original	5/29/74 Amend. 1	6/28/74 Amend. 2	11/29/74 Original	12/28/74 Amend. 1	6/21/75 Amend. 2
677-234-III-A Storage in Deficit Areas	400,000	54,300	93,000			108,000
677-130-I-B Animal Health: Establishment of a cordon sanitaire	250,000				210,000	
677-310-III-C Road Repair and Maintenance	200,000	128,000				
677-130-II-D Irrigated Crop Production in Lake Chad Polders	30,000					
677-130-I-E Pilot Forage and Vegetable Production - Lake Chad Polders	30,000					
677-130-II-F Irrigated Vegetable Production in the Kanem Wadies	275,000					
677-530-IV-G Rural Public Health	50,000					25,000
677-125-IV-H, Well Construction Repairs and Maintenance	200,000					205,000
677-390-III-J, Food for Work and Delivery CARE			150,000	150,000		150,000
677-390-III-K, Motor Fuel for Emergency Operations			107,000			
677-125-IV-L, Well Construction in the Prefectures of Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental					36,000	2,500
677-310-III-M, Road Works					545,000	
677-130-II-N, Assistance for Short-Term Crop Protection						58,500
Reserved for contingencies such as project budget shortages						10,000
TOTALS	1,435,000	182,300	350,000	150,000	791,000	559,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,467,300					

Summary Table Chad
Fiscal Year 19 76 - I.Q.
($000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Asst. Subtotal	Support. Asst.	Total
Ongoing grants:								
1. Chad Range and Livestock Development (201)*	1,013					1,013		1,013
Subtotal	(1,013)					(1,013)		(1,013)
NEW GRANTS:								
1. Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture (0001)*	2,500					2,500		2,500
Subtotal	(2.500)					(2,500)		(2,500)
Total	3,513					3,513		3,513
'PL 480								
Title II	(76)	(18)				(94)		(94)

*Funded or proposed for funding out of Sahel Special Appropriation

Summary Table - Chad
Fiscal Year 1977
($000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Asst. Subtotal	Support. Asst.	Total
Ongoing grants·								
1. Chad Range and Livestock Development (201)	1,127					1,127		1,127
2. Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture (0001)	2,000					2,000		2,000
Subtotal	(3,127)					(3,127)		(3,127)
New Grants:								
1. Agriculture Institutional Infrastructure (0002)	1,455					1,455		1,455
2. Agriculture Production Sector Grant (0003)	1,855					1,855		1,855
3. Rural Health Policy Planning (0004)		300				300		300
4. Human Resources/Development Planning (0005)			520			520		520
5. Cropland Protection (0006)	2,000					2,000		2,000
6. Water Resource Data Collection (0007)	500					500		500
Subtotal	(5,810)	(300)	(520)			(6,630)		(6,630)
Total	8,937	300	520			9,757		9,757
PL 480 Title II	(76)	(18)				(94)		(94)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture

No funding has yet been obligated for this project. Planned initial funding for obligation in FY 1976 is between $2 and $2.5 million from Special Sahel Funds.

The two main elements of the project are (a) research concerning irrigated food crops in support of IBRD's canal irrigation proposal and AID's proposal for irrigation by means of low-lift pumps; (b) pilot testing of low-lift pump irrigation in a polder.

Proposals from International or Chadian organizations concerning both elements were submitted to CDO/N'Djamena in late May and early June. ORSTOM (French scientific and technical research organization) has drawn up a proposal for approximately one year of research in the polders costing $190,000. This research would cover the needs of both AID and IBRD. SODELAC (Chadian) has produced a proposal for one year of pilot testing of irrigation with low-lift pumps on 50 hectares in a polder in conjunction with ORSTOM's research. The estimated cost of this activity is $175,000. Both proposals have been transmitted to the backstopping office in AID/W, AFR/DS. ORSTOM is prepared to undertake its tasks immediately. The site of the pilot testing will depend, of course, on ORSTOM's findings.

Under Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone a contract was made in June 1974 with Meta Systems for participation in this project. Meta Systems' approval will be sought in the selection of the site for the AID-financed irrigation project involving low-lift pumps, and possibly Meta Systems' personnel will be assigned both to the pilot testing and the resultant low-lift pump irrigation project.

The research component of this project must meet the requirements which the IBRD has defined to support its project. The services of three researchers for three years may be required, depending on the outcome of ORSTOM's above-mentioned proposal. Possibly these researchers could begin field work in the latter part of calendar year 1976. Beyond this, AID will seek to develop the research component of the project according to AID's own perception of needs. AID's preliminary view is that this component should be extended over a five-year period, should be designed to develop a Chadian research capability, should include socio-economic research relevant to the setting of farmers on irrigated polders and to the organizational,

managerial problems which this entails, and finally should include the inputs required for implementing and evaluating a low-lift pumping system and for eventually extending this type of irrigation to other locations.

FY 1977 funding is provided to finance full-scale operations on the low-lift pump element of the project. The level of funding reflects expected increases in project costs.

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture
Project Number: 677-11-120-0001
Appropriation: Food and Nutrition

Initial Obligation: FY 1976
Final Obligation: FY 1980
Total Cost: $2,500,000

Date Prop/Revision:
Date last PAR:
Date next PAR:

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1975	-0-	-0-	6/30/75 inc. prior year funds
Estimated FY 1976	2,500	500	2,000 6/30/75
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-0-	100	1,900 9/30/76
Proposed FY 1977	2,000	1,800	2,100 9/30/77

FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid '76	Direct Aid IQ	Contract '76	Contract IQ	PASA '76	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
U.S. Tech.			900				900	
Local & TCN			365				365	
Participants	500						500	
Commodities	150						150	
Other Costs	585						585	
Total	1,235		1,265				2,500	

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations
Unknown	-0-	900	-0-	-0-

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract		3	3	3
Participants				
ST		7	7	8
LT		3	3	4

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Chad Range and Livestock Development (201)

The Program Agreement for the Chad Range and Livestock Development Project was signed June 21, 1975. Although plans for the signing of the agreement had been laid for May 14, political events in Chad forced the postponement. While it had been planned that a team, funded out of the projects, would investigate the potential for a herder training component, to the project, the delayed signing of the Pro-Ag caused the team to be funded out of regional study funds, rather than the project.

In May of 1975 the team undertook discussions with the Livestock Service of the Chad Ministry of Agriculture, and other agencies. The result of these discussions are to be found in a proposed amendment to the project entitled the Multi-Purpose Herder Support Program (MPHSP).

This addition expands the goals of the project to encompass operational improvements in the livestock production sector. It is envisioned that further additions to the project in the future will further enhance the effectiveness of the project in dealing with livestock problems. The MPHSP is composed of three major but supportive activities: herder consultation, training and services; inputs to village infrastructure (wells); and integrated livestock and agricultural training at Ba-Illi Agricultural College. A brief description of MPHSP follows:

1. Herder Consultation, Training and Services

The purpose of this endeavour is to approach herders with a training program to foster improved and more economical utilization of the herds. Largely experimental and research-oriented in its initial plan, the program will involve a long period of consultations to ascertain appropriate inputs by the Livestock Service to upgrade the economic mobility of transhumance herding. Individuals (selected by the herders) will be trained as part-time extension agents to work within the herding groups. These agents will be trained at operational bases to be located at strategic watering holes along major cattle trails. These operational bases will consist of housing for staff, offices and storerooms, dormitories and cooking areas, stables for camels and horses, and farming plots for the

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demonstration of animal traction and other agricultural practices.

2. Village Infrastructure (Wells)

Studies have revealed that a major requirement of the herder population is the provision of wells for human water consumption. The provision of these wells, while constituting an improvement in the standards of health and living of the herder population will provide an entry for a government presence where it is rarely needed and reinforce herder consultation activities.

3. Integrated Livestock and Agricultural Training at Ba-Illi

A "ranch" will be established at the Ba-Illi Agriculture College. It will serve as a tool for upgrading the teaching program that has been started at the college. The students of the Training College and the students of the National School of Veterinary Nurses will be engaged in practical drills at the ranch (where animal husbandry will be an important part of the curriculum). The ranch will thus serve as a reservoir of integrated farming techniques for both herders and cadres (who will frequently participate in training session that will be held there).

As noted above, it is envisioned that as this project develops (FY 1977) it will be appropiate to further amend project documentation to reflect the requirement to provide assistance in the areas of small animal production and animal health. Fiscal projections for this project are incorporated in proposed fundings in FY 1977 for these activities.

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: Chad Range and Livestock Development
Project Number: 677-11-120-201
Appropriation: Food and Nutrition

Initial Obligation: FY 1975
Final Obligation: FY 1980
Total Cost: $ 6,439,000

Date Prop/Revision: 10/31/75
Date last PAR: N.A.
Date next PAR: 6/15/76

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1975	1,215	-	6/30/75 inc. prior year funds
Estimated FY 1976	1,013	879	1349 6/30/76
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	42	1307 9/30/76
Propcsed FY 1977	1,127	1,765	669 9/30/77

FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid '76	Direct Aid IQ	Contract '76	Contract IQ	PASA '76	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
U.S. Tech.			35				35	
Local & TCN								
Participants								
Commodities	210						210	
Other Costs	768						768	
Total	978		35				1.013	

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations
Unknown (University)	368	-	-	-
JCarron	35	35	-	40
Unknown (Evaluation)	35	-	-	-
Unknown Short-Term Constultants	302	-	-	-

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
Direct Hire	-			
PASA				
Contract		3	3	3
Participants				
ST		19	7	20
LT			4	4

Narrative Statement

PL 480 - Title II

CARE is the only voluntary agency with a potential for an operational PL-480 Title II program in Chad. AID has been funding CARE to operate food-for-work (non-PL 480) as part of the country R and R program. CARE's performance in these activities has been highly successful, and in fact CARE activities have been cited in a recent evaluation of R and R projects as being among the best in Chad.

The CARE Title II program, originally scheduled for FY 1975, has been delayed due to a change in the Chadian government which has delayed government acceptance of Regulation 11. Government acceptance of Regulation 11 is expected in the near future.

Activities proposed for the FY 1976 (and Interim Quarter) and FY 1977 programs are fully acceptable to CDO N'Djamena, and in fact the specific activities proposed by CARE have been the subject of intensive and continuing review by the CDO. CDO N'Djamena fully endorses the Program Plan attached as an appendix to this ABS.

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PL 480 Title II

FY 1976, I.Q. and FY 1977

CHAD

(Country)

Interim Quarter Allocation

No foods are requested for the interim quarter.

Fiscal Year 1977 Allocation

CARE, INC.

A. Maternal and CHild Health..... Total Recipients (000) 1.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) Pounds	Dollars
1.0	Bulgur	119.0	5.7
1.0	Peanut Oil	18.5	2.6
1.0	NFDM	30.0	9.6
Total MCH		167 5	17.9

B. Food for Work.....Total Recipients (000) 9.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Pounds	Dollars
9.0	Peanut Oil	166.5	23.9
9.0	Bulgur	1071.0	51.6
Total FFW		1237.5	75.5

Narrative Statement on OPGs

The following OPGs have, or are being submitted, as proposals for action in Chad:

1. CARE - Acacia Albida Expansion.

This activity is designed to package and introduce the Acacia Albida as a low-cost solution to problems of soil infertility and environmental degradation. The proposal has been prepared and is in New York for review. A draft copy is attached to the ABS for information only. It is expected that this activity will be ready for funding early in FY 1976.

2. SAWS - Irrigated Crop Production for Village Farmers.

This proposal has had an initial review in AID/W and has been approved in principle. At the present time a representative of the Seventh Day Adventist World Service (SAWS) is in Chad making final determination of project details. It is expected that this activity will be ready for funding early in FY 1976.

3. CARE - Rural Family Grain Storage.

This activity designed to establish a replicable system of low-cost grain storage facilities (silos) at the village level. A short description of this project is appended for information only. It is expected that this project will be ready for funding in late FY 1976 or in the Interim Quarter.

SUMMARY TABLE

AID FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
($000)

Country: CHAD

NEW GRANTS:	FY 1976	Interim Quarter	FY 1977
OPGS			
1. CARE Acacia Albida Expansion	580		500
2. SAWS Irrigated Crop Production	206		100
3. CARE Rural Family Grain Storage		266	200
Subtotal of which are cooperatives	(206)	(266)	(300)
TOTAL	786	266	800

Summary Table LCBC
Fiscal Year 19 76 - I.Q.
($000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Asst. Subtotal	Support. Asst.	Total
Ongoing grants·								
(1) Central African Livestock and Meat Marketing (803)	725					725		725
Subtotal	(725)					(725)		(725)
NEW GRANTS:								
(1) LCB Water Resource Modelling Study*	440					440		440
(2) Two Roads Grant**				1,000		1,000		1,000
Subtotal	(440)			(1,000)		(1,440)		(1,440)
Total	1,165			1,000		2,165		2,165

*Special Sahel Funding - Medium-Term

**Proposed to convert this planned loan to grant funding

Summary Table- LCBC
Fiscal Year 19 77
($000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Asst. Subtotal	Support. Asst.	Total
Ongoing grants·								
1. Central African Livestock and Meat Marketing (803)	493					493		493
2. LCB Water Resource Modelling STudy	110					110		110
Total	603					603		603

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NARRATIVE FY 1976 LCBC PROJECTS

1. LCBC Water Resources Strategy. As of June 1975, a PRP for this project had been prepared, but not approved. Although originally planned for FY 1975 funding, the lack of an approved PRP and reluctance on the part of LCBC has combined to postpone this project to a FY 1976 start, at which time it is expected that LCBC will be ready to undertake it.

2. Two Roads Grant. Although authorized over two years ago, this loan ($1,000,000) for the engineering services and for the design for two road linkages has never been signed, due largely to AID concern regarding the feasibility of a 10 km stretch of road between Yagoua and Bongor. A further feasibility has been carried out on this portion of the road and the report will be available shortly. At the same time it has been proposed to convert from a loan to a grant project. Since contract specifics are not available at post, complete fiscal data to support the line items are not furnished.

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ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: L.C.B. Water Strategy
Project Number:
Appropriation: Special Sahel Funding

Initial Obligation: FY 1976
Final Obligation: FY 1977
Total Cost: $ 550,000

Date Prop/Revision:
Date last PAR:
Date next PAR:

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1975			6/30/75 inc. prior year funds 240
Estimated FY 1976	440	200	6/30/75 195
Estimated Interim Qtr.		45	9/30/76 125
Proposed FY 1977	110	180	9/30/77

FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid '76	Direct Aid IQ	Contract '76	Contract IQ	PASA '76	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
U.S. Tech.			395				395	
Local & TCN								
Participants	40						40	
Commodities								
Other Costs	5						5	
Total	45		395				440	

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations
Unknown	-0-	395	-0-	80

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract		2	2	2
Participants				
ST			2	
LT				

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: Two Roads Grant-LCBC
Project Number: 625-22-310-534
Appropriation: Food and Nutrition

Initial Obligation: 1976
Final Obligation:
Total Cost: $ 1,000,000

Date Prop/Revision:
Date last PAR:
Date next PAR:

Note: This Project is a result of AID Loan No.625-H-003 which has never been signed. It is proposed to convert this loan to a direct grant. Relevant contracting data is available in AID/W

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of
Actual FY 1975			6/30/75 inc. prior year funds
Estimated FY 1976			6/30/75
Estimated Interim Qtr.			9/30/76
Proposed FY 1977			9/30/77

FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid '76	Direct Aid IQ	Contract '76	Contract IQ	PASA '76	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
U.S. Tech.								
Local & TCN								
Participants								
Commodities								
Other Costs								
Total								

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract				
Participants				
ST				
LT				

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Central African Livestock and Meat Marketing - Project No. 625-11-130-803

While overall project progress on most planned project outputs has been satisfactory, a major impediment has been the issue of artesian wells in Sector Serbewel. This issue first arose in May 1973 and agreement between the LCBC and A.I.D. on how to proceed was finally reached in exchanges of correspondence between September 1974 and February 1975 (refer RDO/Y letter dated September 4, 1974; LCBC ExSec letter dated December 16, 1974; and RDO/Y letter dated February 3, 1975.) Inter alia, the artesian well and related issues have precluded approving a revised PROP prepared in October 1973, threatened to withhold funds required for other components of the project and generally left the project without a revised and approved point of reference for execution of existing activities as well as future planning.

The agreement cited above is, in short, that A.I.D. is willing to finance two artesian wells on an experimental basis which:

(A) fall clearly within the utilization and management plan submitted in April 1974 for the approval of the Cameroonian Coordinating Committee during its fourth meeting;

(B) will not preclude controlled grazing and seasonal rotation in a balanced range management plan employing controlled grazing and seasonal rotation which the government concerned can get herdsmen to respect and follow;

(C) will expand use of range otherwise underutilized because of the distance to watering points, and

(D) the Government of Cameroon and the LCBC, and the Government of Chad in the case of Assale, agree to the future development of a comprehensive range development plan for Serbewel and Assale Sectors.

A.I.D. also indicated it was prepared to finance a range site survey to design the technical basis and guidelines for a comprehensive range development plan, which it would expect the Government and LCBC to support and participate in, as well as consider funding for those additional investments, including range re-seeding, access roads, firebreaks and livestock water, necessary to conform to the development plan.

The range site survey was planned for the spring of 1975 in order to permit preparation of a revised PP, which would include additional inputs required to implement a range manage-

ment plan, in advance of submission of the FY-1977 ABS.

This plan has not been possible due to unavailability of FY-1975 funds, difficulty in recruitment of personnel and early rains which make the area impossible to work in. The range site survey has, therefore, been deferred to October/November, 1975, during and after which the revised PP will be prepared for transmission to AID/W before the end of CY 1975. The preparation of this PP should be undertaken and completed in the project area and be a collaborative effort including CDO/N, AFR/DS, LCBC and, to the extent possible, RDO/Y. It is anticipated that the PP will include revisions of existing activities if and as appropriate, an extension of present activities, required in any case, through FY-1979 and the additional inputs required to implement an agreed upon range management plan in Sector Serbewel. Estimates for Sector Assale, if it is included, are not possible at this time.

In order to avoid confusion in this presentation, it should be noted that the ABS figures presented here represent two separate levels of funding requirement: Tranche I (present project activities in accordance with the original project design through the initial life of the project, i.e. FY-1971 to FY-1977) and Tranche II (extension of present activities through FY-1979 and the estimated inputs to implement a range management plan also through FY-1979.) Tranche II is, of course, subject to preparation and approval of the revised PP foreseen above.

FY-1976 Program. Funds required for FY 1976 reflect increases over the amounts set forth in the 1976 CP due to delays in implementation and increases in market values of commodities required as well as revised estimates. These funds, contained in the attached budget sheets, will finance a 19 man months continuation of the services of the U.S. technical advisor ($73,000), follow-up to Reyna sociological study ($24,000) and engineering design for range management plan following range site survey ($48,000) - $145,000; to continue 18 man months of U.S. academic training for 6 participants - $24,000; commodities, including veterinary supplies and mineral supplements - $41,000; and other costs - $210,000.*

*The increase in other costs from $23,000 to $210,000 is calculated on the basis of projected expenditures of $312,300 during FY-1976 minus a pipeline of $180,000 plus forward funding of 50% projected expenditures during FY-1977. The

*(continued)
FY-1976 project components are: six cement wells at Serbewel sub-sector stations - $55,700; two artesian wells in Sector Serbewel - $128,500; increase in cost of 19 cement wells in Sector Assale - $15,000; coop office/storage facilities - $40,600; water storage tank - $16,300; building and vehicle maintenance, local training, protein supplements, office supplies and freezer - $36,200; cement posts and cattle guards to complete fencing already purchased - $20,000 minus 1 pipeline of $180,000 and plus 50% forward funding for FY 1977 of $78,000.

FY-1977 Program.

A. Tranche I. Funds required for Tranche I for FY-1977, i.e. project activities consistent with project design through the initial lief of the project, will finance 144 man months of third country training for 5 participants (full funding for 4 through 1978 and 1 through 1980) - $42,000; and

(ii) FY-1977. Fifteen man months for the services of a U.S. technical advisor (continuation of present project technician) - $60,000; commodities, including auxiliary and support equipment and spare parts for the surface/stock water facility equipment - $40,000; and other costs - $274,000. Other costs are comprised of the remaining requirements for FY-1977 50% forward funded and explained above ($110,000) and 50% forward funding of $327,000 estimated requirements for FY-1978 ($164,000), including construction, labor and operating costs for range reseeding ($60,000), access roads ($100,000), wind breaks ($40,000), surface/ stock water facilities ($90,000) and building maintenance, veterinary supplies, office supplies, local training and vehicle maintenance and parts ($37,000).

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Project Name: Central African Livestock and Meat Marketing
Project Number: 625-11-130-803
Appropriation: Food and Nutrition

Initial Obligation: FY 1971
Final Obligation: FY 1977
Total Cost: $2,261,000

Date Prop/Revision:
Date last PAR:
Date next PAR:

U.S. dollar cost (in thousands)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1975	339	484	6/30/75 329 inc. prior year funds
Estimated FY 1976	420	470	6/30/75 279
Estimated Interim Qtr.	305	109	9/30/76 475
Proposed FY 1977	493	717	9/30/77 251

FY 1976 and Interim Quarter Obligations by Cost Component/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid '76	Direct Aid IQ	Contract '76	Contract IQ	PASA '76	PASA IQ	Total '76	Total IQ
U.S. Tech.			145				145	
Local & TCN								
Participants	24						24	
Commodities	41	195					41	195
Other Costs	210	110					210	110
Total	275	305	145				420	305

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1975 Obligations	FY 1976 Obligations	Interim Qtr. Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations
NEF	40	73	-	60
REYNA	-	24		
RANGE SITE SURVEY	23			
FOLLOW-UP		48		

On Board Personnel

	6/30 1975	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract	1	1	1	1
Participants				
ST				
LT	4	8	7	5

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX) — [X] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-110-0002

5. BUREAU — A. SYMBOL: AFR — B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT — A. [X] PRP [ ] PP — B. DATE (MO. YR.): 10 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): Agriculture Institutional Infrastructure

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION — A. INITIAL FY: 77 — B. FINAL FY: 81

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): Agriculture Institutional Infra-structure Sector Grant

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = ____)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	4,200
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	?
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	4,200

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN
FN			1,455		4,200	
TOTAL			1,455		4,200	

11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To assist the GOC to achieve basic food self-sufficiency and concomitant improvement in standards of living of small food producers.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To help Chad develop by October 1982 an agriculture institutional infra-structure capable of responding, at least minimally, within Chadian budget constraints, to the development needs of the agriculture sector.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) PRP requires three or four man team for one month costing $20,000-$30,000 with backgrounds in agr. ec. and planning, extension mgt. and trng., and agr. research and technical education. PP requires similar team for two months, costing $40,000-$60,000.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED: 06 28 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: 07 03 75

AID 1330-2 (5-75)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): AGRICULTURE INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR GRANT

I. The Problem and the Proposed Response

A. The Problem

As stated in the March 1975 DAP for Chad, productivity in agriculture and livestock, Chad's two major resources, is very low. The country's economy, based as it is on these two resources, is sensitive to both climate and external prices. Production of millet and sorghum, the major food crops, has declined so that normal production is insufficient for domestic demand. Food aid was necessary throughout the drought. Except for the drought years, the trend in the production of wheat, which is not yet a major crop, is up. But peanuts, which are consumed locally, including locally produced oil, have not met domestic demand even in good production years. And yet, as the DAP notes, Chad possesses the potential for self-sufficiency in food crop production. As with the food crops, climate and prices affect cotton, Chad's most important cash crop, and animal husbandry, the second major export activity. The latter has been especially hard hit and has experienced serious losses to unrecorded exports. The national cattle herd has dropped from about 4.5 million animals to about 3 million, and livestock producers are now selling many animals about two years younger than they should be for maximum market value. But the problem cannot be addressed solely through production projects since it is also a question of a responsive, basic institutional infrastructure. As noted in the DAP, "Foreign expertise will...be necessary to strengthen the weak existing institutional framework which is fundamental to successful development programs." What follows is a summary review of several components of the institutional infrastructure of Chad's agriculture.

1. Agricultural Sector Analysis and Policy Development. A draft ten-year Development Plan (1971-1980) was published in June 1971. It stressed policy options at the expense of defining projects, and most of the program seemed unattainable to outside observers. Furthermore, implementation of the Plan was never seriously attempted. The former Tombalbaye regime focussed primarily on increasing cotton production, and most other endeavors within the agricultural sector were neglected. The DAP concludes that the Plan is thus "incomplete both as a policy guide and as a source of project identification." The same problem is found in individual sectors, e.g., agriculture; reportedly the Chadian Government's (GOC) interest in the development of a comprehensive agriculture plan has been rekindled, and such an undertaking has achieved priority status.

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2. Rural Development Assistance Delivery. The DAP notes that a development strategy must concentrate first on increasing the productive base of the economy. "To do this, Chad will have to reach its rural population," but extension programs in Chad will need fundamental upgrading if they are to be effective. Activities are balkanized and uncoordinated. For example, in SODELAC (Société pour le Développement du Lac Tchad), an autonomous public authority of the Chadian Government, a small senior staff of French agronomists and engineers needs to be supplemented by a full complement of middle and lower level extension agents in order to assist farmers effectively in adopting and using improved inputs and practices. Another agency, the ONDR (National Rural Development Office), is responsible for providing extension services generally in Chad; however, it has been involved primarily with cash crops and has had very little experience in meeting input and extension needs of food crop producers. In fact, DEFPA (Division of Education and Agricultural Training), another component of the Ministry of Agriculture, has been providing training to farmers in various centers to the extent that the farmers are now more knowledgeable than the ONDR extension agents, which understandably embarrasses the agents, and further weakens ONDR. The DAP concludes that strengthening extension programs in cotton, food crops and livestock is urgently needed.

3. Agricultural Education Development. Chad's requirements for higher agricultural technical and administrative personnel are not being met satisfactorily either from within the country or from other donors. As noted in the DAP, "Indigenous technical personnel are relatively few and there tends to be considerable discontinuity in the availability of expatriate technical advisors." The GOC is addressing this problem with a variety of educational programs at the secondary and university levels, covering three technical fields: agriculture, livestock and forestry. Through these programs, the Government expects to establish a base for a more rational development of the sector as well as to provide the trained cadre necessary for the provision of government services and the management and implementation of agricultural projects.

4. Agricultural Research Development. Chad's research needs are touched on only briefly in the DAP, which refers to "institutional constraints imposed by minimal capabilities in ... agricultural research ..." Chad possesses a research capability which is administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, and which meets some of the country's requirements. However, there continue to be areas in which current research is not meeting demands. This is especially true with regard to testing and selecting varieties of sorghum and other crops which are adapted to the particularly rigorous conditions of Chad's Sahel zone. A follow on to this research is the need for assistance to a new seed multiplication center. Additionally, the team which prepared the herder subproject of the Chad Range and Livestock Development Project stated in their proposal, "... It

should be noted that no research system for livestock studies--either basic or adaptive--exist in Chad... It is obvious that an overwhelming long-term need for the country is the organization of a capacity to carry out adaptive research and to thoroughly test and evaluate the probable consequences of innovational interventions in livestock production before they are introduced at the level of the herders." Then, there is gum arabic, one of the few forestry products in Chad. Although of less importance than other crops in the total agriculture sector, gum arabic has considerable economic potential and would benefit from local research, of which currently there is none being conducted by the Government. Finally, there is the need for more effective collection of water resource data. This is especially important given the slim margin of existance to which many Chadians are subjected, particularly in times of drought.

B. A.I.D. Response

1. Project Purpose

As quoted from the DAP in Section A above, "Foreign expertise will ... be necessary to strengthen the weak existing institutional framework which is fundamental to successful development programs." This proposed project seeks to address this problem by providing technical assistance, participant training, and commodities in order to join with other donors in a two-phase ten-year project, the first five years of which are to help Chad develop by October 1982 an agriculture institutional infrastructure capable of responding, at least minimally, within Chadian budget constraints, to the development needs of the agriculture sector. This project is seen as having four components, each able to address one of the problem areas discussed in Section A above. These components can best be described in terms of the conditions expected at the end of the project, which are discussed in Section B.2 below. This program is expected to make a significant contribution to the sector goal implied in the DAP and expressed in AID/W policy statements: To help Chad attain both basic food self-sufficiency and improved standards of living for the small herder and farmer.

2. Project Details

a. Project outputs and conditions expected at the end of the project can best be described in terms of the following four components:

(1) Agriculture Sector Analysis and Policy Development. This activity will result in a strengthened unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, employing two or three U.S.-trained agricultural economists and statisticians who, with their non-U.S. trained colleagues, are

capable of conducting sector analysis and making policy recommendations beneficial to Chad's agricultural development. The project should also have achieved the coordination of the development of a data base able to meet the unit's requirements. It is expected thatthe activity could assist with completion of priority sector studies and an agricultural sector plan.

(2) Rural Development Assistance Delivery. This component will seek to enhance the capability of the National Office of Rural Development (ONDR) by providing technical assistance and U.S.-trained Chadians capable of providing agricultural extension services so that upon completion of U.S. assistance, the GOC will be able to respond more effectively to the needs of Chadian farmers and the country's requirements for increased agricultural production. U.S. assistance should therefore include not only specialists in food crops, livestock, cooperatives and other credit mechanisms, but also in extension service management. A special effort should be made to gather baseline data such as might be derived from a farmer/herder attitude survey.

(3) Agricultural Education Development. This activity will provide the GOC with technical assistance and U.S.-trained Chadians who, with other concerned people, will help to develop agricultural education capable of providing the trained cadre necessary for the provision of government services and the management and implementation of agricultural projects. This component will address the areas of crops, livestock, and forestry. U.S. assistance should include teaching, curriculum development, library development, participant training, and research, which is to be coordinated through the fourth component, which follows.

(4) Agricultural Research Development. This part of the proposed program will assist Chad to strengthen its agricultural research capability in such areas as seed development, selection and multiplication; crop pests and diseases; fertilizer utilization; and livestock feeding and breeding. U.S. assistance will consist of technical assistance, participant training, and laboratory supplies. While inadequate water resource data collection is listed as a problem, an activity to address this is being presented in a separate PID, with the understanding that that activity could be incorporated into this project should it be desirable. The other PID refers to the following four items:

1. Weather detection radar;
2. Automatic weather station;
3. Groundwater measurement network;
4. Lake Chad evaporation study.

The two components of education and research are especially illustrative of the integrated aspect of this project because some of the same U.S. technicians should be able to serve in both components, as will the returned participants. The other components will also relate, so that extension requirements are reflected in current research, while research results are being disseminated through the extension services. Such integration will also ensure that policy and practice are related and that agricultural education is responsive. It is planned that through this integrated approach, this exchange of information by the various institutions will be especially encouraged and perhaps itself institutionalized.

b. Technical and physical resources are partially dependent on the special nature of this project. In order to capture the integrated approach of this program, the best implementation agent will probably be a single university or organization of universities that can provide the diverse technical services required and yet retain the coordination such an approach requires. One organization also facilitates logistic support for the program. Technical resources will include about ten full-time U.S. technicians plus an equal number of part-time consultants per year. Participant training in the United States or third countries may involve as many as 15 to 20 Chadians at many levels including non-degree as well as the BS, MS and PH.d degrees. Scholarships to local schools may also be considered. On-the-job training will involve many more Chadians. Commodity support will consist primarily of vehicles for the U.S. technicians and teaching and laboratory supplies and equipment for the institute and research components. The construction of facilities with U.S. funds is not currently being planned.

c. Disbursements are likely to run evenly throughout the five years of the project's first phase since expenditures will cover primarily technician and participant costs.

3. Major Assumptions

Implicit in the project concept is that achievement of the project purpose will contribute to the sector goal. To achieve the project purpose, there must be continuing support for the project from the GOC and other involved donors. This support will include GOC policy support and support in terms of personnel for counterparts and training. It will also be important that the GOC be able to respond to the growing financial power of the cooperatives and provide in terms of logistics for the farmer/herder requirements that may arise as the project progresses, e.g., equipment, fuel, fertilizer,etc.

4. Host Country and Other-Donor Activities

Due to the importance to the Chadian economy of the agriculture sector, there are some GOC and other-donor activities in the sector. However, most of these are production-oriented or single economic studies. In the institutional infrastructure sector, the FAO and FAC are addressing the long-term with a study regarding reorientation of the economy in southern Chad. The FAO is also planning new assistance for the planning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture. IDA, FAC, UNDP, Switzerland, Germany and several private groups are assisting with agricultural training. FAC is assisting research concerning cotton, animal diseases, plant genetics pertaining to southern Chad, and the specialized agronomic conditions of the polders. And, finally, the FAO is planning some seed adaptation and multiplication assistance. In discussion with CDO/N'Djamena, the local FAO representative welcomed the proposed AID involvement as represented by this PID.

5. Project Alternatives

The proposed institutional infrastructure activities address in an integrated manner some of the major constraints to the development of Chad's agricultural sector. Another approach would be to handle each constraint as a separate project, but, as mentioned earlier, this would not be as likely to ensure the same degree of coordination and impact within the GOC which this Project seeks.

6. Project Beneficiaries

The direct project beneficiaries will be the Chadian Government organizations and their technicians and officials who receive U.S. advice and training. However, the indirect beneficiaries will be the small farmers and herders averaging less than $80 per capita income who are expected to benefit from the improved services provided by the GOC.

7. Spread Effect

The project is expected to have an important spread effect since the resulting institutional development should make Chad's agriculture institutions more responsive to the needs of the small farmer/herder. For example, One of the conditions at the end of the project should be a measurable increase in the effectiveness of the extension service as measured by farmer/herder attitude polls.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A. $4.2 million over 5 years (1977-1981).

B. A.I.D. assistance is expected to be entirely in the form of a Technical Assistance grant, which is expected to cover local costs and some recurrent costs.

C. Chadian financial support for the project, to be determined by the PRP team, is expected to be primarily office and laboratory space and land for research, as well as the salaries of Chadian personnel assigned to the project. This is not expected to total 25 per cent of project costs, a point which will be further discussed in Section IV below. Other donor activities in the sector are currently expected to remain separate from this project, therefore no cost-sharing is planned.

III. Project Development

A. Due to the "benign neglect" afforded Chad generally by the developed world, there is a paucity of current studies and analyses. Therefore project development will require extensive meetings with GOC officials and coordination with other donors, as well as visits to proposed project sites and other-donor programs. It should also be noted that many Chadians and foreign experts required for proper project design will be on vacation outside of Chad until mid-September, therefore PRP drafting should be planned accordingly.

B. Although ultimately dependent on design personnel availability, the PRP should be in AID/W by the end of October 1975. The PP should not require much additional work and therefore might be ready several months after PRP approval.

C. The project will require a PRP team, for about one month, consisting of either AID/W or consultant personnel with backgrounds in agriculture economics and planning, extension management and training, and agriculture research and technical education including food crops and livestock. The length of the visit is derived from prior experience which has demonstrated the need for sufficient time in which both to familiarize Chadian officials with proposed project details and, in turn, to receive their concurrence. The cost of a PRP team of three or four men may be about $20,000 to $30,000. Depending on how much of the design effort was accomplished by the PRP team, the completion of the PP could take another month by a team equal or similar to the PRP team, with another month or so of final drafting and then clearances within Chad and the United States.

IV. Issues

It is readily apparent that Chad, as is the case with other Sahelian countries, may not have sufficient resources to meet the requirement of a minimum 25 per cent host-country contribution to project costs. In fact, it is probable that a significant portion of the operational costs of this project will have to be underwritten. The implications for project viability and long-term GOC support have yet to be fully addressed.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX) [x] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-190-0003

5. BUREAU: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [x] PRP [ ] PP B. DATE (MO. YR.): 10 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): [Agriculture Production Sector Grant]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY: 77 B. FINAL FY: 81

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS):

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 200)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	3,150
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT incomplete	375
D. OTHER DONOR(S) incomplete	1,520
TOTAL	5,045

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000) — 11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN	A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
FN			1,855		3,150				
TOTAL			1,855		3,150		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To assist the GOC to achieve basic food self-sufficiency and concomitant improvement in standards of living of small food producers.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To help Chad expand agricultural production generally, including significant increases (to be determined) in certain food crops by October 1982, and including to help SEMAB re-establish itself and achieve a significantly increased rice production and marketing level (to be determined) by October 1979, and including to join with other donors in assisting Chad to establish a functional national cereals reserve by October 1979.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

PRP requires four-man team for one month costing $28,000 with backgrounds in rice and vegetable extension, irrigation engineering, equipment management, and cereal stocks mgt. PP requires similar team for two months, costing $35,000-$45,000.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED (MO. DAY YR.): 06 28 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION (MO. DAY YR.): 07 03 75

AID 1330-2 (5-75)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SECTOR GRANT

I. The Problem and the Proposed Response

A. The Problem

Agricultural productivity in Chad is very low. Production of millet and sorghum, the major food crops, has declined to the point where normal production is insufficient for domestic demand. Food aid was necessary throughout the drought period. Except for the drought years, the trend in the production of wheat, which is not yet a major crop, is up. But peanuts, which are consumed locally, including locally produced peanut oil, have not met domestic demand even in good pro-production years. And yet, as the March 1975 DAP for Chad notes, Chad possesses the potential for self-sufficiency in food crop production.

The reasons for low productivity are many, and include problems of low yields, soil fertility depletion, insect and pest infestation of crops in the field and in storage, and competition from cash crops notably cotton. Production incentives and improved techniques have not been sufficient to generate increases in output. Moreover, a marketing system which could ensure a reasonable price for farmers and consumers alike does not exist. Additionally, inadequate transport and communication networks contribute to wide differences in cereal prices, particularly chronically deficit or drought-prone areas. Although mentioned in the DAP, these constraints will be discussed in more detail in an upcoming DAP revision. There are two areas, however, about which there is sufficient data to establish responses.

1. Rice Production

CDO/N'Djamena believes that there is significant data on the current status of rice production, and that this crop could benefit from immediate assistance. The DAP discusses the low productivity in rice, and describes an IBRD rice project which must address such requirements as additional extension agents, animal traction training, and short-term credit for production inputs. In addition, near Bongor, some distance from the IBRD project site, another rice program faces other constraints. During the period 1958-1969 the organization in the Ministry of Land Development responsible for modernizing agriculture in the Bongor area, SEMAB, made considerable progress in increasing the rice production of the 25,000 inhabitants of Sector A for whom rice was the main crop. Since then, the organization has experienced organizational and financial problems. To make a new start, SEMAB must overcome certain constraints including the following: equipment is needed for repairing and improving the irrigation infra-structure; growers now sell rice in Cameroon where the price is higher, or through traditional circuits, so that changes are required in price

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policy if SEMAB is to justify efforts to increase production; and additional technical personnel are required to manage SEMAB operations, which the organization wants to expand to include a vegetable crop rotation program and a hog-raising project using rice mill by-products.

2. Cereal Stocks Development

Another constraint about which significant data already exists, and for which immediate assistance is being sought, concerns the requirement for a local grain purchase and distribution program as protection against food shortages as illustrated in the extreme by the drought situation but which occur regularly on the local level, particularly during the soudure, the two-to-three month period preceding the harvest. Prices are low at harvest time and during the soudure small merchants benefit from the scarcity of supplies by selling grain back to farmers or to urban consumers at exorbitant prices. Of particular interest to the Chadian Government is that with an assured food supply through improved production, stockpiling and marketing, farmers would be more willing to produce cotton as a cash crop. FDAR (The National Rural Action Fund) has established a Cereals Department that has the responsibility for a national program of cereal marketing and equitable pricing, which includes the establishment of a national reserve stock. In general, however, partially as a result of insufficient storage facilities, stocks controlled by FDAR are too small to have much effect on cereals prices or to provide incentives to farmers.

B. A.I.D. Response

1. Project Purpose

The problem of agriculture production, as stated previously, is very broad. It should be kept in mind, however, that CDO/N'Djamena is addressing some of the problems through on-going projects or projects nearing design completion, e.g., Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture. Problems are also being addressed through a separate PID concerning agriculture institutional infrastructure. The purpose of the production project being discussed here can be stated very broadly as helping Chad to expand agricultural production generally, including significant increases (to be determined) in certain food crops by October 1982. Since a DAP revision is expected to deal more in depth with possible agricultural production activities, CDO/N'Djamena will not provide here a description of the many components this project could contain. Although it should be stated that given the broad nature of the project purpose, it may be appropriate to incorporate into this project at some future date the Lake Chad Irrigated Agriculture Project being conducted in the Bol polders area.

The focus in this PID will be on developing a response to the two specific problems presented above.

a. The first proposal concerns a rice production activity which will assist SEMAB to re-establish itself and achieve a significantly increased rice production and marketing level (to be determined) by October 1979. The activity will do this by providing technical assistance, participant training, and equipment.

b. The second proposal is to join with other donors in assisting the GOC to establish by October 1979 a functioning national cereals reserve. This activity expects to accomplish its purpose with technical assistance, participant training, commodities and another cost component for assisting with the purchase of cereals for the reserve program.

These proposed subprojects are expected to make a contribution to the sector goal implied in the DAP and expressed in AID/W policy statements: to help Chad attain both basic food self-sufficiency and improved standards of living for the small herder and farmer.

2. Project Details

a. Rice Production

(1) Subproject outputs will include the repair and improvement required by SEMAB's irrigation infrastructure to make it operational; trained Chadians able to assist SEMAB operations in a variety of extension areas; and an equipment unit complete with equipment and trained Chadian operators and maintenance personnel. This last component should be under the direct control of either this over-all project or a selected ministry, whether that of Agriculture or of Land Development. The equipment unit is seen as a response both to SEMAB's short-term requirement, which stems from a lack of sufficient equipment in Chad, and to the broader problem of responding to Chad's over-all agriculture requirements, some of which are to be addressed by this larger agriculture production project. A more detailed description of the equipment unit is given in the following section.

(2) Technical and physical resources for this two-year project will include the technical services ($410,000) of two full-time U.S. advisors, one in irrigation engineering and the other in rice and vegetable extension, and two part-time consultants per year as required in the above specialities and/or to meet other requirements such as in equipment management. Short-term participant training ($60,000) will provide for three extension agent/supervisors and for three equipment operations and maintenance specialists. Full-time U.S. technical expertise is not foreseen in connection with the equipment unit because of the training conducted with R&R funds of Chadians now ready for more responsibility outside of their original project.

There will also be a significant on-the-job training activity. The project's main expense ($1,330,000) will be for the equipment, the selection of which is to be coordinated with the GOC and with other donors, such as FED, who are expected to participate in this project. SEMAB's requirements range from heavy land clearing and earth-moving equipment such as graders and bulldozers to lighter equipment such as tractors, plows and disc harrows. U.S. assistance could perhaps provide an integrated package of items from one of the two groups. Under the control of this project or a single ministry, this equipment unit could be loaned to SEMAB until its primary task was completed. SEMAB could then pay from production revenues for any equipment it still needed to retain. The equipment unit would then be available for use elsewhere in the agriculture sector, especially by this project, when, upon design completion, the project moves into new areas requiring land preparation and/or farm demonstration equipment. Benefits of this approach include having the equipment available as needed for new components, thus avoiding the long wait between order placement and actual arrival. Also, the permanent assignment of trained Chadians is more likely to ensure proper equipment utilization throughout the life of the over-all production project.

(3) Disbursements are expected to bulge in the first year of the project as bills for equipment purchases come in.

b. Cereal Stocks Development

(1) Subproject outputs will include the existence of a cereals reserve of perhaps 10,000 metric tons, in adequate warehousing, properly managed by trained Chadians, and which is capable of both stimulating food production in the south of Chad and responding to the food shortages occurring particularly in the north of Chad. In pursuing the latter point, the GOC is also interested in reducing the costly importation of food.

(2) Technical and physical resources for this three-year project will depend on further negotiations with the FAO in order to determine the best means by which U.S. assistance can interface with FAO's proposed project, "Management of a national reserve stock and improvement in the marketing of cereals." In gernal terms, AID assistance is expected to consist of the technical services ($280,000) of a full time advisor and short-term consultants in one or more of the fields of purchasing,warehousing, cereals treatment, transportation, distribution and bookkeeping. Nondegree participant training ($20,000) will provide for some of the skills among the previously-mentioned fields. On-the-job training will also occur. Although there may be a requirement for limited commodities connected with proper warehousing and transport, primary assistance ($1,050,000) will be from the Other Costs component for the purchase of some of the cereals stocks. This

program is seen basically as a continuation and, in fact, institutionalization, of the local grain purchase and distribution program started in FY 1975 with funds from the UN's Office of Sahel Relief Operations (OSRO) and continued with AID Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) funds.

(3) Disbursements are expected to run evenly throughout the life of the activity.

3. Major Assumptions

Implicit in the project concept is that achievement of the purpose will contribute to the sector goal. To achieve the purpose, the subprojects must receive continuing GOC support in the provision of participants and project personnel for training. It is also assumed that other constraints to increased production and marketing are being addressed outside of these activities, e.g., price policy and short-term credit.

4. Host Country and Other-Donor Activities

In addition to the IBRD Rice Project mentioned previously, the Peoples Republic of China provides assistance to rice growing. Also, the proceeds ($750,000) from the sale of FED-donated grain have reportedly been pledged to support the SEMAB project described in this PID.

With regard to a cereals reserve, the other donors include WFP and FAO who have helped to establish FDAR's Cereals Department. The current FAO proposal, in coordination with which the proposed AID activity is being planned, is also planning to use OSRO funds and is seeking WFP assistance.

5. Project Alternatives

The subprojects could be established as separate projects and not treated as part of a larger agriculture production activity.

6. Subproject Beneficiaries

The direct rice subproject beneficiaries will be SEMAB and the 25,000 inhabitants of SEMAB's Sector A. The cereals reserve subproject will ultimately benefit the Chadian people generally who experience cereals shortages.

7. Spread Effect

The spread effect among the 25,000 inhabitants of the rice subproject area is expected to be significant. Further study will be required to determine the possibilities of an even greater spread effect.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans for the Subprojects

A. Dollar amounts

1. Rice Production: $1.8 million over 2 years (1977-1978).
2. Cereals Stocks Development: $1,350,000 over 3 years (1977-1979).

B. AID assistance is expected to be entirely in the form of a Technical Assistance Grant.

C. Chadian support for the subprojects is expected to be primarily office space and supplies as well as the salaries of Chadian personnel assigned to the subprojects. This is not expected to total 25 per cent of total project costs, a point which will be further discussed in Section IV below.

III. Project Development

A. As stated previously, the broad agriculture production project design is awaiting the DAP revision. Development of the subprojects outlined in this PID will require extensive meetings with GOC officials and coordination with other donors, as well as visits to the subproject sites. The GOC has presented a preliminary project design on the rice project, and is expected to provide more detail in a week or so. FAO has yet to review internally or with the GOC its latest proposal concerning Cereals Stocks. It should be noted, however, that Chadians and foreign experts required for proper project design are likely to be on vacation outside of Chad until mid-September. Therefore, PRP drafting should be scheduled accordingly.

B. CDO/N'Djamena expects that with AID/W support, a PRP should be in Washington by October 31, 1975. With the expectation that PP data can be gathered at the same time as that for the PRP, the PP should not require a great deal of additional work and might be ready several months after PRP approval.

C. PRP drafting of the Rice Activity will require a month's visit ($21,000) by three consultants, either from AID/W or a contractor, with backgrounds in rice and vegetable extension, irrigation engineering, and equipment management. If the extension advisor's background is broad enough, he might be able to help with some of the project design work being proposed in other PID's. CDO/N'Djamena and/or the proposed DAP revision team will meet with FAO to determine more precisely the role that AID can play in the Cereals Stocks activity. A consultant in the selected field should then come to draft this portion of the PRP (one month, $7,000). The length of the two teams' visits is derived from prior experience which has demonstrated the need for sufficient time in which both to familiarize Chadian officials with proposed project details and, in turn, to receive their concurrence.

Depending on how much of the design effort was accomplished by the PRP teams, the completion of the PP could take another month by the same teams, with yet another month or so of final drafting and then clearances within Chad and the United States. PP completion may therefore cost an additional $35,000-$45,000.

IV. Issues

It is readily apparent that Chad, as is the case with other Sahelian countries, may not have sufficient resources to meet the requirement of a minimum 25 per cent host-country contribution to project costs. In fact, it is probable that a significant portion of the operational costs of this project will have to be underwritten. The implications for project viability and long-term GOC support have yet to be fully addressed.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX): [X] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-590-0004

5. BUREAU: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [X] PRP [ ] PP B. DATE: MO. 10 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): [Rural Health Policy Planning]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY 77 B. FINAL FY 78

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS):

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 200)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	700
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	100
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	800

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000) — 11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN	A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
PPH			300		700				
TOTAL			300		700		TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To upgrade health services available to the Chadian population, particularly the rural population.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

This project will provide a needed planning capability to the Chadian Ministry of Public Health. In particular, this project will focus on planning of delivery of rural health services with attention to preventive medicine.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

It is expected that development of this project can be carried out by a public health advisor who will be assigned to CDO N'Djamena, with preliminary work done by the upcoming DAP team.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 28 YR. 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MO. 07 DAY 03 YR. 75

AID 1330-2 (5-75)

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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): RURAL HEALTH POLICY PLANNING

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed and the Proposed Response

Since it was impossible for the original DAP team for Central Africa to visit Chad, the public health sector was not studied, and is not covered by the present DAP. The new DAP team formed to visit Chad in the near future will do an intensive review of the public health sector, paying particular attention to what this sector requires to plan and manage the development of human resources at the middle and higher levels, and attempting to determine the new Government's preferences concerning development sectors and its outlook on geographic areas of development.

Meanwhile the project identified by this document stands out as a solution to what obviously is a serious problem in the public health sector in Chad: a lack of planning.

Pending the time when, presumably, the reinstituting of interest in the public health sector in Chad will be programmed with respect to goals and areas of concentration, the strengthening of public health planning facilities will be the first step towards improving health conditions which are deplorably bad, especially in rural areas.

The budgetary resources which the Chadian Government reserves for the public health sector have dropped from over nine per cent at the time of independence to about 2.5 per cent at present. These resources are used primarily for the medicines and supplies needed for providing curative health services. Thus the resources available for reviewing and revising the national rural health policy and organizing planning activities are extremely limited.

The organizational chart of the Ministry of Public Health includes, as of a recent date, a planning office with four divisions: (1) personnel training; (2) planning and statistics; (3) administrative studies; (4) international relations. The director of this planning office is the World Health Organization's representative assigned to Chad. Apart from him, however, the office is totally lacking in financial resources and personnel. AID-financed assistance in public health planning is the response to this problem.

In the initial phase of this project AID will send a technical team to Chad to help determine the newly founded planning office's requirements for the proper functioning of its four divisions, and to assist this office with a review of the national health policy

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and the establishment of a long-term plan. This team will make recommendations concerning personnel requirements and the types of training to be provided for public health planning personnel. Some training will begin in the early months of the project. Measures will be devised to permit returning trainees to participate in the improvement and strengthening of their office, including the establishment of local training programs for public health personnel.

Once the task of organizing and strengthening the planning office is well under way, AID will select priority aspects of the plan for implementation with assistance in line with AID guidelines. One such priority aspect could be an activity related to the IBRD's presently proposed development project in the Bol polders area, namely the establishment of health measures designed to reduce any negative effects which the IBRD project might have on the area, and of a system for keeping a check on water-borne diseases in the project zone; another would be to support AID-funded efforts in the livestock sector (project 677-201) in the South-East Lake Arc.

It is assumed that the AID direct hire regional public health advisor to be stationed in N'Djamena to monitor residual OCEAC activities, will be available to coordinate the various stages of this public health planning project with the Ministry of Public Health, the World Health Organization's representative, and other officials. This advisor will likewise be responsible for insuring that efforts will be made to provide that participant training which may be available for Chad under regional project number 625-11-590-904, Strengthening Health Delivery Systems, is related, where possible, to the needs of the Planning Office of the Chadian Ministry of Public Health.

The limited assistance which international organizations have contributed to the health sector in the recent past has not been oriented towards the improvement of public health planning. The World Health Organization has provided, and will continue to provide, assistance for the training of personnel in various aspects of public health work. The UNDP is sponsoring an integrated project in the Biltine-Ouaddai area which includes public health activities along with work in the agricultural and livestock sectors. An AID-financed project in public health planning will serve to improve the orientation of international donors' assistance to the health sector.

The estimated disbursement of this project is eighteen months following the initial obligation of funds.

It is intended that the major indirect beneficiaries of this project will be rural Chadians at the lowest income level in a country generally classified among the 25 least developed in the world.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

Considering the present lack of expertise concerning the question, the best estimate of the cost of the project is $300,000 for the first year. The cost should be defrayed by means of a grant. The components of the total are as follows:

Contract services (technical team)	$125,000
Participant training	$160,000
Other costs (materials and supplies)	$15,000

At this point the cost of the subsequent years of the project, during which AID assistance would be provided for the implementation of priority aspects of the national health plan to be devised during the first year, can be estimated only very roughly to be approximately $400,000.

It remains to be determined how funds which may become available for the development of the health sector in Chad through the regional project mentioned above (685-11-590-904) may be fitted in with the requirement for this project in public health planning.

III. Development of the Project

The World Health Organization's representative in Chad, among others, has informally done some analyses of the Ministry of Public Health's need for a Planning Office and a national health program and has expressed a keen interest in collaborating closely with AID in the implementation of this project.

Whereas it is assumed that the PRP can be developed by Public Health sector DAP team members simultaneously with health sector statement for DAP, it is surmised that further elaboration towards the preparation of the PP for this project will be effected by the AID direct-hire regional public health advisor to be stationed in N'Djamena whom AFR/CWR has recently nominated for this position.

It is proposed that the PRP for this project be submitted by October 1975, and that the PP be submitted in fiscal year 1976.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

As indicated at the beginning of this document, it is essential that a new DAP team do an intensive review of the public health sector in Chad. It is anticipated that this review will result in a revised DAP wherein the public health sector will be reflected as an area of concentration worthy of AID attention in Chad.

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X APPROPRIATE BOX) [X] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-660-0005

5. BUREAU: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [XX] PRP [ ] PP B. DATE: MO. 10 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): Human Resources/Development Planning

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY 77 B. FINAL FY 81

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS):

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = ____)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1,900
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	?
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	1,900

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN
EH			520		1,900	
TOTAL			520		1,900	

11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To help Chad meet the basic manpower requirements necessary for economic development, benefitting especially the poor majority.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To help Chad develop certain programs to meet skills deficiencies at middle and higher levels of management and planning, including to institutionalize in Chad, by October 1982, development planning activity responsive to the country's development requirements and capabilities.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) Ideally, PRP to be drafted by DAP revision team. Alternatively, one consultant with background in economic planning and related training for one month, costing $7,000. PP to take one consultant another two months, costing $12,000.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 28 YR. 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MO. 07 DAY 03 YR. 75

AID 1330-2 (5-75)

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): HUMAN RESOURCES/DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

I. The Problem and the Proposed Response

A. The Problem

One of the most serious constraints to economic development in Chad is the general absence of sufficient trained manpower able to meet development requirements. In order to plan and implement effective development projects and programs, Chad needs more effective manpower development programs. The March 1975 DAP for Chad says little about the general problem of human resources development in Chad and consequently a DAP revision is planned to remedy this deficiency.

The 1975 DAP is, however, very clear on the specific lack in Chad of effective development planning, an area which is dependent on human resources development and which affects the total process of development. A draft ten-year Development Plan (1971-1980) was published in June 1971. It stressed policy options at the expense of defining projects, and most of the program seemed unattainable to outside observers. Also, for reasons unrelated to its quality, implementation of the Plan was never seriously attempted. In any case, the DAP concluded that the Plan was "incomplete both as a policy guide and as a source of project identification." Since 1969, Chad has been operating without any central plan.

Individual sectors also experience the lack of central planning. This is not surprising when one learns that some ministries have no planning divisions, while others are staffed with only one or two overworked individuals. And yet, as noted in the DAP, an "essential component of [Chad's development] strategy must be to manage public sector expenditures..." This becomes even more difficult, however, when some of the few planners available are foreign experts who periodically leave Chad, taking with them the years of experience gained in the country. Chad cannot afford the loss of this experience which is important for effective economic planning. Chad's ten-year plan, mentioned above, contained a provision about conducting training programs to reduce dependence on, and costs of, foreign experts. Chadians must be able to plan their own future. This is also a concern in the Chad DAP which notes, "Foreign expertise will... be necessary to strengthen the weak existing institutional framework which is fundamental to successful development programs."

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B. AID Response

1. Project Purpose

Very broadly the purpose of this project is to help Chad develop certain programs to meet skills deficiencies at middle and higher levels of management and planning. The activity will be concerned with critical education/training deficiencies which affect the total process of development and which can best be addressed through a broad human resources sector approach rather than through specific sectoral projects, as, for example, in the agriculture sector. Since a DAP revision is expected to deal in more depth with the human resources sector, CDO/N'Djamena will not provide here a description of the components this project could contain. The focus in this PID will be instead on two specific activities which have already been addressed in the DAP and other documents. The first activity concerns manpower information and analysis. The UNDP is currently conducting a manpower study. If, upon its completion, additional information and analysis would be desirable, this proposed project should provide for that continued effort.

The second activity being proposed concerns development planning, a process which is basic to human resource development since central government planning is a major element in determining the country's human resource requirements and should therefore be a necessary prelude to a full fledged attack on human resource deficiencies. The purpose of this activity is to institutionalize in Chad, by October 1982, development planning which is responsive to the country's development requirements and capabilities. This will be accomplished primarily by training Chadians to staff GOC planning units and related educational programs. The proposed activities are expected to make a significant contribution to the sector goal implied in Chad's DAP and AID/W policy statements: To help Chad meet the basic manpower requirements necessary for economic development, benefitting especially the poor majority.

2. Subproject Details

a. Subproject outputs will include twenty Chadians who have been trained in development planning and who are working in development planning units of GOC ministries and/or teaching in a range of educational programs. Because of the country's personnel absorptive capacity, it is not proposed to develop any degree program in Chad at this time. It is more efficient to meet the country's requirement for a relatively small group of highly trained personnel by training these people at foreign institutions, whether in the United States or third countries.

However, the country's requirement for a broader utilization of development planning skills can be met by placing some of the returning Chadians as teachers in schools such as the National School of Administration (ENA); the Center of Development Studies and Training (CEFOD), which is a center for short-term specialized administrative training attached to the GOC Planning Office; and the faculty of economics and business at the University of Chad. Of considerable importance would be a specialized mid-career training program for managers in both the public and private sectors. In this way, Chad should have the means to establish a "critical mass" of planning skills throughout the various sectors of the economy which would then experience a synergistic effect.

b. Technical and physical resources will include the technical services of three full-time U.S. advisors and two part-time consultants per year who will establish teaching and research programs, including the performance of studies and analyses, at the various educational institutions mentioned previously. In addition, the U.S. technicians will assist with the establishment of viable planning units within various GOC ministries. This may include help with aspects of development planning for those ministries to which we are not already providing this support through projects proposed in separate PID's, e.g., agriculture and health. U.S. support will also include specific assistance designed to strengthen the GOC's central planning unit, which may entail work on portions of a national development plan. An important project element will be participant training for 20 Chadians, of which perhaps 13 will be trained to the Masters level in the United States and 7 will be given nondegree training at a French-speaking institution like the Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) located in Cameroon. There will also be a requirement for such commodities as vehicles, teaching aids and library books.

c. Disbursements are expected to run evenly throughout the five years since most expenditures will cover technician and participant costs.

3. Major Assumptions

Implicit in the subproject concept is that achievement of the purpose will contribute to the sector goal. To achieve the purpose, the subproject must receive continuing GOC support in the provision of participants for training and then jobs in the schools and ministries for the returning participants. But above all, there should be a commitment on the part of the GOC to central planning which in turn will mean the effective use of the people being trained, thereby reinforcing the requirement for such training.

4. Host Country and Other-Donor Activities

There are almost no Chadian or other-donor activities directed at institutionalizing a development planning capability. Instead, ad hoc teams of foreign experts arrive to draft plans, which all too often are not implemented. Specialized training for Chadians is conducted periodically outside Chad, e.g., through the seminars conducted on planning-related topics by the IBRD and by the U.S.-assisted PAID.

5. Project Alternatives

One might argue that Chad is not in a position to support even the minimum institutionalization of training for development planning, and that all such training should be only for the highest educational level and should therefore be conducted abroad, thus eliminating any in-country training. It is also possible that the subproject should be established as a separate project and not treated as part of a larger human resources activity.

6. Subproject Beneficiaries

The direct subproject beneficiaries will be the Chadian government organizations and their students, technicians and officials. However, the indirect beneficiaries should eventually be all the Chadian people, most of whom average less than $80 annual per capita income. It is through this subproject that government officials will have the option of making a more rational allocation of the country's development resources, an option which, if exercised wisely, will hasten an increase in the standard of living of millions of Chadians.

7. Spread Effect

The subproject is expected to have an important spread effect since the resultant dissemination of planning concepts should eventually improve activity identification, design and implementation at even the lowest levels.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans for the Subproject

A. $1.9 million over 5 years (1977-1981).

B. AID assistance is expected to be entirely in the form of a Technical Assistance Grant.

C. Chadian support for the subproject is expected to be primarily office space and supplies as well as the salaries of Chadian personnel assigned to the subproject. This is not expected to total 25 per cent of costs, a point which will be further discussed in Section IV below.

III. Project Development

A. As stated earlier, the broad human resources project design is awaiting the DAP revision. Development of the subproject outlined in this PID will require extensive meetings with GOC officials and coordination with other donors, as well as visits to proposed subproject sites. As mentioned earlier, a manpower study is under way and should prove helpful for PRP drafting. Otherwise there are not many helpful studies. It should also be noted that many Chadians and foreign experts required for proper project design will be on vacation outside of Chad until mid-September, therefore PRP drafting should be scheduled accordingly.

B. CDO/N'Djamena expects that with AID/W support, a PRP should be in Washington by October 31, 1975. With the expectation that PP data can be gathered at the same time as that for the PRP, the PP should not require much additional work, and might be ready several months after PRP approval.

C. PRP drafting will require a month's visit by one consultant, either from AID/W or a contractor, with a background in economic planning and related training. The length of the visit is derived from prior experience which has demonstrated the need for sufficient time in which both to familiarize Chadian officials with proposed project details and, in turn, to receive their concurrence. The cost of a consultant to do the subproject's PRP may total about $7,000. Ideally, the PRP can be drafted by the DAP revision team during its projected visit in N'Djamena. Depending on how much of the design effort was accomplished by the PRP consultant, the completion of the PP could take another month by the same consultant, with yet another month or so of final drafting and then clearances within Chad and the United States. PP completion may therefore cost an additional $12,000.

IV. Issues

It is readily apparent that Chad, as is the case with other Sahelian countries, may not have sufficient resources to meet the requirement of a minimum 25 per cent host-country contribution to project costs. In fact, it is probable that a significant portion of the operational costs of this project will have to be underwritten. The implications for project viability and long-term GOC support have yet to be fully addressed; however, inputs made during the life of the project would have a continuing effectiveness.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (MARK APPROPRIATE BOX): [X] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-120-0006

5. BUREAU: A. SYMBOL: AFR; B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [X] PRP [ ] PP B. DATE: MO. 10 YR. 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS): CROPLAND PROTECTION

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY 77 B. FINAL FY 82

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS):

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 200)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	10,000
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	1,000
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	11,000

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN
FN			2,000		10,000	
TOTAL			2,000		10,000	

11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To assist the GOC to achieve basic food self-sufficiency and concomitant improvement in standards of living of small food produeers.

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

To assist the GOC to develop and operate a long-range program of protection and revitalization of Sahelian cropland for the benefit of small farmers through the widespread establishment of Acacia Albida, and other plantings. The low-cost technology,packaged and delivered in this project, is expected to increase production in croplands by at least 50 per cent.

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS) Up to two man-months of TDY services of a consultant forestry expert familiar with Acacia Albida and of a consultant in rural development and extension services. Cost: $10,000

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED: MO. 06 DAY 28 YR. 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MO. 07 DAY 03 YR. 75

AID 1330-2 (5-75)

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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): CROPLAND PROTECTION

I. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

A major problem associated with natural resources management in the Sahelian area of Chad is erosion of the limited fertile soil. This is in part related to the desertification phenomenon which reduces the binding properties of the soil and renders it susceptible to wind and water erosion. In other areas where desertification is not a problem, intensive erosion is often caused by rainfalls which, while scarce on an annual basis, often deliver large volumes of water rapidly at dispersed and unpredictable time intervals. Obviously, where the land is cultivated in the absence of proper soil and water management practices, the chances of significant soil losses from erosion increase rapidly. The low organic matter content of soils in semi-arid regions, ranging from a trace to 2-4 per cent, is also a contributory factor in erosion problems. Under conditions of cultivation or intensive grazing, the low-organic matter and vegetative growth is depleted quite rapidly, thus exposing the soil to the elements of erosion. This is particularly true where the cultivation is intense and the organic matter not returned to the land.

Either because of climatic fluctuations or man's intervention in the fragile, delicately-balanced ecological zones bordering desert areas, or due to a complex interaction of these two factors, marginal but potentially productive land has been absorbed into the encroaching desert with attendant economic and social losses. While this situation has been experienced as long as man has inhabited these regions, the magnitude of the problem is rapidly intensifying and its impact becoming more acute as population growth, and a shift from nomadism to a more sedentary existence, create pressure for the development of the semi-arid border lands.

Solutions to the problem are difficult to imagine. Irrigation schemes, which may be beneficial in increasing productivity in areas adjacent to the existing bodies of water in the country, are not a likely alternative for the Sahelian areas. Further, given the land-locked geography of Chad, the cost of fertilizer is likely to keep this input out of the hands of the small subsistence farmer who makes up the bulk of the population.

This project proposes to assist the GOC to introduce, on a broad-scale, the low-cost technology of integrated plantings of the Acacia Albida, and other trees in order to (1) increase soil fertility and crop yields, (2) reduce the effects of wind erosion, (3) establish live fencing to protect fields against browsing livestock, and (4) provide a regular source of firewood (with limited cash-crop value).

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Specifically, the Forestry Division will be assisted in expanding its seedling production facilites and other support functions to undertake large-scale production of Acacia Albida, neem and comiphora shoots. Assistance will also be provided to a Chadian agency, probably ONDR, to operate an extension program for the delivery of Acacia Albida and other trees and provision of required technical assistance to small farmers. The project is based upon the known but under-utilized properties of the Acacia Albida, which is capable of complementing grain production in a manner which has no equivalent in U.S. agricultural practices. The characteristic which allows it to benefit grain crops is the defoliage of its leaves at the onset of the planting season. Thus when the rains come and all other trees gain foliage, the Acacia Albida has none and permits the passage of sunlight to the plants. It therefore affords the soil and crops microclimatic amelioration: ground temperature is several degrees cooler, transevaporation is decreased, and the impact of heavy rains on the ground surface is lessened. The following improvements have been found in the soil properties in the immediate area of an Albida: 7 per cent increase in clay (organic material being rare in Sahelian sands), 134 per cent increase in retention of assimilable phosphorous, 60 per cent increase in total carbon, 43 per cent increase in capacity of moisture retention, 100 per cent increase in total nitrogen, 100 per cent increase in the rate of exchangeable calcium, and 70 per cent in the rate of exchangeable magnesium. The nitrogen producing leaves of the Albida, when planted at a spacing of 10 m x 10 m will produce (when mature) the equivalent in nitrogen of 17 forty-kilo sacks of commercial fertilizer which presently sell in N'Djamena for US$13.50 a sack. Acacia Albida then, seems to present itself as a development resource for addressing the problem of soil fertility and protection, for which there is no other viable alternative.

The Acacia Albida will be planted in conjunction with stands of neem and comiphora. It has been demonstrated in Niger that neem can be grown and harvested as firewood and that farmers soon come to appreciate the economic and ecological benefits of treating neem as a crop. In addition to providing a long-term source of firewood, neem can be sold at a small profit. Comiphora will be used as live fencing to protect the plantings of Acacia Albida and neem from the depredations of livestock and to provide additional ground cover.

While the Acacia Albida constitutes the nucleus of a potentially effective resource (in concert with neem and comiphora) package, only limited efforts have been made in Chad to apply this resource to date. The Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has planted a token number of Acacia Albida in past years, but no large effort has as yet been undertaken, largely because of budgetary constraints. CARE/Chad is initiating an effort with the Forestry Division beginning

in FY 1976 which will contribute toward the further design and refinement of packaging and distribution methods. This activity is planned to cover some 3,500 hectares. CARE has already started work on 50 hectares in FY 1975 as a pilot operation. An important element of the CARE project is the provision of Food-for-Work as a tool to initiate farmer acquaintance with the Acacia Albida, and there is the expectation that within the middle years of the project a significant multiplier effect will develop as the farmer-related benefits of the package manifest themselves.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A tentative grant figure of $10,000,000 has been used for this PID. This figure has been extrapolated from CARE estimates of per hectare costs, and would provide a probable coverage of some 30,000 hectares. This estimate is far from definitive however, since per hectare costs may decline with a project of this magnitude, and in any case, the optimum size of the project (in order to reach a take-off point) has yet to be determined. Assistance will be required to make this determination (see below) and to further refine the cost of the activity. It is expected that aside from providing the services of at least one technical advisor, the grant funds required will be utilized for commodities and the operational costs of Chadian agencies.

Because of budget constraints within the Chadian government, the amount of the host country contribution to this project may be an issue (see below). As yet no other donors are proposing assistance to this project, however, an attempt will be made to generate interest in participation within the donor community.

III. Development of Project

TDY assistance will be required to further determine scope and type of inputs and the best method of operations. The following types of assistance are requested to take the major burden in the preparation of the PRP.

1. Agriculture/Forestry expert (one man-month) to:

   a. assess current experience and operations of the CARE Acacia Albida Expansion Project;

   b. assess scientific studies and project experience in other African countries with regard to Acacia Albida;

   c. assist in negotiations with the GOC and design of a major seedling production and delivery effort;

d. develop cost data and assist in total project design;

e. assist in the preparation of the PRP.

2. Rural Development Expert (one man-month) to:

a. determine the extent of the requirement and design a program of extension services for the systematized successful application of Acacia Albida packages to groups of small farmers;

b. to develop a project component of extension services and negotiate them with a Chadian agency--probably the National Office of Rural Development (ONDR).

c. assist in the development of the total project design and the preparation of the PRP.

Submission of the PRP is planned for October 31, 1975. However, this date is contingent upon provision of the services noted above prior to the end of September 1975. It is expected that a PP can be ready for approval prior to December 31, 1975.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

The following issues will have to be resolved prior to the final approval of this project:

1. It is readily apparent that Chad, as is the case with other Sahelian countries, may not have sufficient resources to meet the requirements of a minimum 25 per cent host-country contribution to project costs. In fact, it is probable that a significant portion of the operational costs of this project will have to be underwritten. The implications for project viability and long-term GOC support have yet to be fully addressed. The actual value of the contribution of Chadian agencies, salaries, land, equipment will be determined by TDY personnel.

2. This project is, because of the physical nature of the inputs involved, extremely long-range. While the Acacia Albida may be expected to increase production a minimum of 50 per cent (and frequently much more) in those areas where it is located, the tree will not achieve its full productivity until maturity, approximately at age ten years (although minimal effects will be noticeable at about 6 years). This means evaluation of the quantitative benefits of the project will be delayed for up to fifteen years, and the expected multiplier effect may not begin till seven or eight years

after the project starts. This delay in countable rewards may pose a problem in the approval process, although sufficient research data are available to predict a successful outcome to the project.

3. Because of the potential magnitude of this project, it has been presented as a discrete PID. It is recognized, however, that the efforts proposed herein could logically fall within the scope of the Agricultural Production Grant, which is discussed in an accompanying PID.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE (X' APPROPRIATE BOX) — [x] ORIGINAL [ ] CHANGE [ ] ADD [ ] DELETE — PID DOCUMENT CODE: 1

2. COUNTRY/REGIONAL ENTITY/GRANTEE: CHAD

3. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

4. PROJECT NUMBER: 677-11-120-0007

5. BUREAU — A. SYMBOL: AFR — B. CODE: 1

6. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT — A. [ ] PRP [x] PP — B. DATE (MO. YR.): 10 75

7A. PROJECT TITLE - SHORT (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[CHAD WATER RESOURCE DATA COLLECTION]

8. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION — A. INITIAL FY: 77 — B. FINAL FY: 77

7B. PROJECT TITLE - LONG (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

9. ESTIMATED COST (LIFE OF PROJECT) ($000 OR EQUIVALENT, $1 = 200)

PROGRAM FINANCING	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	500
B. OTHER U.S.	
C. HOST GOVERNMENT	
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
TOTAL	500

10. ESTIMATED COSTS/AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION (ALPHA CODE)	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE	FIRST YEAR D. GRANT	FIRST YEAR E. LOAN	ALL YEARS F. GRANT	ALL YEARS G. LOAN
FN			500		500	
TOTAL			500		500	

11. OTHER U.S. ($000)

A. PROGRAM TYPE	B. FIRST YEAR	C. ALL YEARS
TOTAL		

12. PROJECT GOAL (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To help the GOC achieve basic food self-sufficiency and concomitant improvements in the standard of living of small food producers.]

13. PROJECT PURPOSE(S) (STAY WITHIN BRACKETS)

[To provide Chadian agencies with equipment, expertise and information to enhance local capabilities in obtaining hydrological and meteorological data for the assessment of national water resources.]

14. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (STAFF/FUNDS)

Approximately one man-month of consultant services for preparation of PP and PIO's. Cost: $6,000.

15. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: John A. Lundgren

TITLE: Country Development Officer

DATE SIGNED (MO. DAY YR.): 06 28 75

16. DATE RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION (MO. DAY YR.): 07 03 75

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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT (PID): CHAD WATER RESOURCE DATA COLLECTION

I. Summary of the Problem to be Addressed

Given the importance of water as a resource for both the Sahelian and Sudanic areas of Chad, and the vital interrelationship of this resource with the food crop and livestock producing capabilities of the country, it is important that sufficient information be available regarding water availabilities (especially under drought conditions) to enable rational decision-making with regard to alternative policies in food crop and livestock production. This project is directed at providing Chadian agencies with equipment and expertise in order to enhance the data collection process with regard to water resources. Four discrete activities are involved. These activities have evolved during consultations by a AID-financed Water Data Network Team in May of 1975.

1. N'Djamena Weather Detection Radar. Provision of a radar unit for N'Djamena will permit accurate observation and measurement of rainfall and storms within a 100-mile radius of the city. In addition to developing needed data for Chad, this facility could provide incidental benefits to LCBC activities. The N'Djamena location would permit rapid takeover of the operational costs and management of the facility by ASECNA which possesses the requisite expertise to make maximum utilization of the information. Inputs would include commodities, installation and approximately 3 man-months of training by the supplier.

2. Automatic Weather Station. The provision of a fully-automated weather station in the North-Central part of the country would provide information on this data--scarce region and be important for early assessment of potential drought conditions. Such an installation would be virtually maintenance-free and incur negligible operational costs.

3. Ground Water Measurement. The establishment of a network of thirty to fifty small-diameter bore holes at selected existing climatological stations would provide for the long-term (within seasons and years) monitoring of underground water levels in Chad. At present no such system exists in the Sahel and the data forthcoming from such a network will have important implications for irrigation policies, as well as assessing effects of drought.

4. Lake Chad Evaporation Study. The Water Data Network survey team expressed reservations regarding generally accepted figures for evaporation and evapo-transpiration for Lake Chad. It may well be that these generally accepted figures have been developed as interpolations of data appropriate to the Sahel as a whole, but may overlook

the fact that the Lake Chad conventional basin is quite possibly generating its own climatological conditions. In that an understanding of the hydrological cycle of Lake Chad is vital to the plans of the Lake states (and that AID is contemplating extensive modeling activities of the Lake for the LCBC) this activity will provide reliable data on evaporation and evapo-transpiration parameters by measurements made over a fifteen-month period from one point on the center of the Lake.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

It is estimated that total life-of-project cost of this project will be $500,000, which would largely be expended for commodities and direct other costs. Contract assistance for the Lake Chad Evaporation Study will be required, but could conceivably be carried out through a contract with a graduate student with concomitant savings. Agencies of the Government of Chad will provide sites and operation of equipment, once installed.

III. Development of the Project

The scope of this project has been well defined by the NOAA Team and in that no issues of any magnitude are apparent, it is proposed to proceed directly with the PP which could be completed by October 1975. TDY technical services will be required for approximately one month to prepare the PP and to make final decisions about sites for equipment.

IV. Issues of a Policy or Programmatic Nature

1. It is possible that, should the UN-sponsored Sahel-wide water data network project get underway, there would be a requirement for provision of operational support to the last two years of the Chadian element of that project. Since a decision on any support activity of that sort must wait for further development of the UN project, and since the other activities envisioned under this project are amenable to immediate implementation, it is proposed to address the issue of providing follow-up assistance to the UN project at a later time.

2. There is the possibility that funds for a number of the activities proposed in this project might be more appropriately provided out of various regional appropriations. If this is both feasible and desirable to utilize funds from other sources, AID/W should notify CDO.

STRATEGY FOR R/R ACTIVITIES IN FY 1976 AND FY 1977 - CHAD

In keeping with the criteria for the future use of R/R funding specified in the recently issued draft evaluation report on Sahel R/R procedures, CDO/N'Djamena's proposed R/R program for FY 1976 and FY 1977 is geared to the sectors of concentration and the key problem areas on which the over-all AID program in Chad is focused. Either Chadian government agencies, through the human resources available to them, or voluntary agencies and international organizations will be responsible for implementing the individual activities included in this proposed R/R program.

The planned time span of these activities is from 12 to 24 months. In general they are oriented towards the increase or the protection of food supplies, including those derived from livestock. In terms of the over-all FY 1977 AID program in Chad certain R/R impact activities such as Grain Stocks Management, Short-term Crop Protection and Seed Multiplication are planned to fill short-term human needs which, if unattended, could become a serious obstacle to the effectiveness of long-term assistance. The prepositioning, local purchase and strategic internal transportation of grains is an essential step towards the solution of Chad's perennial food problem. Likewise it is of the utmost importance that the best efforts possible be made to help the rural poor of Chad to improve their crops from one season to the next and shield these crops at critical times of the year from ravaging insects. Some assistance to Chad in seed multiplication has been provided in the past by other donors who are constrained to conclude it in the very near future. Thus the continuation of such assistance through the R/R procedure is a basic requirement.

The delivery to various regions of Chad of CARE-donated food supplies for small rural development projects has proven to be a very successful means of improving the capacity of distressed localities to produce and transport food and otherwise enhance their chances of survival and self-improvement. The continuation of this activity for another year beyond its presently programmed expiration date (December 1976) is regarded as a means of laying the groundwork for the socio-economic benefits which other aspects of the over-all AID program in Chad are designed to produce.

Support for the maintenance of animal health is considered an environmentally positive activity, and its continuation is advocated. Moreover it is believed that an extension of efforts in the delivery of basic health services to the rural poor and the repair, maintenance and reconstruction of roads is basic to the over-all country development strategy.

An innovative activity in the improvement of animal products to produce important benefits for needy people on the basis of a one-time input is proposed in the present strategy for R/R activities. The details of the proposal will be provided in the near future.

Sahel Recovery and Rehabilitation Program for Chad

(In U.S. dollars)

Project Title and No.	Grant Agreement 677-74-1			Grant Agreement 677-75-1		
	2/16/74 Original	5/29/74 Amend. 1	6/28/74 Amend. 2	11/29/74 Original	12/28/74 Amend. 1	6/21/75 Amend. 2
677-234-III-A Storage in Deficit Areas	400,000	54,300	93,000			108,000
677-130-I-B Animal Health: Establishment of a cordon sanitaire	250,000				210,000	
677-310-III-C Road Repair and Maintenance	200,000	128,000				
677-130-II-D Irrigated Crop Production in Lake Chad Polders	30,000					
677-130-I-E Pilot Forage and Vegetable Production - Lake Chad Polders	30,000					
677-130-II-F Irrigated Vegetable Production in the Kanem Wadies	275,000					
677-530-IV-G Rural Public Health	50,000					25,000
677-125-IV-H, Well Construction Repairs and Maintenance	200,000					205,000
677-390-III-J, Food for Work and Delivery CARE			150,000	150,000		150,000
677-390-III-K, Motor Fuel for Emergency Operations			107,000			
677-125-IV-L, Well Construction in the Prefectures of Moyen Chari and Logone Oriental					36,000	2,500
677-310-III-M, Road Works					545,000	
677-130-II-N, Assistance for Short-Term Crop Protection						58,500
Reserved for contingencies such as project budget shortages						10,000
TOTALS	1,435,000	182,300	350,000	150,000	791,000	559,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,467,300					

Summary Table - R&R Program
Fiscal Year 1976 & I.Q.
($000)

	F&N	PP&H	E&HR	SDP	SCO	Dev. Asst. Subtotal	Support. Asst.	Total
Ongoing grants·								
1. Food for Work and Delivery CARE, 677-390-III-J	150					150		150
2. Animal Health: Establishment of a Cordon Sanitaire, 677-130-I-B	200					200		200
3. Assistance for Short-Term Crop Protection 677-130-II-N	350					350		350
4. Road Works, 677-310-III-M	200					200		200
5. Rural Public Health, 677-530-IV-G		75				75		75
Subtotal	(900)	(75)				(975)		(975)
New Grants:								
1. Grain Stocks Management	300					300		300
2. Seed Multiplication	200					200		200
3. Improvement of Animal Products	200					200		200
Subtotal	(700)	—				(700)		(700)
Total	1,600	75				1,675		1,675

H-1

CARE-Chad

FOOD FOR PEACE (PL 480) PROGRAM PLAN FY 1977

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in July 1974, CARE at the request of the Government of Chad, has been organizing a series of food-for-work activities involving but not limited to road repair and improvement, as well as a number of relief and rehabilitation activities. During the first year, CARE made available approximately 1,900 tons of food donations made available from private sources, with an estimated value of 3.6 million dollars.

CONCURRENCE:

Jack L. Nixon

Jack L. Nixon, Program Officer
AID CDO, N'Djamena

Peter Reitz
CARE/Chad

I. Elements of Operation:

A. Identification

1. Name of Distributing Agency: CARE, Inc., U.S. Voluntary Agency
   Country: Republic of Chad
   Date Submitted: June 18 1976
   Name and Address of Counterparts:
   (a) Overall Coordinator for all CARE projects in Chad: Secretary General of Government, Mr. Madingar Alngar
   (b) Coordinator for Food Imports: Minister of Territorial Management and Habitation, Captain Roasngar M'Baindoloumal.
   (c) Coordinator for Agriculture Activities, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Mahamat Bacher

2. Name and address of the American Citizen Representative directly responsible for Title II Program:

   (a) Ms. Edwina White, who works 50% of her time on this project. (Also handles food Delivery Project)
   Mr. Peter Reitz, who works 20% of his time on this project. (Also handles duties as Director)
   Address for Both: B.P. 106 N'Djamena, Chad.
   (b) Chadian staff: on CARE Payroll:

   Mr. Halidou Baba-Ya, Administrative Assistant.
   Mr. Mbaimina Maoudekarem, Warehouseman.
   Five Driver-Inspectors:
   Bouba Vourdane
   Pamouryang Pabame
   Mbaye Koumtana
   Ali Mustapha
   Sali Yougouda
   Five Carboys:
   Moussa Voumdi
   Tatedjim Gaston
   Djimhotoum N'Garnoudji
   Kaninga-Gandol
   Ngariyam Yonoudjita
   Two Warehouse watchmen:
   Moussa Abdoulaye
   Oumar Youssef

B. Agency Agreements

1. Does the distributing agency have a written agreement relating to Title II Food Distribution: Yes, the CARE country agreement is applicable and another special project agreement is awaiting GOC signature (see 3. below).

2. Does the distributing agency operate under a "blanket" agreement negotiated between the Cooperating Government and the U.S. Government: No.

3. Does the Agency Agreement incorporate the conditions set forth in A.I.D. Regulation 11, Section 211.3 and M.O. 1571.1: Yes.

Although CARE intends to sign a Project Activity Agreement specifically covering the use of the Title II Commodities, the Basic Country Agreement signed between CARE and the Government of Chad on March 15, 1974, covers most of the requirements in the afore-mentioned regulation and M.O. as follows:

(a) "Admit into Chad, free of all taxes or duties imposed upon or by reason of importation, the food supplies, commodities, material and equipment imported by CARE, or purchased locally from dealers for the implementation and administration of CARE's operation in Chad."

(b); "Ensure that all food supplies, commodities, materials and equipment necessary for project implementation and imported or locally purchased by CARE (the title to which shall be retained by CARE until distribution to the ultimate recipient) will not be subject to use other than intended pursuant to this agreement and applicable project agreements. In the event of use other than as intended, the Government, will further ensure that CARE obtains reimbursement, equivalent to the commodity value and incidental and consequential expenditures incurred against such losses. Further, the Government agrees to treat such food supplies, commodities, materials and equipment as supplementary resources and will not diminish normal Government budgetary provisions and rations as a result of this assistance."

C. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operations

1. Will the program be country-wide: The program will be country-wide and limited to areas accessible by motor transport. The program will be limited to Maternal child care, Food-for-Work and Agriculture Economic Development activities.

2. Describe the distribution method: The actual distribution will be made in five trucks owned and operated by CARE. The key staff members are listed above.

3. Describe the extent of participation by the cooperating country government and any special conditions:
The GOC participates in the program through the General Coordinator for all CARE Programs in Chad, The Secretary General of Government, particularly at the planning level. Authorities of the Ministry of Territorial Management participate in this project as do local Government Authorities. The Government of Chad provides free of charge, warehousing for the commodities at its Milezi warehouse.
There are no special conditions relative to admission, storage, transportation, distribution or utilization.

4. The U.S. Citizens representing CARE in Chad act as liaison between the international agencies to avoid duplication.

D. Control and Receipting - Records Procedures and Audits

1. Shipment arrival reports along with supporting documentation including survey reports initiate control of commodities upon arrival at Apapa (Lagos) Nigeria and N'Djamena, Chad.

These records are prepared and submitted to the Head Office as shipments arrive. A count is kept by monthly submission to the New York Office of an inventory report identified as Form B-1. Loss reports are prepared for action by the Insurance Department in New York or in the case of internal losses by CARE at its Chadian Office. Commodities are received and stored at the Milezi Warehouse. Records are kept for each stage of movement until the commodities arrive at end-use distribution point. Distribution manifests with receipts are the two main documents utilized in the process of getting commodities from the warehouse to the beneficiary. An Issues Journal and a Blocked Receipts Journal are maintained and a spread sheet shows the status of issues not blocked or "in transit". Receipts are sent out with the corresponding shipment to be signed by the recipient official in charge of each development project.

In turn these signed receipts substantiate delivery and are used to reduce inventory. At each project distribution records and inventory records are maintained. These distribution points are visited during each periodic delivery and inventory is taken by the driver-inspector, field inspectors and other staff visiting the institutions. Inspection reports filed by them are analyzed and determine the visitation pattern of Field Observers. An American Supervisor is involved in the entire process of administration of the food program.

2. a. Marina loss reports are an integral part of the shipments arrival reporting to the U.S. Office. Action on this type of loss is taken by the CARE New York Insurance and Treasury Department.

   b. Losses sustained at the port while unloading are determined by delivery tally sheets provided by the Nigerian National Port Authority.

   c. Under CARE's basic agreement with the Government of Chad, the Government assumes responsibility for losses resulting from the failure of the Government or its designated agencies to make final distribution of Title II commodities to the intended beneficiaries. Further, the agreement stipulates that the Government will, in the event of loss, pilferage, or damage to the commodities that occur as the result of negligence at the point of final distribution hold the individuals involved responsible and see that CARE is reimbursed in the amount of the value of the commodities lost, pilfered or damaged. In all cases, funds collected from third parties and money from sale of unfit commodities is reported to CDO/CHAD. The money collected is deposited in U.S. Treasury sales Acct. 20FT401. All transactions and local currency deposits are sustained by forms that can readily be audited. Through the host government CARE regularly takes claims action against all carriers, forwarders and other handlers of Title II commodities en route from port to final destination.

E. Port Facilities - Practices:

1. The facilities at the Ports of Apapa (Lagos) and N'Djamena, Chad are adequate to handle the volume of commodities shipped underthe Title II program.

2. Duty-Free entry for commodities is provided.

3. The claim and shipments office of SOCOPAO and CARE conduct a survey on each shipment.

4. Payment for all port charges is included in the freight rates.

F. Storage Facilities:

1. Sound, airy, dry and secure warehouses are available for all commodities. Provision of these is a responsibility of the Chadian Government.

2. Adequate warehouse facilities are available. Foods are stored in 10 foot rows with 5 feet separation for adequate ventilation. A first in first out system of distribution is maintained in order to keep the commodities properly turned over.

3. CARE will retain control of the foods in storage.

G. Inland Transportation

1. What type of transportation facilities are available?

(a) At he port:

The ship's officers receive a copy of the original bill of lading from our agent Alraine (Socopao/Nigeria) according to country of destination of the commodities. Alraine then makes out way-bills for each train wagon-load (20-38 metric tons) destined for Maiduguri or for each Nigerian truck (20 metric tons) destined for N'Djamena via Maiduguri.

(b) At Maiduguri:

Alraine's agent in Maiduguri, Coastal Services (ex-UMARCO), receives the way-bill from:

(1) the Nigerian Railway Corporation, by wagon, and from that makes up several 7-10 ton way-bills for the CTT or Nigerian truckers carrying goods from Maiduguri to N'Djamena. There is no weighing of goods done in Maiduguri by Coastal Services so their way-bills simply reflect the number of items loaded from the railway car into the trucks.

(2) the trucker-transporter in Apapa breaks that down into small way-bills for the CTT trucks. The trucks travelling direct from the port to N'Djamena go through Coastal Services in Maiduguri where no weighing is done but where a new way-bill is made up. Thus, every truck departing Maiduguri for N'Djamena has its own way-bill issued by Coastal Services in Maiduguri.

(c) For claims:

One of the papers of documentation available to CARE-Chad is from Coastal Services in Maiduguri. This is a white sheet kept by SOCOPAO which is addressed to:

(1) Claims officer of Nigerian Railways stating the number of units transported as well as the damages or losses by train wagon number and way-bill number, or

(2) the transporter-trucker of Apapa, stating the quantities transported as well as the damages or losses by

truck licence number and way-bill number.
Besides stating the number of items received intact, the claims usually state that a certain number of items were received slightly torn, wet, or short-received or received in excess. All way-bills document the name of the carrier-ship arriving in port, so the claims reflect the ship's name also.

Copies of Coastal Services claims sheets are sent to SOCOPAO/Chad and to Alraine/port as well as CDO/Chad. (See attached copy of Coastal Services claims sheet).
It has not yet been made clear as to why no weighing of items is done in Maiduguri.

(d) At N'Djamena:

All commodities arriving here are by truck and are destined for our local agent, SOCOPAO, by CTT trucks. All trucks go directly from the ferry-boat landing to the Chadian customs shed. The driver of the truck hand-carries the way-bill to the SOCOPAO office, which SOCOPAO then uses to clear the truck and its contents through the Customs shed. There are usually no difficulties at the Chadian customs. Then the truck and its driver arrive at the SOCOPAO warehouse or the warehouse provided to CARE by the Government of Chad at Milezi where the off-loading is closely supervised by an agent of SOCOPAO, CARE-Chad, and the truck driver himself. After off-loading and after all torn and damaged or pilfered commodities are weighed, the actual number is noted on the reverse of the way-bill and the truck driver signs this for SOCOPAO's records. At this point, a copy of this way-bill is given to CARE.

(e) All commodities are distributed within the territorial limits of the Republic of Chad by overland and truck transport. A fleet of five trucks, owned and operated by CARE, are used for this purpose.

2. <u>Main problems related to inland transport</u>

(a) The first problem arises as a result of the congested port facilities at Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria. Fortunately CARE has a port representative at Lagos, Mr. Dauda A. Amushan, a Nigerian Citizen who is supervised by two US CARE persons.

(b) The next serious problem, or obstacle, arises as a result of the poor condition of access roads, both into Chad from Maiduguri, as well as within Chad itself. The situation is severely aggravated during the rainy season.

(c) Finally, there is some difficulty in placing inland claims as commodities are not weighed as indicated above, and they are handled by various entities such as the Nigerian Ports Authority, the Nigerian Railroad, the Nigerian Truckers, and finally the Chadian Truckers (CTT). CARE's agreement with the Government of Chad places the responsibility for reimbursement for the loss with the GOC; however, whether a claim can be collected remains doubtful.

H. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging:

No processing, reprocessing or repackaging is anticipated in the future.

I. Financing

1. Explain plan for financing the costs of food distribution.
It is hoped that USAID through grant funding will finance all costs from the time the food arrives at the Port until final distribution to the recipients.

2. How will the costs of administration, etc., be financed?
In addition to the funding listed in 1. above, the cost of food preparation will be borne by the recipient beneficiaries. The warehousing in N'Djamena will be provided by the GOC.

3. If commodity containers are to be sold, explain plan for sale, control and utilization of salvage fund.
The program encourages the use of commodity containers for improvement of the program at the recipient level. If these are sold by the project managers records of sales are to be kept. Money collected may be used to support the programs.

J. Acceptability of Available Foods - Computation of Food Requirements

1. Provide justification for use of whole grain wheat.
This project calls for the use of Bulgor Wheat in lieu of wheat flour. Boule, a glutenous paste, is the national dish of Chad. It is made from various whole grains by mashing and cooking.

2. Acceptability.
Only three products will be used, NFDM, bulgor and vegetable oil. these are acceptable to the beneficiaries.

3. Food requirements are estimated in accordance with established government practices for food-for-work projects. Each worker receives one bag of grain and one gallon of oil per work month.

a. 1,000 MCH (Pre-School Children)

b. 2,000 Econ./Comm. Dev. Workers
7,000 Econ./Comm. Dev. Dependents
12 months operation per year, 12 monthly distributions.
Monthly distribution rate per worker and dependent per month. NFDM 2.49 lbs. per month
Bulgor 9.9 lbs. per month
Vegetable oil 1.54 lbs. per month

c. Nutritional balance
The Title II foods will help to reduce the dietary deficiencies among the eligible recipients but will not provide a full nutritional balance.

K. Program Publicity

1. Educating Recipients
CARE personnel will make intensive field visits. CARE programs are associated with American assistance in Chad. The foods will be used chiefly to prepare Boule which is commonly known throughout Chad. No problems regarding the preparation of the foods are anticipated.

2. Program Publicity

CARE has on file at the present time more than 500 food-for work requests from regional government authorities. It is not necessary to organize a publicity campaign as such to acquaint Chadians about the project.

1. Estimate Program Duration

Indefinite. The program definitely would not continue in absence of Title II support as the GOC lacks the resources to continue this project unaided.

II. Plans of Operation for Specific Types of Projects

The entire program will be restricted to a maternal child program at the village level and agriculture related food-for-work activities involving food production. The specific sub-activities will vary according to the interests of the various participants in the program but will include:

1. Child care at the village level.
2. Tree plantings as related to agriculture production, firewood and windbreaks.
   a. Windbreaks - Neem, Cassia, Prisious.
   b. Live fencing to protect against roaming goat herds - Comiphora and Ziziphus.
   c. Soil improvement - - Acacia Albida which supplies the soil with nitrogen.
3. Farm to Market Road Improvement.

III. Contributions to Program

1. From AID.
   (a) PL 480 Title II Commodities.
   (b) Grant funding for transportation and delivery expenses within Chad, program support and administration.
2. From CARE.
   (a) Administrative costs partially borne by CARE.
   (b) 750 tons of privately donated food commodities.
3. From the GOC.
   (a) Warehouse space and assistance in planning.