PDBAJ 299

698-0422.5

Djibouti

Assistance to Djibouti AND African Refugees

Project Paper

FY 79

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

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

PP

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 3

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Djibouti

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 698-0422.5

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7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters): Refugee/Needy Relief CRS (PVO) - 495F

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION: FY 81

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY 79; B. QUARTER 4 (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4); C. FINAL FY 79

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 -)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 79 B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	387	-	387	387	-	387
(GRANT)	(387)	(-)	(387)	(387)	(-)	(387)
(LOAN)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
OTHER U.S. 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER U.S. 2.	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOST COUNTRY	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER DONOR(S)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	387	-	387	387	-	387

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. GRANT	D. LOAN	E. 1ST FY 79 F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. 2ND FY — I. GRANT	J. LOAN	K. 3RD FY — L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) 495F	920	941	-	387	-				
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				387	-				

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY — O. GRANT	P. LOAN	Q. 5TH FY — R. GRANT	S. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT T. GRANT	U. LOAN
(1) 495F Funds					387	-
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
TOTALS					387	-

12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED: MM 11 YY 80

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 (1 = NO, 2 = YES)

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE: Laurence C. Dulman

DATE SIGNED: Sept. 25, 1979

TITLE: John W. Koehring
Director, AFR/DR

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM 09 DD 12 YY 79

AID 1330-4 (3-78)

from version

PROPOSAL

For A

PROGRAM OPERATIONS/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

GRANT

between

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

and

THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

for

DJIBOUTI

September 19, 1979

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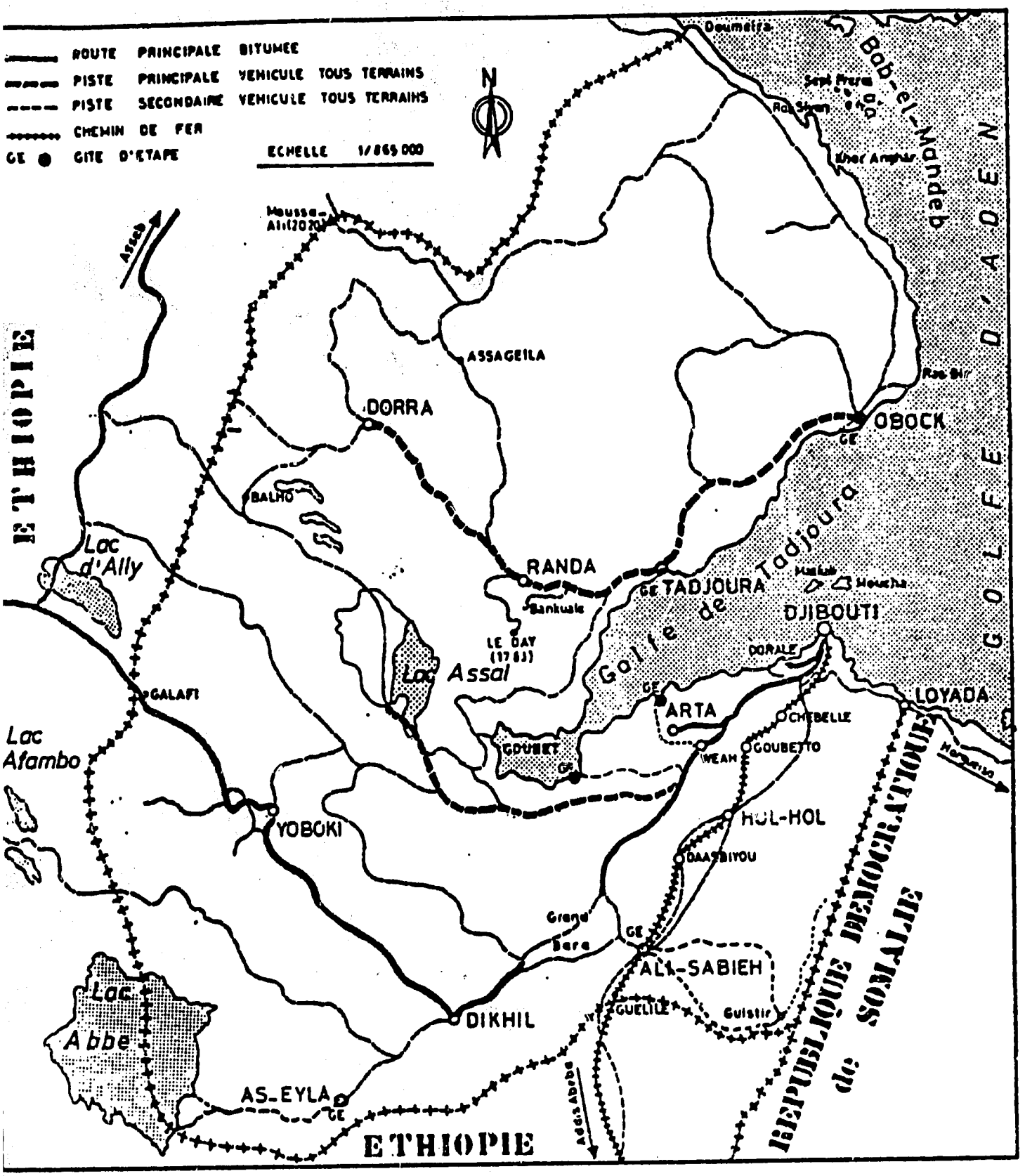
MAP OF DJIBOUTI



I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Catholic Relief Services, United States Catholic Conference, Inc. (CRS), requests funds to begin its country program operations in the Republic of Djibouti. The total amount of this FY 79 request is $387,000. The total budget for three years required to fund the grant is $1,390,000. CRS understands AID will entertain subsequent requests to fully fund the grant subject to appropriations and funds being made available by Congress.

CRS's interest in Djibouti dates as far back as 1952 when it had a food program in the country for several years. Shortly after Djibouti's independence from France in 1977, CRS again turned its attention to the country's relief and development needs.

At that time, CRS was managing an emergency Title II food program in the Harrar Province of Ethiopia. During 1977/78 Ethiopia/Somalia war in the Ogaden, several thousand people began fleeing the Harrar to Djibouti. CRS looked into the possibility of helping these people, but due to financial commitments to its other African programs, could not cover the high cost of operations in Djibouti.

Both the UNHCR and AID provided badly-needed food and shelter materials to the refugees in the early days of the emergency. CRS therefore decided to put the question of its own intervention aside until additional resources became available making possible the opening of a program in Djibouti.

To meet the immediate requirements of the refugees from Ethiopia in Djibouti, AID donated 4,060 MT of Title II foods to the Djibouti Government (GROD) for distribution in the refugee camps. Part of this donation was authorized for local sale to generate funds for the inland warehousing and transport of the foods.

CRS sees the requirement for a program under which both the continuing emergency needs of the refugees (about 14,000 people are now receiving rations twice a month) and the critical nutritional needs of Djiboutian nationals, particularly preschool-aged children and women of childbearing age (MCH) would be met.

CRS cannot cover the high cost of starting a country program in Djibouti from its own resources at this time. At the end of two years, if this Grant proposal is accepted, CRS and AID will review the possibility of continuing the CRS/Djibouti operations from CRS's own resources and/or from additional U.S. Government funds.

Funds allocated under this Grant will be used by CRS to, (1) hire and train office staff (both expatriate and local; (2) rent and/or construct office space in the capital city; (3) purchase project vehicles and cover their operating costs; (4) pay for general office operations (supplies, telephone, utilities, etc.); and (5) rent housing for the CRS expatriate staff.

CRS and the GROD recently signed a four-year Agreement, permitting CRS to sponsor relief and development programs in Djibouti and import duty-free all foods and other commodities destined for

assistance to needy persons. As soon as this Grant is approved, CRS will station a Program Director in Djibouti and begin its office operations including both the programming of foods for refugees and national recipients and provision of technical assistance to the GROD designated agency or agencies which are or will also be involved in relief/feeding activities. Such technical assistance when institutionalized in the agencies will enable the GROD to properly manage receipt and delivery of donated foods for which it is responsible to the several distribution sites in Djibouti and to coordinate all food-aid requests of the GROD to foreign donors, including the United States.

Proper execution of this Grant will require that additional U.S. Government support to the GROD and its designated agencies be made available through outreach grants made to the CRS covering the expenses of in-country transport, warehousing, and related staff costs in support of logistic services. CRS expects to make such grant proposals to AID early in FY 1980..

II. COUNTRY DESCRIPTION

A. General Situation:

Djibouti was a French colony (formerly known as the French Territory of the Afars and Issas) until it became an independent Republic in June 1977. Located on the Horn of Africa, where it is bounded by Ethiopia and Somalia, it is one of the continent's smallest nations, with a land area about the size of Massachusetts. Apart from its excellent port at the southern entrance to the Red Sea

and the railroad linking the port to Addis-Ababa in Ethiopia, it has no natural or industrial resources. The interior of the country is desert.

The population of the capital city, also called Djibouti, has grown in ten years from 50,000 to 175,000 people. This is largely due to an easing of controls on the immigration of nomads from the desert and to the large numbers of refugees from Ethiopia. The total population of the country is variously estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000 people, which would indicate that about half of the population lives in the capital city.

Birth and death rates are unknown. The annual population growth rate may be estimated at 3% if 1% of this includes immigration from neighbouring countries.

The average per capita income is also unknown. A reasonable estimate, considering that the nomads have little or no income, while the majority of the people in the city are unemployed, would be from $50 to $100. Djibouti is unquestionably one of the world's poorest nations.

Half of the country's population is said to be under 20 years of age. If one-fourth to one-third of this group is under five, the total preschool-aged population may be somewhere between 40,000 and 60,000 children. Some 20,000 to 30,000 of these may live in the capital city.

A World Health Organization mission to Djibouti in October 1979 reported that the infant mortality rate had reached "catastrophic" proportions. The report added that, according to doctors working at Ambouli (in the suburbs of Djibouti city) and Dikhil (in the southwest interior), only 7 to 8 live births were recorded for every 12 to 15 pregnancies. Mortality was more than 50% for nursing infants and children up to two years of age. This high infant mortality was attributed to poor nutritional standards and to a widespread lack of basic health care.

B. Nutritional Status:

Living in one of the most inhospitable arid areas on earth, the sparsely-distributed nomadic Afar and Somali family groups in the country's interior have traditionally had no exposure to agriculture.

The staple foods of the nomadic diet are milk and, to a lesser extent, meat from domesticated animals, particularly goats (both the Afar and Somali traditionally do not hunt wild game). From time to time, a kind of millet known as "dourra" is eaten, acquired in exchange for milk and butter in Ethiopia. During the long dry season, the nomad families move continually in search of water and vegetation for their animals.

In the Djiboutian desert, hungry periods may last many months, and if a year goes by without rain, the nomads must experience untold suffering. Inevitably, young children and women of child-bearing age are affected most severely by recurring food scarcities.

The nutritional situation in the city, with an unemployment rate estimates at 80%, is perhaps more precarious than in the rural areas. Apart from some vegetables and dates grown at Ambouli, the city is wholly dependent on imported foods. Rice is seldom eaten with protein supplements and often replaces rather than complements sorghum as a staple food in many urban households. Djibouti's potential market for fish is as yet unexploited; many people simply refuse to eat seafoods. It is obvious that a great need for nutrition education exists in the city.

Eggs, meat, and vegetables are very expensive. Although the salaries of expatriates (there are still some 12,000 French in the country) and important government officials compensate for Djibouti's runaway inflation, the poor people in the city's slums where living conditions are among the worst to be seen in Africa, have almost no way to keep pace with rising food prices. When the Addis/Djibouti railroad was cut last year, food shortages in the city became critical and emergency distributions of donated foods were hastily organized. Although the railroad is working again, last year's crisis underscored the extreme vulnerability of the city's population to external economic and political fluctuations. If food were to stop coming in from France and Ethiopia, the city would literally fall apart.

C. Refugee Situation:

As if the problem of feeding its own people were not great enough, the Djibouti Government (GROD) was struck with a massive refugee

problem in the early days of independence. The refugees, mostly of Somali ethnic orgin but of Ethiopian nationality, settled in tent camps near Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil. In June 1979, the number of refugees receiving food rations was estimated at 14,000 people and still increasing. Another 10,000 to 20,000 refugees are said to be living with Djiboutian families in the city, but have never been officially counted.

During the past year and a half, AID has channeled important contributions of tents and food to the camps. According to French doctors working in the camps, the nutritional situation was very bad a year ago. Today, although feeding problems remain (there is evidence of malnutrition among children under 15), the situation is considered satisfactory by the UNHCR and the GROD. However, any discontinuity in supplying the camps with food would quickly put people in danger again. A major problem is the lack of a standardized growth surveillance system for monitoring the impact of food rations on the health of young children.

The future of the refugees in Djibouti is uncertain. Although in theory they will one day return to their country of origin, the political situation in Ethiopia has not yet prompted many to do so. Given the poverty of Djibouti's own resources, most assistance to the refugees, if it is to continue, must come from foreign donors.

The populations of the small town in the interior (Ali-Sabieh and Dikhil in the south, Obock and Tadjoura in the north) are, like the capital city, dependent on imported foods for survival. Furthermore, the refugees, by doubling the local population in the south, have greatly increased the demand for water and fuel-wood supplies. It is not surprising that a kind of anti-refugee feeling has developed among Djiboutian nationals. It is therefore important that the legitimate nutritional needs of the townspeople be considered at the same time as the refugees.

It is generally agreed that inadequate feeding during the first years of life can lead to severe physical and mental retardation. The cumulative effects of body wasting and growth stunting among a high percentage of Djibouti's preschool-aged population are certain to have a negative impact on national development. When one adds to this the damage caused by malnutrition to women of child-bearing age, particularly during the periods of pregnancy and lactation, as noted by the WHO mission last October, it is apparent that without greatly improved food and nutrition services, Djibouti has little chance to survive as a nation.

D. GROD Institutional Response to Date:

As far as the delivery of foods to distribution centers is concerned, there already exists a national agency for assisting refugees. This agency is known as the "Office National d'Assistance aux Refugies et aux Sinistres" ("National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Needy Persons") or ONARS.

ONARS was desingated by Presidential decree in February 1978 as the executive arm of a National Refugee Committee. Although ONARS was created mainly to deal with the then unsolved problem of moving urgently needed foods to the refugee cmaps, the role of the organization may be expanded to include the delivery of foods to distribution centers serving national recipients. The term "Needy Persons" (Sinistres") in the ONARS title is gnerally understood by GROD officials to mean "Nationals", although the operating mandate of ONARS outlined in the above-mentioned decree does not specifically refer to nationals. (The decree is included in Appendix 3.)

Besides moving foods to the refugee camps, ONARS is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the camps, including the bi-monthly food distributions. In practice, however, because ONARS lack field personnel, much of this work is carried out by the District Officers at Ali-Sabbeh and Dikhil.

In August, 1979, the USAID Mission to Djibouti made a grant of $50,000 to ONARS to supplement its available resources enabling it to pay for staff, transportation and other costs necessary for the proper management, receipt, warehousing, and distribution of PL 480, Title II commodities for which it is responsible. This grant was of an immediate, temporary nature to cover eligible costs which are incurred for only six months. It is anticipated that within that period a permanent support and funding mechanism will be established for the on going support of ONARS.

ONARS has recognized that its technical skills need strengthening and has requested technical assistance of the U.S. AID Mission to Djibouti to be provided by resources outside the U.S. AID Mission. For its part USAID/Djibouti desires to provide technical assistance to the GROD designated agency or agencies which will be responsible for and working with relief, feeding, and development programs of both the refugee and needy persons populations of Djibouti. It is one of the primary purposes of this grant that the CRS will provide the required technical assistance to the GROD designated agency (or agencies) to the level of CRS's capability thereby institutionalizing within the agency the skills enabling it to responsibly carry out its mandate.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Recipients:

Between January and May 1979, CRS sent several representatives to Djibouti to investigate the nutritional situation in the country and to negotiate its basic operating Agreement with the GROD. This Agreement would permit CRS to import food and other humanitarian assistance commodities duty-free into Djibouti and finance socio-economic development projects. The Agreement was signed in Djibouti on 27 May 1979 by the GROD Foreign Minister and the CRS/Djibouti Director-designee; it has since been countersigned in New York by the Executive Director of CRS. (The official French language copy of the Agreement is included in Appendix 1, the unofficial English translation in Appendix 2.)

The most pressing food supply need in Djibouti at this time is to the approximately 14,000 refugees living in the settlement camps of Ali-Sabieh, Dikhil, and Boulaos (in the capital city). These people are 90% dependent on donated foods for survival. Although the UNHCR, the WFP, and Caritas/Germany have donated important quantities of food to the camps, the bulk of the refugee diet during the past eighteen months has come from the 4,060 MT of rice, SFSG, and vegetable oil of AID Title II government-to-government commodities. Up to 50% of the AID contribution was authorized for local sale to provide funds for moving the foods from the port to the refugee camps.

The food provided under AID bilateral government to government PL 480, Title II program is expected to be completely consumed within the next three/four months. Pending approval of the recently prepared AER and this proposal, a CRS-sponsored Title II program will commence under which CRS will continue to supply foods to the refugee camps as long as the need exists. Because of the unstable situation in Ethiopia is not expected to improve in the near future, this requirement may last for several more years.

Most of the refugees (perhaps 85%) are women and young children. This group is particularly vulnerable to short-falls in the donated food supply. It is therefore important that CRS have several months leadtime to prepare for its first call-forward of commodities, to prevent disruption in the shift from AID to CRS Title II foods. This timing will depend on the rapidity with which this Grant is approved.

Given the great nutritional need among Djiboutian nationals as well as the refugees, CRS will also undertake and gradually expand the distribution of Title II foods to categories of recipients most in need of food supplements among the national population.

These categories of national recipients are: mother/child health (MCH), school-feeding (school lunches and/or take-home rations), other-child feeding (orphanages, day-care centers, etc.), food-for-work (FFW), and welfare (elderly and handicapped persons). The program emphasis will be on MCH distributions through dispensaries and other types of health centers.

At the end of three years, assuming that funding of a Title II Outreach program by the AID Food for Peace office is forthcoming in FY 1980 to cover warehousing, transportation, and general logistical requirements, CRS hopes to attain the approximate total recipient levels listed below. Due to the innovative nature of the program, however, these levels may change significantly.

	Recipients - All Activities		
Category	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
MCH - mother	1,500	5,000	7,500
MCH - child	3,000	10,000	15,000
Preschool child	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Other child (30)	1,000	1,500	1,500
Other child (25)	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
School feeding	1,000	2,000	5,000
Food-for-work	- 0 -	500	1,000
Other (refugees and welfare	15,000	15,000	15,000

Recipients - All Activities

Category	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82
Totals	21,500	34,000	45,000

B. The CRS Food and Nutrition Program

The justifications and guidelines for CRS Food and Nutrition (F/N) Programs in sub-Sahara Africa are discussed in detail in a series of Field Bulletins written by Rev. Dr. Carlo Capone of the CRS Regional Medical Office in Nairobi. Several of these Field Bulletins were presented at training and management workshops funded by AID (Dakar in 1977, Abidjan in 1978). The latest Bulletin, No. 28, entitled "A Food and Nutrition Program for Drought/Famine Areas: Justifications and Guidelines", is included as Appendix 4 to this project text.

Bulletin No. 28 describes the CRS nturition intervention in countries prone to food shortages and famine caused by chronically-recurring emergencies such as drought and crop failure (Djibouti is such a country). The Bulletin also outlines the use of the CRS Growth Surveillance tharts and Master Charts at distbibution centers for monitoring the nutritional status of recipient groups.

CRS regularly distributes large quantities of supplementary Title II food rations through local agencies in 19 sub-saharan countries to an estimated 750,000 MCH recipients. Each year, some 6,000,000

growth surveillance records of preschool-aged children are collected by CRS for analysis by Program Directors and the Regional Medical Office in Nairobi.

The many checks and balances of a CRS F/N Program -- detailed reporting on the storage, movement, handling, and distribution of foods (CRSs and RSR, survey reports, etc.), end-use checking of storage facilities, the use of the CRS Growth Surveillance System at distribution centers, the collection of recipient contribution "fees", the sale of empty containers, operating agreements with distribution centers, training and management seminars for host country personnel, incremental participation by local governments in financing program operations, etc. -- all help to ensure that CRS sponsored foods will be used as intended: to combat malnutrition and suffering caused by hunger among vulnerable groups.

CRS believes that food can be used as both an immediate aid in the relief of hunger and as an important factor in long-term national development. The major developmental impact of food aid, when distributed in a controlled manner with nutrition education and adeduate growth surveillance of the recipient groups, is to reduce the debilitating effects of malnutrition on people whose mental and physical growth would otherwise be retarded and might end in death. At the same time, food aid, as a direct economic boost to poor families, can be used to initiate various community activities, such as improving local water supplies by women attending monthly MCH clinics.

The major goal of the CRS F/N Program in Djibouti will therefore be to combat malnutrition and hunger among the most vulnerable groups (preschool-aged children and women of child-bearing age). The long-term developmental aspects of the program should become clearer as the nutritional goal begins to be reached.

C. Institutional Development:

As a cooperating sponsor to Title II foods, CRS, is accountable to the U.S. Government for the use of the commodities to which it is given title, until the foods are finally received and consumed by the designated recipients. CRS is therefore extremely careful to program the delivery and distribution of these commodities through dependable local agencies (whether public or private). To help these agencies meet the accountability and handling requirements of Title II foods, CRS offers procedural counselling to local personnel concerned with food and nutrition activities.

In Djibouti, where the lack of trained personnel in the social services sector was one of the most glaring failures of colonialism, the need for rapid institutional development is great. The GROD is poignatly aware of this need and is counting on CRS to assist in upgrading the capability of the designated GROD agency or agencies which are or will be responsible for managing the delivery of donated foods to distribution sites in Djibouti.

This CRS F/N program will therefore focus not only on improving the nutritional status of needy people, but also on the development and strengthening of the GROD designated agency and any other local institutions which will actually implement food aid and nutrition education activities at the individual, community, and national levels.

Specifically Catholic Relief Services will provide specialized continuing training and consul to present and future GROD personnel required to coordinate, account for, and report on the delivery of CRS donated foods, including Title II commodities, and to provide guidance on management of other donated commodities to the best of CRS's ability.

Such training will enable the GROD designated agency to execute:

a. all port handling operations, including the discharge, inventory, transport, storage, survey, and clearance of food commodities within the main port of Djibouti City;

b. all warehousing operating, including the proper storage, fumigation, protection, and inventory of food commodities at central, regional, district, and distribution levels of storage;

c. all transport operations, including the proper management and dispatch of the fleet of trucks owned by the GROD, the hiring of trucks through transit companies, and the hiring of training and ferry services, for moving food commodities between the various warehousing facilities;

d. all reporting requirements of the various donors, including the end-of-tackle surveys, other survey reports, inventory reports, distribution reports, and end-use checking reports required for Title II foods;

Such training may also strengthen the GROD agencies ability:

a. tooplan food-aid requests by the Djibouti Government to foreign donors, including the presentation of a National Food Assistance Plan on an annual basis;

b. to execute refugee assistance activities not specifically covered by food aid (such as the management of refugee camps, census of the refugee population, coordination with the UNHCR, etc.) which may affect the internal organization of food-aid management at the GROD agency.

D. Summary of Project Objectives:

This grant will enable the CRS to undertake the following activities in Djibouti:

1. A Food and Nutrition Program, serving both refugees and national recipients, implemented through local government (GROD) designated agencies or other local private agencies, and using primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, Title II foods;

2. management of other potential U.S. Government grants to CRS (Outreach, OPG, AIP, etc.) related to Food and Nutrition activities or assistance to needy persons;

3. institutional development of the GROD designated agency or agencies concerned with food delivery and refugee relief activities;
4. small project assistance to needy people, implemented through local agencies (such as improving community water supplies, afforestation, cooperative development projects, youth groups support, etc.)

In conclusion, this Grant will enable CRS to function in Djibouti for a period of three years as an American private voluntary agency sponsoring a Title II feeding program, managing U.S. Government provided funds for relief and development purposes and sponsoring project activities funded from its own private sources.

Funds provided under this grant finance only part of the first year of operations of CRS in Djibouti. Funding provided by AID in subsequent years will be governed by the availability of such funds to AID and subject to Congressional authorizations and appropriations under the Foreign Assistance Act as amended.

E. Evaluation

1. Compliance with standard Title II and U.S. Government accountability procedures by both GROD agencies and CRS will be the main indicator of progress towards the Grant objectives.

However, because CRS will be obliged to share a large measure of the day-to-day responsibilities for the transport, warehousing, and general accountability of Title II foods to GROD agencies, it is understood that, although CRS will be ultimately responsible, as cooperating sponsor, for the final distribution of Title II foods, a certain leeway in accountability to AID will be necessary as CRS attemps to upgrade the administrative capabilities of the GROD. If, after the first year of operations, the GROD has not satisfied the accountability and reporting requirements of both CRS and AID, strict corrective measures will then be proposed to the GROD.

2. CRS/Djibouti's training of GROD personnel and the reorganization of the GROD agency's administrative procedures will in large part be evaluated against CRS determined baseline indicators and recommended actions developed early in the project and periodically revised by both CRS and AID food and finance audits These audits will necessarily consider the extent to which any additional funding made available to CRS, such as Outreach and OPG grants, should influence the logistical and staffing capabilities of the GROD Agency.

3. The CRS Growth Surveillance System, in particular the Master charts, which give an overall indication of the nutritional status of groups receiving food at individual centers, will be used as an independant monitoring tool by CRS/Djibouti

of its food/nutrition program.

Information collected from the GSSSMaster Charts will be made available to USAID/Djibouti in the Quarterly Narrative and Fiscal Reports stipulated under this Grant.

IV. THREE-YEAR ILLUSTRATIVE BUDGET (in US$)

Description	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	Total
I. PERSONNEL				
1. Expatriate staff	70,000	80,000	90,000	240,000
2. Consultation	20,000	25,000	30,000	75,000
II. COMMODITIES				
1. Office/housing equipment	35,000	9,000	9,000	53,000
2. Vehicles	70,000	- 0 -	30,000	100,000
3. Food/Nutrition Equip.	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
III. TRAINING				
1. Participant training	15,000	20,000	25,000	60,000
2. Local training	15,000	20,000	25,000	60,000
IV. OTHER				
1. Housing for expatriate staff	35,000	40,000	45,000	120,000
2. Office rental and construction	51,000	20,000	25,000	121,000
3. Office utilities	5,000	7,500	7,500	20,000
4. Office operations/ equipment/supplies	15,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
5. Office staff (local or expatriate)	40,000	45,000	50,000	135,000
6. Vehicle support	10,000	12,500	17,500	40,000
7. Project assistance to refugees/needy persons	80,000	80,000	80,000	240,000
sub-totals	466,000	375,000	455,000	1,296,000
V. OVERHEAD				
* 1. 7.3% on above costs (rounded)	34,000	27,000	33,000	94,000
GRAND TOTALS	500,000	402,000	488,000	1,390,000

*Rate to be assessed on items as described in Indirect Cost Rate Agreement of 8/16/79.

V. BUDGET DESCRIPTION

I. 1. Expatriate staff: (1) Program Director (American); (2) Program Assistant (American or other expatriate); (3) Food and Nutrition Supervisor (American or other exaptriate). Costs include base salaries, travel to/from post, R&R home leave, insurance, social security, hardship, cost of living, emergency evacuation, and shipment to/from post of personal effects.

I.2. Consultation: for CRS/Djibouti staff to Nairobi, New York, Washington, and various types of CRS and non-CRS consultants to CRS/Djibouti and GROD (in food storage, nutrition, Growth Surveillance System, projects assistance, etc.). Costs include travel to/from post, fees (when necessary), hotel, per diem, vehicle rental (when necessary), incidental costs.

II.1. Office/housing equipment: duty-free importation of office and housing furniture and office equipment such as typewriters, photocopy machine, mimeograph machine, adding machines, air conditioners, etc., including shipment costs from U.S.

II.2. Vehicles: 2 four-wheel-drive vehicles (for Director/ Assistant and Food and Nutrition Supervisor) plus replacements (x2); 2 small sedan vehicles (such as Renault R-4) plus replacements (x1) for end-use checker and administrative assistance;

2 motorbikes for office errands. Vehicles to be purchased duty-free in Djibouti; due to absence of local repair services for American vehicles, non-American vehicles will have to be purchased from locally-available free-world sources such as Britain, France, Japan; specific types and numbers of vehicles to be determined as project porgresses.

II. 3. Food and Nutrition Supervisor's equipment: weight scales, GSSS charts, cooking demonstration equipment, film/slide projectors, camera equipment, small generator for projectors, etc.

III.1. Participant training: travel to/from training sites in Africa, per diem; hotel, vehicle rental (when necessary), incidental costs; training for GROD personnel concerned with Food and Nutrition or project activities.

III.2. Local training: F/N seminars, promotional campaigns with GROD (visual aids, raido, TV), project training (afforestation, water supply, etc.) with consultants under line I.2., etc.

IV.1. Housing for expatriate staff: rental of housing or apartment space plus utilities, phones, maintenance, for staff under line I.1; rental costs are extremely high in Djibouti and apartments difficult to find; may therefore include some hotel costs, if necessary.

IV.2. Office rental and construction: rental of CRS office space and possible office construction (using pre-fabricated or locally-available materials) on land to be donated by GROD or

Catholic Diocese; or, if construction not possible,, office rental untillend of project; includes renovation, maintenance of office space. If construction is to be considered, plans must be submitted to AID for review and approval prior to contracting for construction.

IV.3 Office Utilities: water, electricity, gas.

IV.4. Office operations/equipment/supplies: locally-purchased office equipment and supplies (typewriters, ledgers, etc.); post office; telegraph; telex; local hotel and per diem; general office operations.

IV.5. Office staff: illustrative of 3-year needs; includes all salary-related costs plus bonuses for local staff or expatriate staff where locals not available:

Administrative assistant (shipping and office manager)
Accountant
Food and Nutrition Supervisor's Aide
Bi-lingual secretary
Part-time typist/secretary
Drivers/desert guides x2
Office guard

IV.6. Vehicle support: gas/oil/maintenance/repairs/spare parts/ insurance/etc. for vehicles under line II.2.

V.1. Overhead: Official CRS/NY overhead rate of 7.3% on line items as described in AID/CRS indirect cost rate agreement of 8/16/79.

VI. REPORTING

Quarterly narrative and fiscal reports, outlining all Food and Nutrition, project activities, progress towards the goal of strengthening the GROD designated agency and progress made towards the achievement of recipient levels listed in Section III.a. of this text will be submitted by CRS/Djibouti to CRS/ New York and AID/Djibouti and by CRS/NY to AID/Washington in three copies until the end of the Grant.

Standard Title II reporting procedures will also be followed.

VII. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Language Requirements

The Program Director and the Food and Nutrition Supervisor should be able to speak, read and write French fluently. The Program Assistance will need a basic knowledge of French grammar; spoken French can be picked up in Djibout
The short-term services staff should, whenever possible be able to speak French, although this is not mandatory as translation services can be provided by the CRS/Djibouti staff.

2. Duty Posts

All CRS/Djibouti staff will be based in the capital city (Djibouti). Frequent field visits will be expected of several staff members, particularly the Food and Nutrition Supervisor and the End-Use Checker.

3. Dependants

The CRS resident services staff are not expected to bring dependants to Djibouti. However, if this need arises, the additional costs will be borne from the existing budget (educational allowances, etc.).

4. Housing

CRS/Djibouti will be expected to locate appropriate housing for its resident services staff, with funds budgeted under this Contract. No housing will be provided by the USAID Mission to CRS.

5. Commodity Waivers

Due to the harsh driving conditions in the interior, and the slow damage to body and engine work caused by salt corrosion, only those types of vehicles which can be serviced locally should be purchased. Vehicles (and mobylettes) available locally from free-world sources include: Toyota, Honda, Daihatsu, Land-Rover, Renault, and Peugeot. Under the terms of this Grant , all CRS program vehicles may be purchased locally, in accordance with the standard requirements on non-American source waivers.

6. Grantee's relationship with USAID/Djibouti and GROD

CRS will operate in Djibouti as both a cooperating sponsor of Title II foods and other possible U.S. financial assistance grants (such as Outreach and OPG) and as an advisor to GROD designated agencies. Certain aspects of the CRS-GROD relationships will have to be closely coordinated with the USAID Mission, while others will not. In general, all significant communications to the GROD concerning technical assistance activities will be cleared with the Mission before transmittal either by CRS or USAID, whereas other CRS contacts with the GROD, such as the development of the Food and Nutrition Program (with the Ministry of Health, for example) will be dealt with directly by CRS. However, at all times a close collaboration between CRS/Djibouti and the USAID Mission is expected.

7. Financial arrangements and reporting

All U.S. Government funds will be transmitted to CRS/Djibouti via CRS/NY. CRS/Djibouti will submit financial reports to CRS/NY on the use of all program funds and will report quarterly to the USAID Mission on funds disbursed under the Grant (in Quarterly Narrative and Fiscal Reports).

8. Other CRS project activities

The conditions outlined in this Grant for the development of the GROD designated relief agency or agencies will not prevent CRS from undertaking other socio-economic or humanitarian assistance projects in the country, in accordance with the general CRS/GROD country agreement.

9. Pouch facilities

CRS will ordinarily use commercial postal and telephone facilities. However, when important information must be transmitted rapidly or confidentially either to AID/W or CRS/NY, CRS/Djibouti may have access to the Mission's pouch and telex facilities, upon approval by the Mission. The same conditions would apply to CRS/NY when transmitting correspondence to CRS/Djibouti; the relevant approvals would be obtained from AID/W.

10. Navy ship (PX) facilities

The CRS/Djibouti American staff may have access to PX sales from transitting U.S. Navy ships in Djibouti harbour, upon approval of the Mission Director.

CONVENTION ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

ET

LE CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

L'Organisme "CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES" - United States Catholic Conference, Inc. (ci-dessous désigné le "CRS"), désirant importer et distribuer gratuitement dans la République de Djibouti (désigné également le "Gouvernement" ci-dessous), des denrées alimentaires, des effets d'habillement, des produits pharmaceutiques et du matériel médical, des fournitures ou du matériel à usage éducatif ou recréatif, ainsi que de l'équipement pour des projets de développement communautaire, dans la mésure où il pourra se les procurer pour les distribuer à certaines catégories de personnes bénéficiaires de la République de Djibouti, et désirant également soutenir des activités d'initiative locale du développement, d'assistance sociale, et de secours, s'engage pour sa part

1. à établir dans la République de Djibouti un bureau et une équipe, dirigés par un(e) citoyen(ne) américain(e) ou autre expatrié(e), dont la mission sera de contrôler et de superviser, en commun avec le Représentant du Gouvernement, la gestion de l'ensemble du programme.

2. à obtenir les biens précités en dehors du territoire du Gouvernement, et principalement aux ETATS-UNIS d'AMERIQUE, et

de les faire parvenir au port de Djibouti sans aucun frais pour le Gouvernement.

3. à mettre au point et à superviser, en commun avec le Représentant du Gouvernement, la distribution des biens précités, importés aux catégories de personnes désignées sans aucun discrimination raciale, politique, ou religieuse, basées sur le seul critère de besoin.

4. à rechercher les fonds nécessaires aux ETATS-UNIS d'AMERIQUE ou ailleurs pour exécuter des programmes d'assistance sociale ou de développement communautaire, mutuellement identifiés par le Représentant du Gouvernement et le Directeur du CRS.

5. à établir, en commun avec le Représentant du Gouvernement, les conditions que devront remplir les personnes ou les groupes pouvant bénéficier des biens importés ou des programmes d'assistance sociale du CRS.

6. à attirer l'attention du Représentant du Gouvernement sur toutes les irrégularités éventuelles survenant dans l'application de la présente Convention.

7. à expédier les envois des biens précités à son Directeur, ou représentant par interim, résidant dans la République de Djibouti.

Le Gouvernement s'engage pour sa part :

1. à désigner un "Représentant", par lettre officielle au CRS, qui coordonnera l'exécution de toutes les activités du CRS dans la République de Djibouti en collaboration avec le Directeur résidant du CRS.

2. à assurer que les biens précités une fois arrivés au port de Djibouti soient distribués aux catégories de personnes désignées.

3. à assurer que les frais de déchargement, de manutention, de port, d'entreposage, et de transport des biens précités une fois arrivés au port de Djibouti soient pris en charge par le Gouvernement ou les groupes bénéficiaires.

4. à exonérer de tout droit, taxe, impôt, ou redévance, quels qu'ils soient, tous les biens précités, fournis par le CRS aux personnes désignées.

5. à prendre les actions correctives nécessaires sur toutes les irrégularités survenant de l'application de la présente Convention et portées à l'attention du Représentant du Gouvernement par le Directeur résidant du CRS.

6. à apporter son concours pour que le programme d'aide du CRS et les dons qui en font l'objet soient publiquement reconnus comme des dons du PEUPLE AMERICAIN au PEUPLE DJIBOUTIEN.

7. à accorder l'échange de dollars américains du CRS en monnaies locales, selon besoin, et au taux de change officiel.

8. à accorder au CRS l'inspection en commun avec le Représentant du Gouvernement, de toutes les opérations découlant de l'application de la présente Convention, notamment l'inspection des registres, des entrepôts, des centres de distribution, ainsi que l'inventaire des stocks, là où ils sont détenus.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur à la date de sa signature par les deux parties. Elle est conclue pour une durée de quatre (4) ans renouvelable, mais peut prendre fin à tout moment par préavis de quatre-vingt dix (90) jours donné à l'une des parties contractantes par l'autre partie.

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
MINISTERE des AFFAIRES ETRANGERES et de la COOPERATION

Djibouti, le 27 Mai 1979

POUR LE CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

Djibouti, le 27 mai 1979

(Most Rev.) Edwin E. Broderick
Executive Director

New York - June 5, 1979

CONVF TON ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE

DJIBOUTI

ET

LE CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC

CONFERENCE, INC.

Se référant à la Convention Générale signée entre le Catholic Relief Services - United States Catholic Conference, Inc. d'une part, et le Gouvernement de la République de Djibouti d'autre part, il est conclu entre ces mêmes parties dans la présente Convention que :

Le Gouvernement de la République de Djibouti n'imposera aucun droit, taxe, impôt, redevance, quels qu'ils soient, sur le Catholic Relief Services, ses immeubles, son personnel expatrié travaillant dans la République, y compris leurs effets personnels, et ses opérations effectuées dans le cadre de la Convention générale en référence.

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI

REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET DE LA COOPERATION

Djibouti, le 27 Mai 1979

POUR LE CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

Djibouti, le 27 mai 1979

(Most Rev.) Edwin E. Broderick
Executive Director

New York - June 5, 1979

AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

AND

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

The organization "CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES" - United States Catholic Conference, Inc. (hereafter referred to as "CRS"), desiring to import and distribute free-of-charge in the Republic of Djibouti (hereafter also referred to as the "Government"), food commodities, clothing, pharmaceutical products and medical equipment, materials and furnishings for education or recreational use, as well as equipment for community development projects, to the extent that this organization can procure these goods for distribution to certain categories of beneficiaries in the Republic of Djibouti, and desiring as well to support locally-initiated development, social assistance, and relief activities, will, for its part:

1. establish in the Republic of Djibouti an office and personnel, directed by an American citizen or other expatriate, whose mission will be to control and supervise, together with the Government Representative, the management of the total CRS program.

2. obtain the above-mentioned goods outside of the territory of the Government, mainly from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and ship them to the port of Djibouti at no cost to the Government,

3. establish and supervise, together with the Government Representative, the distribution of the above-mentioned goods, imported

to categories of people designated without discrimination on racial, political, or religious grounds, based solely on the criteria of need.

4. locate the necessary funds, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere, for implementing social assistance or community development programs, mutually identified by the Government Representative and the Director of CRS.

5. define, in collaboration with the Government Representative, the conditions which the persons or groups who may benefit from the CRS imported goods or social assistance programs must fulfill.

6. bring to the attention of the Government Representative all eventual irregularities which may arise from the application of the present Agreement

7. address the shipments of the above-mentioned goods to its Director, or interim representative, residing in the Republic of Djibouti.

The Government for its part will:

1. designate a "Representative", by official letter to CRS, to coordinate the implementation of all CRS activities in the Republic of Djibouti, in collaboration with the resident Director of CRS.

2. ensure that the above-mentioned goods, once arrived at the port of Djibouti, be distributed to the categories of designated beneficiaries.

3. ensure that the costs of discharge, handling, storage, and transport of the above-mentioned goods, once arrived at the port of Djibouti, be supported by the Government or the beneficiary groups.

4. exonerate the above-mentioned goods, furnished by CRS to designated beneficiaries, from all taxes, duties or levies, whatever they may be.

5. take the necessary corrective actions on all irregularities arising from the application of the present Agreement and brought to the attention of the Government Representative by the resident Director of CRS.

6. ensure that the CRS assistance program and the gifts which are the object of the program be publically recognized as gifts of the AMERICAN PEOPLE to the DJIBOUTIAN PEOPLE.

7. grant the exchange of American dollars of CRS into local currency, as needed, and at the official exchange rate.

8. grant CRS, in collaboration with the Government Representative, the inspection of all operations arising from the application of the present Agreement, notably the inspection of ledgers, warehouses, distribution centers, and stock inventories, wherever they are kept.

The present Agreement will take effect on the date of its signature by both parties. It will last a period of four (4) years, but may be annulled at any time, by notice of ninety (90) days given by one of the contracting parties to the other party.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

DJIBOUTI.

FOR CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

NEW YORK,

A N N E X

TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

AND

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

In reference to the general Agreement between Catholic Relief Services - United States Catholic Conference, Inc., and the Government of the Republic of Djibout, these same two parties hereby agree that:

> The Government of the Republic of Djibouti will not impose any taxes, duties, or levies, whatever they may be, on Catholic Relief Services, its equipment and furnishings, its expatriate personnel. working in the Republic, including their personal effects, and its operations carried out under the terms of the general Agreement in reference.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

FOR CATHOLIC RELIEF
SERVICES - UNITED STATES
CATHOLIC CONFERENCE, INC.

Djibouti,

New York

R E P U B L I Q U E D E D J I B O U T I

UNITE - EGALITE - PAIX

PREISDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

D E C R E T N° 78-020/PR

portant création d'un Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et aux Sinistrés, ainsi que d'un Office National chargé de l'exécution des mesures décidées en leur faveur.

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE
Chef du Gouvernement

VU les lois constitutionnelles n° 1 et 2 du 27 Juin 1977,

VU l'Ordonnance LR/77-008 du 30 Juin 1977,

VU le décret n° 78-018 du 5 Février 1978, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement,

VU l'urgence,

SUR proposition du Premier Ministre,

LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES ENTENDU

D E C R E T E

ARTICLE 1ER.- Par le présent décret, il est créé d'une part, un Comité National d'assistance aux réfugiés et aux sinistrés, d'autre part, un Office National chargé de l'exécution des mesures décidées en leur faveur.

ARTICLE 2.- Le Comité National d'assistance aux réfugiés et aux sinistrés se compose :

1) d'un représentant du Président de la République qui est le Président,
2) de deux représentants de l'Assemblée Nationale,
3) de quatre représentants du Ministre de l'Intérieur,
4) d'un représentant du Ministre de l'Agriculture,
5) d'un représentant du Ministre de la Santé Publique,
6) d'un représentant du Ministre de l'Education Nationale,

7) d'un représentant du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

8) de quatre personnalités désignées par le Président de la République, choisies pour l'intérêt qu'elles portant aux activités sociales.

Sur proposition du Président du Comité.

ARTICLE 3.- Ce Comité est chargé de :

1) l'élaboration de la politique générale et de l'orientation des activités de l'Office National.

2) d'examiner et d'approuver les projets de budget ainsi que le programme d'action de cet Office.

3) d'autoriser toute acquisition, aliénation, échange, location, construction, grosse réparation, ainsi que l'acceptation des dons et legs.

ARTICLE 4.- Il se réunit trimestriellement sur convocation de son Président pour entendre le rapport d'activivté et le rapport financier du Secrétaire Exécutif dont les fonctions sont définies à l'article 9 ci-après. Il peut à tout moment faire procéder au contrôle des comptes de l'Office.

Il se réunit en session extraordinaire, soit à la demande de son Président, soit si deux tiers de ses membres en expriment le souhait par écrit au Président du Comité.

ARTICLE 5.- Le représentant du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés ainsi que les représentants attitrés d'Agences Gouvernementales ou non gouvernementales contribuant à l'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés, assistent aux réunions du Comité en qualité d'observateurs. Ils peuvent y exprimer des recommandations.

ARTICLE 6.- Le Secrétaire Exécutif de l'Office National est Secrétaire du Comité.

ARTICLE 7:- L'Office National d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés est chargé de la réception, de la conservation, de la répartition, du numéraire ou des produits en nature mis à la disposition par le Comité.

Il coopère avec le représentant du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, les représentants de tous autres organismes internationaux ou nationaux apportant leur concours au programme d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés.

ARTICLE 8.- Cet Office est dirigé par un secrétaire exécutif assisté d'un secrétaire exécutif adjoint, tous deux nommés par décret du Président de la République sur propositions du Comité National.

ARTICLE 9.- Le Secrétaire Exécutif est chargé des relations avec le représentant du Haut Commissaire des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, les départements ministériels concernés par le problème des réfugiés et sinistrés, ainsi qu'avec toute agence gouvernementale ou non gouvernementale intéressée.

Il veille à la bonne marche de l'Office National et contrôle l'utilisation des aides collectées.

Il procède au recrutement du personnel d'exécution et de gestion,

Il prépare le budget administratif et opérationnel de l'Office National, de même que son programme d'action et les soumet pour examen et approbation au Comité National d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés.

Il est ordonnateur des dépenses de l'Office.

Il peut faire ouvrir au nom de l'Office un ou plusieurs comptes bancaires ou postaux.

ARTICLE 10.- Le Secrétaire Exécutif adjoint assiste le secrétaire exécutif dans l'exercice de ses fonctions et le supplée en cas d'empêchement. Il exécute les travaux et accomplit les missions qui lui sont confiées par lui.

Il visite périodiquement les centres d'hébergement des réfugiés et sinistrés et rend compte à son Chef hiérarchique de l'état des personnes qui s'y trouvent ainsi que de tous faits constatés par des tiers.

ARTICLE 11.- Les dépenses de l'Office National sont couvertes par les subventions de l'Etat, des Organisations internationales, des agences gouvernementales ou non gouernementales, des collectivités publiques nationales, des sociétés et des établissements publics nationaux ou internationaux, ainsi que par des dons et legs émanant de toute personne physique ou morale.

ARTICLE 12.- Le présent décret sera enregistré, publié au Journal Officiel et exécuté partout où besoins sera.

Djibouti, le 21 Février 1978

Le Président de la République

HASSAN GOULED APTIDON