PD-BBG 566

ATTACHMENT A

Official File Copy

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country : Central African Republic

Name of Project : Rural Enterprise Development

Number of Project: 676-0017

1. Pursuant to section 103 of foreign assistance act of 1961, as amended I hereby authorize the Rural Enterprise Development Project to be implemented by AFRICARE- 1601 Connecticut Ave N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 U.S.A., involving planned obligations not to exceed three million five hundred thousand United States dollars ($3,500,000) in grant funds over a five year period, from the date of authorization, subject to availability of funds in accordance with AID/CMB allotment process to help in financing foreign exchange and local costs for the project. The planned life of the project is five years from the initial date of obligation. The project will provide funds through a Cooperative Agreement between the Agency for International Development and AFRICARE.

2. The purpose of the project is to increase the effectiveness of small scale farmers by, a) studying and improving the market mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops, and b) provide technical and managerial assistance to farmers in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende regions to increase their efficiency in the production of food crops.

As a result of the project's involvement in apicultural markets, up to 5,000 farmers in the Ouham, Ouham-Pende, and Nana-Mambere regions will be practicing apiculture as a secondary activity to support their incomes. This will result in an annual increase in the sale of wax in Bangui on the order of 150 tons. AFRICARE also anticipates that at least 150,000 additional litres of honey will be sold for the production of Hydromel. Though more difficult to project with any precision, the project will also aim to develop a market for table quality honey both in Bangui and in neighboring countries.

Outputs in the marketing of food crops include a) a detailed analysis of constraints to effective farmer participation in the food production and marketing system as well as a program of action to address these constraints, and b) more effective farmer participation in this production marketing system as demonstrated by significant increases in the volume of food crop produced and sold.

As a result of the project's provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers cultivating food crops, average yields for manioc, corn, sorghum/millet, groundnuts and sesame seeds will have improved, resulting in a significant increase in small farmer productivity.

3. The AFRICARE Cooperative Agreement covering this project activity which may be negotiated and executed by the officers to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with AID regulations and Delegations of Authority, shall be subject to the following essential terms and conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as AID may deem appropriate.

/

A. Source of Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by AID under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States or in the Cooperating Country except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Except for ocean shipping, the suppliers of commodities or services shall have the United States or Central African Republic as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the grant shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.

B. Procurement Waiver

Notwithstanding paragraph "A" above and based on the justification contained in the appendices to this authorization approval has been requested from AID/Washington for the following waiver:

- Commodity procurement source/origin waiver from AID Geographic code 000 (United States) to Code 935 (Specific Free World) for the purchase of eight (8) vehicles with an estimated (local purchase) value of $ 155,000.

C. Conditions Precedent

The grant agreement shall contain the following conditions precedent:

Prior to the first disbursement under the Cooperative Agreement, or to the issuance by AID of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made, the grantee will, except as the Parties may otherwise agree in writing, furnish to AID in form and substance satisfactory to AID: Country Project Agreement, an agreement between AFRICARE and the Central African Republic. Pre-agreement travel and per diem in an amount up to $5,000.00 has been authorized (See Attachment F).

D. Non-AID Contribution Waiver: Although there will be substantial non-AID contribution to this project, it may not rise to the level of 25%. However, there are other indications that the project activities will be sustained after the end of the project. The 25% non-AID contribution requirement is therefore waived.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Approved: ✓

Disapproved: _____

Jay P. Johnson, Director
USAID/Cameroon

Date: 17 Sept. 198

Enclosure:

Appendix 1. Justification for a source/origin waiver from Code 000 to Code 935 for eight vehicles

Drafter:PDE:STScott 09/10/86

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, USAID/CAMEROON

From : Samuel T. Scott, Project Development Officer

Subject: Central African Republic - AFRICARE Rural Enterprise Development Project (676-0017)

I. PROBLEM: To authorize a grant of three million five hundred thousand dollars ($3,500,000) life of project cost pursuant to FAA, Section 103, Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition to AFRICARE for implementation of the Rural Enterprise Development Project in the Central African Republic.

II. DISCUSSION: The purpose of the AFRICARE Rural Enterprise Project is to increase rural incomes and improve agricultural productivity through the development of marketing structures and the provision of technical and managerial assistance to small scale farmers. As a result of these improvements the Central African Republic will begin to move towards self-sufficiency in food production, and rural incomes among the beneficiary population will increase. The accomplishment of these objectives will be realized through, 1) the collection and dissemination of market information for apicultural and food crop products, and 2) the provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers and farmer organization who currently utilize animal traction. This program is consistent with both the Government of the CAR and USAID's priorities for the country. The GOCAR is now in the process of preparing its five-year development plan for 1986-90, two of the major objectives in the rural development sector are to:

- Revitalize food production to meet the growing domestic demand resulting from urbanization and generate adequate supplies for the agricultural processing industries.

- Develop regional rural development programs involving crops as well as physical and social infrastructure so as to raise the income and living conditions of the rural population.

While there is no AID Country Development Strategy Statement for the CAR, Africare Rural Enterprise Project's emphasis on the development of private sector marketing infrastructure is attuned with AID's of private sector development initiative.

III. Financial Summary: Total cost of the project is $4,401,843 (100%). Of this AID will provide $3,499,972 (80%) over the five-year life-of-project.

Line Item	FY 87	Life of Project
Africare		
Personnel	185,650	849,054
Fringe/Recruiting	66,839	282,067
Travel/Relocation	201,350	670,660
Equipment and Supplies	246,000	464,000
Construction	56,000	141,000
Training	57,000	218,000
Other Direct	46,000	219,430
Indirect	182,622	655,761
Grand Total	$1,041,461	$3,499,972 (Rounded: $3.5 million)

IV. Socio-economic, Technical and Environmental Description

1. The USAID/Cameroon Project Development Committee ("Committee") reviewed the project and found it to be socially and economically acceptable with an informal, practical approach of trying reachable measures of technical intervention.

2. The Committee found the project to be technical sound in that the major focus will be on appropriate technologies -- mostly labor rather than capital expending and on approaches already demonstrated in the CAR or ecologically comparable countries. The project does not involve any significant construction activities (See General Engineering Officer's 611 (a) Determination, Attachment C).

3. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prepared by the Mission Environmental Officer recommended a Negative Determination which was approved by AFR/TR/SDP on August 26, 1986 (See State 284541, Attachment B).

V. Project Management: The issue of project management during implementation was carefully considered by the Committee and the selection criteria focused specifically on obtaining a PVO with the necessary experience and qualifications to administer and manage the project effectively under a Cooperative Agreement arrangement with USAID/Cameroon. Section III of the PVO Proposal describes in detail the proposed management responsibilities and administrative framework.

VI. Evaluation: The Committee gave particular attention to deciding when and how evaluation should occur during implementation of the project. USAID/Cameroon project management and economic staff will monitor progress continually throughout the life of the project and will perform informal reviews of progress at the end of years 1, 3 and 4. Formal evaluations will begin 3 months prior to the end of the stage one and 3 months prior to the end of the project. Specific evaluation considerations are outlined in section V of the Project Implementation Order (PIO/T).

VII. Waivers: A source/origin/nationality waiver request from Code 000 (United States) to Code 935 (Special Free World) for the procurement of eight (8) vehicles is being processed through to AID/Washington for approval by AA/AFR. The approximate value of the waiver is $ 155,000.

VIII. Congressional Apprisement: The Congressional Notification was submitted July 30, 1986 and the required waiting period passed without objection being raised by Congress.

IX. Authorities: (a) The PID-equivalent document having been approved by AID/Washington, you have authority under African Delegation of Authority No. 140 (Revised) to authorize this project. The Committee has reviewed the AFRICARE final proposal (PP-equivalent) and determined that the revisions incorporated therein are responsive to issues raised at the AID/W ECPR review; (b) Additionally, you have authority under AID Handbook 3, Appendix 2G, paragraph A to waive the 25% non-AID competition requirement.

X. Non-Competitive Selection - AA/AFR Waiver Approval (See Attachment D)

Recommendation

That you sign the attached Project Authorization, and thereby approve life-of-project funding in the amount of $3,500,000 in ARDN grant funds for the AFRICARE Central African Republic Rural Enterprise Development Project.

Attachments:

A	-	Project Authorization
B	-	State 284541 (IEE Approval)
C	-	611 (a) Determination
D	-	AA/AFR Approval (Non-Competitive Selection)
E	-	Justification for not including an audit
F	-	PIO/T
G	-	Final Proposal (PP-Equivalent)
H	-	Official GOCAR Letter of Request for the Project

Clearances:

PRM:BKosheleff BK 9/12/86
CONT:MSmith MS
ARD:JDorma (DRAFT)
CO:MNapper MN
DDIR:MJordan MJ

Drafter:PDE:STScott ST 09/10/86

APPENDIX 1

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE AA/AFI

SUBJECT: Purchase of eight 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Problem: Request for Source/Origin waiver from AID Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Code 935 (Special Free World) to permit AID financing the procurement of subject vehicles.

A) Cooperating Country	:	Central African Republic (CAR)
B) Name of Project	:	Rural Enterprise Development
C) Nature of Funding	:	Grant
D) Description of Goods	:	4-wheel drive vehicles.
E) Approximately Value	:	$155,000
F) Probable Origin	:	Japan or France
G) Probable Source	:	Cameroon or Central African Republic.

Discussion: The CAR Rural Enterprise Development Project has as an integral part of its activities extension training in rural areas. The project aims to reach rural beekeepers spread over five prefectures and rural farmers in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende prefectures. These areas have extremely bad roads and the need for reliable transportation is essential for the project to meet its objectives.

Waiver of Section 636(i): In addition to the general source and origin limitations on the procurement of commodities, Section 636(i) of the FAA prohibits the procurement of vehicles of non-U.S. manufactured vehicles, special circumstances are deemed to exist if there is a present or projected lack of adequate service facilities and supply of spare parts. We have been advised by the AID Liaison Officer in Bangui that there is a present and projected lack of adequate service facilities and supply of spare parts for U.S. manufactured vehicles in the CAR.

Conclusion: The waivers authorizing the procurement of non-U.S. manufactured vehicles are justified due to the existence of "such other circumstances as are determined to be critical to the success of project objectives"; specifically the present and projected lack of adequate service facilities and supply of spare parts for U.S. manufactured vehicles in the CAR. These circumstances are critical to the success of project objectives, because project success depends upon reliable transportation. Delays due to the lack of familiarity with U.S. vehicles and to lack of spare parts during maintenance and vehicle breakdown servicing, would impair the achievement of project objectives.

UNCLASSIFIED

ATTACHMENT B

AID2 ECON AMB DCM CHRON (6)

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TO RUEHYD/AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE IMMEDIATE 7044
INFO RUFHGI/AMEMBASSY BANGUI 4130
BT
UNCLAS STATE 284541

LOC: 138 599
11 SEP 86 0730
CN: 39851
CHRG: AID
DIST: AID

SEP 11 1986

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: CAR RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IEE (676-0017)

REF: (A) STATE 239586 (B) YAOUNDE 7708

IEE NEGATIVE DETERMINATION SUBJECT PROPOSAL APPROVED AUGUST 26, 1986. COPIES POUCHED. SHULTZ
BT
#4541

NNNN

Include as attachment Adm. Rep.

UNCLASSIFIED STATE 284541

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611 (a) Determination

I have examined the description of the project and participated in the elaboration of the construction description in Annex A (details in the Project Development File) through analysis of engineering drawings and construction cost data for similar construction in the Central African Republic.

By the observations and comparisons of this information, I determine that the requirements of Section 611 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA, 1961) for the construction program have been met.

Louis A. O'Connor, P.E.,

Louis A. O'Connor

General Engineering Officer
USAID/Cameroon

Date: September 10, 1986

UNCLASSIFIED STATE 286408

AID2 ECCN AMB DCM CHRON (6)

VZCZCYDC019 ADVANCE COPY SENT TO ACTION OFFICE LOC: 139
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DE RUEHC #6408 2542359 CN: 40070
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O 112358Z SEP 86 DIST: AID
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO AMEMBASSY YAOUNDE IMMEDIATE 7069
BT
UNCLAS STATE 286408

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS:
SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF SELECTION OF AFRICARE FOR RED PROJECT, (676-0017)

PROBLEM: TO APPROVE THE NON-COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF AFRICARE AS THE MOST APPROPRIATE PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION (PVC) TO UNDERTAKE, THROUGH A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT, THE DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR).

DISCUSSION: THE SUM OF $29,000 IN FISCAL YEAR 1985 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT (PD&S) FUNDS WAS ALLOCATED TO USAID/CAMEROON TO SUPPORT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. THIS AMOUNT WAS PROVIDED TO AFRICARE. BASED ON THE FACTS CITED BELOW IN THE JUSTIFICATION STATEMENT, IT WAS DECIDED THAT AFRICARE WOULD BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ENTITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVES IN THE CAR THROUGH PROJECT DEVELOPMENT, AND SUBSEQUENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

AID HANDBOOK 13, CHAPTER 1B2E(3) REQUIRES THE APPROVAL OF THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OR HIS DESIGNEE WHEN AN

APPLICATION FOR A GRANT IS INVITED FROM A SINGLE ENTITY.

THE JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF AFRICARE IS BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS:

AFRICARE HAS A LONG HISTORY OF INVOLVEMENT IN THE CAR. DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE RESUMPTION OF AID ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR (AID ASSISTANCE TO THE CAR WAS TERMINATED IN 1979 BECAUSE THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE BOKASSA REGIME) AFRICARE TOOK THE INITIATIVE TO EXPLORE ASSISTANCE OPTIONS AND PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE AID FUNDING. AS PART OF THIS INITIATIVE AFRICARE MOBILIZED A TWO-PERSON FACT FINDING MISSION IN NOVEMBER 1981. THIS MISSION PRODUCED A DOCUMENT ENTITLED ASSESSMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN THE CAR. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ASSESSMENT WAS TO ASSIST USAID/CAMEROON AND THE AMERICAN EMBASSY/BANGUI IDENTIFY PROGRAMMING NEEDS FOR PVC INVOLVEMENT WITH DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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IN THE CAR. THROUGH UTILIZING ITS OWN RESOURCES TO DEVELOP THIS ASSESSMENT, AFRICARE SET THE STAGE FOR USAID'S DECISION TO RELY ON A PVO PRESENCE IN THE CAR TO HELP GUARANTEE THE EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF OUR LIMITED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE RESOURCES. IT IS NOW OBVIOUS THAT THIS EARLIER ASSESSMENT LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE FUTURE INITIATIVES SUCH AS THE PROPOSED RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TO BECOME REALITIES.

AFRICARE IS CURRENTLY PROVIDING DEVELOPMENT SERVICES IN THE CAR'S RURAL AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. IN COLLABORATION WITH THE U.S. BASED VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VITA), AFRICARE IS HELPING TO IMPLEMENT A PROJECT FOCUSED ON THE STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF THE FARMERS HARVEST. IMPROVEMENTS IN POST-HARVEST TECHNOLOGY WILL EVEN GREATER AMPLIFY THE INCREASE IN MARKETING AND PRODUCTION EXPECTED FROM THE PROJECT. OVER THE BALANCE OF ITS FIVE-YEAR LIFE, THIS PROGRAM HAS DIRECT PARALLEL AND COMPLEMENTARY LINKAGES WITH THE PROPOSED RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

AFRICARE HAS HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH AGRICULTURE (A KEY COMPONENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT) AND IS CURRENTLY WORKING WITH A BEEKKEEPING DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FUNDED BY USAID IN ZAMBIA. PRIOR TO THE ZAMBIA PROJECT, AFRICARE ALSO MANAGED AND IMPLEMENTED A NUMBER OF SMALL SCALE BEEKEEPING ACTIVITIES IN SENEGAL.

THESE RELEVANT EXPERIENCES WITH TRADITIONAL BEEKEEPERS IN CAR CLEARLY QUALIFIES AFRICARE AS THE APPROPRIATE PVO TO MANAGE AND IMPLEMENT THE CONTINUATION OF OUR AGRICULTURE

ACTIVITY IN THE CAR.

AFRICARE IS AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED PVO DEDICATED TO IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AFRICAN VILLAGES. THE LONG HISTORY OF AFRICARE'S COMMITMENT AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND THE FACT THAT PD&S FUNDS WERE GRANTED FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES PROVIDE IMPLICIT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT AFRICARE IS THE MOST APPROPRIATE PVO TO BE SELECTED TO IMPLEMENT THE PROJECT IT DESIGNED.

RECOMMENDATION: THAT BASED ON THE ABOVE JUSTIFICATION, YOU APPROVE THE NON-COMPETITIVE SELECTION OF AFRICARE IN THE AMOUNT OF DOLS 3.5 MILLION FOR A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE NEW CAR-RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY. THE AA/AFR SIGNED THIS WAIVER ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1986. SHULTZ
PT
#6408

NNNN

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Attachment E

JUSTIFICATION FOR NOT INCLUDING AN AUDIT FOR (676-0017)
CAR RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(1). This project will be obligated through a cooperative agreement with an American Private Voluntary Organization Africare located at 1601 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009, USA.

(2). AID funding is through a letter of credit. Africare Washington will submit quarterly financial reports (SF 269) to AID Washington in compliance with standard financial reporting procedures.

(3). Three evaluations will be conducted by representatives from USAID/Cameroon, Africare and the Ministry of Rural Development. The evaluations will determine if project goals and purposes are being met; if progress towards achievement of goals and purposes is adequate in light of the disbursements made; if the project is proceeding on schedule and, if not, reasons for the delays; if procurement and arrival of commodities have been timely. If the project is not succeeding, then the team will offer recommendations for modifications.

(4). The Africare technical assistance team in CAR will submit reports to USAID Cameroon on a quarterly basis. The reports will include programmatic considerations as well as detailed financial expenditures or planned expenditures.

(5). Due to the quarterly field reports to be prepared and the three evaluations planned, the Mission does not, at the present time, see the need for an audit. However, USAID/Cameroon does reserve the right to request an audit, if deemed necessary, according to the Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Non-governmental Grantees, Item 2.

Approved: Marsha A. Smith

Marsha Smith

USAID/Cameroon Controller

Disapproved: _____

Date: September 11, 1986

ATTACHMENT F

AID 1360-1 (10-79)

PIO/T

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDER/TECHNICAL SERVICES

1. Cooperating Country: Central African Republic

Page 1 of Pages

2. PIO/T No.: 676-0017-3-60029

3. ☐ Original or Amendment No. _____

4. Project/Activity No. and Title: 676-0017 CAR - RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (AFRICARE)

DISTRIBUTION

CAR:
AmEmbassy (1)
AID/W:
- AFR/PD (1)
- AFR/CCWA (1)

REDSO/WCA
- RCO (1)
USAID/Yaounde
C/R (Original)
ARD (2)
CONT (1)
SMD (1)
PRM (1)

5. Appropriation Symbol: 72-1161021.3

6. Allotment Symbol and Charge: GDAA-86-21676-AG13

7. Obligation Status: ☐ Administrative Reservation ☐ Implementing Document

8. Project Assistance Completion Date (Mo., Day, Yr.)

9. Authorized Agent

10. This PIO/T is in full conformance with PRO/AG: Proposal authorization Date _____

11a. Type of Action and Governing AID Handbook: ☐ AID Contract (HB 14) ☐ PASA/RSSA (HB 12) ☐ AID Grant (HB 13) ☐ Other

11b. Contract/Grant/PASA/RSSA Reference Number (If this is an Amendment)

12. Estimated Financing (A detailed budget in support of column (2) is attached as attachment no. _____)

		(1) Previous Total	(2) Increase	(3) Decrease	(4) Total to Date
Maximum AID Financing	A. Dollars		1,440,000		1,440,000
	B. U.S. Owned Local Currency				

13. Mission References

ECPR Cable
State239586 (1986)
Africare
Project Proposal
Project Proposal
Authorization.

14a. Instructions to Authorized Agent

Negotiate a cooperative agreement with Africare. Pre-agreement travel and per diem expenses for up to$ 5,000 for round trip travel to Yaounde and Bangui are authorized within the travel line of the Cooperative Agreement

14b. Address of Voucher Paying Office

AID/M/FM/PAFD
SA-2 Room 500
Washington, D.C. 20523

15. Clearances—Include typed name, office symbol, telephone number and date for all clearances.

A. The project officer certifies that the specifications in the statement of work are technically adequate
ARD: J Dorman (DRAFT) — Phone No. — Date

B. The statement of work lies within the purview of the initiating and approved agency programs
PRM: BKosheleff — Date 9-12-86

C. CO: MNapper — Date 9/12/86

D. Funds for the services requested are available
CONT: MSmith

E. PDE: SScott — Date 9/12/86
DDIR: MJordan — Date 9/12/86

16. For the cooperating country: The terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby agreed to
Signature N/A Date _____
Title

17. For the Agency for International Development
Signature Jay P. Johnson Date 12 Sept. 1986
Title Mission Director

AID 1350-1 (10-79) PIO/T	1. Cooperating Country: Central African Republic	2. PIO/T No. -	Page 2 of Pages
	4. Project/Activity No. and Title: CAR Rural Enterprise Development Project		

SCOPE OF WORK

18. THE SCOPE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT ARE DESCRIBED IN ATTACHMENT NUMBER _____ HERETO ENTITLED "STATEMENT OF WORK".

19. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

A. ☐ LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS (SPECIFY) French S-3 R-3
(IF MARKED, TESTING MUST BE ACCOMPLISHED BY AID TO ASSURE DESIRED LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY)

B. ☐ ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION ☐ WILL ☒ WILL NOT BE REQUIRED BY TECHNICIAN(S).

C. ☐ DUTY POST(S) AND DURATION OF TECHNICIANS' SERVICES AT POST(S) (MONTHS) (See G below)

D. ☐ DEPENDENTS ☒ WILL ☐ WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ACCOMPANY TECHNICIAN

E. ☐ WAIVER(S) HAVE BEEN APPROVED TO ALLOW THE PURCHASE OF THE FOLLOWING ITEM(S) (COPY OF APPROVED WAIVER IS ATTACHED)

F. ☐ COOPERATING COUNTRY ACCEPTANCE OF THIS PROJECT (APPLICABLE TO AID/W PROJECTS ONLY)
☐ HAS BEEN OBTAINED ☐ HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED
☐ IS NOT APPLICABLE TO SERVICES REQUIRED BY PIO/T

G. ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)

Technician	Duty Post	Duration of Servi months
Project Director	Bangui first year/Bossangoa	60
Apiculturist	Bangui or Bossembele	36
Marketing Economist	Bossangoa	60
Agricultural Management	Bossangoa	36

20. BACKGROUND INFORMATION (ADDITIONAL INFORMATION USEFUL TO AUTHORIZED AGENT)

1. Rural Enterprise Development Proposal
Central African Republic

21. SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENTS ACCOMPANY THE PIO/T (INDICATE ATTACHMENT NUMBER IN BLANK)

☐ _____ DETAILED BUDGET IN SUPPORT OF INCREASED FUNDING (BLOCK 12)

☐ _____ EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT (BLOCK 14)

☐ _____ JUSTIFICATION FOR NON-COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT (BLOCK 14)

☐ _____ STATEMENT OF WORK (BLOCK 18)

☐ _____ WAIVER(S) (BLOCK 19) (SPECIFY NUMBER)

AID 1360-1 (10-79) PIO/T	1. Cooperating Country: Central African Republic	2. PIO/T No.	Page 3 of Pages
	4. Project/Activity No. and Title: CAR Rural Enterprise Development Project		

22. Relationship of Contractor or Participating Agency to Cooperating Country and to AID

A. Relationships and Responsibilities The Grantee is responsible to the Government of Central African Republic (GOCAR) for all project implementation taking place within the Central African Republic. The Grantee will keep the U.S. Ambassador, the AID Liaison Officer Bangui and USAID/Cameroon informed of project implementation program.

B. Cooperating Country Liaison Official

The High Commission for Plan and Economic and Financial Cooperation

C. AID Liaison Officials

USAID program coordinator for the Central African Republic, USAID/Cameroon

LOGISTIC SUPPORT

23. Provisions for Logistic Support

A. Specific Items (Insert "X" in applicable column at right. If entry needs qualification, insert asterisk and explain below in C. "Comments")	IN KIND SUPPLIED BY: AID	IN KIND SUPPLIED BY: COOPERATING COUNTRY	FROM LOCAL CURRENCY SUPPLIED BY: AID	FROM LOCAL CURRENCY SUPPLIED BY: COOPERATING COUNTRY	TO BE PROVIDED OR ARRANGED BY SUPPLIER
(1) Office Space					X
(2) Office Equipment					X
(3) Housing and Utilities					X
(4) Furniture					X
(5) Household Equipment (Stoves, Refrig., etc.)					X
(6) Transportation in Cooperating Country					X
(7) Transportation To and From Country					X
(8) Interpreter Services/Secretarial					X
(9) Medical Facilities					X
(10) Vehicles (official)					X
(11) Travel Arrangements/Tickets					X
(OTHER SPECIFY) (12)					
(13)					
(14)					
(15)					

B. Additional Facilities Available From Other Sources

☐ APO/FPO ☐ PX ☐ COMMISSARY

☐ OTHER (Specify, e.g., duty free entry, tax exemption)

USAID will attempt to secure pouch and health unit privileges for Africare personnel

Attachment No. 1
PIO/T 676-0017-3-60029

STATEMENT OF WORK

1. PROBLEM

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in Equatorial Africa with an area of 632,000 square km and a population of roughly three million. It shares borders with Chad to the north, Sudan on the east, Cameroon to the west, and Zaire and the People's Republic of Congo to the south.

Economic development in the CAR has been handicapped by the country's poor accessibility. The nearest seaport is 1,500 kilometers from the capital (Bangui) over very poor roads. When these roads are impassable, the nearest port is 1,600 kilometers and can be reached only after travelling by river transport to Brazzaville, and then over rail to Point Noire.

The principal export crops include cotton, coffee, and timber, while the most common local products are manioc, peanuts, corn and rice. Roughly eighty percent of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector, which generates approximately forty percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Production of food staples has not expanded substantially, and in some cases has decreased over the last decade. Export crops have also suffered because of economic malaise and the consequent deterioration of the transportation infrastructure. Manioc production held roughly constant from 1973 to 1982, while sorghum and millet harvests have increased by 10 percent. Cotton production has increased from 28.6 thousand tons in 1982/83 to 45.5 thousand tons to 1984/85. Though rice production has increased from 6 to 12 thousand tons during this period, the CAR still imports a large quantity of rice from Cameroon.

II. The PROJECT

A. Background

In 1983, USAID initiated a project aimed to increase the production of rice, fish, and apicultural products. Though production targets were not realized in any of the components, the project did leave a number of lessons for development planners concerning the constraints to development in the CAR. For AFRICARE, the most significant lesson was that, while the CAR's developmental "problem areas" may be known, they are not entirely understood; resolution of these problems is conditional on the government and donor community's efforts to come to terms on the obstacles before them.

By and large, this will be the focus of Africare's activity during the first year of project implementation. Specially, Africare will undertake baseline studies in food crop and apicultural product marketing systems and farm management practices. This is not to imply, however, that Africare has not identified areas of activity, and indeed numerous interventions to pursue within each; rather that, from the onset, Africare staff will collect and analyse information pertaining to the direction of the project, as well as the content and relevance of specific activities. Furthermore, it must be emphasized that this preliminary research will carefully examine how Africare's role can complement not duplicate or compete with other development organizations in the project zone.

B. Conformity with CAR Priorities

The proposed project conforms closely with the stated GOCAR objectives of rehabilitation of the agricultural sector and reconstruction and maintenance of infrastructure in support of agricultural production. Project activities will: help improve agricultural extension services; provide farmer association training; facilitate honey, wax and food crop marketing; and, improve agricultural management techniques of private farmers. The proposal thus adheres to the strategies of the GOCAR, AID, and Africare in helping the rural population help themselves through encouraging and assisting private rural enterprises.

An appendix to the proposal is a letter dated September 3, 1986 to the USAID Director from the Ministry of Plan in which he states that the objective of the project addresses some of the principal priorities of GOCAR and the project has the support of the GOCAR.

C. Goals, Purpose and Strategies

The project's sector goal is to enhance rural incomes and increased, marketing and production of apicultural products and food crops.

The purpose of the project is increase the effectiveness of small scale farmers by a) studying and improving market mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops, and b) provide technical and managerial assistance to farmers in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende regions to increase their efficiency in the production of food crops.

The strategy is based on the assumption that improvements in the production and marketing of food crops are possible with improvement of the us and management of available technology and materials. The project's principle is one of working with the farmers through the pre-cooperatives most of which have already been organized by ACADOP and SOCADA. A variety of information, skills, and techniques and improved technology will be placed at the disposal of the farmers. One of the major techniques will be the communication between the farmers and the project. The range of innovations for improved annual traction management, marketing and processing wax and honey, and improved methods of food crop production will allow individuals and groups to choose those most appropriate to their needs and resources. It is expected that this approach will encourage a spontaneous diffusion of innovation outwards from selected targeted villages.

Although institution-building is not a component of the project, GOCAR agencies will be given every opportunity to work closely with the Project. In addition to providing direct training to Ministry of Rural Development officials seconded to the project, project training and follow-up program for village level agents will be developed in collaboration with agencies such as SOCADA, ACADOP, and the Community Development Department. This will also allow the project to reach indirectly many farmers in addition to those with whom it will be working directly.

The project is divided into two stages:

1. A one year initial stage devoted to a baseline study, the implementation of some simple technologies, and the orientation of village-levl agents.

2. A four year stage of full activities in all target zones, concentrating on training and extension with continued evaluation of new techniques.

The Project Assistance Completion Date is October 1991.

D. Location

The project target area comprises the prefectures of Ouham and Ouham-Pende in the northwest of the country, bordering Cameroon and Chad. This area forms part of the "Cotton Zone" which stretches across the west and central savannah regions of the CAR. It is an extensive rolling plateau, with an average altitude of about 600 meters.

The Cotton Zone has an intertropical climate with temperatures ranging between 18° and 35° (annual average 27°). The rainy season is well-defined (April/May to October). Annual rainfall ranges from 1,300 mm to the north to 1,700 mm in the south.

The people of Ouham and Ounham-Pende practice shifting agriculture with some hunting, fishing, and gathering. In pre-colonial times they lived in small extended family units scattered throughout the bush and lived close to the fields they were farming. Today, most live in roadside villages with population sizes of between 200-500 people. The larger villages are in fact collections of contiguous hamlets largely independent of one another. Each village has a government-recognized headman. However, most often the most influential persons in the village are the most prosperous and dynamic farmers.

Cotton is the main cash crop of the area, grown by most farmers as the first crop in a three to four year cycle of cultivation. In the second year, association food crops are grown: sorghum/groundnuts/cassava/maize/beans, and in the third year (and sometimes a fourth) cassava continues to be harvested. More sorghum is grown in the northern part of the project area, with maize becoming a more important crop further south, along with cassava. For the two

prefectures, estimated annual production of the main food crop is 34,000 tons of sorghum, 94,000 tons of cassava, 50,000 tons of groundnuts, and 11,000 of tons of maize.

Main sources of cash income for small farmers other than cotton are the sale of food produce, game, fish, honey, bees wax, wild plants, vegetables, and beer brewed from honey and sorghum. Men and women sell and buy as individuals not as a couple, but men take parts of the wives' proceeds. No statistical information is available about the relative importance of men's and women's incomes.

The project will support efforts of the existing apiculture in the prefectures of Nana-Nambere, Ouham-Pende and Ouham. The marketing and agricultural management activities will be in the prefectures of Ouham-Pende and Ouham.

E. Beneficiaries

This is a rural enterprise development project whose purpose is the improvement in the productivity of labor and investments in agriculture, and improvements in agricultural techniques through training extension services and better utilization of agricultural inputs which have been provided on credit to farmers by other institutions and agencies. The target group of beneficiaries include:

- The existing Apiculture Extension service which will benefit thorough training, and material support.
- Five thousand beekeepers in five prefectures who will receive training and assistance in the processing and marketing of their products.
- Two hundred students at the agricultural institutions who will receive training in apiculture production and extension.
- Four thousand owners of animal traction units who will receive training in the management, repair and maintenance of their units.
- One hundred farmers' associations who will be assisted through extension with their food crop production, storage and marketing constraints.
- Eight thousand farmers (or 41,600 people) in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende region who will benefit from greater marketing opportunities and better utilization of agricultural inputs.

F. Project Management

1. Administrative Framework. Within the GOCAR administration, overall supervisory responsibility for the project will rest with the High Commission for Plan and Economic and Financial Cooperation. Africare with USAID and Peace Corps will be the other members of a tripartite supervisory committee

(figure 2). The Ministry of Rural Development will be the responsible technical ministry and it will appoint Central African specialists to be attached to the project. The project will be working primarily with institutions directly under the Ministry, ACADOP and SOCADA. ACADOP is responsible for an animal traction program and assorted community development activities in Ouham-Pende, while SOCADA is a parastatal company with the mandate, throughout the Cotton Zone, to provide agricultural extension service for both cotton and food crops. Other GOCAR institutions not attached to the Ministry of Rural Development, such as the community Development Departments, may also wish to benefit from the Project's activities. The tripartite committee will ensure proper coordination among these GOCAR institutions, project personnel, and the High Commission for Plan.

Coordination - The Project Director will reside in Bangui for the first year where he/she will coordinate project activities. A regional office is also envisaged either at Paoua in the Ouham-Pende or Bossangoa in the Ouham. Whenever it is possible and practical Africare will share/use VITA/Africare personnel and infrastructure in order to minimize overhead costs.

Apiculture - In coordination with the existing Apiculture Extension Service of MDR an Apiculture Specialist and 3 Peace Corps Volunteers will work in three prefectures. Along with their counterparts, other extension agents, and farmers, they will help organize collection points to collect and sell beeswax and will animate and train beekeepers in improved methods of beekeeping, processing and marketing.

Apiculture Specialist - This Specialist will be based in Bangui or Bossembele working in close collaboration with his counterpart, the Apiculture Extension Service Director, at the National Apiculture Center La Ladjia. The Apiculture Specialist will assist in the design of curricula for the teaching of apiculture in agricultural institutions. He/she will also teach apiculture courses in these institutions as well as participate in the training of extension workers and beekeepers.

Marketing Economist - The Marketing Economist will be based in Bossangoa will conduct studies to determine the nature of markets in the CAR; the methods of price determination; and, the behavior of marketing agents. He/she will develop and reinforce linkages between food crop producers, beekeepers, and the marketers of produce. Pertinent marketing information will be prepared to promote communication between buyers and sellers. Seminars, workshops and training programs will be designed and implemented to prepare farmers' association to play a more aggressive role in the market place.

The Marketing Economist will work closely with offices in the Ministries of Plan, and MDR responsible for collecting, analyzing and providing information on agricultural production and marketing.

The Agricultural Management Specialist - This Specialist will be based in Bossangoa working with the veterinary units and the Director of the Animal Traction Center in Sombe. He/she will design and implement programs for the care, feeding and maintenance of work animals, the repair and maintenance of animal traction equipment, and the training of artisans for the maintenance of

animal traction equipment. The Agricultural Management Specialist will work closely with the various farmers' associations in the management and utilization of their other inputs in their food production activities.

Technical assistance - Technical Assistance will be provided by the project through a Marketing Economist, Agricultural Manager, and Apiculturalist. Consultants will be brought in when required, and to conduct evaluations. Peace Corps will provide three volunteers for the apiculture activities and two for the agricultural management program. Commodity support will be provided for the apiculture activities and for agricultural management.

Resource Management. Technical, financial and commodity resources provided to the project will be the primary responsibility of the field office under the guidance and supervision of Africare headquarters in Washington. The Project Manager based in Africare/Washington will monitor the project through reports submitted by field staff and will liaison with AID/Washington.

G. Outputs

The marketing component of this project may be broken into two categories - those related to improvements in market for apicultural products, and, secondly, improvements in the market infrastructure for food crops.

a) Apicultural Markets

As a result of the project's involvement in apicultural markets, up to 5,000 farmers in the Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Nana-Mambere, regions will be practicing apiculture as a secondary activity to support their incomes. This will result in an annual increase in the sale of wax in Bangui on the order of up to at least 150 tons. Africare also anticipates that at least 150,000 additional litres of honey will be sold for the production of Hydromel. though more difficult to project with any precision, the project will also aim to develop a market for table quality honey both in Bangui and in neighboring countries.

The outputs described above will, in part, be contingent on the success of the project's research regarding the markets for apicultural products. These studies, which must be considered intermediate outputs in themselves, will describe the formal and informal mechanism by which wax is brought from producer in the rural regions to exporters based in Bangui. Likewise, the studies will attempt to examine the extent of the market for table quality honey in Bangui and neighboring countries. From these studies, Africare technicians will develop a plan of action for improving the CAR's internal market structure for apicultural products and developing markets for table quality honey.

Accompanying these studies, the project will generate a sociological study of the market mechanism for apicultural products. These studies will be invaluable in the preparation of Africare's plan of action for marketing both wax and honey.

The final output with respect to apiculture will be the results of the project's support of apicultural research. This research, undertaken on a limited scale, will focus on appropriate techniques for the production and processing of apicultural products.

b) Food Crop Markets

Outputs in the marketing of food crops include a) a detailed analysis of constraints to effective farmer participation in the food production and marketing system us well as a program of action to address these constraints, and b) more effective farmer participation in this production marketing system as demonstrated by significant increases in the volume of food crop produced and sold.

c) Increased Production in Food Crop Production

As a result of the project's provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers cultivating food crops, average yields for manioc, corn, sorghum/millet, groundnuts and sesame seeds will have improved, resulting in significant increase in small farmer productivity.

d) Food Production Policy

In conjunction with the outputs described above, the project aims to contribute to the development of food production policy for the C.A.R. At all stages in the development of this strategy, Africare will work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Plan, Ministry of Rural Development, ACADOP, and SOCADA. This strategy will be an outgrowth of the project's analysis of the overall farming system -- i.e. marketing and production research for apicultural products and food crops in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Regions.

C. Project Elements.

The project elements are considered in two categories, first those relating to improvements in the market structures for apicultural products and food crops (1.1-1.2.6), and those related to the provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers now utilizing animal traction.

1.1.0. Improving Market Mechanism for Apicultural Products

1.1.1. Market Research

Implementation of the apiculture component will be preceded by a number of detailed market studies. The object of these studies will be to quantify basic indicators including prices of wax and honey; the quantity of production by region/producer; profits accruing to producers, intermediaries, and exporters; and costs incurred in the transportation of apicultural products to market. Furthermore, the studies will attempt to document the marketing process from the point of production up to the time of exportation or final sale, and identify those constraints which distort or diminish production incentives.

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The project apiculturalist and marketing economist will have joint responsibility for the implementation of this component. The market economist's role will be to design a series of surveys to collect the information described above, tabulate survey data, and provide economic and financial analyses of the marketing phenomena which have been observed. (It is therefore essential that this individual have had experience in the collection and interpretation of survey data as well strong statistical and economic skills).

The project apiculturalist will work closely with the marketing economist in the survey design and implementation. Furthermore, the project apiculturalist will work with the economist in the identification of market constraints, and the development of programmatic solutions to these constraints. All activities described here will be coordinated with the Ministry of Plan and the director of the Beekeeping Service.

The apicultural service, in cooperation with 3 Peace Corps Volunteers, will have responsibility for primary data collection. Africare will provide mobylettes and fuel to PCVs and extension agents in order to expedite this project component.

1.1.2. Socioeconomic Study of Constraints

In addition to the marketing information described above, it will be essential to collect information regarding the sociological environment in which market participants interact. The project sociologist, working closely with the market economist and apiculturalist, will have primary responsibility for the implementation of this study, the result which will be crucial in the design of the project's market development strategy.

This sociological study of apicultural markets will be particularly germane in the case of hydromel production. The relationships between honey producers and hydromel brewers is rather complicated, and involves a number of issues including property rights for wax by-products, and role of women in the rural areas, and the division of labor in the household; indeed, successful development of rural wax and honey markets is predicated on the implementing agency's understanding of the sociological environment in which the project unfolds.

1.1.3 Dissemination of Market Data

Attempts to assist the development of apicultural markets during the previous USAID funded projects revealed that the most successful strategy for organizing markets was to establish and promulgate a market calendar so as to coordinate buying and selling activities and/or integrate the buying and selling of apicultural products into existing market structures. After several pre-arranged markets have taken place, local merchants, beekeepers, and various other individuals continue to pursue apiculture production and marketing without external assistance.

With this experience as a basis for the design of its marketing component the Africare Rural Enterprise Project will work with the C.A.R.'s apicultural extension service to promulgate marketing information to producers and consumers of apicultural products. By and large, this will entail a substantial amount of work at the grassroots, producer level to inform farmers of the potential profits they may realize from beekeeping. At the outset of this component, the project will establish market dates to facilitate producer/merchant transactions, and then publicize these schedules.

Primary responsibility for organizing market schedules and gathering price information to be publicized will fall to the project apiculturalist. The apiculturalist will be assisted by the market economist in the tabulation of market statistics, and by the Peace Corps Volunteers and government extension agents in the dissemination of market schedules and price data.

1.1.4 Provide training and logistical assistance to apicultural extension agents

Given the apicultural extension service's involvement in the marketing activities described above, it is crucial that the project provide supplemental training to apicultural extension staff to assure their effectiveness in the execution of these assignments. This will be provided on an on-going basis by the Peace Corps Volunteers under the director of the project apiculturalist.

1.1.5 Advanced Training and Apicultural Curriculum

The project will also finance three months of intensive training abroad for the Apicultural Director and two apicultural instructor trainees and/or sponsor an in-country tropical apicultural workshop in CAR (conducted by the International Agency for Apicultural Development). The purpose of this intensive training is to a) improve the apicultural director's technical proficiency, and b) provide two instructors at the agricultural college with the information they need to develop an apicultural curriculum. These instructors will then deliver short apicultural courses to extension agents (for retraining) as well as to students in the agricultural college who express an interest in this subject.

1.2.0 Food Crop Marketing

1.2.1 Market Studies

As with the apicultural component, activities related to the marketing of food crops will be preceded by a detailed study of food crop markets. The object of these studies will be to quantify basic indicators including producer and consumer prices of various food crops; the quantity of production by region/producer; profits accruing to producers, intermediate market agents and retail suppliers; and costs incurred in the transportation of food crop products to market. Furthermore, the studies will attempt to document the marketing process from the point of production up to the time of exportation or final sale, and identify those constraints (logistical, financial or otherwise) which distort or diminish incentives to engage in the production or marketing of food crops.

The market economist will have primary responsibility for the implementation of this component. The economist's role will be to design a series of surveys to collect the information described above, tabulate survey data, and provide economic and financial analyses of the marketing phenomena which have been observed.

1.2.2 Training Programs

It will be possible to improve the efficiency of the market mechanism by providing the relevant training to large scale market participants - including both planters and merchants. With the former, two week training programs will focus on identifying the importance of establishing contact with potential buyers, timing of sales, methods to store crops between sales, transportation of goods, the use of credit, tracking market prices and identifying most lucrative markets. For merchants, the seminars will address the establishment of both producer and retail clientele, the identification of new markets outlets, tracking market prices, transportation alternatives, risk management and the use of credit.

1.2.3 Disseminate market information

Irregular and incomplete flows of information between producers and consumers serve to de-stabilize markets while giving rise to substantial inefficiencies. These market distortions are particularly prevalent in more remote rural regions where normal communications are hampered by excessive distances between market participants, the absence of an effective communications network, and distortions endemic to informal, verbal reporting networks.

The project will attempt to minimize these constraints by launching an on-going campaign to collect and publicize regional price and production statistics on a regular basis. The project proposes to disseminate this information via the Government radio station, printed matter distributed in regional capitals, and in cooperation with the agricultural extension service.

One critical aspect of this promulgation of market information will be to keep transporters and merchants aware of the availability (and price) of various food crops; this will entail tracking production in the project zone and providing the relevant information to prospective buyers. Information concerning the availability of products will be supplemented by data on road conditions and transportation options to and from major production centers.

2.0 Technical/Managerial Assistance

2.1.1 Technical Assistance:

The project's agricultural management specialist will work in coordination with ACADOP's Center for Animal Traction in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Subprefectures. The Africare Technician's role will be twofold; a) to provide assistance in the care and feeding of animals and, b) to assist in the design and implementation of animal traction training programs.

Training programs will focus on feeding and maintenance of traction teams, and the proper utilization of animal traction technology in the context of food crop production.

2.1.1 Equipment Repair Training Center

One of the principal constraints that has been identified during the course of the ACADOP animal traction project is the absence of facilities capable of affecting repairs on traction equipment. As a result, minor equipment breakdowns - even the loss of a single bolt - often forces farmers to discontinue us of their traction units and revert to much less efficient, manual techniques. e.g. the long-handled hoe.

In order to alleviate this constraint, therefore, the project will establish a repair and maintenance workshop at the Animal Traction Center in Soumbe. The project agricultural management specialist will work directly with farmer groups (or groupements), as well as train instructors (hired unde the project) to affect repairs of animal traction hardware. These instructor will give short courses on equipment repair to trainee participating in the Animal Traction seminars as the center.

Owners of traction units and rural artisans who express an interest in establishing repair centers in their own village will be able to purchase a basic package of tools on credit available through the farmer's association.

2.1.1.3 Agricultural Practice Seminars

This training will be directed at small farmer groups. The bulk of the activity will be delivered through on-farm demonstrations, and complemented by seminars given at the Animal Traction Center in Soumbe.

The project agricultural management specialist will design a number of short courses to be offered at the Animal Traction Center that deal with the effective utilization of various agricultural inputs including seed, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs. Courses will vary in length depending on the needs and proficiency of the farmers who express an interest in such training.

2.2.0 Financial and Managerial Assistance

2.2.1 Accounting

The principal objective of this component is to assist small ('pre-cooperative') farmers groups to develop and implement a basic accounting system to track their procurement and use of agricultural inputs. Commodities are currently turned over to these farmer groups for their disbursement. However, more often than not, poor financial management results in an early termination of the marketing effort: funds disappear and remain unaccounted for, goods never reach their intended destination, and the systems collapse.

The non-viability of the financial management of these farmer level procurement systems leaves two options for the participants; 1) discontinue procurement of essential inputs, and therefore greatly reduce or completely discontinue production, and 2) purchase these inputs at exorbitant prices. This second option, however, is generally not acceptable because it has the unfortunate result of severly decreasing the farmers' profits.

The project will therefore provide managerial assistance to farmers in the project zone by developing an appropriate accounting system to meet the farmers' needs, and working with ACADOP and the government extension service to teach this system to members of rural farmers groups.

This accounting system will be designed by the ag. management specialist and marketing economist, and will allow the farmers to budget their resources, plan and track purchases of all credit and procurement activity.

It is important to acknowledge from the outset, however, that the various farmer groups have realized varying levels of management expertise. As a result, specific activities to be pursued with any given groupement may range from basic organizational techniques on up to the accounting system described above.

Implement a program of monitoring and auditing bookkeeping systems with and through other cooperating agencies.

In cooperation with ACADOP, SOCADA, and the government extension service, the project will aim to develop a mechanism to monitor and audit the farmer-group accounting systems described above. This will also involve training members of the farmer groups how to examine the accounting records to enable them to perform their own audits.

Procurement and Distribution of Inputs

The agricultural management specialist will develop a system for the procurement and distribution of supplies, and teach this system to members of the management committee officers of the local farmers' associations.

Credit Assistance

The market economist and agricultural management specialist will work with farmers who have expressed interest in receiving credit. His her assistance will include seminars in the overall loan application procedure, and individual assistance where possible in the preparation of such applications.

H. Inputs

1. GOCAR

a. Four specialists from the Ministry of Rural Development or other ministries will be assigned to work as full-time members of the project team. Detailed job descriptions will be developed but the main areas of activity for each one will as follows:

Agriculturist This person will also be the Deputy Director of the project and concerned with small farmer food crop production.

Apicultural Specialist This person will be experienced in the administrative functions, training, marketing and production activities of bee-keeping.

Animal Traction Specialist With training in agro-forestry to develop training material, and training programs for small farmers.

Rural Sociologist To study the needs and aspirations of the rural population and develop methods for animation and training of participants.

b. Land. Land will be provided for building additional housing and office space at Bossangoa; including are water, sewage and electrical hook-ups.

c. Other Services: In addition, the GOCAR will provide such other services as:

- Utilization of the ACADOP radio network Bangui/Paoua/Bocarangua and the SOCADA radio links Bangui/Bossangoa/Nana Bakassa/Pende.
- Utilization of the audio-visual services of the Community Development Department, the Project paying only the cost of materials and artists' time.
- Duty-free importation of all Project vehicles, equipment, and materials throughout the project lifetime, as well as importation of expatriate staff personal effects, consumables, medicines, etc.

Contribution of GOCAR estimated in US Dollars, in thousands (total of five-year period).

1.	Personnel	162,857
	Land and utilities connections	24,000
	Buildings	91,429
	Radio network	5,000
	Audio-Visual services	11,500
	Contingency	29,479
		324,265

2. Peace Corps

a. Volunteers: Peace Crops will provide five volunteers with qualifications either in agriculture or the social sciences. Three will work in apiculture, two in agricultural management and will contribute to the following activities:

* Apiculture marketing, production, and extension.
* On-farm testing and demonstration of improved techniques
* Workshops for village-level agents and for farmers' groups.

b. Demonstration and implementing agro-forestry techniques.

3. Africare/USAID

a. Personnel

Long-term professional

- Project Director (60 months): This person will be based in Bangui for the first year. The Project Director will be responsible for planning and scheduling project activities, supervising project personnel, and maintaining liaison with GOCAR and USAID officials. He will also develop and manage administrative and logistic support systems, maintain project accounts (to include working with USAID/Cameroon to monitor non expendable property accountability), appoint and train local staff, and manage project equipment and materials, initiate and carry out socio-economic studies, design and implement training programs, seminars and workshops

Marketing Economist. (60 months)

In cooperation with the Ministry of Rural Development, the market economist will begin his/her work by developing marketing studies for apicultural and food crop products. The focus of these studies, will be twofold; 1) to begin to collect regional price and production statistics, and b) analyze the marketing mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops and identify those constraints that may destroy or diminish production incentives. The development of these surveys should be completed within two months of the economist's arrival. The economist strategy for market study, as well as the surveys she/he develops for this purpose, will be presented in the first project quarterly report following his/her arrival in the CAR.

Having completed the research strategy paper, the economist will then coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development, the Peace Corps and Apicultural Extension service to implement the market surveys and research. While surveys to collect marketing data will become an on-going part of the project, the institutional/structural analysis of apicultural and food crop markets should be completed within four to six months after their design. The market economist will then apply his/her findings to the development of the project's strategy for resolving the marketing constraints that have been identified. It must be emphasized that during every stage of this process the project economist will work in close cooperation with the MInistries of Rural Development and Plan, the Center for Animal traction, Apicultural Extension Service, ACADOP, and SOCADA in order to circumvent duplication of effort as well as to insure productive working relationships with these organizations/institutions.

b. Agricultural Management Specialist (36 months)

The Agricultural Management Specialist will first develop a program, in coordination with the Director of the animal Traction Center in Soumbe, for

the design and implementation of additional training programs. Specifically, this will involve documenting the content of technical and managerial seminars, and establishing a calendar for the delivery of these programs at the center.

c. Apicultural Specialist (36 months)

The project apiculturalist will begin his work by coordinating with the marketing economist, the Peace Corps, and Apicultural Extension service in the design and implementation of market surveys/studies. Primary responsibility for the supervision and execution of the market surveys will rest with the apiculturalist and his counterpart at the Extension Service.

In conjunction with the Director of the Extension Service, the apiculturalist will begin to collect and disseminate market data. This activity will be complemented by the organization of local markets for apicultural products. When the economist's study of the Apicultural markets is complete, the apiculturalist and economist will work with the director of the beekeeping service to design a strategy for the development of apicultural markets.

ii. Short-Term Consultants

- The number of short-term consultants will be limited. The project will seek to identify suitable qualified local consultants. However, expatriate consultant services will be specifically required for (a) and evaluation of the project's first stage; (b) and evaluation of the project's second stage; and third stage.

iii Local Staff

All local staff will be based in Bangui until adequate office space is acquired. The staff includes, an administrative officer, accountant, drivers, messengers and watchmen.

b. Allowances

Rents and Utilities. The project provides for rental of houses and office space until accommodations can be provided by GOCAR or constructed on lands provided for this purpose by the GOCAR.

c. Travel and per diem

Funds are provided for travel of the Director of beekeeping services for a short training program or for consultants to travel to CAR for seminars and training programs.

d. Project Equipment and Supplies

i. Construction. GOCAR has suggested that personnel be assigned to Ouham. Housing and office space will be difficult to find. The project will need to construct both housing and office facilities if the GOCAR are unable to provide these.

1.2 PVO Applicatnt: Africare
1601 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C, 20009.

1.2.1 Project's Relationship to Existing Development Activities

The Africare Rural Enterprise Project is a small discreet component of a larger activity supported by the Ouham Pende Development Agency (ACADOP) and the German Development Assistance Organization (GTZ). Africare's project will be closely interwoven with this on-going activity so as to complement and reinforce ACADOP's effectiveness with respect to the development of market strucutres for apicultural products and food crops, as well the provision of technical and managerial assistance to small farmer groupements. Africare will also work closely with the "Societe Centrafricaine de Developpement Agricole" (SOCADA), the cotton parastatal jointly owned by the GOCAR (Government of the Central African Republic) and CFDT (the French Textile Development Company) in implementing the agricultural management and training activities.

1.3. Cooperating Agencies/Organizations

1.3.1 Ministry of Rural Development

The MDR has approximately 2,840 permanent and temporary employees and an annual recurrent budget of roughly $4,000,000. Approximately 97% of this amount is allocated to personnel expenditure.

The World Bank has worked with the MDR in order to improve its efficiency and eliminate abuses of the public payroll. Overstaffing, however, is still a serious problem. Current civil service hiring practices are guided by a "3 to 1" rule where every 3 FCFA freed by departing employees are replaced by 1 CFA expenditure on new employees. Since the agricultural sector is of high priority, however, this policy has little impact on the growth rate of its staff.

1.3.2. Agricultural Price Stabilization Fund (CAISTAB)

The primary activity of the CAISTAB is to recommend price schedules for various agricultural products to the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Price Commission. Up to 1980, the CAISTAB attempted to inforce these official prices so as to assure a minimum return to producers while, at the

same time, holding prices to consumers constant. These official producer prices have historically been lower than prevailing market prices, and have therefore allowed the organization to earn a significant profit in its agricultural marketing activities. In recent years, however, the CAISTAB has abandoned the system of official prices for a system of "recommended prices," which appears to reflect a liberalization in the government's agricultural price policy. Africare will consult with the CAISTAB during all stages of the marketing research.

1.3.3 Agricultural Credit and Development Bank (BCAD)

The BCAD began operating in October 1984. One third of BCAD's capital is held by GOCAR, 50 percent by a Lebanese investment company (INTRA), 8.5 percent by the French and 8.5 percent by a Lebanese consulting firm. Its present emphasis is on short-term commercial lending, especially for the marketing of export crops. It provides credit for animal traction to producers in Ouham-Pende in collaboration with ACADOP, and finances input purchase schemes for cotton with SOCADA. It has also supported the establishment of food marketing cooperatives. Africare will help small scale farmers apply for BCAD credit funds.

1.3.4. Ouham-Pende Development Agency (ACADOP)

ACADOP is an autonomous regional development organization under the direction of the Ministry of Rural Development, founded in 1977 and funded principally by the German Aid Program (GTZ). ACADOP is not itself a development project, but a multifaceted umbrella organization intended to establish, manage, and help finance a range of individual development interventions. Its principal objective is to achieve self-financing in some of the activities it sponsors, and to serve as a channel for external development assistance to the Ouham-Pende Region. Africare's interventions will be under the ACADOP umbrella.

ACADOP is based in Paoua (Ouham-Pende Region), and has a liaison office in Bangui. Its actions encompass about two-thirds of Ouham-Pende including Bocarangoa, and is in the process of extending its activities in Ouham.

The scope of ACADOP's activity is broad, and its program represents an attempt at large scale integrated rural development in the cotton zone. ACADOP is presently sponsoring at least five major interventions including:

a). Support of an Extension Service which provides technical assistance to planters cultivating cotton, peanuts, sorghum, manioc, rice, and sesame. The service also sponsors programs to promote animal traction and supply subsidized agricultural tools and materials to small farmer "groupements."

b). An infrastructure service that implements small scale construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, bridges and other structures throughout the subprefectures.

c). A Rural Health Service which administers preventive and educational health programs.

d). The Ouham-Pende Rural Women's Project (AFROP) that conducts women's development programs in agriculture and health. The program aims to strengthen the role of rural women while developing Ouham-Pende's economy.

e). A Post-Harvest Food System Project which addresses the problem of after-harvest losses. The project was initiated by the FAO in 1981, and is now financed with funds from USAID. The project is managed by VITA/Africare.

1.3.5 Societe Centrafricaine de Developpement Agricole (SOCADA)

SOCADA is a parastatal enterprise whose principal activities include purchasing and distilling cotton seed and exporting cotton lint. SOCADA is jointly owned by the GOCAR and the French Textile Development Company (CFDT), and is the major development institution of the project area. The MRD provides policy guidance and supervision to SOCADA, and also supplies staff to this agency's field programs. Africare will coordinate its provision of technical assistance to farmer groupements in the cotton zone with SOCADA.

SOCADA's objective is to revitalize cotton and food crop production, raise rural incomes, and improve the infrastructure in the cotton zone. SOCADA's approach is basically integrated rural development and includes the following subprojects:

a). Applied Research and Seed Multiplication - focusing on agronomy, genetics, and phytopathology for cotton and food crops, as well as the reinforcement of seed multiplication centers.

b). Extension Programs - increasing the number of extension personnel and raising their technical capabilities through training. The programs are oriented towards food crops and cotton.

c). Farm Mechanization - promoting animal traction and funding limited pilot efforts in motorized cultivation.

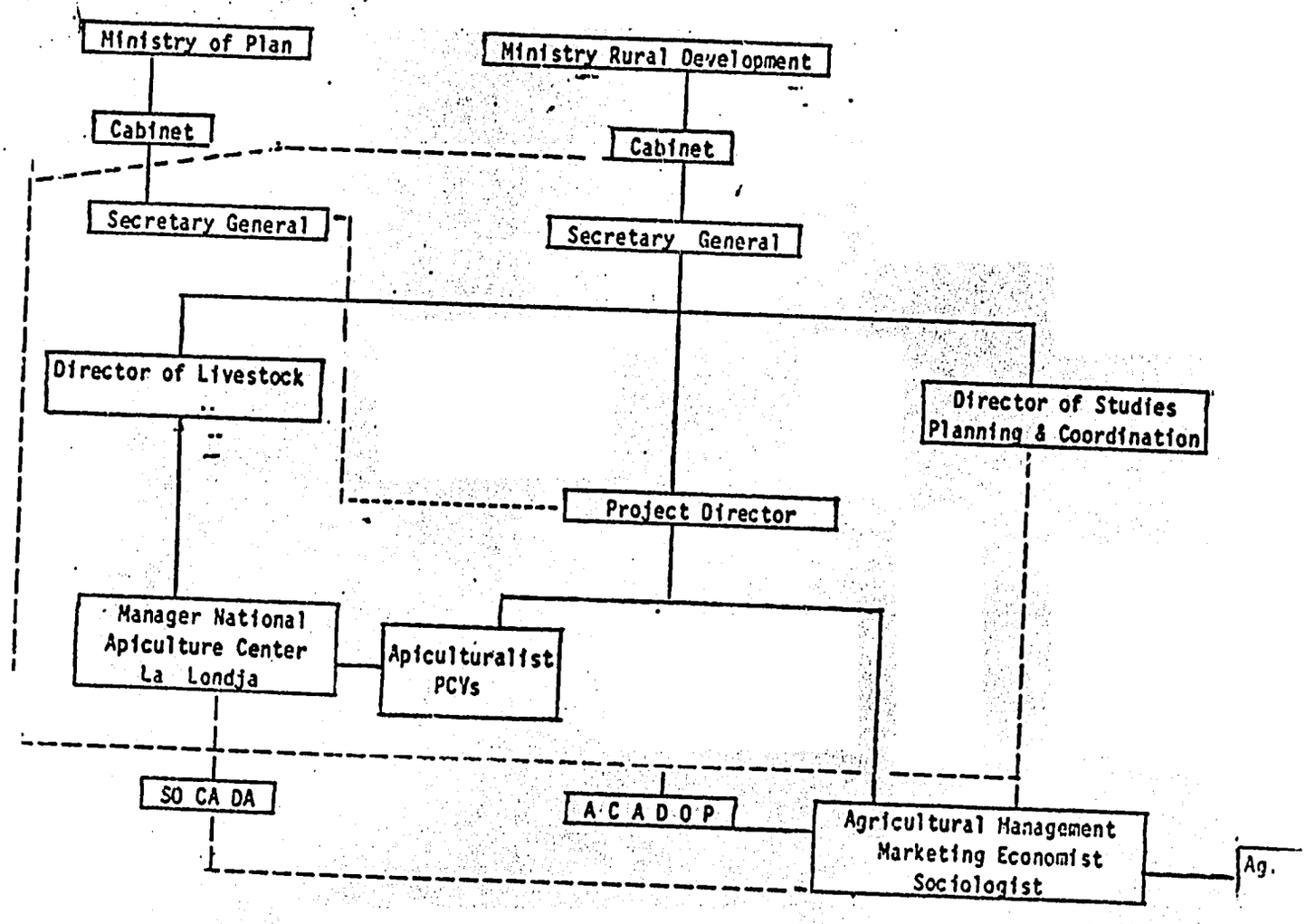
d). Inputs and Capital Items Supply - providing agricultural inputs and equipment for cotton and food crops and funding a pilot program for construction of after-harvest storage facilities.

e). Rural Roads Development - operating heavy and light equipment which is used in the reconstruction and maintenance of rural roads in the cotton zone.

f). Water Points Development - constructing or reconstructing village level springs and wells. This activity is implemented by the Rural Engineering division of the MDR under SOCADA's supervision.

f). Monitoring and Evaluation Unit - establishing within SOCADA a unit to monitor and evaluate all project activities.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE CAR RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT



1.4.1. Summary of Financial Plan

Line Item	YR ONE	YR TWO	YR THREE	YR FOUR	YR FOUR	TOTAL
1. Personnel	185,650	190,246	195,865	137,268	140,025	849,05
2. Fringe & Recruiting	66,839	63,272	68,803	40,761	42,393	282,06
3. Travel & Relocation	201,350	114,410	146,000	111,450	97,450	670,660
4. Equipment & Supp.	246,000	64,500	48,500	77,500	27,500	464,000
5. Construction	56,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	141,000
6. Training	57,000	51,000	46,500	37,000	26,500	218,000
7. Other Direct	46,000	44,000	43,000	43,140	43,290	219,43
8. Indirect	182,622	134,851	136,590	106,649	95,049	655,76
TOTAL	1,041,461	717,279	695,258	563,768	482,20	

Other Contributions

1.4.2 Government of Central African Republic

	Per Year	er 5 Years
Personnel	32,571	$ 162,857
Land	--	24,000
Buildings	--	91,429
Radio Services	1,000	5,000
Audio Visual Materials	2,300	11,500
Contingency (10%)	--	29,479
Total	35,871	324,265

1.4.3 Peace C

	Per Year	Over 5 Years
5 PC Volunteers	100,000	500,000

1.4.4 Africare

Africare funds will finance 1/4 of the Directors salary over 5 years.

25 % Coordinator Salary	8,750	43,750
Fringe at 24%	2,100	10,500
Int. Workmans Compensation	1,488	7,440
Subtotal	12,338	61,690
Overhead (25.8 %)	3,183	15,915
Total	15,521	77,605

iv. Summary Non-AID Funding	Over 5 years
a) GOCAR	324,263
b) Corps	500,000
c) Africare	77,606
Total	901,869

1.5 Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to increase the effectiveness of small scale farmers by, a) studying and improving the market mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops, and b) providing technical and managerial assistance to farmers in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende regions to increases their efficiency in the production of food crops.

1.6. Project Background

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in Equatorial Africa with an area of 632,000 square km and a population of roughly three million. It shares borders with Chad to the north, Sudan on the east, Cameroon to the west, and Zaire and the People's Republic of Congo to the south.

Economic development in the CAR has been handicapped by the country's poor accessibility. The nearest seaport is 1,500 kilometers from the capital (Bangui) over very poor roads. When these roads are impassable, the nearest port is 1,600 kilometers and can be reached only after travelling by river transport to Brazzaville, and then over rail to Point Noire.

The principal export crops include cotton, coffee, and timber, while the most common local products are manioc, peanuts, corn and rice. Roughly eighty percent of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector, which generates approximately forty percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Production of food staples has not expanded substantially, and in some cases has decreased over the last decade. Export crops have also suffered because of economic malaise and the consequent deterioration of the transportation infrastructure. Manioc production held roughly constant from 1973 to 1982, while sorghum and millet harvests have increased by 10 percent. Cotton production has increased from 28.6 thousand tons in 1982/83 to 45.5

thousand tons in 1984/85. Though rice production has increased from 6 to 12 thousand tons during this period, the CAR still imports a large quantity of rice from Cameroon.

Apicultural Marketing

The apicultural marketing component of the project described here grows out of a project initiated by USAID in 1983 which aimed to increase the production of rice, fish, and apicultural products. The principal objective of the apicultural component of this project was to increase honey and wax production through the support of government extension workers in their promulgation of beekeeping in rural areas, and the organization of local markets for apicultural products. Though the project began to resolve significant marketing constraints (e.g. insufficient information received by potential producers and traders), the work of developing market structures that tap the CAR's productive potential remains largely unfinished.

Markets for Honey and Wax in the C.A.R.

a. Wax

There are three major firms that buy wax for exportation in Bangui. When interviewed, one representative explained that demand in the international market rests largely unfulfilled; the most important constraint to their wax exportation is an inadequate local supply. Representatives of the principal wax exporter (75 % of total CAR exports) affairmed that they could absorb an additional 600 tons of wax for export. This firm is currently exporting only to France, but indicated that if the local supply of wax increased, they would be in a position to expand their operations to other countries.

Their trading is currently limited to Bangui because the small quantities of wax offered by individual producers outside of the capital present prohibitive dis-economies of scale. If larger amounts were available

for purchase, however, these exporters would be willing to arrange for transport to their warehouse in Bangui. The quantity of wax that would be required for this, as well as the prices for these sales, is open to negotiation. They are currently buying wax at 800 CFA per kg when the quantity presented is under 100 kg, and 850 CFA per kg when sellers have more than this amount.

At the farmgate level, the market mechanism consists of a number of small merchants, traders, government functionaires and miscellaneous entrepreneurs who buy wax from local producers (at an average of 450 CFA per kg) and transport it to Bangui for sale (at 800 to 1,000 CFA per kg). Many of these individuals use their own vehicles to transport the wax, while others rent space in "bush-taxis" or buses that travel regularly through the rural areas. The principal constraint in the wax marketing mechanism is information; many local beekeepers throw away their wax and sell only the honey because they are not aware of its market value -- thus it appears that market incentives are not reaching producers. Once they have been informed of the value of the wax and know how to render it, they are eager to engage in trade.[1]

There is a parallel problem with potential wax buyers (e.g. those individuals with the resources to buy and transport wax to Bangui). In regions where wax has not been actively marketed in the last decade, potential wax merchants are unaware of the profits they could reap while moonlighting as apicultural middlemen. Store keepers, small traders and Douma women who live in the rural areas are all such prospective marketing agents.

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[1] One of the larger scale beekeepers produced 200 kg of wax this last season. Rather than working through a trader, he rented space on a bush taxi for 6,000 CFA and sold his wax in Bangui for 900 CFA per kg. The profits from this 6,000 CFA investment in transportation, therfore, came to 84,000 CFA.

The Ouham region provides an example of an improvement in the market for wax that was realized through the imposition of artificial (and temporary) market structures complemented by a publicity campaign designed to eliminate informational constraints. Peace Corps Volunteers and extension agents working under the direction of the beekeeping service and USAID established a calender for marketing activities while informing producers and potential buyers of these market dates. The Ouham wax market now operates without assistance, and succeeded in bringing an additional 29 tons of wax to Bangui this last year. (2)

Honey Marketing

The market for honey is far more difficult to quantify due to the fact that the majority of locally produced honey is used in the production of hydromel and is largely undocumented. By roughly calculating the number of hives, or working with wax production figures, however, it is possible to estimate the volume of honey sales. The Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique attempted such calculations in their 1983 study on the prospects for apiculture in the CAR, and estimated annual production at 6,000 tons.

While avoiding such quantitative descriptions, the authors of a recent Peace Corps document noted that;

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2 There is some controversy over the source of this increase. In brief however, it is attributable to three factors -- improvements in record keeping, increased production, and the sale of wax that had previously been discarded. Though there has been no formal attempt to determine the relative contribution of each factor, even the more skeptical parties concede that, by and large, the project's marketing activities were both successful and significant.

"Working with interested and promising beekeepers, (the government extension agents) began teaching table honey processing, and found outlets for the finished products. Table honey was sold in locally-available containers.... By the end of 1985, over one ton of table honey will have been sold. Local markets have not yet been fully exploited and there is no unsold honey (raw or table) in any of the (project) regions." (3)

The marketing constraints described above are aggravated by inadequate extension to promote apicultural production. There are 15 extension agents serving the Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Nana-Mambere Regions, but their effectiveness is limited by the fact that they receive only five weeks of training, little supervision or support, and must serve extensive geographical regions by travelling on bicycle.

Another constraint in the promotion of beekeeping in the CAR has been the absence of adequate training for apicultural agents. The agents now working in the project zone received their training from the Director of the Apicultural Service and Peace Corps Volunteers. The Director's function, however, is administrative rather than pedagological; his principal responsibility is to supervise the activities of agents that have already been trained. When agents leave their posts, the director is forced to abandon his administrative duties in order to identify and train new extension workers. The absence of an apicultural curriculum to provide training to extension agents, as well as to effect a general diffusion of apicultural practices, is a significant obstacle to the expansion of apicultural activities in the CAR.

Food Crops: Technical Assistance and Marketing

a) Technical Assistance

The food crop component of this project has been designed to complement larger scale regional development efforts now underway in the Ouham and

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3 Untitled. Peace Corps, November 1985, p.7 (unpublished).

Ouham-Pende regions. Over the past twenty years, the European Development Fund (FED), the Cooperation and assistance Fund (FAC), ACADOP and SOCADA have promoted animal traction in the project area by distributing pairs of oxen.

Since 1980, ACADOP has operated an animal traction project in the Paoua sub-prefecture within its extension program. ACADOP's four-man Animal Traction Unit (UTB) purchases 18 to 24 month old bulls locally; trains, vaccinates and castrates them, and sells pairs to selected farmers. UTB also works with ACADOP's extension service to train oxen owners in the care and utilization of their teams. Veterinary services are provided by the livestock service.

There are about 8,000 pairs of oxen in the project area today. Though the value of this quantity of oxen and associated equipment exceeds $6.6 million, efforts and facilities to assure the longevity and effectiveness of this capital are generally inadequate. Care of the animals is poor, under-utilization is commonplace, traction equipment is improperly maintained, and the cultivation techniques farmers practice with their teams are often inappropriate. Furthermore, little of the development work in the area focuses specifically on food crops.

b) Marketing

The CAR has had a number of unsuccessful experiences with attempts to control marketing and pricing of Food Crops. The early attempts came shortly after independence in the form of regional development organizations which were granted monopoly marketing privileges. This was followed by the creation of the "Office National de Commercialisation des Produit Agricoles" (ONCPA) which took over marketing controls from the ORD's. The object of these efforts was to secure a market outlet for all producers while keeping consumer prices fixed. The scheme proved impossible, however, and ONCPA's monopoly privileges were lifted in 1972.

Until it was finally abolished in 1974, ONCPA competed with a system of licensed private traders. This system is overseen by a unit in the Ministry

of Rural Development which is now called the Direction de l'action Cooperative de la Commercialisation et du Credit Agricole (DACCA). Licenses were generally granted on the grounds of political and personal ties, although other requirements such as ownership of suitable transportation and adequate financial liquidity were considered. Each authorized trader was assigned a specific zone in which to carry on his marketing activities, and was required to observe official government prices (which were generally lower than market prices). Thus the development of a parallel, clandestine trade network during the same period.

Since this time, the system of "official prices" has been replaced by "indicative prices." Most traders now buy at a price somewhere above the official or "indicative" prices, but often below what one would expect in a perfect free market.

In general, the food crop market system has become more competitive since 1981: the market economy which receded during the 1970's has begun to regain strength; the road network system has improved and the transport sector liberalized; and economic "road barriers," which served to significantly increase marketing costs, were removed in 1985. Furthermore, access to trading licenses has been expanded while enforcement of licensing rules has been relaxed. Official prices are therefore generally less significant than they were in the previous decade.

The matter of providing appropriate production incentives through efficient marketing structures, however, has not entirely been resolved. Remedies to this problem that have received enthusiastic support at all levels include complete liberalization of pricing policies and the development of free market systems characterized by regular, accurate flows of information between producers and various independent marketing agents.

1.7 Summary Project Description

Introduction

In 1983, USAID initiated a project aimed to increased the production of rice, fish, and apicultural products. Though production targets were not realized in any of the components, the project did leave a number of lessons concerning the constraints to development in the CAR. For Africare, the most significant lesson was that, while the CAR's developmental "problem areas" may be known, they are not entirely understood; resolution of these problems is conditional on the GOCAR and donor community's efforts to come to terms with the obstacles before them.

By and large, this will be the focus of Africare's activity during the first year of project implementation. Specially, Africare will undertake baseline studies in food crop and apicultural product marketing systems and farm management practices. This information will then be used to refine Africare's strategy for resolving marketing and production constraints. The present strategy is to disseminate market data, provide marketing training to farmers and merchants, as well as direct technical and managerial assistance to small scale producers.

1.7.1 Apicultural Products

The project aims to study and develop the markets for apicultural products and food crops. In the former case, this will entail defining the

current market mechanism, examining constraints that diminish producer incentives, and identifying new markets for honey products. A one year period of market research will be followed by a) the implementation of activities intended to increase the flow of information between producers and marketing agents, and b) the project's provision of instruction in wax rendering and apicultural marketing to rural beekeepers.

1.7.2 Food Crops

As with the apicultural program described above, the development of food crop markets will be preceded by a detailed study of the existing marketing structures. The work following this study will entail the provision of marketing seminars to both producers and merchants, and the dissemination of relevant information (prices, availability of goods etc.) through several medium includings radio, printed matter, and the government extension service.

1.7.3 Technical Assistance to Farmers Utilizing Animal Traction

After studying the farmers' technical and managerial needs, the project agricultural management specialist will provide training in a) the utilization of animal traction in food crop production, b) repair and maintenance of animal traction equipment, and c) appropriate agronomic practices. All such training activities will focus on individual farmer groupements.

This agricultural instruction will be complemented with groupement level instruction focusing on a) simple farm accounting systems, b) procurement and supply of agricultural inputs, and c) the method for obtaining and properly utilizing locally available credit.

2.0 Project Rationale

The Rural Enterprise Project described here is designed to increase th effectiveness of small scale farmers in the Central African Republic. As a result of this improvement, the CAR will begin to move towards self-sufficiency in food production, and rural incomes among the beneficiary population will increase.

The accomplishment of these objectives will be realized through, 1) a detailed analysis of the marketing and production networks for foodcrops and apicultural products, 2) the collection and dissemination of market information for apicultural and food crop products, and 3) the provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers and farmer organizations who currently utilize animal traction.

This program is consistent with both the Government of the CAR and USAID's priorities for the country. The principal development objectives for 1986-90, as articulated by the Minister of Plan, are the:

1) Commercialization of food crops,
2) Development of animal traction,
3) Reinforcement and expansion of apicultural activities,

While there is no AID Country Development Strategy Statement for the CAR, the Africare Rural Enterprise Project's emphasis on development of private sector marketing infrastructure is in accord with AID's support of private sector development initiative.

2.1 Project Objectives

2.1.1 Sector Goal

The project's sector goal is to enhance rural incomes and increase production and marketing of apicultural products and food crops.

The purpose of the project is to increase the effectiveness of small scale farmers by, a) studying and improving the market mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops, and b) provide technical and managerial assistance to farmers in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende regions to increase their efficiency in the production of food crops.

2.1.3 Project Outputs

The marketing component of this project has two subjects, apicultural products and food crops.

2.1.3.1 Apicultural Markets

As a result of the project's involvement in apicultural markets, up to 5,000 farmers in the Ouham, Ouham-Pende, and Nana-Mambere regions will be practicing apiculture as a secondary activity to support their incomes. This will result in an annual increase in the sale of wax in Bangui on the order of 150 tons. Africare also anticipates that at least 150,000 additional litres of honey will be sold for the production of Hydromel. Though more difficult to project with any precision, the project will also aim to develop a market for table quality honey both in Bangui and in neighboring countries.

The outputs described above will, in part, be contingent on the success of the project's research regarding the markets for apicultural products. These studies, which must be considered intermediate outputs in themselves, will describe the formal and informal mechanisms by which wax is brought from producer in the rural regions to exporters based in Bangui. Likewise, the studies will attempt to examine the extent of the market for table quality honey in Bangui and neighboring countries. From these studies, Africare technicians will develop a plan of action for improving the CAR's internal market structure for apicultural products and developing markets for table quality honey.

Accompanying these studies, the project sociologist will undertake a sociological analysis of the market mechanism for apicultural products. These studies will be invaluable in the preparation of Africare's plan of action for marketing wax and honey.

The final output with respect to apiculture will be the results of the project's support of apicultural research. This research, undertaken on a

limited scale, will focus on appropriate techniques for the production and processing of apicultural products.

2.1.3.2 Food Crop Markets

Outputs in the marketing of food crops include a) a detailed analysis of constraints to effective farmer participation in the food production and marketing system as well as a program of action to address these constraints, and b) more effective farmer participation in this production marketing system as demonstrated by significant increases in the volume of food crop produced and sold.

2.1.3.3 Increased Production in Food Crop Production

As a result of the project's provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers cultivating food crops, average yields for manioc, corn, sorghum/millet, groundnuts and sesame seeds will have improved, resulting in a significant increase in small farmer productivity. Several scenarios are discussed in the economic analyses which follow.

2.1.3.4 Food Production Policy

In conjunction with the outputs described above, the project aims to contribute to the development of food production policy for the C.A.R. At all stages in the development of this strategy, Africare will work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Plan, Ministry of Rural Development, ACADOP, and SOCADA. This strategy will be an outgrowth of the project's analysis of the overall farming system -- i.e. marketing and production research for apicultural products and food crops in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Regions.

3.0 Project Elements.

The project elements are considered in two categories, first those relating to improvements in the market structures for apicultural products and food crops (1.1 - 1.2.6), and those related to the provision of technical and managerial assistance to farmers now utilizing animal traction (2.1 - 2.2.6)

3.1. Marketing Components

3.1.1 Improving Market Mechanism for Apicultural Products

3.1.1.1. Market Research

Implementation of the apiculture component will be preceded by a number of detailed market studies. The object of these studies will be to quantify basic indicators including prices of wax and honey; the quantity of production by region/producer; profits accruing to producers, intermediaries, and exporters; and costs incurred in the transportation of apicultural products to market. In general, the studies will attempt to document the marketing process from the point of production up to the time of exportation or final sale, and identify those constraints which distort or diminish production incentives.

The project apiculturalist and marketing economist will have joint responsibility for the implementation of this component. The market economist's role will be to design a series of surveys to collect the information described above, tabulate survey data, and provide economic and financial analyses of the marketing phenomena which have been observed. (It is therefore essential that this individual have had experience in the collection and interpretation of survey data as well strong statistical and econometric skills.)

The project apiculturalist will work closely with the marketing economist in the survey design and implementation. Furthermore, the project

apiculturalist will work with the economist in the identification of market constraints, and the development of programmatic solutions to these constraints. All activities described here will be coordinated with the Ministry of Plan and the director of the Beekeeping Service.

The apicult ral service, in cooperation with 3 Peace Corps Volunteers, will have responsibility for primary data collection. Africare will provide motorcycles, and mobylettes, and fuel to PCVs and extension agents in order to expedite this project component.

3.1.1.2. Socioeconomic Study of Constraints.

In addition to the marketing information described above, it will be essential to collect information regarding the sociological environment in which market participants interact. The project sociologist, working closely with the market economist and apiculturalist, will have primary responsibility for the implementation of this study, the result which will be crucial in the design of the project's market development strategy.

This sociological study of apicultural markets will be particularly germane in the case of hydromel production. The relationships between honey producers and hydromel brewers is rather complicated, and involves a number of issues including property rights for wax by-products, the role of women in the rural areas, and the division of labor in the household; indeed, successful development of rural wax and honey markets is predicated on the implementing agency's understanding of the sociological environment in which the project unfolds.

3.1.1.3 Dissemination of Market Data

Attempts to assist the development of apicultural markets during the previous USAID funded projects revealed that the most successful strategy for organizing markets was to establish and promulgate a market calender so as to

coordinate buying and selling activities and/or integrate the buying and selling of apicultural products into existing market structures. After several pre-arranged markets have taken place, local merchants, beekeepers, and various other individuals continue to pursue apiculture production and marketing without external assistance.

With this experience as a basis for the design of its marketing component, the Africare Rural Enterprise Project will work with the C.A.R.'s apicultural extension service to promulgate marketing information to producers and consumers of apicultural products. By and large, this will entail a substantial amount of work at the grassroots, producer level to inform farmers of the potential profits they may realize from beekeeping. At the outset of this component, the project will establish market dates to facilitate producer/merchant transactions, and then publicize these schedules.

Primary responsibility for organizing market schedules and gathering price information to be publicized will fall to the project apiculturalist. The apiculturalist will be assisted by the market economist in the tabulation of market statistics, and by the Peace Corps Volunteers and government extension agents in the dissemination of market schedules and price data.

3.1.1.4 Provision of training and logistical assistance to apicultural extension agents

Given the apicultural extension service's involvement in the marketing activities described above, it is crucial that the project provide supplemental training to apicultural extension staff to assure their effectiveness in the execution of these assignments. This will be provided on an on-going basis by the Peace Corps Volunteers under the direction of the project apiculturalist.

3.1.1.5 Advanced Training and Apicultural Curriculum.

The project will also finance three months of intensive training abroad for the Apicultural Director and two apicultural instructor trainees, and/or sponsor an in-country tropical apicultural workshop in CAR (to be conducted by the International Agency for Apicultural Development). The purpose of this intensive training is to a) improve the apicultural director's technical proficiency, and b) provide two instructors at the agricultural college with the training they need to develop an apicultural curriculum. These instructors will then deliver short apicultural courses to extension agents (for retraining) as well as to students in the agricultural college who express an interest in this subject.

3.1.1.6 Commodities and Financial Assistance

The project will purchase the following commodities to support, apiculture development:

- 20 mopeds for extension agents .....$ 20,000
- 6 motorcycles for Peace Corps Volunteers.....$ 13,200
- Fuel for Mopeds, Motorcycles .....$ 30,000
- 240 KTB hives.....$ 6,150
- 45 Scales.....$ 3,850
- Misc. Beekeeping Supplies and Equipment.....$ 24,000
- Training Materials.....$ 20,000

Total.....$117,200

3.1.2 Food Crop Marketing

3.1.2.1. Market Studies

As with the apicultural component, activities related to the marketing of food crops will be preceded by a detailed study of food crop markets. The

object of these studies will be to quantify basic indicators including producer and consumer prices of various food crops; the quantity of production by region/producer; profits accruing to producers, intermediate market agents and retail suppliers; and costs incurred in the transportation of food crop products to market. As with the Apiculture program, these studies will attempt to document the marketing process from the point of production up to the time of exportation or final sale, and identify those constraints (logistical, financial or otherwise) which distort or diminish incentives to engage in the production and marketing of food crops.

The market economist will have primary responsibility for the implementation of this component. The market economist's role will be to design a series of surveys to collect the information described above, tabulate survey data, and provide economic and financial analyses of the marketing phenomena which have been observed.

3.1.2.2 Training Programs

It will be possible to improve the efficiency of the market mechanism by providing the relevant training to large scale market participants - including both planters and merchants. With the former, groupement level training programs will focus on the importance of identifying and establishing contact with potential buyers, timing of sales, methods to store crops between sales, transportation of goods, the use of credit, tracking market prices and monitoring lucrative markets. For merchants, the training will address the establishment of both producer and retail clientele, the identification of new markets outlets, tracking market prices, transportation alternatives; risk management and the use of credit.

3.1.2.3 Disseminate market information

Irregular and incomplete flows of information between producers and consumers serve to de-stabilize markets while giving rise to substantial inefficiencies. These market distortions are particularly prevalent in more

remote rural regions where normal communications are hampered by excessive distances between market participants, the absence of an effective communications network, and distortions endemic to informal, verbal reporting systems.

The project will attempt to minimize these constraints by launching an on-going campaign to collect and publicize regional price and production statistics on a regular basis. The project proposes to disseminate this information via the Government ratio station, printed matter distributed in regional capitals, and in cooperation with the agricultural extension service

One critical aspect of this promulgation of market information will be to keep transporters and merchants aware of the availability (and price) of various food crops; this will entail tracking production in the project zone and providing the relevant information to prospective buyers. Information concerning the availability of products will be supplemented by data on road conditions and transportation options to and from major production centers.

3.2. Technical/Managerial Assistance

3.2.1.1 Technical Assistance:

The project's agricultural management specialist will work in coordination with ACADOP's Center for Animal Traction in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Subprefectures. The Africare Technician's role will be twofold; a) to provide assistance in the care and feeding of animals and, b) to assist in the design and implementation of animal traction training programs.

Training programs will focus on feeding and maintenance of traction teams, and the proper utilization of animal traction technology in the context of food crop production.

3.2.1.2 Equipment Repair Training Center

One of the principal constraints that has been identified during the course of the ACADOP animal traction project is the absence of facilities capable of affecting repairs on traction equipment. As a result, minor equipment breakdowns - even the loss of a single bolt - often force farmers to discontinue us of their traction units and revert to much less efficient, manual techniques. e.g. the long-handled hoe.

In order to alleviate this constraint, therefore, the project will establish a repair and maintenance workshop at the Animal Traction Center in Soumbe. The project agricultural management specialist will work directly with village groupements, as well as train instructors (hired under the project) to affect repairs of animal traction hardware. These instructors will give short courses on equipment repair to trainees participating in the Animal Traction seminars at the center.

Owners of traction units and rural artisans who express an interest in establishing repair centers in their own villages will be able to purchase a basic package of tools on credit available through the farmer's association.

3.2.1.3 Agricultural Practice Seminars

This training will be directed at farmer groupements. The bulk of the activity will be delivered through on-farm demonstrations, and complemented by seminars given at the Animal Traction Center in Soumbe.

The project agricultural management specialist will design a number of short courses to be offered at the Animal Traction Center that deal with the effective utilization of various agricultural inputs including seed, fertilizers, and agricultural inputs. Courses will vary in length depending on the needs and proficiency of the farmers who express an interest in such training.

3.2.2. Financial and Managerial Assistance

3.2.2.1 Accounting

The principal objective of this component is to assist small ('pre-cooperative') farmers groupements to develop and implement a basic accounting system to track their procurement and use of agricultural inputs. Commodities are currently turned over to these farmer groups for their disbursement. However, more often than not, poor financial management results in an early termination of the marketing effort: funds disappear and remain unaccounted for, goods never reach their intended destination, and the procurement systems collapse.

The non-viability of these farmer level procurement systems leaves two options for the participants; 1) discontinue procurement of essential inputs, and therefore greatly reduce or completely discontinue production, and 2) purchase these inputs from unscrupulous traders at exorbitant prices. This second option, however, is generally not acceptable because it has the unfortunate result of severly decreasing the farmers' profits.

The project will therefore provide managerial assistance to village groupements in the project zone by developing an appropriate accounting system to meet the farmers' needs, and working with ACADOP and the government extension service, to teach this system to members of rural farmers groups. This accounting system will be designed by the ag. management specialist and marketing economist, and will allow the farmers to budget their resources, plan and track purchases all credit and procurement activity.

It is important to acknowledge from the outset, however, that the various farmer groups have realized varying levels of management expertise. As a result, specific activities to be pursued with any given groupement may range from basic organizational techniques on up to the accounting system described above.

3.2.2.2 Implement a program of monitoring and auditing bookkeeping systems.

In cooperation with ACADOP, SOCADA, and the government extension service, the project will aim to develop a mechanism to monitor and audit the village groupement accounting systems described above. This will also involve training members of the farmer groups how to examine the accounting records to enable them to perform their own audits.

3.2.2.3 Procurement and Distribution of Inputs

The agricultural management specialist will develop a system for the procurement and distribution of supplies, and teach this system to members of the management committee officers of the local farmers' associations.

3.2.2.4 Credit Assistance

The market economist and agricultural management specialist will work with farmers who have expressed interest in receiving credit. His/her assistance will include seminars in the overall loan application procedure, and individual assistance where possible in the preparation of such applications.

3.0 Construction

Ideally all expatriate staff in this project will be based up-country in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende Regions. They are likely to be placed in Bocaranga, Paoua, and Bossangou. There is however, no suitable housing for expatriates in any of these towns. The Compagnie Francaise pour le Developpement des fibres Textiles (CFDT), Agence Africaine de Developpement de L'Ouham-Pende, and the VITA/Africare Post Harvest Food Systems Project have had to construct housing for their staff in these areas.

From Africare's assessment of the housing problem, there are options:

1) Repair and improve existing available houses. Most existing houses are "banco" made of mud bricks and plastered with cement.

2) Complete the construction of a structures which may be at any stage of construction -- from having only a foundation up to those which already have walls and a roof.

3) Constructing housing which conforms in cost and quality with those already built by ACADOP and the Post Harvest Food System Project.

Where housing has to be built the cost will include the construction of wells, pumping facilities, and procurement of a generator to operate the pumps and several hours of electricity in the evening.

The $141,000 for construction in the budget is for:

1) Construction of 2 houses	$ 111,000
2) Construction of 3 wells with pumps	30,000
TOTAL	$ 141,000

The use of Insecticides and Pesticides:

These products are used in the production of cotton. The Rural Enterprise Development Project is not involved in cotton production, though some of the farmers engaged in food production and beekeeping are also cotton producers. When food production activities begin to intensify, the project will discourage the use of such products, or recommend the use of products considered to be safe.

4.0 Financial Plan

CC Description	YR ONE	YR TWO	YR THREE	YR FOUR	YR FIVE	TOTAL
I. Salaries						
Afr Expatriate Salaries						
01 Pr Dir/Sociologist (75%)	26,250	27,300	28,392	29,528	30,708	142,178
01 Apiculturalist	30,000	31,200	32,448	0	0	93,648
01 Marketing Economist	30,000	31,200	32,448	33,746	35,096	162,490
01 Ag. Mgmt Specialist	30,000	31,200	32,448	0	0	93,648
SUB TOTAL EXPAT STAFF	116,250	120,900	125,736	63,274	65,804	491,964
Host Country Staff						
02 Admin Assistant	10,000	10,400	10,816	11,248	11,698	54,162
02 Accountant	8,500	8,840	9,194	9,561	9,943	46,038
02 Secretary	3,000	3,120	3,245	3,374	3,509	16,248
02 Drivers (3)	4,800	4,992	5,191	5,399	5,615	25,997
02 Office Guards	1,600	1,664	1,730	1,800	1,871	8,665
02 Messenger/Janitor	800	832	865	900	936	4,333
02 Ag Agent	3,000	3,120	3,245	3,375	3,509	16,249
02 Animal Traction Agent	3,000	3,120	3,245	3,375	3,509	16,249
Subtotal Host Country	34,700	36,088	37,531	39,032	40,590	187,941
Afr. Headquarters Staff						
03 Project Manager	15,000	15,600	16,224	16,873	17,548	81,245
03 Project Secretary	5,200	5,408	5,624	5,839	6,083	28,154
Subtotal Hdqt Staff	20,200	21,008	21,848	22,712	23,631	109,399
Africare Consultants						
05 Anml. Traction: $150 x25	3,750	0	0	0	0	3,750
05 Ag Consultant: $150 x 25	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	0	15,000
05 Evaltrs: 4 x $150 x 10days	0	1,500		1,500	3,000	6,000
Subtotal Consultants	7,500	5,250	3,750	5,250	3,000	24,750
Temporary Employees						
08 Translation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
08 Census Takers	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
TOTAL	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000
II. Fringe & Recruiting						
20 Fringe on Africare Staff	41,076	42,719	44,428	30,004	31,206	189,433
21 Ads, Recruiting	6,000	0	3,000	0	0	9,000
22 Int Workmans Comp	19,763	20,553	21,375	10,757	11,187	83,634
Total Fringe and Recru	66,839	63,272	68,803	40,761	42,393	282,067

III. Travel & Relocation						
23 Orientation per Diem	3,000	0	1,500	0	0	4,500
24 Travel Incd. Immuniz	3,000	0	1,500	0	0	4,500
25 Relocation: Freight	20,000	0	30,000	20,000	10,000	80,000
26 Relocation:Transportation	12,000	0	18,000	0	6,000	36,000
27 Relocation: Subsistence	18,000	0	3,000	1,000	1,000	23,000
28 Settling In Allowance	2,500	0	1,500	0	0	4,000
29 Household Furnishings	40,000	4,960	0	0	0	44,960
30 Housing Repair	5,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	15,000
31 Housing Rental	36,000	24,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	108,000
32 Gen Trans & Gas	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
33 General Subsistance	10,000	7,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	35,500
34 Light Vehicle Repair	2,500	10,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	58,000
36 Home Leave Travel	0	20,000	0	10,000	0	30,000
37 Int. Transportation	7,500	7,500	5,000	7,500	7,500	35,000
38 Int. Subsistance	11,850	7,450	8,000	7,450	7,450	42,200
Subtotal Travel & Relo	201,350	114,410	146,000	111,450	97,450	670,660
IV. Equipment						
40 Beekeeping	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	9,000
41 Animal Traction	10,000	7,500	3,000	1,000	1,000	22,500
42 Misc. Equipment	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	17,000
43 Generators (6)	12,500	7,500	0	0	0	20,000
46 Tech Tools	6,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,000
49 Light Trucks (18)	110,000	0	0	45,000	0	155,000
51 Mobylettes	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0	42,000
52 Office Equipment	18,000	2,000	500	500	500	21,500
52 Computer Equip/Supplies	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000
53 Office Furniture	8,000	1,000	500	500	500	10,500
54 Equipment Repair	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
55 Equipment Rental	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Subtotal Equipment	218,500	44,000	28,000	57,000	12,000	359,500
V. Supplies						
56 Hives & processing	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		25,000
57 Animal Traction	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	12,500
58 Agro-Forestry	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
62 Technical Supplies	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
63 Office Supplies	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	17,000
64 Photocopying	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
65 Photo/printing/art	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Subtotal Supplies	27,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	15,000	104,000

VI. Construction						
68 Contractor: 2 Houses	55,000	55,000	0	0	0	110,000
73 Constructor wells	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
76 Construction crew wage	1,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000
Total Construction	56,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	141,000
VII. Training						
78 Foreign Language	2,000	1,000	1,500	0	0	4,500
79 Subs & Pubs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
80 Training Materials	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	45,000
81 Meetings	12,000	12,000	10,000	6,500	6,000	46,500
82 Workshop & Travel Allo	15,000	15,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	57,000
83 Dependents Education	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
Subtotal Training	57,000	51,000	46,500	37,000	26,500	218,000
VIII. Other Direct						
84 Freight on Commodtities	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,140	2,290	14,430
85 Insurance	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	45,000
89 Telephone & Telex	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
90 Postage & Delivery	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
93 Office Rental	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	65,000
94 Office Operation & Mnt	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
95 Bank Fees, Exch Loss	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
97 Other Direct	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Direct	46,000	44,000	43,000	43,140	43,290	219,430
Level I Direct	556,839	462,928	500,168	369,619	349,658	2,239,211
Level II Direct	302,000	119,500	58,500	87,500	37,500	605,000
Total Direct	858,839	582,428	558,668	457,119	387,158	2,844,211
Level I Indirect	143,664	119,435	129,043	95,362	90,212	577,716
Level II Indirect	38,958	15,416	7,547	11,288	4,838	78,045
Subtotal Indirect	182,622	134,851	136,590	106,649	95,049	655,761
TOTAL	1,041,461	717,279	695,257	563,768	482,207	3,499,972

5.0 Implementation Plan

5.1 Implementation Responsibilities

Africare.

Following approval of funding and transfer of USAID transfer of funds to an Africare letter of credit, Africare will begin to make the preliminary logistical arrangements to initialize project implementation.

The first matter on the agenda will be the negotiation of a country agreement with the government of the CAR; Africare does not anticipate this process to exceed one month in duration.

While pursuing a Country Agreement in the CAR, Africare's Washington office will complete recruitment of project staff, bringing these new staff to Washington for orientation, and make the logistical arrangements for their relocation to the CAR. This process should be completed within four months of USAID/Yaounde's obligation of project funds.

The Project Coordinator/sociologist will be the first expatriate to arrive in country. Upon arrival, the first matters to attend will be; 1) the resolution of and outstanding complications with the country agreement; 2) logistical arrangements for office space and the initiation of project procurement. Procurement activity will entail ordering the project vehicles, mobylettes, motorcycles, office equipment and supplies, training materials and supplies; arrangements for the construction of project housing in the Ouham, Ouham-Pende sub-prefectures.

Concurrent with the logistical matters described above, the Project Coordinator will begin to develop working relations with participating agencies/organizations including 1) SOCADA; 2) ACADOP; 3) Apicultural Extension Service; 4) the Ministries of Plan, Rural Development, and International Cooperation, and 5) the Peace Corps. The Project Coordinatior (Sociologist)

will advise these organizations of the project technicians' arrival dates, and begin to develop a schedule of joint activities to be pursued by project staff and CAR agencies.

The arrival of the project technicians will mark the close of preparatory operations and the commencement of the project's rural enterprise development activities. At this point, each of the project technicians will undertake the execution of their respective programs.

5.1.1 Marketing Economist.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Rural development, the market economist will begin his/her work by developing marketing studies for apicultural and food crop products. The focus of these studies, as described above, will be twofold; 1) to begin to collect regional price and production statistics, and b) analyze the marketing mechanisms for apicultural products and food crops, and identify those constraints that may distort or diminish production incentives. The development of these surveys should be completed within two months of the economist's arrival. The economist's strategy for market study, as well as the surveys she/he develops for this purpose, will be presented in the first project quarterly report following his/her arrival in the CAR.

Having completed the research strategy paper, the economist will then coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development, the Peace Corps and Apicultural Extension service to implement the market surveys and research. While surveys to collect marketing data will become an on-going part of the project, the institutional/structural analysis of apicultural and food crop markets should be completed within four to 12 months after their design. The market economist will then apply his/her findings to the development of the project's strategy for resolving the marketing constraints that have been identified. It must be emphasized that during every stage of this process the project economist will work in close cooperation with the Ministries of Rural Development and Plan, the Center for Animal traction, Apicultural Extension

Service, ACADOP, and SOCADA in order to circumvent duplication of effort as well as to insure productive working relationships with these organizations/institutions.

5.1.2 Agricultural Management Specialist

The Agricultural Management Specialist will first develop a program, in coordination with the Director of the Animal Traction Center in Sombe, for the design and implementation of Farm management research and training programs (as described in 'project elements' section). The Ag. management specialist will develop a similar strategy paper outling the research methodology and plan for providing assistance to village groupements.

5.1.3 Apicultural Specialist

The project apiculturalist will begin his work by coordinating with the marketing economist, the Peace Corps, and Apicultural Extension service in the design and implementation of market surveys/studies. Primary responsibility for the supervision and execution of the market surveys will rest with the apiculturalist and his counterpart at the Extension Service.

In conjunction with the Director of the Extension Service, the apiculturalist will begin to collect and disseminate market data. This activity will be complemented by the organization of local markets for apicultural products. When the economist's study of the Apicultural markets is complete, the apiculturalist and economist will work with the director of the beekeeping service to design a strategy for the development of apicultural markets.

The project apiculturalist will provide limited training to extension agents, and participate in the development of an apicultural curriculum at the agricultural college in Mbiki.

5.1.4 Sociologist (Project Coordinator)

The sociologist will work closely with the economist, apiculturalist, and agricultural management specialist to examine the sociological factors involved

in the development of rural markets for apicultural products and food crops. The focus of this research will be pragmatic rather than theoretical, and should facilitate the realization of project objectives. The sociologist will also assist in the design and implementation of the research and training programs described above.

5.1.5 Disbursement and Procurement Procedures

It is proposed that USAID advance funds to Africare/Washington through a letter of credit. Africare/Washington will submit quarterly financial reports (SF 269) to AID/Washington in compliance with standard financial reporting procedure.

The Project Coordinator/Sociologist stationed in Bangui will be responsible for accounting for all project funds according to Africare internal accounting procedures. All project funds will be handled by Africare personnel. This technician will relocate to Bossangoa at the end of one year.

Since there are no banks outside of Bangui and a significant number of project expenses will be incurred outside the capital, a large petty cash account up to 10% of USAID contribution will be maintained by one or more of the technicians assigned outside of the capital. As with similar Africare programs in Chad and Mali, adequate precautions (such as the purchase of a high quality safe) will be undertaken to assure the security of project funds. The project director will also audit this petty cash account fund on a semi-annual basis. All original receipts will be sent to Africare/Washington with duplicates kept in Africare's Office in Bangui.

5.2 Peace Corps

The Peace Corps will field five volunteers to work with Africare project technicians. Three of these volunteers will work with the Apiculturalist and direct the Director of the Beekeeping Service in the collection of market data, dissemination of market statistics, and extension agent/farmer training.

The remaining two volunteers will work with the ag management specialist. The first will be an animal traction specialist who will provide training to farmers utilizing animal traction. The second volunteer will be an agrofestry specialist, and will work with local farmers to develop agrofestry systems and employee soil conservation practices. This volunteer will also conduct field trials of various tree species.

6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project Coordinator/Sociologist will have the responsibility of monitoring all project activity and reporting on this activity to the Africare/Washington office on a monthly basis. The Coordinator will also prepare quarterly reports for submission to USAID, the MRD and ACADOP - SOCADA. These reports will address both financial and programmatic issues, and include a detailed record of project expenditures to date.

The Africare/Washington Project Manager will monitor the program through the analysis of monthly and quarterly reports. The Project Manager will provide regular comments and feedback to the project coordinator and technicians on all areas of concern. The Project Manager will visit when necessary, and participate in all evaluations.

The project technicians (economist, apiculturalist, ag management specialist, sociologist) will submit monthly progress reports to the coordinatior in addition to the documentation of studies/analyses that they are expected to present. These monthly reports will describe the progress they have made in the most recent reporting period as well as their work plans for the succeeding period.

The first project assessment will occur at the end of 12 months. This will be followed by a full evaluation at 16 months. Routine evaluations will then be held at the end of the second and fourth years of the project. These evaluations will be conducted by project staff and counterparts with the participation of the Project Director and/or Africare Washington staff. These evaluations will assess both the project's progress with respect to the logical framework as well as the management of the project in general. Information used in these evaluations will include various projects reports, analyses etc. that project staff generate during the course of implementation

7.0 Summary Analysis

7.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSES

7.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of the following analysis is to develop "breakeven" or switching value production levels at which the apicultural and food crop components of this project could be expected to achieve a minimum acceptable eeconomic internal rate of return (assumed here to be 12%). As these switching values are generally well below the outputs anticipated by the project design staff, it is likely that the project will easily reach and probably surpass such targets. It is important to acknowledge, however, that the scarcity of reliable data concerning apicultural and food crop production in the project zone severely reduces the accuracy of any such analyses.

7.1.2 Overview and Summary

With the food crop component, benefits accrue as a result of the increased labor productivity (due to the introduction of animal traction), improved yields, and an expansion in the total hecterage under cultivation that is projected to occur as a result of improvements in the marketing structure (and thus producer incentives).

In the apicultural component, benefits are realized through an expansion in the production and sale of honey and wax. This expansion is due primarily to improvements in the market structure as well as an intensification and geographical expansion of the productive activities.

The agricultural component achieves a minimum acceptable return when the total area of land affected by the project is reduced to 7,790 hectares (in year 1), or approximately 32% of the area originally envisioned by the project design team. Yields in without-project case increase at 75% the with-project case. The with and without project hectarages and yields by crop are given in the following table.

Scenario I for break-even analysis:

	TOTAL HECTARES IN YR 5		YIELDS; TONS/PER HECTARE	
	W/PROJECT (HA)	WITHOUT PROJECT	WITH PROJECT	W/O PROJECT
Manioc	3,615	3,339	1.05	1.02
Corn	780	720	2.00	1.625
Sorg/Mill	1,845	1,705	0.94	0.870
Peanuts	1,793	1,657	1.13	0.946
Sesame	399	369	0.32	0.305

Thare are, of course, numerous other hectarage, yield, and labor productivity mixes that would achieve the same result. The following scenarios were also considered in this analysis: a) without-project yields increases at 90% the with-project case, and b) prices fall by 10 percent. The area under cultivation was then adjusted (upwards) in order to reach the 12% IRR target. All three scenarios are presented the analysis tables at the close of this section.

In order to achieve a minimum acceptable rate of return with the apicultural component, the project would need to generate annual incremental production of 141.0 tons of wax and 130,660 litres of honey given prices of 450 CCFA/kg and 300 CFA/kg for wax and honey respectively. It must be remembered that this scenario assumes, somewhat pessimistially, that only 25% of the incremental wax production is due to new hives, while 75% is attributable to marketing efforts which encourage farmers to save their wax rather than discard it. Furthermore, the analysis assumes that the traditional hives average yield is 2.78 litres (as observed; see item 1 of annex 2) rather than the estimated potential of 10 to 15 litres per hive The analysis then considers two other scenarios which would accomplish the same "breakeven" level of production - a) where honey production per hive increases to 5.0 litres, and b) where prices fall by 25 perecnt.

7.1.3 Detailed Description of Methodology:

7.1.3.1 Food Crop Production

i. Yields

"Before project" yields are based on estimates by various GOCAR agencies. In all cases, however, the variance between availale data make accurate estimates of food crop productivity very difficult. (See tables 1, 2, and 3 in annex 2.). "After project" yields are estimates of potential production given the intensified utilization of various inputs, and improved farm management practices. These estimates are conservative, and considerably below potential output under controlled environments. With project yields increase roughly one third faster than in the without project case during years 2 through 5.

ii. Prices

Prices used in this analysis remain constant at their "efficiency" market levels. There prices were obtained through interviews of farmers and technicians in the project area. They are conservative and consistent with available survey data. (See item 2, annex 2).

Crop	CFA/Kg	Use/Ton (at 350 CFA/$)
Manioc	75	214
Maize	100	286
Sorghum/Millet	100	286
Peanuts	180	514
Sesame	125	357

It is important not to confuse these shadow (or efficiency) prices with "real" financial prices that the farmers recieve at the farmgate level. These financial prices are assumed to increase over the life of the project (moving towards the efficiency prices), thus increasing the farmers' production incentives. The economic efficiency prices given above, however, are used in this analysis

iii. Area under cultivation

Preliminary feasability studies assumed that the project would have an impact on roughly one tenth of the area in the Ouham and Ouham-Pende prefectures (see table 1, annex 2). This analysis, however, reduced the relevant area to the point at which the IRR dropped to the minimal acceptable level of 12%. This area, a total of 7,790 "Farm Unit" hectares is assumed to increase by two percent per year in years 2 through five. This increase is attributable to increases in producer incentives that, in turn, are the result of the project's development of marketing infrastructure.

iv. labor inputs and on farm costs

Labor and other inputs per hectare were based on estimates prepared by SOCADA in 1981. Labor inputs are assumed to decrease with the expanded use of animal traction in food production. All labor is valued at 200 CFA per day.

Labor inputs: Mandays per hectare

	Before project	After project
Manioc	80	60
Corn	100	73
Sorghum	110	73
Groundnuts	117	60
Sesame	58	44

This analysis also assumes that the fertilizer and other inputs will intensify over time, and that the rate of increases in the without project case accelerates more slowly than the with project scenario. (See table 4,annex 2 for input utilization).

Before and After Project Scenarios

Before and after scenarios diverge with respect to yields, area under cultivation, and input mix. In all cases, however, the "without project" case is dynamic - i.e. yields and hectarage increase, labor input decreases per-hectare, and seed, fertilizer etc. inputs are intensified (see table 4, annex 2).

7.1.3.2 Apiculture

Traditional hive productivity has not been adequately documented. Honey production figures, for example range from 10 to 15 litres per hive, though the figure observed in a survey under the recent USAID project in the region was on the order of three litres per hive. As the report notes however, these figures are probably artifically low due to the fact that it was extremely difficult to account for all production. This lower figure of 2.78 litres per hive was used in this analysis.

Estimates of wax production per hive vary from .5 kg to .75 kg per hive. The latter figure was employed in this analyses.

Prices for wax and honey products were collected by the Africare design team, and are substantiated by data collected under the USAID project (see item 1, annex 2).

	Yield/hive	Price (farmgate)
Wax	.75kg	450 CFA kg
Honey	2.78kg	300 CFA litre

The figures for the incremental value of production were tied to the number of man days required to produce and maintain one tradition hive, as reported by various beekeepers and technicians in the field. This analysis employs a figure of .6 days per hive, and values labor at 200 FCFA per day.

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

Part I: Areas Under Cultivation

Table One: Crop Prices, Year 0 through Year 10

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10				
Manioc	$171	$180	$188	$200	$206	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214
Corn	$236	$246	$256	$266	$276	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286
Sorg/Mill	$214	$229	$243	$257	$271	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286
peanuts	$343	$377	$412	$446	$480	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514
Sesame	$321	$329	$336	$343	$350	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357

Table Two:
Area Under Cultivation years 0 - 10 (i.e. no marketing effect)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339	3,339
Corn	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
Sorg/Mill	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705	1,705
peanuts	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657	1,657
Sesame	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369

Table Three
Area Under Cultivation With Improved Marke Structure
(two percent annual increases starting year 2

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	3,339	3,339	3,406	3,474	3,544	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615	3,615
Corn	720	720	735	749	764	780	780	780	780	780	780
Sorg/Mill	1,705	1,705	1,739	1,774	1,809	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845	1,845
peanuts	1,657	1,657	1,690	1,724	1,758	1,793	1,793	1,793	1,793	1,793	1,793
Sesame	369	369	376	384	392	399	399	399	399	399	399
Total Hectarage	7,790	7,790	7,946	8,105	8,267	8,432	8,432	8,432	8,432	8,432	8,432

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

Table Four: Crop Yields (tons/ha increase at 75 % a/project rate) WITHOUT PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.953	0.975	0.998	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.781	1.063	1.344	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.711	0.764	0.817	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870
peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.532	0.670	0.808	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.271	0.283	0.294	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305
		0.0045				0.016875	0.1125				
						0.02115	0.0552				

Table Five: Crop Yields (tons/ha) WITH PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.960	0.990	1.020	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.875	1.250	1.625	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.729	0.799	0.870	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940
Peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.578	0.762	0.946	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.275	0.290	0.305	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320

Part II: REVENUES --- in U.S $ ---

Table Six: Without Project Revenue, Years 0 through 10
(using economic prices of P5)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	665,555	665,555	681,657	697,759	713,861	729,964	729,964	729,964	729,964	729,964	729,964
Corn	102,892	102,892	160,769	218,645	276,522	334,399	334,399	334,399	334,399	334,399	334,399
Sorg/Mill	320,512	320,512	346,267	372,023	397,778	423,534	423,534	423,534	423,534	423,534	423,534
Peanuts	335,693	335,693	453,270	570,848	688,426	806,003	806,003	806,003	806,003	806,003	806,003
Sesame	34,258	34,258	35,741	37,223	38,705	40,188	40,188	40,188	40,188	40,188	40,188

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

Total	1,458,910	1,458,910	1,677,704	1,896,498	2,115,293	2,334,087	2,334,087	2,334,087	2,334,087	2,334,087	2,334,087

Table Seven: With Project Revenues

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	665,555	665,555	700,765	737,117	774,643	813,375	813,375	813,375	813,375	813,375	813,375
Corn	102,892	102,892	133,662	267,622	354,867	445,494	445,494	445,494	445,494	445,494	445,494
Sorg/Mill	320,512	320,512	361,949	404,916	449,457	495,618	495,618	495,618	495,618	495,618	495,618
Peanuts	335,693	335,693	502,312	675,462	855,337	1,042,137	1,042,137	1,042,137	1,042,137	1,042,137	1,042,137
Sesame	34,258	34,258	36,959	39,755	42,647	45,640	45,640	45,640	45,640	45,640	45,640
Total	1,458,910	1,458,910	1,785,648	2,124,873	2,476,952	2,842,264	2,842,264	2,842,264	2,842,264	2,842,264	2,842,264

16285.5

IV Costs Before Project: Yo

Table 8: INPUT COSTS IN YEAR 0 200 CFA/day

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Anml Tract	Total	Labor
Manioc	0	0	0	0	0	152,662
Corn	1,646	0	0	0	1,646	41,159
Sorg/Mill	2,923	0	0	0	2,923	107,167
peantus	23,666	0	0	0	23,666	110,758
Sesame	569	0	0	0	569	12,229
					0	
Total	28,805	0	0	0	28,805	423,976

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

INPUT COSTS: E.O.P.; constant hectarage

Table 9

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Ana Tr	Total	200 CFA/day Labo		
Manioc	0	0	0	44,654	44,654	114,476		
Corn	3,622	3,087	19,756	9,631	36,096	30,046		
Sorg/Mill	3,215	4,871	46,764	22,797	77,648	71,120		
Peanuts	31,240	4,733	45,439	31,571	112,983	56,799		
Sesame	843	0	10,121	4,934	15,898	9,277		
					0			
Total	38,920	12,691	122,080	113,587	287,278	281,739	(10,668)	(9,374)

On Farm

Inputs Costs by Year WITHOUT PROJECT

Table 10

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	28,805	30,322	31,839	33,357	34,874	36,391	36,391	36,391	36,391	36,391	36,391
Fertilizer	0	1,904	3,807	5,711	7,615	7,615	7,615	7,615	7,615	7,615	7,615
Misc Inputs	0	18,312	36,624	54,936	73,248	77,872	77,872	77,872	77,872	77,872	77,872
An Tract	0	17,038	34,076	51,114	68,152	85,190	85,190	85,190	85,190	85,190	85,190
Labor	423,976	402,640	381,305	359,969	338,634	317,298	317,298	317,298	317,298	317,298	317,298
Total	452,780	470,216	487,652	505,087	522,523	524,367	524,367	524,367	524,367	524,367	524,367

Table 11

Total Input Costs Per Year: NO EXPANSION OF AREA UNDEDER CULTIVATION

	0	10,115	12,691	122,080	113,587	(142,237)					
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	28,805	30,828	32,851	34,874	36,897	38,920	38,920	38,920	38,920	38,920	38,920
Fertilizer	0	2,538	5,077	7,615	10,153	12,691	12,691	12,691	12,691	12,691	12,691
Misc Inputs	0	24,416	48,832	73,248	97,664	122,080	122,080	122,080	122,080	122,080	122,080
An Tract	0	22,717	45,435	68,152	90,870	113,587	113,587	113,587	113,587	113,587	113,587

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

Labor	423,976	395,528	367,081	338,634	310,186	281,739	281,739	281,739	281,739	281,739	281,739
Total	452,780	476,028	499,275	522,523	545,770	569,017	569,017	569,017	569,017	569,017	569,017

On Farm

Input Costs By Year: **AREA UNDER CULTIVATION INCREASES**

Table 12

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	28,805	30,828	33,508	36,263	39,155	42,128	42,128	42,128	42,128	42,128	42,128
Fertilizer	0	2,538	5,178	7,922	10,775	13,738	13,738	13,738	13,739	13,738	13,738
Misc Inputs	0	24,416	49,809	76,207	103,642	132,143	132,143	132,143	132,143	132,143	132,143
An Tract	0	22,717	46,343	70,905	96,431	122,950	122,950	122,950	122,950	122,950	122,950
Labor	423,976	395,528	374,423	352,314	329,172	304,963	304,963	304,963	304,963	304,963	304,963
Total	452,780	476,028	509,261	543,633	579,176	615,923	615,923	615,923	615,923	615,923	615,923

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO I

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFIT STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

Break Even Analysis for Food Crop Component

Table 13

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Project Expenses	0	508,378	338,510	330,473	292,911	319,657	0	0	0	0	0
Incr On Farm	0	5,612	21,609	38,545	56,653	91,556	91,556	91,556	91,556	91,556	91,556
Peace Corps	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
GOCAR	0	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	0	0	0	0	0
Total Incr Costs		557,125	403,054	411,953	392,499	454,148	91,556	91,556	91,556	91,556	91,556
Incr Benefits	0	0	107,944	228,374	361,659	508,177	508,177	508,177	508,177	508,177	508,177
Net Incr Benefits	0	(557,125)	(295,110)	(183,579)	(30,840)	54,029	416,621	416,621	416,621	416,621	416,621
Economic IRR		12.00									

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project (Scenario II)

Part I: Areas Under Cultivation

Table One: Crop Prices, Year 0 through Year 10

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	$171	$180	$188	$200	$206	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214	$214
Corn	$236	$246	$256	$266	$276	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286
Sorg/Mill	$214	$229	$243	$257	$271	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286	$286
peanuts	$343	$377	$412	$446	$480	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514	$514
Sesame	$321	$329	$336	$343	$350	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357	$357

Table Two:
Area Under Cultivation years 0 - 10 (i.e. no marketing effect)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866	5,866
Corn	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265	1,265
Sorg/Mill	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995	2,995
peanuts	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910
Sesame	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648	648

Table Three
Area Under Cultivation With Improved Marke Structure
(two percent annual increases starting year 2

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	5,866	5,866	5,983	6,103	6,225	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
Corn	1,265	1,265	1,291	1,316	1,343	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370	1,370
Sorg/Mill	2,995	2,995	3,055	3,116	3,178	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242	3,242
peanuts	2,910	2,910	2,968	3,028	3,088	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150	3,150
Sesame	648	648	661	674	688	702	702	702	702	702	702
Total Hectarage	13,684	13,684	13,958	14,237	14,522	14,812	14,812	14,812	14,812	14,812	14,812

8

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project

Table Four: Crop Yields (tons/ha increase at 90 % w/project rate) WITHOUT PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.957	0.984	1.011	1.038	1.038	1.038	1.038	1.038	1.038
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.838	1.175	1.513	1.850	1.850	1.850	1.850	1.850	1.850
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.721	0.785	0.848	0.912	0.912	0.912	0.912	0.912	0.912
peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.560	0.725	0.891	1.056	1.056	1.056	1.056	1.056	1.056
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.274	0.287	0.301	0.314	0.314	0.314	0.314	0.314	0.314
		0.0045				0.016875	0.1125				
						0.02115	0.0552				

Table Five: Crop Yields (tons/ha) WITH PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.960	0.990	1.020	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.875	1.250	1.625	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.729	0.799	0.870	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940
Peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.578	0.762	0.946	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.275	0.290	0.305	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320

Part II: REVENUES — in U.S $ —

Table Six: Without Project Revenue, Years 0 through 10
(using economic prices of P5)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	1,169,092	1,169,092	1,203,033	1,236,975	1,270,916	1,304,857	1,304,857	1,304,857	1,304,857	1,304,857	1,304,857
Corn	180,737	180,737	302,734	424,731	546,728	668,726	668,726	668,726	668,726	668,726	668,726
Sorg/Mill	563,000	563,000	617,290	671,579	725,869	780,158	780,158	780,158	780,158	780,158	780,158
Peanuts	589,667	589,667	837,506	1,085,346	1,333,186	1,581,025	1,581,025	1,581,025	1,581,025	1,581,025	1,581,025
Sesame	60,177	60,177	63,302	66,426	69,551	72,675	72,675	72,675	72,675	72,675	72,675

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project

Total	2,562,673	2,562,673	3,023,865	3,485,057	3,946,249	4,407,441	4,407,441	4,407,441	4,407,441	4,407,441	4,407,441

Table Seven: With Project Revenues

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	1,169,092	1,169,092	1,230,941	1,294,796	1,360,713	1,428,748	1,428,748	1,428,748	1,428,748	1,428,748	1,428,748
Corn	180,737	180,737	322,615	470,096	623,347	782,541	782,541	782,541	782,541	782,541	782,541
Sorg/Mill	563,000	563,000	635,788	711,263	789,502	870,585	870,585	870,585	870,585	870,585	870,585
Peanuts	589,667	589,667	892,345	1,186,494	1,502,457	1,830,583	1,830,583	1,830,583	1,830,583	1,830,583	1,830,583
Sesame	60,177	60,177	64,922	69,832	74,913	80,169	80,169	80,169	80,169	80,169	80,169
Total	2,562,673	2,562,673	3,136,611	3,732,481	4,350,932	4,992,627	4,992,627	4,992,627	4,992,627	4,992,627	4,992,627

16285.5

IV Costs Before Project: Yo

Table 8: INPUT COSTS IN YEAR 0 200 CFA/day

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Anml Tract	Total	Labor
Manioc	0	0	0	0	0	268,161
Corn	2,892	0	0	0	2,892	72,298
Sorg/Mill	5,134	0	0	0	5,134	188,247
peanuts	41,572	0	0	0	41,572	194,555
Sesame	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	21,481
					0	
Total	50,597	0	0	0	50,597	744,742

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project

INPUT COSTS: E.O.P.; constant hectarage

Table 9

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Anm Tr	Total	200 CFA/day Labor		
Manioc	0	0	0	78,437	78,437	201,121		
Corn	6,362	5,422	34,703	16,918	63,406	52,773		
Sorg/Mill	5,647	8,557	82,144	40,045	136,393	124,927		
Peanuts	54,874	8,314	79,817	55,456	198,462	99,772		
Sesame	1,481	0	17,777	8,667	27,925	16,296		
					0			
Total	68,366	22,293	214,442	199,523	504,624	494,893	(18,739)	(16,467)

On Farm.

Inputs Costs by Year WITHOUT PROJECT

Table 10

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	50,597	53,263	55,928	58,593	61,258	63,923	63,923	63,923	63,923	63,923	63,923
Fertilizer	0	3,344	6,688	10,032	13,376	13,376	13,376	13,376	13,376	13,376	13,376
Misc Inputs	0	32,166	64,333	96,499	128,665	136,788	136,788	136,788	136,788	136,788	136,788
An Tract	0	29,928	59,857	89,785	119,714	149,642	149,642	149,642	149,642	149,642	149,642
Labor	744,742	707,264	669,787	632,310	594,833	557,355	557,355	557,355	557,355	557,355	557,355
Total	795,339	825,966	656,593	887,219	917,846	921,085	921,085	921,085	921,085	921,085	921,085

Table 11

Total Input Costs Per Year: NO EXPANSION OF AREA UNDEDER CULTIVATION

	0	17,768	22,293	214,442	199,523	(249,843)					
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	50,597	54,151	57,705	61,258	64,812	68,366	68,366	68,366	68,366	68,366	68,366
Fertilizer	0	4,459	8,917	13,376	17,835	22,293	22,293	22,293	22,293	22,293	22,293
Misc Inputs	0	42,888	85,777	128,665	171,554	214,442	214,442	214,442	214,442	214,442	214,442
An Tract	0	39,905	79,809	119,714	159,618	199,523	199,523	199,523	199,523	199,523	199,523

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project

Labor	744,742	694,772	644,802	594,833	544,863	494,893	494,893	494,893	494,893	494,893	494,893
Total	795,339	836,175	877,010	917,846	958,682	999,517	999,517	999,517	999,517	999,517	999,517

On Farm
Input Costs By Year: **AREA UNDER CULTIVATION INCREASES**
Table 12

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	50,597	54,151	58,859	63,733	68,779	74,001	74,001	74,001	74,001	74,001	74,001
Fertilizer	0	4,459	9,096	13,916	18,926	24,131	24,131	24,131	24,131	24,131	24,131
Misc Inputs	0	42,888	87,492	133,863	182,054	232,119	232,119	232,119	232,119	232,119	232,119
An Tract	0	39,905	81,405	124,550	169,388	215,970	215,970	215,970	215,970	215,970	215,970
Labor	744,742	694,772	657,198	618,864	578,213	535,689	535,689	535,689	535,689	535,689	535,689
Total	795,339	836,175	894,551	954,927	1,017,361	1,081,910	1,081,910	1,081,910	1,081,910	1,081,910	1,081,910

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFIT STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

Break Even Analysis for Food Crop Component

Table 13

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Project Expenses	0	508,378	338,510	330,473	292,911	319,657	0	0	0	0	0
Incr On Farm	0	10,209	37,958	67,708	99,515	160,825	160,825	160,825	160,825	160,825	160,825
Peace Corps	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
GOCAR	0	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	0	0	0	0	0

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project

Total Incr Costs		561,522	419,403	441,116	435,361	523,417	160,825	160,825	160,825	160,825	160,825
Incr Benefits	0	0	112,746	247,424	404,682	585,186	585,186	585,186	585,186	585,186	585,186
Net Incr Benefits	0	(561,522)	(306,657)	(193,692)	(30,678)	61,769	424,361	424,361	424,361	424,361	424,361
Economic IRR		12.00									

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

Part I: Areas Under Cultivation

Table One: Crop Prices, Year 0 through Year 10

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10				
Manioc	$154	$162	$169	$180	$185	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193	$193
Corn	$212	$221	$230	$239	$248	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257
Sorg/Mill	$193	$206	$219	$231	$244	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257	$257
peanuts	$309	$339	$370	$401	$432	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463	$463
Sesame	$289	$296	$302	$309	$315	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321	$321

Table Two:
Area Under Cultivation years 0 - 10 (i.e. no marketing effect)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804	3,804
Corn	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820	820
Sorg/Mill	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942	1,942
peanuts	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887	1,887
Sesame	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420

Table Three
Area Under Cultivation With Improved Marke Structure
(two percent annual increases starting year 2

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	3,804	3,804	3,880	3,957	4,036	4,117	4,117	4,117	4,117	4,117	4,117
Corn	820	820	837	854	871	888	888	888	888	888	888
Sorg/Mill	1,942	1,942	1,981	2,020	2,061	2,102	2,102	2,102	2,102	2,102	2,102
peanuts	1,887	1,887	1,925	1,963	2,002	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042
Sesame	420	420	429	437	446	455	455	455	455	455	455
Total Hectarage	8,873	8,873	9,050	9,231	9,416	9,604	9,604	9,604	9,604	9,604	9,604

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

Table Four: Crop Yields (tons/ha increase at 75 % w/project rate) WITHOUT PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.953	0.975	0.998	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020	1.020
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.781	1.063	1.344	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625	1.625
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.711	0.764	0.817	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870	0.870
peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.532	0.670	0.808	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946	0.946
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.271	0.283	0.294	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305	0.305
		0.0045				0.016875	0.1125				
						0.02115	0.0552				

Table Five: Crop Yields (tons/ha) WITH PROJECT, Years 0 through Year 20

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	0.930	0.930	0.960	0.990	1.020	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050
Corn	0.500	0.500	0.875	1.250	1.625	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Sorg/Mill	0.658	0.658	0.729	0.799	0.870	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940	0.940
Peanuts	0.394	0.394	0.578	0.762	0.946	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130	1.130
Sesame	0.260	0.260	0.275	0.290	0.305	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320	0.320

Part II: REVENUES — in U.S $ —

Table Six: Without Project Revenue, Years 0 through 10
(using economic prices of P5)

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	682,245	682,245	698,751	715,257	731,762	748,268	748,268	748,268	748,268	748,268	748,268
Corn	105,472	105,472	164,800	224,128	283,456	342,785	342,785	342,785	342,785	342,785	342,785
Sorg/Mill	328,549	328,549	354,950	381,352	407,753	434,154	434,154	434,154	434,154	434,154	434,154
Peanuts	344,111	344,111	464,637	585,163	705,689	826,215	826,215	826,215	826,215	826,215	826,215
Sesame	35,117	35,117	36,637	38,156	39,676	41,195	41,195	41,195	41,195	41,195	41,195

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

Total	1,495,494	1,495,494	1,719,775	1,944,056	2,168,337	2,392,617	2,392,617	2,392,617	2,392,617	2,392,617	2,392,617

Table Seven: With Project Revenues

Crop	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Manioc	682,245	682,245	718,338	755,601	794,068	833,772	833,772	833,772	833,772	833,772	833,772
Corn	105,472	105,472	188,268	274,333	363,765	456,666	456,666	456,666	456,666	456,666	456,666
Sorg/Mill	328,549	328,549	371,026	415,070	460,728	508,046	508,046	508,046	508,046	508,046	508,046
Peanuts	344,111	344,111	514,908	692,400	876,786	1,068,270	1,068,270	1,068,270	1,068,270	1,068,270	1,068,270
Sesame	35,117	35,117	37,886	40,752	43,717	46,784	46,784	46,784	46,784	46,784	46,784
Total	1,495,494	1,495,494	1,830,426	2,178,157	2,539,065	2,913,538	2,913,538	2,913,538	2,913,538	2,913,538	2,913,538

16285.5

IV Costs Before Project: Yo

Table 8: INPUT COSTS IN YEAR 0 200 CFA/day

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Anml Tract	Total	Labor
Manioc	0	0	0	0	0	173,878
Corn	1,875	0	0	0	1,875	46,879
Sorg/Mill	3,329	0	0	0	3,329	122,061
peanuts	26,955	0	0	0	26,955	126,151
Sesame	648	0	0	0	648	13,929
Total	32,808	0	0	0	32,808	482,897

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

INPUT COSTS: E.O.P.; constant hectarage

Table 9

Crop	Seed	Frtlzr	Misc Inputs	Ani Tr	Total	200 CFA/day Labor		
Manioc	0	0	0	50,859	50,859	130,408		
Corn	4,125	3,516	22,502	10,970	41,113	34,222		
Sorg/Mill	3,662	5,548	53,263	25,966	88,439	81,004		
Peanuts	35,581	5,391	51,754	35,958	128,685	64,693		
Sesame	961	0	11,527	5,619	18,107	10,566		
					0			
Total	44,329	14,455	139,046	129,372	327,203	320,893	(12,150)	(10,677)

On Farm

Inputs Costs by Year WITHOUT PROJECT

Table 10

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	32,809	34,536	36,264	37,992	39,720	41,449	41,449	41,449	41,449	41,449	41,449
Fertilizer	0	2,168	4,337	6,505	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673
Misc Inputs	0	20,857	41,714	62,571	83,428	88,694	88,694	88,694	88,694	88,694	88,694
An Tract.	0	19,406	38,812	58,218	77,623	97,029	97,029	97,029	97,029	97,029	97,029
Labor	482,897	458,597	434,296	409,995	385,695	361,394	361,394	361,394	361,394	361,394	361,394
Total	515,705	535,564	555,422	575,281	595,140	597,240	597,240	597,240	597,240	597,240	597,240

Table 11

Total Input Costs Per Year: NO EXPANSION OF AREA UNDEDER CULTIVATION

	0	11,521	14,455	139,046	129,372	(162,004)					
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	32,808	35,112	37,416	39,720	42,025	44,329	44,329	44,329	44,329	44,329	44,329
Fertilizer	0	2,891	5,782	8,673	11,564	14,455	14,455	14,455	14,455	14,455	14,455
Misc Inputs	0	27,809	55,618	83,428	111,237	139,046	139,046	139,046	139,046	139,046	139,046
An Tract	0	25,874	51,749	77,623	103,498	129,372	129,372	129,372	129,372	129,372	129,372

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Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

Labor	482,897	450,496	418,096	385,695	353,294	320,893	320,893	320,893	320,893	320,893	320,893
Total	515,705	542,183	568,661	595,140	621,618	648,096	648,096	648,096	648,096	648,096	648,096

On Farm
Input Costs By Year: **AREA UNDER CULTIVATION INCREASES**
Table 12

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Seed	32,808	35,112	38,165	41,325	44,597	47,983	47,983	47,983	47,983	47,983	47,983
Fertilizer	0	2,891	5,898	9,024	12,272	15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647	15,647
Misc Inputs	0	27,809	56,731	86,798	118,045	150,508	150,508	150,508	150,508	150,508	150,508
An Tract	0	25,874	52,784	80,759	109,833	140,037	140,037	140,037	140,037	140,037	140,037
Labor	482,897	450,496	426,458	401,277	374,919	347,345	347,345	347,345	347,345	347,345	347,345
Total	515,705	542,183	580,035	619,183	659,666	701,520	701,520	701,520	701,520	701,520	701,520

16

Break-Even Analysis of Food Crop Component: Africare Rural Enterprise Project: SCENARIO III: Prices fall by 10 %

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFIT STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ INCREMENTAL BENEFITS STREAMS @@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

Break Even Analysis for Food Crop Component

Table 15

	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Project Expenses	0	509,378	338,510	330,473	292,911	319,657	0	0	0	0	0
Incr On Farm	0	6,620	24,612	43,902	64,526	104,280	104,280	104,280	104,280	104,280	104,280
Peace Corps	0	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
GOCAR	0	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	18,935	0	0	0	0	0
Total Incr Costs		557,933	406,057	417,310	400,372	466,872	104,280	104,280	104,280	104,280	104,280
Incr Benefits	0	0	110,651	234,101	370,728	520,920	520,920	520,920	520,920	520,920	520,920
Net Incr Benefits	0	(557,933)	(295,406)	(183,209)	(29,644)	54,048	416,640	416,640	416,640	416,640	416,640
Economic IRR		12.00									

Break Even Analysis of Beekeeping Component SCENARIO I: 2.78 Litres per Hive
17,936
Africare Rural Enterprise Project
ex rate = 350 CFA/1 $U.S.

	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
I: INCREMENTAL COSTS										
Project Expenses	$533,038	$378,769	$364,786	$270,874	$162,558	$0				
Incr Farm Expenses: Labor	$0	$16,114	$32,229	$48,343	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457
GOCAR Input	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Peace Corps Volunteers(3)	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incremental Costs	$586,974	$448,819	$450,951	$373,153	$280,951	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457	$64,457
II. INCREMENTAL PRODUCTION										
Tons of Wax sold per year	0.0	35.3	70.5	105.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0
at 450 CFA kg ($1,286 per ton)	$0	$45,332	$90,663	$135,995	$181,326	$181,326	$181,326	$181,326	$181,326	$181,326
Increased Honey Production (litres)	0	32,665	65,330	97,995	130,660	130,660	130,660	130,660	130,660	130,660
Price = .86 $/litre	$0	$28,092	$56,184	$84,276	$112,368	$112,368	$112,368	$112,368	$112,368	$112,368
Total Incremental Production	$0	$73,423	$146,847	$220,270	$293,694	$293,694	$293,694	$293,694	$293,694	$293,694
Net Benefit Stream	($586,974)	($330,064)	($213,441)	($16,888)	$194,068	$410,562	$410,562	$410,562	$410,562	$410,562
III. NET INCREMENTAL BENEFITS:										
Internal Rate of Return	12.00									

141.00 35.2500

Break Even Analysis of Beekeeping Component SCENARIO II: 5 Litres Honey Per Hive
Africare Rural Enterprise Project
ex rate = 350 CFA/1 $U.S.

	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
I: INCREMENTAL COSTS										
Project Expenses	$533,083	$378,769	$364,786	$270,874	$162,558	$0				
Incr Farm Expenses: Labor	$0	$13,223	$26,446	$39,669	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891
GOCAR Input	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Peace Corps Volunteers(3)	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incremental Costs	$587,019	$445,928	$445,168	$364,479	$269,385	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891	$52,891
II. INCREMENTAL PRODUCTION										
Tons of Wax sold per year	0.0	28.9	57.9	86.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7
at 450 CFA kg ($1,286 per ton)	$0	$37,198	$74,395	$111,593	$148,790	$148,790	$148,790	$148,790	$148,790	$148,790
Increased Honey Production (litres)	0	48,208	96,417	144,625	192,833	192,833	192,833	192,833	192,833	192,833
Price = .86 $/litre	$0	$41,459	$82,918	$124,378	$165,837	$165,837	$165,837	$165,837	$165,837	$165,837
Total Incremental Production	$0	$78,657	$157,313	$235,970	$314,627	$314,627	$314,627	$314,627	$314,627	$314,627
Net Benefit Stream	($587,019)	($330,074)	($213,459)	($16,916)	$194,032	$410,526	$410,526	$410,526	$410,526	$410,526
III. NET INCREMENTAL BENEFITS:										
Internal Rate of Return	12.00									

115.70 28.9250

Break EvenBreak Even Analysisping Component SCENARIO III. Prices of honey and wax fall by 25 %
Africare Rural Enterprise Project
ex rate = 350 CFA/1 $U.S.

I: INCREMENTAL COSTS	YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	YR 6	YR 7	YR 8	YR 9	YR 10
Project Expenses	$533,083	$378,769	$364,786	$270,874	$162,558	$0				
Incr Farm Expenses: Labor	$0	$22,697	$45,394	$68,091	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789
GOCAR Input	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$17,936	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Peace Corps Volunteers(3)	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Incremental Costs	$587,019	$455,402	$464,116	$392,901	$307,283	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789	$90,789
II. INCREMENTAL PRODUCTION										
Tons of Wax sold per year	0.0	49.7	99.3	149.0	198.6	198.6	198.6	198.6	198.6	198.6
at 338 CFA kg ($966 per ton)	$0	$47,962	$95,924	$143,886	$191,848	$191,848	$191,848	$191,848	$191,848	$191,848
Increased Honey Production (litres)	0	46,009	92,018	138,027	184,036	184,036	184,036	184,036	184,036	184,036
Price = 225 CFA/ltr ($0.64))	$0	$29,446	$58,892	$88,337	$117,783	$117,783	$117,783	$117,783	$117,783	$117,783
Total Incremental Production	$0	$77,408	$154,815	$232,223	$309,631	$309,631	$309,631	$309,631	$309,631	$309,631
Net Benefit Stream	($587,019)	($330,033)	($213,377)	($16,793)	$194,196	$410,690	$410,690	$410,690	$410,690	$410,690
II. NET INCREMENTAL BENEFITS:										
Internal Rate of Return	12.01									

198.60 49.6500

ATTACHMENT H

Ministry of Plan, Statistics
and International Cooperation
Representative in Charge of External
Relations

No 2183/86/CMRE/BTP4

September 3, 1986

The Minister of Plan, Statistics
and International Cooperation

to

The USAID Representative
Bangui

Subject: USAID Project-Development
of Rural Enterprises in the
Central African Republic

Dear Sir:

With reference to the various discussions the consultants have had with my staff on the design of this project, I have the honor to inform you that the objectives of the project take into consideration the government's concern as stated in its 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, namely

- Marketing of food products
- Development of animal traction
- Reinforcement and keeping up of the achievements of the beekeeping efforts
- Reinforcement of the regional planning capabilities

In order to start the project immediately, the latter will benefit by the structure left by the previous project. The technical director of the old project will then become the deputy director in the new project.

This project which will be benefiting from ACADOP and VITA support at Ouham-Pende and Ouham should take into consideration the need for balance in our regional development efforts and assign its staff to Bossangoa where some of VITA staff are also already working.

I am looking forward to the receipt of the estimates of counterparts funds which will be reauired to be put into the 1987 budget which is in the process of being prepared.

Sincerely yours,

Gay Darlan

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DES STATISTIQUES
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
CHARGE DE MISSION RESPONSABLE DES
RELATIONS EXTERIEURES
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-

N° 2.183/86/CMRE/BTP 4.-

ATTACHMENT H

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité - Dignité - Travail
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-

BANGUI, le 3 SEPT. 1986

LE MINISTRE DU PLAN, DES STATISTIQUES
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

Monsieur le Représentant de l'US/AID
- BANGUI -

OBJET : Projet US/AID de Développement des Entreprises Rurales en République Centrafricaine.-

Monsieur le Représentant,

Suite aux différents entretiens que les missions de consultant ont eu avec mes services sur la formulation de ce projet,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les objectifs du projet tiennent compte de préoccupation du Gouvernement exprimée dans son Plan Quinquennal 1986-1990, à savoir :

- La commercialisation des produits vivriers
- Le Développement de la culture attelée
- Le renforcement et la maintenance des acquis du volet apicole
- Le renforcement de la structure régionale de planification.

Pour assurer un démarrage immédiat dudit projet, celui-ci bénéficiera de la structure laissée par le précédent projet. Le Directeur Technique de l'ancien projet deviendra alors le Directeur Adjoint du nouveau projet.

Ce projet qui bénéficie de la structure de l'ACADOP et de VITA en Ouham-Pendé et Ouham, devra tenir compte du souci de l'équilibre régional et se fixer à Bossangoa où est implantée une partie des services de VITA.

./..

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ANNEX 1

Plans and estimates for construction of 2 - 3 bedroom houses on land to be donated by the GOCAR.

611 (a) Determination

I have examined the description of the project and participated in the elaboration of the construction description in Annex A (details in the Project Development File) through analysis of engineering drawings and construction cost data for similar construction in the Central African Republic.

By the observations and comparisons of this information, I determine that the requirements of Section 611 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA, 1961) for the construction program have been met.

Louis A. O'Connor, P.E.,

Louis A. O'Connor

General Engineering Officer

USAID/Cameroon

Date: September 10, 1986

ELIE LEMBOTOMO
architecte urbaniste
d.p.l.g. — d.l.a.a.
docteur en études urbaines

ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE_
URBANISME_CONSTRUCTION
BP 929 BANGUI

DEVIS ESTIMATIF RELATIF AUX TRAVAUX DE CONSTRUCTION D'UN LOGEMENT POUR EXPERT : PROJET AFRICARE

Désignation des travaux	Unité	Quantité	P. Unit.	Montant
I - TERRASSEMENT - SOUBASSEMENT				
- Fouilles pour fondation	m3	48	2.500	120.000
- Béton de propreté	m3	3,07	30.000	92.100
- Maçonnerie moëllons	m3	54	16.000	864.000
- Remblai latéritique	m3	38	3.500	133.000
- Hérisson de pierres plates épaisseur 0,15	m3	16	6.000	960.000
TOTAL I.				2.169.100
II - MACONNERIE - BETON				
- Maçonnerie agglos de 0,15	m2	312	4.000	1.248.000
- Maçonnerie claustras	m2	6,3	6.000	37.800
- Béton armé pour chaînage (bas et haut) linteaux poteaux de poutres	m3	8	150.000	1.200.000
TOTAL II.				2.485.800
III - CHARPENTE-COUVERTURE-PLAFONNAGE				
- Charpentes assemblées et non assemblées pour fermes à 2 pentes	m3	3,10	110.000	341.000
- Ossature de plafond	m3	0,91	119.000	108.290
- Couverture en tôles ondulées 6/10°	m2	240	4.500	1.080.000
- Faîtage	ml	18,4	4.000	73.600
- Bardage en tôle bardarl	ml	36	8.000	288.000
- Plafond en contreplaqué	m2	196	4.500	882.000
TOTAL III.				2.772.890

.../...

ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE_
URBANISME_CONSTRUCTION
BP 929 BANGUI

IV - REVETEMENT SOLS ET MURAUX				
- Enduit	m2	624	1.800	1.123.200
- Chape lissée	m2	168	1.800	302.400
- Carrelage sol 2 x 2	m2	11	16.000	176.000
- Carrelage mur 108 x 108	m2	8	18.000	144.000
TOTAL IV.				1.745.600
V - MENUISERIE				
- Porte pleine 1,80 x 2,20 deux vantaux	u	1	90.000	90.000
- Porte pleine 96 x 2,20 1 vantail	u	4	70.000	280.000
- Porte isoplane 96 x 2,20 1 vantail	u	7	60.000	420.000
- Bloc fenêtre type NACC F1a.	u	1	62.000	62.000
- Idem F1	u	4	56.700	226.800
- Idem F2a.	u	1	39.000	39.000
- Idem F2	u	2	28.350	56.700
- Idem F3	u	2	18.000	36.000
TOTAL V.				1.210.500
VI - PLOMBERIE SANITAIRE ET ASSAINISSEMENT				
- W.C. complets (anglaise)	u	2	156.000	312.000
- Lavabo complet	u	2	90.000	180.000
- Baignoire	u	1	210.000	210.000
- Douche simple sur queue	u	1	120.000	120.000
- Bidet	u	1	168.000	168.000
- Evier	u	1	185.000	185.000
- Fosse septique 8 usagers	u	1	460.000	460.000
- Puisard Ø	u	3	150.000	450.000
- Bac à laver	u	1	90.000	90.000
- Regard	u	6	15.000	90.000
TOTAL VI.				2.585.000

.../...

ATELIER D'ARCHITECTURE_
URBANISME_CONSTRUCTION
BP 929 BANGUI

VII - ELECTRICITE

- Luminaire fluo 120 x 40 W	u	20	22.000	440.000
- Interrupteurs S.A.	u	16	8.500	136.000
- Prise courant simple	u	12	8.000	96.000
- Prise courant force	u	2	15.000	30.000
- Tube isolange de 9 et 11	ml	300	600	180.000
- Fils d'alimentation, 2x1,5 et 2x2,5	ml	500	500	250.000
- Boîte de dériv tion ordinaire.	u	8	1.000	8.000
- Tableau C/C mécanique	u	1	30.000	30.000
TOTAL VII.				1.170.000

VIII - PEINTURE - VERNIS

- Peinture vynilique	m2	783	1.000	783.000
- Peinture à huile	m2	210	1.200	252.000
- Vernis sur la boiserie	m2	86	1.200	103.200
TOTAL VIII.				1.138.200

RECAPITULATIF

I	-	TERRASSEMENT-SOUBASSEMENT	2.169.100
II	-	MAÇONNERIE-BETON	2.485.800
III	-	COUVERTURE-CHARPENTE-PLAFONNAGE	2.772.890
IV	-	REVETEMENT SOLS ET MURAUX	1.745.600
V	-	MENUISERIE	1.210.500
VI	-	PLOMBERIE SANITAIRE-ASSAINISSEMENT	2.585.000
VII	-	ELECTRICITE	1.170.000
VIII	-	PEINTURE-VERNIS	1.138.200
		TOTAL GENERAL	= 15.277.090

Arrêté le présent devis à la somme de : QUINZE MILLIONS DEUX CENT SOIXANTE DIX SEPT MILLE QUATRE VINGT DIX (15.277.090) FRANCS CFA.-

ELIE LEMOTOMO
architecte urbaniste
d.p.l.g. — d.e.a.
docteur en études urbaines

BANGUI, le 3 Septembre 1986

ANNEX 2

Supporting data for Economic Analysis

Table 1, Annex 2

Table A1: MDR's Estimates of Food Crop Production, Areas and Yields 1975-1983

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Production ('000 tons)									
Cassava	271.3	275.9	260.0	223.8	256.9	257.4	271.5	272.1	235.5
Groundnuts	127.6	115.2	88.6	87.6	121.9	123.5	124.6	126.5	112.9
Maize	49.9	46.5	39.7	39.3	33.7	40.8	46.0	40.2	40.8
Sesame	12.1	9.5	10.3	1.6	10.4	11.3	11.0	10.8	9.6
Millet and Sorghum	43.7	46.3	47.7	41.3	47.0	46.0	54.7	56.9	51.1
Rice	11.5	10.2	10.9	12.5	12.4	13.0	11.8	12.2	10.5
Areas ('000 ha)									
Cassava	276.8	292.0	260.0	233.7	270.8	275.9	287.3	286.1	299.6
Groundnuts	127.6	115.2	88.6	87.6	121.8	123.5	124.6	126.5	112.9
Maize	49.9	46.5	39.7	39.3	33.7	40.8	46.0	40.2	40.8
Sesame	12.1	9.5	10.3	1.6	10.4	11.3	11.0	10.8	9.6
Millet and Sorghum	43.7	46.3	47.7	41.3	47.0	46.0	54.7	56.9	51.1
Rice	11.5	10.2	10.9	12.5	12.4	13.0	11.8	12.2	10.5
Yields (kg/ha)									
Cassava	980	945	1,067	960	950	932	940	924	786
Groundnuts	1,140	960	801	920	996	1,010	946	909	697
Maize	501	520	423	426	320	379	410	354	334
Sesame	277	252	273	270	301	293	290	293	284
Millet and Sorghum	673	630	570	590	665	662	703	612	669
Rice	890	870	890	810	922	945	885	788	784

Table A2: Planning Commission's Estimates of Food Crop Production, Areas and Yields 1975-1983 a/

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Production ('000 tons)									
Cassava	261.1	258.9	235.7	235.7	232.8	240.3	244.9	253.0	208.6
Groundnuts	70.3	72.8	61.9	61.9	67.9	69.4	71.7	76.3	58.4
Maize	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.2	7.9	6.4
Sesame	10.8	11.2	8.6	8.6	8.9	10.1	9.4	9.4	9.8
Millet and Sorghum	39.6	41.2	42.4	42.4	42.6	41.6	41.1	41.5	38.2
Rice	11.5	11.9	13.6	13.6	12.8	12.9	14.5	14.5	6.6
Areas ('000 ha)									
Cassav	274.5	270.4	239.7	239.7	237.7	246.1	248.8	256.2	252
Groundnuts	113.8	117.5	105.8	105.8	112.1	115.3	120.2	129.6	133
Maize	99.2	100.9	87.1	87.1	92.6	96.0	90.6	97.2	96
Sesame	43.1	44.6	34.4	34.4	35.6	41.3	36.8	39.5	36
Millet and Sorghum	62.5	65.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	64.9	64.2	64.7	621
Rice	12.2	12.7	13.7	13.7	12.9	12.0	15.1	15.1	9
Yields (kg/ha)									
Cassava	951	958	983	983	979	977	985	988	-
Groundnuts	618	620	585	585	605	602	597	589	-
Maize	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	81	-
Sesame	250	251	249	249	249	245	255	247	-
Millet and Sorghum	634	634	642	642	643	642	640	641	-
Rice	943	933	996	996	993	993	960	962	-

a/ 1983, for example, refers to the 1983/84 agricultural cycle.

Table 3, Annex 2

Table A3 Production of Yields of Major Food Crops, per Prefecture

	Cassava (cossettes)		Maize		Groundnuts		Paddy		Millet/sorghum		Sesame	
	kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)
Ombella M'Poko	1,170	23,300	110	1,190	640	3,400	930	700	410	-	130	510
Lobaye	1,260	11,100	100	270	420	1,800	1,140	6,230	-	-	320	130
Sangha Economique	1,550	4,900	90	200	620	1,470	1,040	-	-	-	260	-
Haute Sangha	1,550	20,500	90	600	620	2,160	1,040	110	-	-	260	550
Nana Mambere	1,200	25,100	70	120	640	5,290	670	360	420	540	360	1,020
Ouham Pende	1,170	67,200	80	420	460	15,250	730	80	620	18,770	230	630
Ouham	630	28,000	80	1,340	270	4,710	670	430	710	15,490	270	2,300
Kemo Gribingui	890	8,300	70	440	520	3,610	730	240	660	1,350	330	570
Gribingui Economique	970	8,500	70	440	520	3,610	730	710	700	2,930	330	670
Bamingui	770	1,600	40	40	330	560	750	80	510	1,140	270	330
Haute Kotto	1,410	8,000	60	110	840	2,150	620	70	390	120	170	240
Ouaka	810	38,600	80	1,370	980	11,920	1,040	3,480	390	200	320	1,970
Basse Kotto	680	9,000	80	860	1,190	12,430	990	1,070	470	-	170	500
MBomou	680	6,500	70	360	590	3,360	730	790	-	-	170	380
Haut MBomou	850	-	70	-	340	-	770	-	-	-	-	-
Vakaga	770	-	-	-	320	-	750	-	510	-	260	-
Total % of farmers		94%		64%		82%		12%		29%		40%

Yield figures estimated by Haut Commissariat du Plan (in kg/ha); basic estimates, irrespective of year.
Production figures: BDPA 1985 (1983 data).

Table 4. Annex 2

CROP	INPUT: PURCHASE Kg/Ha	PURCHASE CFA/Ha	FERTILIZER Kg/Ha	FERTILIZER CFA/Ha	other inputs Kg/Ha	other inputs CFA/Ha	Animal Tract. Imple. CFA/Ha	TOTAL CFA/Ha	LABOR Days/Ha
MANIOC									
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
E.O.P. 4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,680	4,680	60
	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CORN									
Curent	20	800	-	-	-	-	-	800	100
E.O.P.	40	1,760	150	1,500		4,500	4,680	18,780	73
						9,600			
SORGHUM/MILLET									
Current	10	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	110
E.O.P.	10	660	100	1,000		4,500	4,680	18,780	73
						9,600			
GROUNDNUT									
Current	50	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	117
E.O.P.	60	6,600	100	1,000		4,500	6,670	20,770	60
						9,600			
SESAME									
Current	6	540	-	-	-	-	-	540	58
E.O.P.	8	800	-	-	-	-	4,680	5,480	44

(1) Includes seed treatment at E.O.P.
(2) Weighted average of yields in 2 prefectures.

Table 5, Annex 2

Tableau A3 Production of Yields of Major Food Crops, per Prefecture

	Cassa (cossettes)		Maize		Groundnuts		Paddy		Millet/sorghum		Sesame	
	kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)	Kg/ha	Prod. (t)
Ombella M'Poko	1,170	23,300	110	1,190	640	3,400	930	700	410	-	130	510
Lobaye	1,260	11,100	100	270	420	1,800	1,140	6,230	-	-	320	130
Sangha Economique	1,550	4,900	90	200	620	1,470	1,040	-	-	-	260	-
Haute Sangha	1,550	20,500	90	600	620	2,160	1,040	110	-	-	260	550
Nana Mambere	1,200	25,500	70	120	640	5,290	670	360	480	540	360	1,020
Ouham-Pende	1,170	67,200	80	420	460	15,250	730	80	620	18,770	230	630
Ouham	630	28,000	80	1,340	270	4,710	670	430	710	15,490	270	2,300
Kemo Gribingui	890	8,300	70	440	520	3,610	730	240	660	1,350	330	570
Bamingui	770	1,600	40	40	330	560	750	80	510	1,140	270	330
Haute Kotto	1,410	8,000	60	110	840	2,150	620	70	390	120	170	240
Ouaka	810	38,600	80	1,370	980	11,920	1,040	3,480	390	200	320	1,970
Mbomou	680	9,000	80	360	1,190	12,430	990	1,070	470	-	170	500
Haut Mbomou	850	-	70	-	590	3,360	730	790	-	-	-	-
Vakage	770	-	-	-	320	-	770	-	510	-	260	-
Total % of farmers		94		64%		82%		12%		29%		40%

Yield figures estimated by Haut Commissariat du Plan (in kg/ha); basic estimates, irrespective of year.
Production figures: BDPA 1985 (1983 data).

Table 6, Annex 2

Table 3 Current Returns to Selected Crop Enterprises, 1981

(FCFA/day	Yield (kg/ha)[a]	Price (FCFA/kg)[b]	Gross Return (FCFA/ha)	labor use (days/ha)[c]	Seeds (kg/ha)	Seeds (FCFA/ha)	Insecticides (l/ha)	Insecticides (FCFA/ha)	Fertilizer (kg/ha)	Fertilizer (FCFA/ha)	Total cost (FCFA/ha)	Net Return (FCFA/ha)	Return pe labor day
				Inputs									
Cotton-financial prices													
Traditional	200	58.5	11,700	101	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,700	116
Stage B	400	58.5	23,400	109	34	-	9	1,800	-	-	1,800	21,600	198
Stage C	640	58.5	37,440	112	34	-	12	2,400	100	3,600	6,000	31,440	281
Average[c]	280	58.5	16,380	107	34	-	2	588	8	288	876	15,504	145
Cotton-economic prices													
Traditional	200	58.5	11,700	101	34	340	-	-	-	-	340	11,360	112
Stage B	400	58.5	23,400	109	34	340	9	10,710	-	-	11,050	12,350	113
Stage C	640	58.5	37,440	112	34	340	12	14,280	100	10,700	25,320	12,120	108
Average[c]	280	58.5	16,380	107	34	340	2	3,498	8	856	4,694	11,686	109
Food crops-financial and economic prices													
Groundnuts	1,000	35	35,000	117	50	1,750	-	-	-	-	1,750	33,250	284
Maize	1,000	40	40,000	100	30	1,200	-	-	-	-	1,200	38,800	388
Sorgho	1,000	35	35,000	110	10	350	-	-	-	-	350	34,650	315
Sesame	300	70	21,000	58	6	420	-	-	-	-	420	20,580	355
Manioc	1,000	30	30,000	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	375
Other	950	50	47,500	80	20	1,000		-	-	-	1,000	46,500	581

a. Based on estimates by SOCADA and by C. de Caso, Note Sur la Situation Actuelle et Sur les Perspective de Développement de la SOCADA, October 1981.

b. Assumed weighted average of white and yellow seed cotton price.

c. Cotton labor use assumed at 75 percent of recommended labor inputs of 135, 145 and 150 labor days for traditional, Stage B & Stage C technologies, respectively, to reflect current lower than potantial yields from these technologies.

c. Weighted avarege with weights based on estimates of relative areas under each cotton technology.

d. Economic prices assume material inputs at full cost.

Source: RRNA

ESTIMATED CURRENT FOOD
CROP PRODUCTION IN PROJECT AREA (2 PREFECTURES)

Table 7, Annex 2

AREA / CROP	OUHAM Area ha	OUHAM Yield kg/ha	OUHAM Product in TOns	OUHAM-PENDE Area ha	OUHAM-PENDE Yield kg/ha	OUHAM-PENDE Product in Tons	TOTAL Product in Tons	TOTAL Net Val(1) CFA/Kg	TOTAL Total Value Million/CFA	TOTAL Product(2) 1000 U.S $
MANIOC (Cassava)	44,500	630	28,000	57,500	1,170	67,200	95,200	60	5,712	16,320
CORN (Maïs)	16,750	500	8,375	5,250	500	2,625	11,000	78	858	2,451
SORGHUM/MILLET	21,800	710	15,490	30,275	620	18,770	34,260	74	2,535	7,243
GROUNDNUT (Peanut)	17,450	270	4,710	33,150	460	15,250	19,960	107	2,136	6,102
SESAME	8,520	270	2,300	2,750	230	630	2,930	108	316	904
	109,020		58,875	128,925		104,475	163,350		11,557	33,020
POPULATION (est)										
RURAL FAMILIES	37,720									
HA @ 2.48/Family	83,626			33,983			71,703			$460/Fam.
				84,278			167,904			$ 90 PCI

(Source, ~~the~~ Extrapolated from Table ___, Haut Commissariat du plan.

1 Weighted (50-50) average of official prices and actual farm gate prices net of production costs.
2 Using CFA 350 = $U.S. 1.
3 From food crops (IBRD estimates $130 PCI in rural areas from all activities.

Item 1, Annex 2: [illegible]
- Village Survey, 1985

DONNEES DE BASE (ANNEXES I)

DE L'ENQUETE PRELIMINAIRE DU VILLAGE ET CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'APICULTEUR DANS LA PREFECTURE DE L'OUHAM

Sous-Préfect.	Villages	Nbre Habt.	Nbre apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplées	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire/kg	Prix	Qté miel/	Prix	Revenu	Moy âge	P ch
Bossangoa														
C R	Boroma		12	1	431	430	500	123	450	1 280	300	382.980	41	5
F.P -Mpoko	Belé-Kota		11	7	296	266	500	20,5	450	3105	300	103.450	35,5	4
	Vetoyo	500	55	10	1 200	1 000	500	750	550	2 000	300	862.500	54	2
	Ouga	48	6	-	246	237	250	50,5	350	740	300	239.575	37,1	3
	Houlon	30	8	1	194	136	250	8	350	400	300	103.900	41,8	3
	Koudjou	49	9	2	241	230	300	17	350	440	300	129.400	42,1	3
	Minima	38	7	1	244	196	300	88	450	540	300	172.240	44,5	5
	Kana	40	8	1	117	101	500	12	350	250	250	78.600	38,1	3
C R														
NDero-Mboli														
	Bobera	236	37	1	1 246	717	-	21	350	1 000	200	304.775	35	6
	Libado I	493	24	4	787	535	200			177	150	32.150	31,2	5
	Libado II	531	23	-	431	189	200			150				
	Bezali	-	32	12	305	236	-		350	240	300	172.775	34	5
	Assa	637	60	-	269	205	300		350		175	-	-	-
	Baluck	746	36	3	576	172	-	-	-	-	150			
	Kalogassa	620	18	-	92	56	250	-	-	-	150			
	Bengayanga	2 061	53	1	5[illegible]8	480	350	-	350		175			
	Dadoukola	658	37	3	234	185	-	-	-	70	250	41.000	30,6	6
	Badere	654	59	4	1 100	860	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		5341	495	51	1 655	6 231		1 100		17597,5		2.623.445		

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S/Préfect.		Population	# of beekeepers		# of hives	hives with bees	Price of hives	Q wax	P wax	Q honey	P honey	Revenue	age	
Bogangoa														
C R														
Ndoto-Mbolis	Bofizi	624	55	1	214	89	-	-	350	-	200	-	-	-
C R														
Soumbé	Bongbeto		6	-	9	9		4	300	82	200	17.600	28	4
	Kana		7	1	24	24	500		350	400	350	98.000	38	5
	Zéré		8	2	247	228	500	29	800	410	250	126.050	42,7	6
C R														
Bebe	Bobo		17	7	127	127	400	30	350	840	350	160.150	28	5
	Kange	31	10	3	108	108	400	78	380	600	380	227.300	36	4
	Gbakiti I		10	9	10	10	500	17	350	10	350	9.450	24	4
	Bedho		3	1	14	14	500	14	350	107	350	42.550	18,6	3
	Bedayo		6	2	28	28	500	17	350	180	350	103.950	34,7	4
	Lande		15	2	456	421	-	40	350	290	300	89.750	38	6
	Gbakiti II		1	1	4	-				40	200	8.000	22	-
			62		747	463	1460	196	355	2.067	325.7	641.150		
R										4.96				
Bana-Bakassa	Bekiné	140	16	1	516	410	-	70,89	350	1.091	200	162.500	47	7
	Loré	330	9	1	259	184	150	24	350	3.217	150	586.500	46	6
	Bekongo	180	18	4	203	164	-	5	300	1.520	150	274.500	50	13
	Bendongo		25	5	479	377	-	155,41	300	3.770	150	909.460	42	7
	fio													
	Kabo	110	4	-	75	55			300	551	250	67.500	48	4
	Bengbeto	99	8	1	126	44		4,4	-	55	200	66.980	33,7	5
	Gazamiré	461	30	3	571	383		24,6		748	200	190.880	43	8
	Badouk		4	1	90			6,5	300	260	200	54.750	39	9
		1.975	252	45	5.560	2.675		519,8		14.171		3.195.870		
										5.29	av = 256.6			

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DONNEES DE BASE

DE L'ENQUETE PRELIMINAIRE DU VILLAGE ET CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'APICULTEUR DANS L'OUHAM

Sous-Préfect.	Villages	Nbre Hab.	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplés	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté miel	Prix	Revenu	My âge	Pers. charge
LUCA														
	Yassa Danzi	56	5	2	120	120	-	10,5	350	235	350	53.000	42	6
gou	Bigbarnga	176	5	1	128	128			350	40	350	14.000	49	9
	Bobafona	97	3	1	97	88			350	40	350	14.000	40	3
	Bokaffé	-	10	6	511	49			350	380	350	155.050	48	8
	Bagleli	75	3	-	119	119			350	30	350	10.500	-	3
	Bofidona II	72	2	-	76	66	-		-	-	-	18.500	49	17
	Boban	110	4	1	118	93	-	14	700	40	350	18.200	52	12
	Bobaka I	-	6	4	114	98	-		350	30	350	3.500	52	3
	Bobaka II	-	4	1	97	88				150	350	10.500	-	
	Bouamandza I	-	5		78	72	-		-	80	350	24.000	40	3
	Ngatoua							44	400	1.506	200	142.500	67,8	8
	WANGUE II	366	(2)		67		250	8	400	120	125	11.200	28	2
	Bokangué	27	4	3	89	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,7	5
	Bétikoundou	130	2	-	24	24		24	400		350	15.600	52	7
		1.109	61	19	1.638	1.399	250	100,5		2751,5		490.550		
						1279				215				

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C R
Ben-Zambé

Bengoma		5	1	178								
Badé		2		20		30,71	350	230	350	56.750	34	
Gaykphane		3		20		14,28	350	50	200	15.000	48	
Genisganga								160	150	38.750	85	
Béa		5	-	38								
Batoro		1	1	9				310	150	62.500		
Bakoura		1	1	4							30	
[illegible]											12	
[illegible]												
Borro	126	22	4	1 315	1 188	373	350	16.591	200	1.673.200	27,1	
Begouna	169	18	10	94	91		350	426	200	313.890	28,5	
Begato	252	19	11	232	195	49	350	1.936	200	602.100	41,1	
Bengan	185	26	5	353	284	19,5	350	5.766	200	818.625	30,3	
Bebhio	40	7	5	72	41	5,75	350	195	200	60.500	32,5	
Bodora	182	19	9	385	372	42 kg	350	480	200			
Bewan-sxuma	216	9	3	163	151	14	350	1.230	150			
Dgualené	76	14	10	161	139	24 kg	350	360	200			
Bélangba	178	11	6	172	155	13	300	1.451	200			
Baracka	66	6	3	79	76	14		430	200			
Bazanou	126	16	8	133	117	14	350	220	200			
Bangueré	126	9	1	61	55	26	350	180	200			
Bababissa	63	7	6				350	105	200			
Guété	179											
	1.984	200	84	3.439	1.764	639,24		30.120		2.135.315		

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Sous-Préfect.	Villages	Nbre Habt	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplées	Prix Ruches	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté miel	Prix	Revenu	Moy âge	Pe
OUCA														
-R	Bégoué	250	9	1	147	109	-	15	350	190	350	53.600	53	5
eumi-fafa	Bokoga	68	5	1	108	57	-	6	400	130	250	37.500	42,5	8
	Bebagüni	157	9	-	312	251	-	11,62	400	220	250	94.732	46,5	8
	GBassoré	302	14	1	205	118	-	27,05	400	570	350	120.900	45,2	8
	Kpakelo	132	11	3	342	262	-	23	400	430	250	85.850	38,3	7
	Bélengué	110	6	1	114	80	-	1,71	350	50	350	15.600	37,4	4
	Bedoupha	86	6	-	109	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,9	4
	Gbangela	290	8	1	383	321	-	5	400	305	250	93.450	48,9	6
	Orangan	82	14	2	260	231	-	10	500	410	500	114.700	45,4	6
R	Gbaketi	110	20	8	2.580	2.500	300	6	400	50	150	219.200	41	8
dy	Bozoro	362	250	50	5.800	4.600	500	5	500	250	250	111.600	39,5	8
	Bebara	67	370	50	5.500	3.500	500	110	500	270	250	75.000	35	6
	Bakengué	109	19	17	1.600	1.000	300	4	400	70	250	113.100	37,2	5
	Gbakaya	225	175	50	5.500	4.500	500	100	500	15000	250	228.000	54,5	1
		350	916	185	22.960	17.623		224,38		17945		1.363.232		

RESULTATS DONNEES (ANNEXE II)

DE L'ENQUETE DE BASE EN APICULTURE DANS LA PREFECTURE DE L'OUHAM-PENDE.

us-Préfect.	Villages	Nbre Habt.	Nbre apicu	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplés	Prix Ruche	Qté C... Kg	Prix	Qté M... kg	Prix	Revenu	Moy âge	Pers char
ZOUM														
R	Bakayan	370	12	2	277 (210)	277 (3)								
rvan-Balé	Bahayaï	102	4		118	118					300		51	8
	Daul Bakiyan	700	6		246	246							53,5	10
	Nguksé		5		108 (80)	108	250						37,3	2
	Bedé-né	30	3	1	36 (20)	36							40	7
	Gbalail II		4		129	129	250						53	4
caranga														
R	Kpokoya	15	3		10	10	250				300			
11	Begakwé										300			
	Bahong		11	4	232 (230)	93 (108)	2.500		5400/ cuv.		300	6.500	38,5 37,8	5 4
	Sanguéré-Pendé													
	Baala II	27	5	1	89	89	250				300			
	Zaé				45	65	1.000				300	70.000	28	6
	Yollowa (Faté)											147.500	16,5	8
		1244	53	8	1360 ~~1334~~	1.151 ~~1171~~						224.000	10	

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DONNEES DE BASE (ANNEXE III)

DE L'ENQUETE PRELIMINAIRE DU VILLAGE ET CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'APICULTURE DANS NANA-MAMBERE

us-Préfect.	Village	Nbre Habit	Nbre Apicul	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplés	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté miel	Prix	Revenu	Moy âge	Pers. e charge
uar	Kaéta		7		54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	Valap													
rman-Brousse	Bandengué				64	56	750	-	-	-	-	101.500	27,3	5
	Kpokwan				116	71						264.000	26	5
	Bocagnan		7	1	48	28	250					84.000	33,5	5
	Naremé	139	9		78	4						77.000	30	6
	Bagang		3	1	219	219	200	219			300		25,6	5
	Kala Denkon	120	13	3	30	30						205.000	23	3
	NDie Nada				39	30	1 000					65.000	25	2
GA	langa		2											
	Gero	37	37		17	16	-	7						
					27	20					300		30	4
m			5										27,5	4
r	Zokoté	108	13	4	93	83		83						
	Zotoua	362	18	4	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	34	8
ua	Ndongue-Bodomo	273	9	3	23	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	-
	Gbassore I	132	42	9	16	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	-
	Yangba	-	(5)	-	46	35	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	-	-
a	Fafou	34	17	15	35	-	-	2 cu		4000/	cuvet.	N.I.	-	-
					N.I. (51)	N.I. (31)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	40	4,6
	Ninga Zeli	21	6	2	31	22	100	N.I.	N.I.	350kg	N.I.	N.I.	40,3	7,6
	Gbalama	58	3	0	3	3	100	N.I.	N.I.	350kg	250/1	-	-	-

Sous-Préfect.	Village	Nbre Habit.	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches peuplées	Prix ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté miel	Prix	Revenu	Moyen âge	Pol cha
C.R. Koursou	Kangkang	85	7	0	89	65	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.	N.I.		43	
	Betara	16	3	0	92	55	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		44.7	
	Yoota				(70)	(35)								
	Bata				(88)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		25.0	
	Gaaganan				(27)	(17)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		65	
	Bedonno				(10)	(4)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		68	
	Alagata				(75)	(35)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		44	
	gloguera				(30)	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		55	
BOUAR	Bassemi	N.I.	17	2	296	100	450	48 cuvettes		4.000F/Cuve.			29,4	
	Yakaoin		(17)	(3)	(286)	(61)								
	Yongoro	N.I.	20	(3)	490	P.C	500	34 Cuvettes		7.000F/Cuvet.			31,4	
			(19)		(383)									
C.R.	Nassarao	N.I.	2	I	12	4	500	1 Cuvette		6.000F/Cuvet.			N.I.	
			(1)		(3)									
Hoyman	Bouar													
Brousse	Bokagnan	N.I.	P.C.	I	P.C.	P.C.	500	4 Cuvettes		5.000F/Cuvet.			53	
			(3)	(I)	(96)									
	Bocagnan			—										
	Bombaye	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	92	P.C.	N.I.	43 Cuvettes		4.325F/Cuvet.			33,5	
			(6)		(44)									
	Mbafago	N.I.	P.C.	P.C.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	8 Cuvettes		8.000F/Cuvet.			N.I.	
			(3)	(1)	(25)	(16)								
	Zaore Dana	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	1.000	N.I.		N.I.			—	
	Yerime Faya	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 Cuvettes		5.000F/Cuvet.			36	
			(1)		(22)									
	Zaore Issa	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 Cuvettes		4.500F/Cuvet.			50	
			(1)		(8)									
	Ngbogbatoyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 Cuvettes		4.500F/Cuvet.			20	
			(2)	(1)	(10)									

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réfect.	Village	Nbre Habit.	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches peuplées	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté miel	Prix	Revenu	Moyen âge	Pers. en charge
	Diikofio	200	2	0	42 (42)	30 (30)	N.I	N.I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		64	7,5
roussé	Bobandio	N.I.	5	I	85 (85)	79	N.I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		41.4	5.2
	Fada	55	7	0	72 (32)	65 (25)	N.I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		46	5.5
	Zinguini	55	1	0	140	84	Var	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		49.25	7.25
	Garga Zollo	158	N.I.	N.I.	108 (108)	N.I. (83)	200	108kg (65)	N.I.	350kg	N.I.		32	4,1
	Service Kollo	-	-	-	(469)	(406)	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		28	4
	Gabessgari	-	-	-	(26)	(17)	-	-	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		19	2
	Boubanounéa	-	-	-	(51)	-	-	5kg	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		44	5
	Abbo Niem	-	-	-	(20)	(20)	-	-	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		34	8
	Gagari	165	4	N.I.	58 (58)	31 (31)	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		28,3	6
	Ndamba	44	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		-	-
	Yangba	302	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		-	-
	Kotage	345	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		-	-
	Zarmi	N.I.	5	N.I.	41 (32)	9 (5)	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I	N.I.		46	3,5
	Bingue	N.I.												
	Bingue	N.I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N/I.	N.I	N.I.		N.I.	5

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Sous-Préfect.	Village	Nbre Habit.	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplées	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté Miel	Prix	Revenu	Moyen âge	Pers. en charge
S.R.														
Bingué	Laka-Bouak	142	N.I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		-	-
	Dare-gbaquasse	190	I	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	200	2 Cuvettes		6.000	F/Cuv.		40	9
	Gallo Boukoui	296	3	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		N.I.	10
	Zoumbe	-	(3)	-	17	II	-	4 Cuvettes		4.600	F/Cuv.		27,5	4,5
	Deatome	-	(3)	(2)	(16)	(10)	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		21,7	3
	Kella Bekpone	-	(1)	-	(5)	(1)	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		N.I.	6
	Joli Soir	-	(1)	-	(17)	(2)	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		30	5
	Sadilé	-	(1)	-	(4)	(4)	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		23	1
	Ketto	-	(1)	-	(5)	N.I.	-	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		N.I.	5
	Neubenrina	-	(1)	-	0	-	-	3 Cuvettes		6.000	F/Cuv.		35	6
Abeua	Lokott Bangui	895	I (2)	0	60	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		49	12
	Fambele	1.025	2 (2)	0	(60) 24	5	225	2 Cuvettes		6.350	/Cuvet.		49	5
	Nenefie	42	1 (2)	1 (2)	(24) 21	(5) 5	275	11 Cuvettes		5.800	/Cuvet.		48,5	11
			(3)											
R.	Gara Bongo	147	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N2I.	500	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.			-	-
	Kpambeta	49	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		-	-
	Noutenenna	45	I	N.I.	2	I	200	1 Cuvette		4.500	/Cuvet.		52	2
					(2)	(1)								
	Brousse	93	0	0	0	0	0	N.I.		N.I.			-	-
	Gallo Bouyan	210	4	0	4	2	275	15 Cuvettes		5.000	/Cuvet.		39	9,25
R. A NANA	Bea Nana	422	N.I.	N.I.	24 (33)	21 (26)	P.V.	2 Cuvettes		2.500	/Cuvet.		30,5	6,3
	Nassala	6	6	2	59	19	200 F	15 Cuvettes		6.200	/Cuvet.		35	4,8

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erect.	Village	Nbre Habit.	Nbre Apicul.	Début	Nbre Ruches	Ruches Peuplées	Prix Ruche	Qté Cire	Prix	Qté Miel	Prix	Revenu	Moyen âge	Pers. en charge
	Fioloye	331	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	72 (34)	41 (28)	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.			335	5,5
	Bewiti	120	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.		N.I.		-	-
	Mere Banassěno	152	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	P.V.	N.I.		N.I.		54	7
	Zoyeno	65	3	I	7 (9)	3	P.V.	N.I.	14 1	N.I.	300		23,5	5
a	Dongue	220	18	3	60	28	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		-	-
	Badien	280	12	0	55 (67)	20	P.V.	12cu		5000/Cuvett.			44	6
ORO	Bonawane	120	22	4	63	35	P.V.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.	N.I.		-	-
	Yanga Bandiag	100	N.I.	N.I.	200 (57)	80	P.V.	11Cuv		3.125/Cuvet			-	5,5
	Yanga	-	-	-	(22)	-	-	8cuv.		3.000/Cuvet			35	6
	Samba Gougoulou	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	20l			750F/1		24	2

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: SORGHUM GRAIN

VILLAGE, REGION PAOUA		SURVEY WEEK 4/27 – 5/3	5/18 – 24	6/22 – 28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples	3	3	2
	average	2833	3000	4500
	range	2500 - 3000	0	0
	st. dev.	± 289	0	0
BEDAYA	No. samples	4	NOT DONE	5
	average	2188		2700
	range	1500 – 2500		2500-3000
	st. dev.	± 473		± 52
POUNGBE	No. samples	3	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
	average	3000		
	range	2500 – 3500		
	st. dev.	± 500		
GOUZE	No. samples	1	1	0
	average	3000 (Cattin)	3500	
	range	0	0	
	st. dev.	0	0	
GANI	No. samples	5	5	NOT DONE
	average	3200	2900	
	range	3000 – 3500	2500 – 3500	
	st. dev.	± 274	± 418	
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples	NOT DONE	NOT DONE	2
	average			4,500
	range			4000-5000
	st. dev.			± 707

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: PEANUTS IN THE SHELL

VILLAGE REGION	PAOUA	SURVEY WEEK 4/27 – 5/3	5/18 – 24	6/22–28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples	2	3	0
	average	3000	3333	
	range	0	3000 – 3500	
	st. dev.	0	±289	
BEDAYA	No. samples	4	NOT DONE	5
	average	2575		2300
	range	2500 - 2800		2000 - 2500
	st. dev.	± 150		± 274
POUNGBE	No. samples	5	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
	average	2550		
	range	2500 - 2750		
	st. dev.	± 112		
GOUZE	No. samples	2	3	1
	average	2750	2833	2500 (Katin)
	range	2500 – 3000	2500 - 3000	0
	st. dev.	± 354	±289	0
GANI	No. samples	1	5	NOT DONE
	average	3000	2900	
	range	0	2500 - 3000	
	st. dev.	0	±224	
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples	NOT DONE	NOT DONE	0
	average			
	range			
	st. dev.			

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: PEANUTS, DECORTICATED

VILLAGE, REGION	BAOUA	SURVEY WEEK 4/27–5/3		5/18–24	6/22–28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples average range st. dev.	1 7000 0 0		0	0
BEDAYA	No. samples average range st. dev.	4 6000 4000–8000 ±2309		NOT DONE	5 6500 5000–8000 ±1118
POUNGBE	No. samples average range st. dev.	3 3833 3000–4500 ±764	5 11,100 9500–1300 ±1432	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
GOUZE	No. samples average range st. dev.	0		0	0
GANI	No. samples average range st. dev.	1 12,000 0 0		2 9,500 9000–10,000 ±707	NOT DONE
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples average range st. dev.	NOT DONE		NOT DONE	0

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: CASSAVA CHIPS

VILLAGE REGION	PARAM	SURVEY WEEK 4/27–5/3	5/18–24	6/22–28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	0
BEDAYA	No. samples average range st. dev.	4 1863 1300 – 2500 ±602	NOT DONE	2 2000 0 0
POUNGBE	No. samples average range st. dev.	2 2750 2500 – 3000 ±354	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
GOUZE	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	0
GANI	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	NOT DONE
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples average range st. dev.	NOT DONE	NOT DONE	1 2500 0 0

1. This area has very little cassava due to cassava disease.

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: CASSAVA FLOUR

VILLAGE REGION		SURVEY WEEK		
		4/27 – 5/3	5/18 – 24	6/22–28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples average range st. dev.	0 [1]	0	0
BEDAYA	No. samples average range st. dev.	4 2500 0 0	NOT DONE	2 2000 0 0
POUNGBE	No. samples average range st. dev.	2 2500 2000 – 3000 ± 707	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
GOUZE	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	0
GANI	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	2 3500 2000 – 5000 ± 2121	NOT DONE
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples average range st. dev.	NOT DONE	NOT DONE	1 3500 0 0

1. This area has very little cassava due to disease.

BASIN PRICE SURVEY IN VILLAGES

PRODUCT: MAIZE GRAIN

VILLAGE, REGION PADUA		SURVEY WEEK 4/27 – 5/3	5/18 – 24	6/22 – 28
NJOUN-JOUM	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	0
BEDAYA	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	NOT DONE	0
POUNGBE	No. samples average range st. dev.	1 3000 0 0	NOT DONE	NOT DONE
GOUZE	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	0
GANI	No. samples average range st. dev.	0	0	NOT DONE
BEMAN-KOUNA	No. samples average range st. dev.	NOT DONE	NOT DONE	0

FOOD PRODUCT	REGION	PLACE OF PROCUREMENT	DATE (1986)	WEIGHT (Kg)	VOLUME (LITERS)	PRICE
SORGHUM GRAIN	PAOUA	[illegible]	6-13	30.510	38.3	
		Betobonda		28.105	36.275	1,667
		Paoua	7-3	34.210	45.550	4,500
		average		30.942	40.042	
		standard dev.		±3.1	±4.9	
	BOCARANGA	Bocaranga	4-14	27.740		3,500
		Bolele	4-16	31.620		3,500
		Mbere Guili	4-17	31.060		
		Mbourm	4-22	29.150		3,500
		Beko	4-26	30.665		
		Koubone	5-5	27.799		3,500
		Ndim	6-5	30.424		3,000
		Bocaranga	6-2	24.620		
		average		29.135		
		standard dev.		±2.3		
	BOSSANGOA					
CASSAVA PIECES	PAOUA	Betoko	6-10	12.863	44.5	
		Bedaya	7-1	18.155	43.530	3,250
		Paoua orig. Betoko	7-2	16.380	37.375	2,800
		average		15.799	41.802	
		standard dev.		±2.693	±3.9	
	BOCARANGA	—				
	BOSSANGOA	Ngbawele	3-25	18.523	38	1,500
		Gbade		12.24	44	

FOOD PRODUCT	REGION	PLACE OF PROCUREMENT	DATE (1986)	WEIGHT (Kg)	VOLUME (LITERS)	PRICE
CASSAVA FLOUR	BOCARANGA	Ndim	5-29	18.516	38.2	3,500
BEANS, SHELLED	PAOUA	Paoua	4-26	28.0	39.3	4,500
		Bedaya	5-27	30.5	40.9	
		average		29.25	40.1	
		standard dev.		±1.8	±1.1	
	BOSSANGOA					
PEANUTS, IN THE SHELL	PAOUA	Paoua	4-23	11.1	44.1	3,000
		Paoua	4-24	11.35	46.25	3,000
		Gani	6-5	10.16	42	3,000
		Paoua	6-9	9.78	43	3,500
		average		10.598	43.838	
		standard dev.		±0.7	±1.8	
PEANUTS DECORTICATED	PAOUA	Gani	6-5	26.525	39.4	12,000
		Paoua	6-10	26.365	39.65	14,000
		Beokombo	6-10	25.625	38.0	
		average		26.172	39.017	
		standard dev.		±0.5	±0.9	

OF FOOD PRODUCTS BY SEASON AND LOCATION

FOOD PRODUCT	MEASURE	REGION PAOUA SEASON OF ABUNDANCE	REGION PAOUA SEASON OF SCARCITY	BANGUI
CASSAVA PIECES	Weight (kg)	16.380		20.450
	Volume (L)	37.375		45.000
SORGHUM GRAIN	Weight (kg)	28.105	24.605	33.105
	Volume (L)	36.275	30.775	42.775
PEANUTS IN THE SHELL	Weight (kg)	9.782	9.132	10.532
	Volume (L)	43.000	38.575	48.000
PEANUTS, DECORTICATED	Weight (kg)	26.364	23.600	29.864
	Volume (L)	39.650	35.150	44.800

1. The same food product was measured for each of the three categories. The measures were made on only one food product per type of food. These measures represent the estimation of two project personnel who live in the region of Paoua and have also lived in Bangui.

STUDY OF CONVERSION OF SMALL MEASURES TO BASINS

	FOOD PRODUCT					
	PEANUTS IN THE SHELL	PEANUTS IN THE SHELL	BEANS	SORGHUM GRAIN	CASSAVA PIECES	CASSAVA PIECES
BASIN:						
Weight (kg.)	11.1	11.35	28.0	34.21	16.38	18.0
Volume (Liters)	44.1	46.25	39.3	45.55	37.375	38.0
Price (FCFA) Gros	3,000	3,000	4,500	?	4,500	2000
Small Measure	2,950	3,000	?	4,500	2,800	1,800
No. Small Measures: (price)	59 (50 FCFA)	60 (50 FCFA)	? (10 FCFA)	90 (50 FCFA)	56 (50 FCFA)	38 (50 FCFA)
	g. ml.	g. ml.	g. ml.	g. ml.	g. ml.	g. ml.
SAMPLES, SMALL MEASURES 1	196.5 750	191.8 750	42.0 30	371.2 500	270.7 600*	509.8* 1,000
2	182.1 725	196.7 750	42.6 30	387.5 525	298.7* 650	436 1,100*
3	210.9 * 850	196.3 750	43.4 * 30	385.5 * 530	270.2* 650	450.5 950*
4	191.8 750	191.7 750	41.6 30	371.3 500	270.7 625	451 1,100
5	186.0 750	176.8 * 700	42.0 30	390.2 525	293.5 650	480.2 1,050
6	193.3 775	195.2 750	42.3 30	388.6 525	297.6 725*	430 1050
7	180.6 700	186.8 700	42.0 30	387.2 525	271.6 650	460 1000
8	197.0 800	183.6 700	41.6 30	369.0 * 495	289.1 700	415.5* 1000
9	178.8 * 725	181.0 700	40.8 * 30	393.3 530	285.2 725	455 1050
10	190.8 850	197.3 * 750	42.1 30	381 525	272.9 700	452.3 1000
average	190.8 762.5	187.7 730	42.0 30	383.5 518	282 667.5	454.0 1030
standard deviation	±9.6 ±27.6	±7.3 ±25.8	±0.7 ±0	±9.8 ±13.8	±12.0 42.6	±26.3 ±48.3
RICE BASIN; SAMPLE NO.	3	10	3	3	2 (g) 6 (ml)	1 (g) 2 (ml)
Weight, g. (No. Sm. meas)	2,630 (52.6)	2,875 (57.[illegible])	6450 (645)	4325 (86.5)	2742 (54.8)	1765 (35.3)
Volume, ml. (No. Sm. meas)	2,595 (52)	3,100 (62)	13,100 (1310)	4,300 (86)	2576 (51.6)	1727 (34.5)
RICE BASIN; SAMPLE NO.	9	5	9	8	3 (g) 1 (ml)	8 (g)
Weight, g. (No. Sm. meas)	3,100 (62)	3,200 (64)	6,860 (686)	4636 (92.7)	3031 (60.6)	2166 (43.3)
Volume, ml. (No. Sm. meas)	3,040 (60.8)	3,300 (66)	13,100 (1310)	4,600 (92)	3115 (62.3)	2000 (40)

ANNEX 3

Logical Frmaework and Implementation Schedule

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE - 5 YEARS

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/
Signed Pro-Agree.	XX				
Preparation country agreement	XX				
Preparation Project agreement	XXX				
Letter of Credit	XXXXX				
Recruitment Personnel	XXXXX				
Director arrives Bangui	XX				
Vehicles Ordered	XX		XX		
Housing Office Space	XXX		XX		
Motorcycles Purchased	XX				
Technicians arrive	XXXXXX				
Purchase visual Training supplies	XX		XX		
Vehicles arrive	X				
Technicians Posted	XXXXXXX		XXX		
Surveys Studies	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXX		
Arrival PCVs	XXXX		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	
Instruction Ag. Institutions			XXXXX		
Apiculture Extension Training	XXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/3/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/	1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/
PCV's arrive at Project sites	XXXXXXXX				
Training animal Traction			XXX		
Seminars, workshops planters assoc.	XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX	
Demonstration Imp.ag. Practices	XXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Emission		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXX	
Market Info		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Marketing Seminars Workshops		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Evaluation			XXXX		
Artisans Training		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXX
Apicultural over-seas trg Dir/2 ins.	XXXXXXXXX				
Agreement with ACADOP & SOCADA	XXXXX				

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY _____ to FY _____
Total U.S. Funding: _____
Date Prepared: _____

oject Title & Number: Goal

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Making agriculture the priority sector in terms of the allocation of financial and human resources for its rehabilitation.	Value added in: Food crops Cash crops Livestock	Ministry of Agriculture Reports Statistical Reports	The CAR has tremendous agricultural potential that could be exploited if management, markeing, and human resources were used more effectively.
			Road system being built by ACADOP SOCADA continue GOCAR allocate additional resources for the constructions of farm to market roads

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY_____ to FY_____
Total U.S. Funding: _____
Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: Purpose

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Within the context of GOCAR agricultural policy, the project aims to identify and address those constraints which prevent small farmers from participating in the food production and marketing system	Study of constraints Program of action to address constraints Small scale farmers participating effectively in marketing and production systems	Africare, GOCAR, ACADOP, Peace Corps and SOCADA reports	GOCAR, ACADOP, SOCADA, and other relevant agencies cooperate in studies, and support policy/program recommendations.

APPENDIX 3

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
TPUTS			
APICULTURE			
Improved extension services	15 extension agents serving 3 regions; 3 PVC in field	MRD Reports Peace Corps reports	Agents receive appropriate/adequ retraining
Apicultural Training in Agriculture Colleges.	2 Instructors teaching Apiculture courses.	Project Reports	Colleges and BeeService select 2 instructors for training
Increased wax and honey production	Upto 150 Tons/year expansion of wax 139,000 liter/year expansion honey	MRD reports	Demand for honey and wax does not diminish
Training and Retraining of Beekeepers	Extension agents training and re-training 5000 beekeepers in five prefectures		
Apiculture Service Director increases his apicultural knowledge	Director attends seminar	Director/Project reports	Appropriate seminar found.
Sociological Study	Organization and Marketing	Project reports	
Marketing Study, Analyses	Marketing and production Data Analysis of constraints and development of a strategy/program to address them		
Apicultural Research	Development of appropriate apicultural equipment	Project reports	Bee Service agents willing and able to compile accurate data.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUTS			
•Ag. Mgmt and training			
Accounting training to farmers	Target group Farmers' associations able to accurately maintain records	Project reports	ACADOP continues to operate in area and extension agents continue to be supported by GOCAR.
Improved extension services.	GOCAR ag. agents actively desiminating information.	Project reports	
Demonstration plots establish	10 demonstration plots established within project area	ACADOP reports	
Animal traction equipment repair shops operational. Owners of animal traction units receive training	Repair shops established to repair animal traction equipment.	ACADOP, SOCADA and Project reports	There are blacksmith or others in the area willing to undergo and to establish workshops.
Improved Management of Farms	Use of improved seed and farm equipment and improved farm management practices		Area experiences normal rainfall
Marketing Food Crops			
Marketing study	Data, Analyses of Food crop markets	GOCAR statistics	Demand for cereals does not weaken
Sociological study	Sociological analysis of marketing systems for apicultural products and food crops	marketing Specialist reports	
Increased farmer incomes	Survey Data	Sociologist report	
Short-term marketing seminars organized for planters and merchants	Seminar Materials; provision of training to farmer groupements	Project Reports Project reports	

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
NPUTS			
) Apiculture			
Sociologist Apicultural technical assistance Marketing Specialist Intensive apicultural training for Director of Bee Service and two instructors	10 person months - Africare 36 person months - Africare 30 person months - Africare 1 person months - intensive trng	Project reports Peace Corps reports	Africare and Peace Corps are able to rapidly place a qualified technician and volunteers
3 Apiculture Volunteers Mopeds for agents and Beekeeping equipment	180 person months - Peace Corps 20 Mopeds purchased 240 KTB hives, 45 scales and training materials purchased and in use	Peace Corps/Project Records Project records & reports	Appropriate volunteers are found Appropriate training available either outside CAR and/or useful incountry seminar able to be organized.
Agricultural Management and Training			
AG mgmt technician Sociologist 2 Peace Corps Animal Traction/ agroforestry Volunteers	36 person months - Africare 30 person months - Africare 96 person months	Project & P.C. Reports " "	Appropriate technicians found Peace Corps is able to recruit qualified volunteers
Repair shop training centers established and in use	22,500 dols equipment and tool	"	
Animal traction specialist Agricultural Consultant	2 person months 3 person months	" "	ACADOP, SOCAP and Africare programs able to work in collaboration

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
PUTS			
Marketing Food Crops			
Marketing/economist	60 person month - Africare	Project Records	Qualified staff identified and placed on sight shortly after accords have been signed
Sociologist	10 person month - Africare		
Data collection	Census takers 28,754 Dols	Sociological and marketing Data	Census takers able to be trained to obtain reliable data
Effort made to link merchants with producers	radio rural ads. information desiminated	project reports	

Summary USAID Budget

Line Item	YR ONE	YR TWO	YR THREE	YR FOUR	YR FOUR	TOTAL
Personnel	185,650	190,246	195,865	137,268	140,025	849,054
Fringe & Recruiting	66,839	63,272	68,803	40,761	42,393	282,067
Travel & Relocation	201,350	114,410	146,000	111,450	97,450	670,660
Equipment & Supp.	246,000	64,500	48,500	77,500	27,500	464,000
Construction	56,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	141,000
Training	57,000	51,000	46,500	37,000	26,500	218,000
Other Direct	46,000	44,000	43,000	43,140	43,290	219,430
Indirect	182,622	134,851	136,590	106,649	95,049	655,761
TOTAL	1,041,461	717,279	695,258	563,768	482,207	3,499,972

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Summary GOCAR			

her Contributions

4.2 Government of Central African Republic

	Per Year	Over 5 Years
tal	35,871	324,265
ace Corps	$100,000	$500,000
ricare	$ 15,521	$ 77,605
tal		$901,871

ANNEX 4

Official GOCAR request for project

Ministry of Plan, Statistics
and International Cooperation
Representative in Charge of External
Relations

Central African Republic
Unity-Dignity-Work

No 2183/86/CMRE/BTP4

September 3, 1986

The Minister of Plan, Statistics
and International Cooperation

to

The USAID Representative
Bangui

Subject: USAID Project-Development
of Rural Enterprises in the
Central African Republic

Dear Sir:

With reference to the various discussions the consultants have had with my staff on the design of this project, I have the honor to inform you that the objectives of the project take into consideration the government's concern as stated in its 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan, namely

- Marketing of food products
- Development of animal traction
- Reinforcement and keeping up of the achievements of the beekeeping efforts
- Reinforcement of the regional planning capabilities

In order to start the project immediately, the latter will benefit by the structure left by the previous project. The technical director of the old project will then become the deputy director in the new project.

This project which will be benefiting from ACADOP and VITA support at Ouham-Pende and Ouham should take into consideration the need for balance in our regional development efforts and assign its staff to Bossangoa where some of VITA staff are also already working.

I am looking forward to the receipt of the estimates of counterparts funds which will be reauired to be put into the 1987 budget which is in the process of being prepared.

Sincerely yours,

Gay Darlan

MINISTERE DU PLAN, DES STATISTIQUES
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE
==========
CHARGE DE MISSION RESPONSABLE DES
RELATIONS EXTERIEURES
==========

REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
Unité - Dignité - Travail
==========

N° 9.193/86/CMRE/BTP 4.-

BANGUI, le 3 SEPT. 1986

LE MINISTRE DU PLAN, DES STATISTIQUES
ET DE LA COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

à

Monsieur le Représentant de l'US/AID

- BANGUI -

OBJET : Projet US/AID de Développement des Entreprises Rurales en République Centrafricaine.-

Monsieur le Représentant,

Suite aux différents entretiens que les missions de consultant ont eu avec mes services sur la formulation de ce projet,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les objectifs du projet tiennent compte de préoccupation du Gouvernement exprimée dans son Plan Quinquennal 1986-1990, à savoir :

- La commercialisation des produits vivriers
- Le Développement de la culture attelée
- Le renforcement et la maintenance des acquis du volet apicole
- Le renforcement de la structure régionale de planification.

Pour assurer un démarrage immédiat dudit projet, celui-ci bénéficiera de la structure laissée par le précédent projet. Le Directeur Technique de l'ancien projet deviendra alors le Directeur Adjoint du nouveau projet.

Ce projet qui bénéficie de la structure de l'ACADOP et de VITA en Ouham-Pendé et Ouham, devra tenir compte du souci de l'équilibre régional et se fixer à Bossangoa où est implantée une partie des services de VITA.

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