

PD #BA 357

CONTRACT/AGREEMENT DATA SHEET

1. M/SER/AAM/A/SU Action Monitor

2. Date PIO/T Received In M/SER/AAM/A/SUP

861216

COMPLETE EACH BLOCK FOR BOTH NEW ASSISTANCE/ACQUISITION AND MODIFICATION AC TIONS

1. Contract/Agreement/Number

677-0051-A-00-7008-00

4. Contractor/Recipient Name

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere

5. Contractor Acronym
CARPE

6. Project Title

PVO Development Initiatives

7. Project Number

677-0051

8. Project Officer's Name

D. Blaine CD

9. Bureau or USAID Symbol

USAID/Chad

10. PIO/T Number

677-0051-3-50067

21. Budget Plan Code

72-11X1012
65HX-85-21677-K6 13

11. TYPE OF ACTION

- A. New Acquisition/Assistance
- B. Amendment/Modification

A

- 1. New/Revised Scope
- 2. Funded Extension
- 3. No Cost Extension
- 4. Transfer of action from AID/W to Mission/Mission to AID/W
- 5. Incremental Funding
- 6. Overhead Rate Adjustment
- 7. Contract Closeout
- 8. Other

22. Country or Region of Performance

Chad

23. A. This Action Increases or Decreases TEC by

\$ ~~7,000~~ 00

B. Total Estimated Cost of Contractual Document

\$ 3,980,000

24. Amount of Non-Federal Funds Pledged to the Project

0

CFPR or FAR

FAR

12. Amount of this PIO/T

U.S. \$ 2,000,000

25. Effective Date of this Action

86 09 15
87 07 06

Amount Obligated Subobligated Disobligated by this Contract or Amendment

U.S. \$ 2,000,000

26. Estimated Completion/Expiration Date

89 09 30

14. Cumulative Obligation (Life of Contract)

U.S. \$ 2,000,000

27. Contractor DUNS Number

N/A

15. This Action Funded Through

89 09 30

28. Consultant Type Award

YES NO

16. Date Contractual Documents Signed by AID Official

87 07 06

29. Number of Person Months (PASA/RSSA only)

N/A

17. Incrementally Funded Contracts

YES NO

30. Number of Persons (PASA/RSSA only)

N/A

18. Host Country/Counterpart Institution (University Contracts)

N/A

31. CONTRACT TYPE

A. Fixed Price (specify): FPRD FPEPA FRLC

B. Cost Reimbursement (specify) CR CS CPAF CPIF

C. IQC and Requirements Contracts

D. Grant/CA/PASA/RSSA

E. Contracts with Individuals

D

MAR 25 1987
COORDS Section

20. ADVANCE

- A. No Advance
- B. Advance Non FRLC
- C. Advance FRLC

C

32. Negotiator's Typed Name

Ben Duodu

33. Negotiator's Signature

B. Duodu

34. Date Signed

87 01 06

35. Contract/Grant Officer's Organization Symbol

RLO

36. Contract/Grant Officer's Signature

Mary Ruynt

37. Date Signed

87 01 06

X
1

38. SUBJECT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Walsh Healey Act, Manufacturer*
- B. Walsh-Healey Act, Regular Dealer*
- C. Service Contract Act
(U.S. ONLY - Guards, Maintenance, Laborers)
- D. Davis-Bacon Act (Construction)
- E. Not subject to Walsh-Bacon Act
(Most AID Contracts)

E

*Equipment, Supplies, Materials, and Commodities

39. Country of Manufacture

N/A

40. CURRENCY INDICATOR

- A. U.S. Dollar
- B. Local Currency
- C. Combination
- D. Unfunded

A

41. SUBCONTRACTS

Is there a provision for a subcontract? (Contracts only)

- YES
- NO

N/A

42. TYPE OF SERVICE

- A. Training of Participants
- B. Technical Assistance to Host Country
(Program, Project related except A&E Services)
- C. A&E Services
- D. Construction
- E. Research
- F. Technical Services to AID
(other than training; usually operating expense)
- G. Training Service for AID
- H. Equipment, Materials, Supplies, Commodities
- I. Translation Service

B

43. CONTRACT/AGREEMENT SOURCE

- A. U.S. Contractor/Grantee
- B. Non U.S. Contractor/Grantee
- C. Combination of A & B

A

44. TYPE OF AMERICAN OWNERSHIP

(U.S. Persons or Firms Only)

- Minority
- A. Asian/Pacific Islander
- B. Black American
- C. American Aleuts or Eskimos
- D. American Indian
- E. Hispanic

G

G Non-Minority

45. METHOD OF SOLICITATION

- A. Sealed Bid
- B. Competitive Proposal
- C. Combination/Competition
- D. Other Competition
- E. Noncompetitive

E

46. LABOR SURPLUS AREA PREFERENCE

Labor Surplus Area

- A. No Preference
- B. Tie Bid Preference
- C. Total Set Aside

D

D. Not a Labor Surplus Area Preference Award

47. TYPE OF BUSINESS

- A. Source: Non-U.S. and Used Outside U.S. & Possessions
- B. Source: Non-U.S. and Possessions
(Foreign Purchases Used Inside U.S.)
(If U.S. Source, complete C through Q)
- C. Firm - Profit Making & PSC's

H

- Non-Profit Organizations
- D. Private Educational Organizations
- E. Hospitals
- F. Research Institutions, Foundations, and Laboratories
- G. Other

- Private Voluntary Organizations
- H. U.S. Registered
- I. U.S. Non-Registered
- J. Foreign

- State/Local Government
- K. Educational Institutions
- L. Hospitals
- M. Research Organizations
- N. Other

- O. International Agricultural Research Organizations
- P. Public International Organizations
- Q. U.S. Cooperatives

48. Women Owned Business?

- YES
- NO

49. TYPE OF AWARD

- Small Business
- A. Not Set Aside
- B. Partial Set Aside
- C. Total Set Aside
- Other Than Small Business
- D. Personal Service Contract
- E. Individual Non-Personal Service Contract
- F. U.S. Government
- G. University
- H. Non Profit Organizations and PVOs
- I. Large Businesses

H

50. Paying Office

Payment will be made by

~~United States~~ F.M./PAD Washington

51. SYNOPSIS PRIOR TO AWARD A. Synopsized prior to awards B. Not synopsized due to emergency C. Not synopsized for other reasons	54. APPLICABILITY OF COMPETITION IN CONTRACT ACT (CICA) 1. Pre-CICA 2. Post-CICA
52. COMPETITIVE SOLICITATION PROCEDURES A. Normal full and open competition * B. Architect - Engineer C. Basic Research Proposal D. Multiple Award Schedule E. Alternate Source - Reduced Cost F. Alternate Source - Mobilization G. Alternate Source - Engineering/R&D Capability H. Small Business Set-Aside J. Labor Surplus Area Set-Aside K. LSA/Small Business Set-Aside L. Other than full and open competition M. Small Purchases N. B(a) Program P. Otherwise authorized by statute <i>*If, 'A', block 57 must be completed</i>	55. AUTHORITY FOR OTHER THAN FULL & OPEN COMPETITION A. Unique Source B. Follow-on Contract C. Unsolicited Research Proposal D. Patent/Data Rights E. Utilities F. Standardization G. Only One Source - Other H. Urgency J. Mobilization K. Essential R&D Capability L. International Agreement M. Authorized by Statute * N. Authorized Resale P. National Security Q. Public Interest <i>*If 'M', block 56 must be completed</i>
53. NUMBER OF OFFERORS 1. Only one offeror 2. More than one offeror	56. SPECIAL AUTHORITY FOR NON-COMPETITIVE ACTIONS <i>(Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs) Authorized Under AIDAR</i> Sec. 706,302 70(b)(3) 1. PSC's Awarded Under Sec. 636(a)(3) 2. An Award of \$100,000 or Less by an Overseas Contracting Activity 3. Written Determination by Assistant Administrator or Administrator 4. None of the above
	57. SPECIAL SELECTION PROCEDURES 1. University Selection Procedures 2. Collaborative Assistance Procedures 3. None of the above



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE, WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA



UNITED STATES ADDRESS
ABIDJAN (REDSO)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20503

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS
REDSO/WCA
C/O AMERICAN EMBASSY
01 B P 1712 ABIDJAN 01
IVORY COAST

January 6, 1987

Mr. Tim Aston
Regional Program Director for West Africa
CARE
660 First Avenue
New York, NY 10016 . (212) 686-3110

Subject: Cooperative Agreement No. 677-0051-A-00-7008-00

Dear Mr. Aston:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "A. I. D.") hereby grants the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (hereinafter referred to as "CARE" or "Recipient") the sum of \$2,000,000 to implement an irrigated agricultural development project in collaboration with the Government of Chad as fully described in Attachment 1, entitled "Schedule," and Attachment 2, entitled "Program Description."

This Cooperative Agreement is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter, and shall apply to commitments made by the Recipient in furtherance of project objectives during the period beginning September 15, 1986, and ending not later than September 30, 1989.

Subject to the availability of funds, A.I.D. may increase the obligated amount of this Agreement by \$1,980,000 to a total amount of \$3,980,000.

This Cooperative Agreement is made to CARE on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1 entitled "Schedule," Attachment 2 entitled "Program Description," Attachment 3 entitled "Standard Provisions," and Attachment 4 entitled "Optional Standard Provisions for U.S., Nongovernmental Grantees," which have been agreed to by your organization.



Please sign the original and seven (7) copies of this letter to acknowledge your acceptance of the Cooperative Agreement, and return the original and six (6) copies to the AID Agreement Officer indicated below.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Reynolds
Agreement Officer
REDSO/WCA
Abidjan (ID)
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

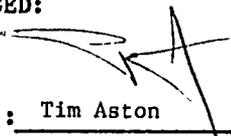
Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Project Description
3. Mandatory Standard Provisions
4. Optional Standard Provisions for U.S., Nongovernmental Grantees
5. Application from CARE, "Irrigated Agriculture Development Project Proposal," dated March 1986

ACKNOWLEDGED:

CARE

By

 : Tim Aston

Title

: Regional Manager, West Africa

Date

: 15 January 1987

FISCAL DATA

Appropriation	:	72-11X1012
Budget Plan Code	:	GSHX-85-21677-KG13
PIO/T No.	:	677-0051-3-50067
Project No.	:	677-0051
Total Estimated Amount:	:	\$3,980,000
Total Obligated Amount:	:	\$2,000,000
IRS Employer Identification Number:	:	13-1685039
LOC-FRB Number	:	72001483
Funding Source	:	USAID/Chad
Technical Office	:	USAID/Chad

SCHEDULEA. Purpose of Agreement

The purpose of this Cooperative Agreement is to provide support for CARE's implementation of an irrigated agricultural development project in collaboration with the Government of Chad, as more specifically described in Attachment 2 of this Agreement entitled "Program Description." The project will be implemented as a sub-project funded under the USAID/Chad PVO Development Initiatives Project (677-0051).

B. Period of Agreement

1. The effective date of this Cooperative Agreement is September 15, 1986. The estimated completion date is September 30, 1989.
2. Funds obligated hereunder are available for estimated project expenditures for the period beginning September 15, 1985, and ending November 30, 1987 as indicated below in the Financial Plan.

C. Amount of Agreement

1. The total estimated amount of this Cooperative Agreement for the period indicated in Section B.1 above is \$3,980,000.
 2. A.I.D. hereby obligates the amount of \$2,000,000 for project expenditures during the period set forth in Section B.2 above and as indicated below in the Financial Plan.
3. Additional funds up to the total amount of this Agreement shown in Section C.1 above may be committed by A.I.D. during the period of the Agreement, subject to the availability of funds and to the requirements of the Standard Provision of this Agreement entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

D. Financial Plan

1. The following tables I through V present the financial plan for the obligated funds for this Agreement. Revision to this plan may be made in accordance with the Standard Provision of this Cooperative Agreement entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

TABLE I

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	<u>Obligated Funds</u>
Long Term (5 persons)	
Salaries	\$116,670
Benefits	35,000
Travel (International)	3,750
Annual R & R	30,375
Personal Effects	16,000
Travel (Local)	6,415
Short Term (25 Person/Months)	
Salaries (Fees)	64,125
Per Diem	28,350
Travel (International)	<u>9,000</u>
TOTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	<u>\$309,685</u>

TABLE II

TRAINING	<u>Obligated Funds</u>
Training Consultant (4 Person/Months)	
Salary/Fee	\$24,250
Per Diem	6,300
Travel (International)	1,500
Long Term Training	
Fees	8,000
Allowances	9,600
Travel	1,200
Training Centers	
Rent/Renovation (or construction)	15,500
Training Materials	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL TRAINING COSTS	<u>\$76,350</u>

8

TABLE III

	<u>Obligated Funds</u>
COMMODITIES	
Vehicles	\$225,000
Irrigation Equipment	95,000
Irrigation Supplies	112,360
Agricultural Tools	58,000
Seeds & Fertilizer	59,000
Forestry Equipment	20,000
Forestry Supplies	10,000
Testing Equipment	8,000
Maintenance Support Unit	
Equipment	66,000
Supplies	8,500
Vehicle Operations	
Fuel/Oil	27,300
Parts/Misc.	14,675
Administration	
Supplies	<u>11,665</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$715,500</u>

TABLE IV

	<u>Obligated Funds</u>
Warehousing	
Salaries/Benefits	\$ 66,970
Fumigation	14,000
Repairs	30,600
Transportation	
Salaries/Benefits	77,760
Allowances	56,965
Fuel/Oil	100,190
Parts/Misc.	<u>75,040</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$421,525</u>

TABLE V

	<u>Obligated Funds</u>
PROJECT SUPPORT	
Project Administrator	
Salary	\$ 23,335
Benefits	7,000
Travel (International)	750
Annual R & R	6,075
Personal Effects	3,200
Travel, (Local)	1,285
Evaluations (4 Person/Months)	
Salaries (Fees)	
Per Diem	
Travel (International)	
Total Evaluations	
Local Project Staff	
Salaries and Benefits	
Field Managers (5)	28,000
Site Managers (12)	53,350
Drivers	42,465
Local Allowances	
Travel	
Field Allowances	25,785
Building Rentals	45,500
Utilities	28,000
Miscellaneous	44,529
Indirect Recovery (9.21%)	<u>168,666</u>
TOTAL	\$2,000,000

2. Total A.I.D.-funded expenditures shall not exceed the total amount of funds obligated under this Agreement. However, within the total amount of funds committed, the Recipient may adjust line items within each category within a margin of 15 percent without prior written approval of the AID Representative provided that the total amount of the Cooperative Agreement shall not exceed the amount of funds obligated.

E. Method of Payment

Payment shall be made to the Recipient in accordance with the procedures set forth in Attachment 4, Optional Standard Provisions: "Payment - Letter of Credit" (November 1985).

F. Reporting

1. Financial Reporting

Financial reporting shall be made in accordance with the requirements discussed in Attachment 4, Optional Standard Provisions: "Payment - Letter of Credit" (November 1985).

In addition, since Letter of Credit (LOC) Reports are not generally received by USAID/Chad in a timely fashion, the Recipient shall submit a certified quarterly Financial Report to the USAID/Chad Project Officer. Information submitted on this report must be presented by cooperative agreement line item in the following format:

<u>Project Budget</u>	<u>Expenditure This Period</u>	<u>Previous Expenditure</u>	<u>Total Expenditure To Date</u>
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The quarterly report must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the close of each quarter.

2. Annual Workplans

Within ninety days after the arrival of the Recipient's designated Chief of Party, the Recipient shall submit for USAID/Chad's approval a complete workplan for the first year of project implementation. A workplan for the second and third years of project implementation shall also be submitted no later than eight weeks in advance of the beginning of the project year for USAID/Chad's approval. Each annual workplan shall include a detailed discussion of project activities which will be undertaken during the year with specific reference to required project inputs to be provided by CARE, the Government of Chad, A.I.D. and any other sources. The workplan shall also include a detailed calendar of activities, indicating the anticipated completion of specific activities by month. CARE's Annual Implementation Plan (AIP form) and Project Activity Targets (PATs) may be attached to the annual workplans.

3. Quarterly Progress Reports

The Recipient shall also submit quarterly progress reports to USAID/Chad. The narrative section of the report shall include a detailed discussion of the project activities which have been initiated, completed and are in progress during the period, with specific reference to the achievement of implementation targets presented in the annual workplan. In addition, on-going or anticipated problems related to implementation shall be frankly discussed and resolutions to problems shall be proposed. CARE's Planning, Implementation and Evaluation Report (PIE), project team trip reports, consultants' reports and any other special reports and studies which have been completed during the reporting period shall be attached to the quarterly progress report. The report shall be submitted in both English (three copies) and French (three copies) no later than fifteen days after the end of the quarter.

4. Evaluation Reports

(a) A formative (in-progress) evaluation of the project will be scheduled after eighteen months of implementation. The evaluation team will be composed of four members, including three technical specialists and one evaluation specialist. The terms of reference for the evaluation, the composition of the team, exact timing of the evaluation and external recruitment of the team members shall be agreed upon jointly by CARE, the Government of Chad and A.I.D.

The evaluation will focus on progress to date in achieving the project's goal, purpose and quantifiable outputs. Project inputs provided by CARE, the Government of Chad and A.I.D. will also be validated as being sufficient in quality and quantity to achieve the project outputs. If there are deficiencies, in collaboration with the interested parties, the evaluation team will recommend remedial actions which can be undertaken within the remaining period of the project.

It is estimated that the evaluation will be completed over a period of four weeks, including site visits, interviews and preparation of the report which will be presented and discussed prior to departure of the team from Chad.

(b) A final evaluation of the project will be scheduled several months before the scheduled completion of the project. The approach for completing the evaluation will be the same as that discussed above for the formative evaluation. Most importantly, however, the final evaluation will assist the Recipient in deciding whether or not follow-on support in the two project areas is warranted.

5. Other Reports

The Recipient agrees to submit to USAID/Chad any other reports as may be reasonably requested. The Recipient also agrees to share with USAID/Chad any reports which have a bearing on the successful implementation of the project.

G. Indirect Cost Rate

Pursuant to Attachment 4, Optional Standard Provisions: "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates," a rate or rates shall be established for each of the Recipient's accounting periods during the term of this Agreement. Pending establishment of final indirect cost rates for the initial period, provisional payment on account of allowable indirect costs shall be made on the basis of the following negotiated provisional rate applied to the bases which are set forth below.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Period</u>
Overhead		Total Cost of A.I.D.-funded portion	Until Amended

If the overhead rate is later adjusted, the total obligated amount of \$2,000,000 remains in force and no further amounts shall be made available to the Recipient unless this Cooperative Agreement is otherwise amended.

H. Title to Property

Standards provisions related to title to and use of property are included in Attachment 4, Optional Standard Provisions: "Title to and Use of Property (Grantee Title)" (November 1985).

I. Authorized Geographic Code for Procurement

The Recipient shall procure goods and services financed by this Agreement in accordance with Attachment 4, Optional Standard Provisions: "Procurement of Goods and Services" (November 1985) and "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" (November 1985).

A blanket source and origin waiver for vehicles, motorcycles and spare parts was approved by A.I.D. concurrent with authorization of the PVO Development Initiatives project. Most project commodities will be procured in Chad and from countries included in AID Geographic Code 941. Source and origin waivers for procurement from countries other than Chad and Code 941 countries which will be financed under this Agreement will be requested by the Recipient on a case-by-case basis in the course of project implementation.

J. Alteration and Additions to Standard Provisions

The mandatory standard provisions applicable to this cooperative agreement are attached as Attachment 3. In addition, the following

additional standard provisions are applicable and are attached as Attachment 4:

Payment - Letter of Credit
Air Travel and Transportation
Ocean Shipment of Goods
Procurement of Goods and Services
AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services
Subagreements
Local Cost Financing with U.S. Dollars
Patent Rights
Publications
Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional
Regulations Governing Employees
Participant Training
Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject
Title to and Use of Property (Grantee)
Title to and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title)
Use of Pouch Facilities
Conversion of United States Dollars to Local Currency

When the Standard Provisions are applicable for cooperative agreements, the following terms apply:

"Grantee" means "Recipient"
"Grant" means "Cooperative Agreement"
"AID Grant Officer" means "AID Agreement Officer"
"Subgrant" means "Subcooperative Agreement"
"Subgrantee" means "Subrecipient"

K. Special Provisions

1. USAID/Chad reserves authority to review nominations for each of the long-term positions which will be financed under this Cooperative Agreement and to collaborate with CARF Chad on the final selection of the best-qualified candidates. In addition, USAID/Chad requires that the Chief-of-Party of the long-term advisory team be a U. S. citizen.

2. In accordance with standing USAID/Chad policy, USAID/Chad's approval must be sought for all travel outside of N'Djamena.

3. In the event of an evacuation order from N'Djamena and/or outlying areas of the country which may be issued by the U. S. Embassy, the Recipient's evacuation plan will go into effect. The Recipient's evacuation plan shall be jointly reviewed with AID on an annual basis.

4. In accordance with sound environmental practices, the Recipient is advised to keep written records on:
(a) water-related disease incidences in the two project areas where water management activities will be undertaken; and
(b) salinity testing locations, dates and results, particularly in the Kanem project areas and other sites where soil salinization monitoring will be taking place.

15

The written records shall be analyzed and summarized for discussion in the Recipient's quarterly progress reports.

5. USAID/Chad will designate a Project Officer who will monitor implementation of the project and provide guidance and clarification concerning the terms and provisions of this Cooperative Agreement to the Recipient.

6. With specific reference to water management activities which will be undertaken during implementation of the project, the Recipient will select one or more of the water-lifting/water-pumping technologies which are recommended for testing in "Water-Lifting/Water-Pumping Study - Chad," by IT Power, Inc. (August 1986). Copies of this study are available in USAID/Chad.

7. Accomodation exchange privileges will be offered to the Recipient as authorized by the Embassy.

8. Access to the diplomatic pouch for first-class personal mail will be offered to the Recipient as authorized by the Embassy.

9. Access to the services and facilities of the Embassy Health Unit will be offered to the Recipient to the extent authorized by the Embassy.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following project description has been drawn from the CARE/Chad proposal "Irrigated Agriculture Development" (March 1986) which was approved for funding under the PVO Development Initiatives project (677-0051) by the A.I.D. Representative on September 9, 1986. The proposal is attached by reference to this Cooperative Agreement (Attachment 5).

A. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Sector Goal

CARE's efforts under this project are aimed at establishing an indefinitely sustainable increase in food production by Chadian farmer and pastoralist families in two project areas in Chad's Sahelian zone, an area of the country in which investments in agricultural production have historically been of low priority.

The specific areas to be targeted have been chosen because they have the basic resource requisites for increased food production, namely water and acceptable soils. Through the project, CARE will provide the capital, technical and infrastructural support needed for successful exploitation of those resources.

2. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to increase long-term food production capability in two discrete irrigable project areas in the Sahelian zone of Chad. The project aims to provide small farmers with the appropriate physical structures and equipment, plus the technical and organizational knowledge to protect and more fully utilize the paramount resource - water - at their disposal in each of the project areas.

In the course of this endeavor, CARE will also collect and analyze significant amounts of data concerning water, soils, agricultural yields and agricultural marketing. This aspect of the project will add substantially to the body of knowledge available in Chad for use in development planning for the long term.

The specific areas chosen include: (1) irrigated perimeters in the interriverine lands between the Chari and Logone rivers about 150 to 300 kilometers south of N'Djamena and (2) wadis, or bottomland areas, among the dunes in the Kanem Prefecture north of N'Djamena.

To a great extent, these areas represent a large part of known irrigable land configurations in the Sahelian zone of Chad. They are also areas in which the core population has at least a rudimentary acquaintance with irrigation practices and an apparent perception of the economic benefit which can be derived from their labor.

Each of these areas presents different problems and potentials for exploitation. The water resources known to be available and the ecosystems they support have generally been under- and/or mis-utilized to degrees which can only be described as extreme. They represent microcosms of the misuse of a delicate environment which is widely believed to be among the major causes rather than the results of the inexorable encroachment of the desert.

Although the two areas are within Chad's Sahelian zone, they represent different physical and social environments. Population density is low, with only 4.20 persons/km. in the interriverine area and 1.52 persons/km. in the Kanem. Annual rainfall varies considerably from about 300 mm in the environs of Nokou in the Kanem region to approximately 800 mm south of N'Djamena.

They do not, however, present a radically different set of agricultural development problems. Lack of appropriate physical structures, lack of appropriate technical information and lack of organizational skills and attitudes among those supervising and those utilizing the available resources are common to both areas.

The specific perimeters and wadis will be selected from among those where CARE presently has Food-for-Work (FFW) activities exhibiting certain important facets. Through these FFW activities CARE has identified certain locations where community motivation and social organization are stronger and where there appears to be more potential, given appropriate technical assistance and training, for long-term continuity in the activity. In the irrigated perimeters, 8 of the 10 sites have already been designated, and in the Kanem wadis, of the 26 presently participating in FFW, a total of 13 will be chosen for development activities under the project.

3. Project Outputs

In general, the project will result in increased food production in each of the targeted areas. This result will be attained through increased efficiencies in the use of water in established sites and the opening up of additional areas for cultivation. The beneficiaries of the overall project will number an estimated 13,600 persons, representing approximately 3,400 farm families.

Approximately 400 hectares of previously cropped land will demonstrate increased yields of up to 10%, and 85 hectares of new land will be brought into cultivation.

In the process, a minimum of 35 Government of Chad (GOC) and CARE technicians and extension agents will be trained in appropriate skills including irrigation technology and mechanics. The extension agents will in turn provide support services and training to both farmer group leaders and farmers participating in the project.

Appropriate agroforestry and resource conservation activities will also make a major contribution to food production and more importantly to the long-term improvement and protection of the areas to be cultivated.

18

From the point of view of knowledge, i.e., the available development data base, the two areas also represent a gradation from the relatively well known to the relatively unknown. The project activities involve a logical technical development progression from the relatively proven value of irrigated perimeters to the traditionally utilized but delicate environment of the wadis. The project therefore involves gradients both of risk and of potential.

To a large extent, the technical, environmental and socioeconomic data which will be collected and utilized in the implementation of the project will supply CARE, AID and the Government of Chad with a firm information base to be used in the process of long-term planning of irrigation and agricultural development projects.

B. FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

As discussed above, a set of methodologies specific to each area of operation will be applied. The mix of technical assistance, training, capital equipment and agroforestry techniques will be adapted to the exigencies of each of the sites.

1. Irrigated perimeters on the Chari and Logone Rivers

The targeted irrigated perimeters are located from 150 kms. to 300 kms. south of N'Djamena between the Chari and Logone rivers. This region has higher rainfall and is more densely populated than the other project site. Specific activities in this area will be focused on:

- Construction of 10 irrigation systems serving about 250 hectares;
- Training and extension services in crop production and water management at 10 perimeters;
- Establishment and support of a mobile maintenance repair unit to service irrigation equipment; and
- Organization of 1,700 village farmers to integrate irrigated agriculture with traditional rain-fed agricultural practices into their overall food production system.

Agroforestry interventions will generally play a lesser role in this project area than in the Kanem project area and will be applied to crop protection through live fencing and appropriate erosion control plantings.

Gravity flow systems with water pumped from the Chari river will be constructed. Lifts in the systems will be a maximum of 30 feet, and standardized centrifugal diesel-powered pumps will be used. The average plot per farmer will be one-fourth of a hectare and will be farmed by hand. Two grain crops with a complement of cool-season vegetables will be produced on an annual basis.

Extension efforts by trained agents of the GOC National Office for Rural Development (ONDR, the GOC extension service) will concentrate on technical aspects of production and water management and on farmer organization to assure that this new and relatively complicated production technique is integrated into the overall agricultural production system of the village. The establishment of cooperatives will not be an objective. Rather, formal or informal organizational structures, suitable to the promotion of village decision-making relative to sustaining the operation of the irrigation systems, will be promoted. Agricultural extension themes will include crop selection, water management, soil fertility maintenance and agroforestry development.

The mobile maintenance support activity will insure continual operation of the irrigation equipment during the project by training Chadian mechanics and selected participating farmers in equipment repair and maintenance. The maintenance unit has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture which will supply the Chadian personnel for its staffing and assume control of its operation at the end of the project. Although its primary purpose will be to service the irrigated perimeters, where the most sophisticated equipment will be in operation, it will also support the other project area as necessary.

As farmer group structures are developed, fee systems will be introduced based on previous practice and experience in other areas in order to reduce the recurrent cost burden on the Ministry of Agriculture when it assumes responsibility for the unit and the overall project. Fee collection systems have shown mixed results in the past, and before they can be imposed at the perimeters, a substantial amount of study by the agricultural economist and the social scientist must be completed.

2. Kanem Wadis

The term "wadi" refers to two different types of bottom land. Those found around Nokou are depressions in the large dunes of the area. They have been formed by pools of water which have remained as Lake Chad has receded from its prehistoric size to its current boundaries. The soil of these wadis is usually a clayey silt with a superficial layer of wind-deposited sand. The water table is generally two to seven meters below the surface. Pools of standing water may accumulate, and in a number of wadis there are salt concentrations at these low points. The salt (sodium bicarbonate or "natron") is often collected from these wadis and sold for export and for use in traditional medicine and soap manufacturing.

Natural vegetation outside of the wadis, where it exists, is limited to grasses and acacia trees. Traditionally, these wadis are planted with dates. Against the ochre and beige sand dunes, the overall aspect of a productive wadi is that of a classic desert oasis.

The second type of Kanem wadi is basically a former river bed which may or may not flow seasonally. Soils vary more than in the Nokou wadis, but in general there is considerable clay content. The natural vegetation is also more extensive than around the Nokou wadis with standing acacia trees and ronier palms. Traditionally dates are produced and cereals are cultivated at certain times of the year.

The wadis offer a limited but very valuable agricultural resource in this desert-like environment. Initial project activities in this area will concentrate on protecting this resource at a minimum of 5 specific sites, on increasing food production, and on offering opportunities to additional population groups (particularly pastoralists) to diversify into wadi gardening and rainfed agriculture.

A major innovation to be introduced will be wadi protection using soil conservation and agroforestry techniques. The wadis are presently endangered by sands blown on them by the predominantly northeasterly winds. Dune encroachment into the wadis is common, and farmers try to control the problem by constructing brush fences and even mud brick walls. Agroforestry activities including windbreaks (see Annex G in the CARE proposal) will therefore be implemented. To the extent possible, Food-for-Work will also be offered to promote participation by area inhabitants in tree-planting.

Efforts to increase food production will initially focus on improving the water delivery systems based on traditional hand-powered water-lifting devices, on irrigation schemes aimed at increasing individual plot size and irrigated areas, and on expanding the generally diversified agriculture to wadis not presently farmed. It is expected that increases in agricultural production will help the small farmers to more nearly achieve food self-sufficiency.

Although achievement of the results indicated is predicated on the use of traditional methods with appropriate technical improvements, CARE will immediately begin collecting data concerning the feasibility of using more modern techniques for water-lifting. As appropriate, hand pumps will be introduced.

This improved technology has been introduced in other regions of the Sahel with mixed results. Failures for the most part appear to be due to the lack of trained personnel on a continuing basis to maintain pumps. Any installation of hand pumps in the wadi development activities will be accompanied by intensive training of one or more participating farmers in pump maintenance. Due to the relatively shallow water table at most sites, removal and repair of pump components is well within the capability of farmer groups if they are given adequate training.

Agroforestry/soil conservation activities will be introduced at four intensively farmed wadis. Farming activities and agroforestry/soil conservation measures will then be expanded into an additional nine wadis. CARE FFW activities presently serve populations of various sizes at 37 wadis in Kanem. This represents substantial growth over a period of less than 2 years. There is potential for surpassing targets under the project, but the motivation of the population is a key factor which should not be overestimated. The project targets in this respect are realistic. (See also the discussion below in Section E.2, Food For Work.) Beneficiaries of these efforts are expected to number approximately 1,700 farmers. New land to be brought under cultivation will total about 85 hectares, and an estimated 125 hectares will be protected by agroforestry/soil conservation measures.

C. INPUTS TO BE FINANCED BY AID

1. Technical Services/Personnel (\$705,855)

Given the complexity of the project and the somewhat experimental nature of a portion of the planned activities, a range of technical services will be necessary during the life of the project.

A team of advisors with skills covering the key technical elements of the various activities will be engaged as long-term personnel, complemented by short-term consultants at appropriate stages in the implementation of the project.

Recruitment of personnel will be the responsibility of CARE/New York who may or may not draw from personnel resources available through the international network of CARE offices.

The long-term advisory team will consist of the following (see detailed job descriptions in Annex K of the proposal):

- (a) an agricultural engineer with specialization in irrigation. This person will be responsible for the design and direct supervision of the irrigation activities in the perimeters and the design and intermittent supervision of activities in the wadis. He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena, but will be expected to travel frequently to the project sites.
- (b) an agricultural economist who will be responsible for the design and implementation of the initial agricultural data-gathering effort and will directly supervise project activities in the Kanem and Lake Chad areas. He/she will be stationed at the project sub-office in Mao, but will travel as necessary.
- (c) an agroforester who will be responsible for direct supervision of agroforestry activities at the Kanem project sites and the design and intermittent supervision of forestry activities elsewhere. He/she will be stationed in Mao and will travel frequently.
- (d) an agronomist with specialization in extension training who will be principally responsible for CARE inputs to training design and supervision. He/she will also provide agronomic technical assistance. This person will be stationed in N'Djamena but will travel very frequently.
- (e) a mechanic cum industrial arts technician who will supervise equipment repair and maintenance activities of the mobile support unit and train maintenance personnel. He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena but will travel as necessary.
- (f) a project administrator who, with the assistance of the CARE/Chad staff, will be responsible for the timely fulfillment of all administrative requirements of CARE, AID, and the GOC vis- a-vis the project, including matters relating to financial and project reporting, procurement and logistics. He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena and travel infrequently. This individual will be costed as part of project administrative support. (See Section 4 below.)

One of the above members of the team of long-term project personnel will serve as Chief-of-Party/Project Coordinator.

The following short-term personnel/consultants will also support project activities over the three-year period of implementation:

Social Scientist	9 person/months
Groundwater/Wells Specialist	10 person/months
Extension Trainer	6 person/months
Evaluation Team	4 person/months

2. Training (\$116,900)

Training and extension at the small-farmer level are critical to project success and the major element in assuring sustainability following completion of the project. This is especially true in Chad, where government resources are severely limited and sufficient capital cannot be provided to assure sustainability. CARE believes, however, that, with sufficient technical, motivational and organizational training, the participants in the project will develop sufficient awareness of the economic benefits which will accrue from their labor to assure the continuity of the project activities. They will also gain the confidence and resources necessary to either demand more support from their government or make support interventions from the private sector more attractive.

The structuring of this training component, however, must build upon what exists in the country. Thus, efforts must be made to establish technical and training expertise at various levels in the government service infrastructure, which will, in turn, be transmitted to the ultimate beneficiaries. The strengthening of the infrastructure through formal and informal training will be a major activity under the project.

Training will be offered to individuals at all levels as follows:

- Two-year formal training in agricultural management for two Chadian technicians at the N'Gala Training Center of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (N'Gala, Nigeria);
- Formal and non-formal technical and extension training for ONDR, [Ministry of] Water and Forestry and CARE personnel involved in project activities;
- Formal and informal training in irrigation equipment maintenance and repair for both ONDR/Ministry of Agriculture personnel and selected beneficiary farmers;
- Formal and informal training of participating farmers.

(a) Long-Term Formal Training

The lack of Chadians with sufficiently high-level skills to immediately undertake the technical tasks involved in the project is an undeniable fact. As part of the contribution that this project will make to long-term development in Chad, CARE will select two candidates to be

trained over a two-year period at the N'Gala Training Center for Agricultural Management at N'Gala, Nigeria. Candidates will be chosen from qualified personnel at ONDR and Water and Forests. Ideally these individuals will return to Chad to play a major role in the final year of project implementation, particularly in the turning over of operations to the GOC.

(b) Technical and Extension Training

(1) Technical Counterparts

CARE will request the assignment of a Chadian counterpart for each of the long-term technical advisors from the appropriate government agencies. The exception will be the project administrator whose counterpart will be designated by CARE. Working side-by-side with the advisors, and being trained by them over time, the Chadian counterparts can be expected to reach the level at which they can be given responsibility for supervising specific activities in the project areas. Since most of the long-term advisors will provide technical support in both geographic areas of the project, a major function of the counterparts will be to stand in for the technician when he/she is absent from the principal place of assignment. While the bulk of the knowledge acquired by these counterparts will result from practical field experience, they will also play a role in the various formal and informal training exercises, either as participants or as trainers themselves.

(2) Field Agents

Training will be given to a minimum of 35 ONDR, Water and Forests and CARE agents working in the project areas. As necessary, CARE will request the appointment of additional government field agents to the project areas. If the effort is successful, the number of people trained will be increased. In the initial phases of the project, however, CARE will have its own agents in addition to those provided by the Government in order to insure that each of the activities is fully supported by extension services at the various sites.

Training courses will be prepared and conducted by the technical advisors with the help and guidance of INADES (African Institute for Economic and Social Development) which has developed copious training materials in various subjects dealing with rural development.

After the first year, on the basis of their motivation and learning abilities, two candidates will be selected from among the government counterparts and field agents for specially designed technical training courses of three months in France. Attendance at institutions where CARE personnel have gone on previous occasions with notable success will be arranged through CARE/France. The courses will cover irrigation and garage supervision and management.

(c) Equipment Maintenance Training

The mobile equipment maintenance unit will be the facility for a continuing series of formal and informal training exercises for government personnel, other staff and the beneficiary farmers who will be

responsible for the equipment at the irrigation sites. Training of personnel assigned to the facility will, of course, be a continuing process. However, formal sessions in mechanics and pump maintenance for those individuals as well as designated farmers will be held once a year.

(d) Small Farmer Training

At the request of the GOC, two small farmer training centers will be constructed, one at Nokou and one at Cheddra. CARE will, however, examine the option of rental and/or renovation of existing structures in Nokou and Cheddra. These centers will be used for training village-level extension agents and farmer group leaders drawn from the project participants. Small farmers' conferences will also be conducted at the training centers.

Training materials developed at the sessions for GOC agents described above will be drawn upon for the design of small farmer training sessions, including both conferences which will deal with broad subject matter and seminars which will be more focused. Major conferences and seminars are expected to occur, at a minimum, on an annual basis.

3. Commodities (\$1,155,220)

Commodities and equipment will be provided to support the implementation and monitoring activities of the technical assistance team and government personnel. In addition, substantial amounts of irrigation equipment will be supplied to the small farmer groups.

Categories of items to be procured will include:

- Vehicles and spare parts, including a large transport truck and eight (8) light 4-wheel drive vehicles;
- Equipment (and spare parts) for irrigation and water-lifting, including both motorized and hand pumps;
- Agricultural tools and implements;
- Canal construction materials; and
- Training materials.

4. Other/Local Costs (\$1,184,859)

Other costs will cover expenses related to project administrative support, including the services of a full-time project administrator, local salaries of CARE personnel assigned directly to the project, in-country travel, field allowances for both GOC and CARE personnel and rental of buildings. CARE International's indirect recovery rate of 10.34% is included in local costs.

95

D. CARE INPUTS (\$1,142,845)

CARE/Chad will provide selected equipment and operating costs for the project. Its major contributions, however, will be in training and project administrative support. Funds for CARE's project costs have been received from the Mormon church and Live-Aid/Band-Aid. The balance of CARE's contribution to the project is drawn from unrestricted funds which have been donated by American citizens through CARE-USA. Project support personnel will contribute up to 40% of their time to implementation during the course of the project. Vehicle operation support costs also represent an effort by CARE to apportion extensive field time to implementation over and above funds budgeted for in-country travel in the AID contribution.

E. OTHER INPUTS

1. Government of Chad (\$213,522)

As discussed above, the GOC will assign both counterpart personnel to the project technical advisory team and field personnel. GOC monitoring of the project will be through "Fiche de Projet" reports filed with the Ministry Delegate at the Presidency for Planning on a regular basis and by frequent contact with the Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The GOC also provides CARE/Chad with the rent-free use of a number of facilities.

2. Food-for-Work (\$4,037,050)

To a large extent the project has been designed within the context of problems identified and lessons learned through CARE's Food-for-Work activities in the same project areas. FFW is therefore considered a useful component of the project. There is strong evidence that popular participation in the perimeters and wadi development is a direct result of the perceived benefits of the activity itself and not necessarily of the food distributed. The importance of the food depends to a greater or lesser degree on the rain-fed production levels, and the benefits to the individual farmer from project activities are expected to be recognized in and of themselves.

This having been said, however, Food-for-Work will be important in supporting the agroforestry activities. Since the benefits of planting windbreaks are not readily apparent at the beginning and a difficult concept to sell to small farmers, FFW will be important in stimulating participation. Surveys of attitudes among participants in reforestation projects also indicate that FFW is a major motivational factor.

CARE will program FFW for the project, at least in the beginning stage, and adjust or phase out as necessary during the three-year period of the project. It is planned to use Food-for-Work for those project activities which involve labor which is not directly cultivation, i.e. irrigation channel construction and repairs, well-digging and tree-planting.

MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
U.S., NONGOVERNMENTAL GRANTEES 1/
INDEX OF
MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Allowable Costs | 8. Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs |
| 2. Accounting, Audit, and Records | 9. U.S. Officials Not to Benefit |
| 3. Refunds | 10. Covenant Against Contingent Fees |
| 4. Revision of Grant Budget | 11. Nonliability |
| 5. Termination and Suspension | 12. Amendment |
| 6. Disputes | 13. Notices |
| 7. Ineligible Countries | |

1. ALLOWABLE COSTS (NOVEMBER 1985)

The grantee shall be reimbursed for costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this grant which are determined by the grant officer to be reasonable, allocable, and allowable in accordance with the terms of this grant, any negotiated advance understanding on particular cost items, and the applicable* cost principles in effect on the date of this grant.

* NOTE: For Educational Institutions use OMB Circular A-21; for all other non-profits use OMB Circular A-122; and for profit making firms use FAR 31.2. and AIDAR 731.2.

2. ACCOUNTING, AUDIT, AND RECORDS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(a) The grantee shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the grantee's usual accounting procedures to sufficiently substantiate charges to the grant. The grantee's financial management system shall provide for the following:

(1) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure for each AID-sponsored project or program in accordance with the reporting requirements of this grant. While AID requires reporting on an accrual basis, the grantee shall not be required to establish an accrual accounting system but shall develop such accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

1/ When these Standard Provisions are used for cooperative agreements, the following terms apply:

"Grantee" means "Recipient"
"Grant" means "Cooperative Agreement," and
"AID Grant Officer" means "AID Agreement Officer."

(2) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for AID-sponsored activities. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, and income.

(3) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property, and other assets. Grantee shall adequately safeguard all such assets and shall ensure that they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) Comparison of actual outlays with budget amounts for each grant. Financial information should be related to performance and unit-cost data whenever appropriate.

(5) Procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury and the disbursement by the recipient, whenever funds are advanced by the Federal Government.

(6) Procedures for determining the reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of costs in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Federal cost principles and the terms of the grant.

(7) Accounting records that are supported by documentation that at a minimum will identify, segregate, accumulate, and record all costs incurred under a grant and which fully disclose (i) the amount and disposition by the grantee of the proceeds of such assistance, (ii) the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, (iii) the amount of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and (iv) such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(8) Examinations in the form of audits or internal audits shall be made by qualified individuals that are sufficiently independent of those that authorize the expenditure of AID funds, to produce unbiased opinions, conclusions, or judgments. They shall meet the independence criteria along the lines of Chapter IV, Part B of the U.S. General Accounting Office Publication Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions (1981 Revision). These examinations are intended to ascertain the effectiveness of the financial management systems and internal procedures that have been established to meet the terms and conditions of the grant. It is not intended that each grant awarded to the grantee be examined. Generally, examinations should be conducted on an organization-wide basis to test the fiscal integrity of financial transactions, as well as compliance with the terms and conditions of the AID grant. Such tests would include an appropriate sampling of Federal grants and agreements. Examinations will be conducted with reasonable frequency, on a continuing basis or at scheduled intervals, usually annually, but not less frequently than every two years. A copy of the audit report shall be furnished to the AID grant officer who shall submit it to AID's Regional Inspector General for Audit. The frequency of these examinations shall depend upon the nature,

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size, and the complexity of the activity. These grantee self-examinations do not relieve AID of its audit responsibilities, but may affect the frequency and scope of such audits.

(9) A systematic method to ensure timely and appropriate resolution of audit findings and recommendations.

(b) The grantee shall preserve and make available such records for examination and audit by AID and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their authorized representatives:

(1) until the expiration of three years from the date of termination of the grant;

(2) for such longer period, if any, as is required to complete an audit to resolve all questions concerning expenditures unless written approval has been obtained from the grant officer to dispose of the records. AID follows generally accepted accounting practices in determining that there has been proper accounting and use of grant funds. The grantee agrees to make available any further information requested by AID with respect to any questions arising as a result of the audit; and

(3) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the three year period, the records shall be retained until all litigations, claims or audit findings involving the records have been resolved.

(c) The grantee shall require subrecipients to adopt the standards in paragraph (b) above.

3. REFUNDS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(a) The grantee shall remit to AID all interest earned on funds provided by AID.

(b) Funds obligated by AID but not disbursed to the grantee at the time the grant expires or is terminated shall revert to AID, except for such funds encumbered by the grantee by a legally binding transaction applicable to this grant. Any funds disbursed to but not expended by the grantee at the time of expiration or termination of the grant shall be refunded to AID.

(c) If, at any time during the life of the grant, or as a result of final audit, it is determined by AID that funds it provided under this grant have been expended for purposes not in accordance with the terms of this grant, the grantee shall refund such amount to AID.

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29

4. REVISION OF GRANT BUDGET (NOVEMBER 1985)

(a) The approved grant budget is the financial expression of the grantee's program as approved during the grant award process.

(b) The grantee shall immediately request approval from the grant officer when there is reason to believe that within the next 30 calendar days a revision of the approved grant budget will be necessary for the following reasons:

(1) Changes in the scope or the objectives of the program and/or revisions in the funding allocated among program objectives.

(2) The need for additional funding.

(3) The grantee expects the amount of AID authorized funds to exceed its needs by more than \$5,000 or five percent of the AID award, whichever is greater.

(4) The grantee plans to transfer funds budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs or vice versa.

(5) The grantee intends to contract or subgrant any of the substantive programmatic work under this grant, and such contracts or subgrants were not included in the approved grant budget.

(6) The grantee plans to incur an expenditure which would require advance approval in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles and was not included in the approved grant budget.

(7) The grantee plans to transfer funds allotted for training allowances to other categories of expense.

(c) When requesting approval for budget revisions, the grantee shall use the budget formats that were used in the application unless a letter request will suffice.

(d) Within 30 calendar days from the date of the receipt of the request for budget revisions, the grant officer shall review the request and notify the grantee whether the budget revisions have been approved. If the revisions are still under consideration at the end of 30 calendar days, the grant officer shall inform the grantee in writing of the date when the grantee may expect the decision. The grant officer shall obtain the project officer's clearance on all such requests prior to communication with the grantee.

(e) If the requested budget revision requires the obligation of additional funding, and, if after notification pursuant to this standard provision, AID determines not to provide additional funds, the AID grant officer will, upon written request of the grantee, terminate this grant

pursuant to the standard provision of this grant, entitled "Termination and Suspension."

(f) Except as required by other provisions of this grant specifically stated to be an exception from this provision, the Government shall not be obligated to reimburse the grantee for costs incurred in excess of the total amount obligated under the grant. The grantee shall not be obligated to continue performance under the grant (including actions under the "Termination and Suspension" provision) or otherwise to incur costs in excess of the amount obligated under the grant, unless and until the grant officer has notified the grantee in writing that such obligated amount has been increased and has specified in such notice the new obligated grant total amount.

5. TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION (NOVEMBER 1985)

(a) For Cause. This grant may be terminated for cause at any time, in whole or in part, by the grant officer upon written notice to the grantee, whenever it is determined that the grantee has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant.

(b) For Convenience. This grant may be terminated for convenience at any time by either party, in whole or in part, if both parties agree that the continuation of the grant would not produce beneficial results commensurate with the further expenditure of funds. Both parties shall agree upon termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial terminations, the portion to be terminated. The agreement to terminate shall be set forth in a letter from the grant officer to the grantee.

(c) Termination Procedures. Upon receipt of and in accordance with a termination notice as specified in either paragraph (a) or (b) above, the grantee shall take immediate action to minimize all expenditures and obligations financed by this grant and shall cancel such unliquidated obligations whenever possible. Except as provided below, no further reimbursement shall be made after the effective date of termination. The grantee shall within 30 calendar days after the effective date of such termination repay to the Government all unexpended AID funds which are not otherwise obligated by a legally binding transaction applicable to this grant. Should the funds paid by the Government to the grantee prior to the effective date of the termination of this grant be insufficient to cover the grantee's obligations in the legally binding transaction, the grantee may submit to the Government within 90 calendar days after the effective date of such termination a written claim covering such obligations. The grant officer shall determine the amount(s) to be paid by the Government to the grantee under such claim in accordance with the applicable cost principles.

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(d) Suspension: Termination for Changed Circumstances. If at any time AID determines that continuation of funding for a program should be suspended or terminated because such assistance is not in the national interest of the United States or that it would be in violation of an applicable law, then AID may, following notice to the grantee, suspend this grant and prohibit the grantee from incurring additional obligations chargeable to this grant other than necessary and proper costs in accordance with the terms of this grant during the period of suspension. If the situation causing the suspension continues for 60 days or more, then AID may terminate this grant on written notice to the grantee and cancel that portion of this grant which has not been disbursed or irrevocably committed to third parties. Financial settlement of this grant shall be governed by the termination procedures specified in paragraph (c) above.

6. DISPUTES (NOVEMBER 1985)

(a) Any dispute under this grant shall be decided by the AID grant officer. The grant officer shall furnish the grantee a written copy of the decision.

(b) Decisions of the AID grant officer shall be final unless, within 30 days of receipt of the decision of the grant officer, the grantee appeals the decision to the Administrator of AID. Any appeal made under this provision shall be in writing and addressed to the Administrator, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523. A copy of the appeal shall be concurrently furnished to the grant officer.

(c) In connection with any appeal proceeding under this provision, the grantee shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of its appeal.

(d) A decision under this provision by the Administrator or an authorized representative shall be final unless overruled by a court of competent jurisdiction.

7. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES (NOVEMBER 1985)

Unless otherwise approved by the AID grant officer, no funds will be expended for costs incurred in countries ineligible for assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, or under acts appropriating funds for foreign assistance.

8. NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS (NOVEMBER 1985)

No person in the United States, consistent with the laws of the United States, shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity funded by this grant on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, handicap, or sex.

9. U.S OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT (NOVEMBER 1985)

No member of or delegate to the U.S. Congress or resident U.S. Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this grant or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this grant if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

10. COVENANT AGAINST CONTINGENT FEES (NOVEMBER 1985)

The grantee certifies that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this grant upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee except bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the grantee for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this certification, AID shall have the right to cancel this grant without liability or, to deduct from the grant amount, or otherwise recover, the full amount of each commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee.

11. NONLIABILITY (NOVEMBER 1985)

AID does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of this grant.

12. AMENDMENT (NOVEMBER 1985)

The grant may be amended by formal modifications to the basic grant document or by means of an exchange of letters between the grant officer and an appropriate official of the grantee.

13. NOTICES (NOVEMBER 1985)

Any notice given by AID or the grantee shall be sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or cabled as follows:

To the AID grant officer, at the address specified in the grant.

To grantee, at grantee's address shown in the grant or to such other address designated within the grant.

Notices shall be effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

(END OF MANDATORY STANDARD PROVISIONS)

OPTIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
U.S., NONGOVERNMENTAL GRANTEES

The following standard provisions are required to be used when applicable. Applicability statements are contained in the parenthetical statement preceding the standard provision. When a standard provision is determined to be applicable in accordance with the applicability statement, the use of such standard provision is mandatory unless a deviation has been approved in accordance with Paragraph 1E of Chapter 1 of Handbook 13. Each grant is required to have a payment provision. Check off the optional standard provisions which are included in the grant. Only those standard provisions which have been checked off are included physically within this grant.

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|---|-------|
| 1. Payment - Letter of Credit | X |
| 2. Payment - Periodic Advance | _____ |
| 3. Payment - Cost Reimbursement | _____ |
| 4. Air Travel and Transportation | X |
| 5. Ocean Shipment of Goods | X |
| 6. Procurement of Goods and Services | X |
| 7. AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services | X |
| 8. Subagreements | X |
| 9. Local Cost Financing with U.S. Dollars | X |
| 10. Patent Rights | X |
| 11. Publications | X |
| 12. Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Predetermined | _____ |
| 13. Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional | X |
| 14. Regulations Governing Employees | X |
| 15. Participant Training | X |
| 16. Voluntary Population Planning | X |
| 17. Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject | _____ |
| 18. Care of Laboratory Animals | _____ |
| 19. Government Furnished Excess Personal Property | X |
| 20. Title to and Use of Property (Grantee Title) | X |
| 21. Title to and Care of Property (U.S. Government Title) | _____ |
| 22. Title to and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title) | X |
| 23. Cost Sharing (Matching) | X |
| 24. Use of Pouch Facilities | X |
| 25. Conversion of United States Dollars to Local Currency | X |

(INCLUDE THIS PAGE IN THE GRANT)

Payment - Letter of Credit (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable only when the following conditions are met: (i) the total advances under all the grantee's cost-reimbursement contracts and assistance instruments with AID exceed \$120,000 per annum, (ii) AID has, or expects to have, a continuing relationship with the grantee for at least one year; (iii) the grantee has the ability to maintain procedures that will minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and the disbursement thereof; (iv) the grantee's financial management system meets the standards for fund control and accountability required under the standard provision of this grant, entitled "Accounting, Audit, and Records" and, either (v) the foreign currency portion of the total advance under this grant is less than 50% or (vi) the foreign currency portion of the total advance under this grant is more than 50% but more than one foreign currency country is involved.)

(a) Payment under this grant shall be by means of a Letter of Credit (LOC) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the LOC and any instructions issued by AID's Office of Financial Management, Program Accounting and Finance Division (M/FM/PAFD).

(b) As long as the LOC is in effect, the terms and conditions of the LOC and any instructions issued by M/FM/PAFD constitute payment conditions of this grant, superseding and taking precedence over any other provision of this grant concerning payment.

(c) Reporting:

(1) A "Financial Status Report" SF-269, shall be prepared on an accrual basis and submitted quarterly no later than 30 days after the end of the period, in an original and two copies to AID/M/FM/PAFD, Washington, D.C. 20523. If the grantee's accounting records are not normally kept on the accrual basis, the grantee shall not be required to convert its accounting system, but shall develop such accrual information through best estimates based on an analysis of the documentation on hand. The final report must be submitted within 90 days after the conclusion of the grant to M/FM/PAFD. In cases where grants are Mission funded, the Grantee will forward an information copy to the AID Mission accounting station at the same time the original and one copy are mailed to M/FM/PAFD, AID/Washington.

(2) The grantee shall submit an original and one copy of SF-272, "Federal Cash Transactions Report," within 15 working days following the end of each quarter to M/FM/PAFD. Grantees receiving advances totaling more than \$1 million per year shall submit the SF-272 on a monthly basis within 15 working days following the close of the month. Grantees shall report all cash advances in the remarks section of SF-272. Those cash advances in excess of immediate disbursement requirements in the hands of subrecipients or the grantee's field organizations shall be supported by short narrative explanations of actions taken by the grantee to reduce the excess balances.

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(d) Revocation of the LOC is at the discretion of the authorized LOC certifying officer of M/FM/PAFD after consultation with the grant officer. Notification of revocation must be in writing and must specify the reason for revocation. M/FM/PAFD shall provide the grant officer a copy of the revocation notice and a recommendation for an alternative method of payment (periodic advance or cost reimbursement) based upon the reasons for the revocation. The grant officer shall immediately amend this agreement to provide for an appropriate alternative method of payment. The recipient may appeal any such revocation to the grant officer.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

AIR TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when any costs for air travel or transportation are included in the budget.)

- (a) The grantee is required to present to the project officer for written approval an itinerary for each planned international trip financed by this grant, which shows the name of the traveler, purpose of the trip, origin/destination (and intervening stops), and dates of travel, as far in advance of the proposed travel as possible, but in no event at least three weeks before travel is planned to commence. At least one week prior to commencement of approved international travel, the grantee shall notify the cognizant U.S. Mission or Embassy, with a copy to the project officer, of planned travel, identifying the travelers and the dates and times of arrival.
- (b) Travel to certain countries shall, at AID's option, be funded from U.S.-owned local currency. When AID intends to exercise this option, AID will, after receipt of advice of intent to travel required above, either issue a U.S. Government S.F. 1169, Transportation Request (GTR) which the grantee may exchange for tickets, or AID will issue the tickets directly. Use of such U.S.-owned currencies will constitute a dollar charge to this grant.
- (c) All air travel and shipments under this grant are required to be made on U.S. flag air carriers to the extent service by such carriers is available. A U.S. flag air carrier is defined as an air carrier which has a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board authorizing operations between the United States and/or its territories and one or more foreign countries.
- (d) Use of foreign air carrier service may be deemed necessary if a U.S. flag air carrier otherwise available cannot provide the foreign air transportation needed, or if use of such service will not accomplish the agency's mission. Travel and transportation on non-free world air carriers are not reimbursable under this grant.
- (e) U.S. flag air carrier service is considered available even though:
- (1) Comparable or a different kind of service can be provided at less cost by a foreign air carrier;
 - (2) Foreign air carrier service is preferred by or is more convenient for the agency or traveler; or
 - (3) Service by a foreign air carrier can be paid for in excess foreign currency, unless U.S. flag air carriers decline to accept excess or near excess foreign currencies for transportation payable only out of such monies.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, U.S. flag air carrier service must be used for all Government-financed commercial foreign air travel if service provided by such carriers is available. In determining availability of a U.S. flag air carrier, the following scheduling principles should be followed unless their application results in the last or first leg of travel to or from the United States being performed by foreign air carrier:

(1) U.S. flag air carrier service available at point of origin should be used to destination or in the absence of direct or through service to the farthest interchange point on a usually traveled route;

(2) Where an origin or interchange point is not served by U.S. flag air carrier, foreign air carrier service should be used only to the nearest interchange point on a usually traveled route to connect with U.S. flag air carrier service; or

(3) Where a U.S. flag air carrier involuntarily reroutes the traveler via a foreign air carrier the foreign air carrier may be used notwithstanding the availability of alternative U.S. flag air carrier service.

(g) For travel between a gateway airport in the United States (the last U.S. airport from which the traveler's flight departs or the first U.S. airport at which the traveler's flight arrives) and a gateway airport abroad (that airport from which the traveler last embarks enroute to the U.S. or at which the traveler first debarks incident to travel from the U.S.), passenger service by U.S. flag air carrier will not be considered available:

(1) Where the gateway airport abroad is the traveler's origin or destination airport, and the use of U.S. flag air carrier service would extend the time in a travel status, including delay at origin and accelerated arrival at destination, by at least 24 hours more than travel by foreign air carrier:

(2) Where the gateway airport abroad is an interchange point, and the use of U.S. flag air carrier service would require the traveler to wait six hours or more to make connections at that point, or delayed departure from or accelerated arrival at the gateway airport in the U.S. would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign air carrier.

(h) For travel between two points outside the U.S. the rules in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section will be applicable, but passenger service by U.S. flag air carrier will not be considered to be reasonably available:

(1) If travel by foreign air carrier would eliminate two or more aircraft changes enroute;

(2) Where one of the two points abroad is the gateway airport (as defined in paragraph (g) of this section) enroute to or from the United States, if the use of a U.S. flag air carrier would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign air carrier

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including accelerated arrival at the overseas destination or delayed departure from the overseas origin as well as delay at the gateway airport or other interchange point abroad; or

(3) Where the travel is not part of a trip to or from the United States, if the use of a U.S. flag air carrier would extend the time in a travel status by at least six hours more than travel by foreign air carrier including delay at origin, delay enroute and accelerated arrival at destination.

(i) When travel under either paragraph (g) or (h) of this section involves three hours or less between origin and destination by a foreign air carrier, U.S. flag air carrier service will not be considered available when it involves twice such travel time or more.

(j) Nothing in the above guidelines shall preclude and no penalty shall attend the use of a foreign air carrier which provides transportation under an air transport agreement between the United States and a foreign government, the terms of which are consistent with the international aviation policy goals set forth at 49 U.S.C. 1502(b) and provide reciprocal rights and benefits.

(k) Where U.S. Government funds are used to reimburse the grantee's use of other than U.S. flag air carriers for international transportation, the grantee will include a certification on vouchers involving such transportation which is essentially as follows:

"CERTIFICATION OF UNAVAILABILITY OF U.S. FLAG AIR CARRIERS. I hereby certify that the transportation service for personnel (and their personal effects) or property by certificated air carrier was unavailable for the following reason(s)." (State appropriate reason(s) as set forth above).

(1) International Travel

(1) As used herein, the term "international travel" means travel to all countries other than those within the home country of the traveler. Travel outside the United States includes travel to the U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

(2) The grantee will be reimbursed for travel and the reasonable cost of subsistence, post differentials and other allowances paid to employees in an international travel status in accordance with the grantee's established policies and practices which are uniformly applied to federally financed and other activities of the grantee. The standard for determining the reasonableness of reimbursement for overseas allowance is the Standardized Regulations (Government Civilians, Foreign Areas), published by the U.S.

Department of State, as from time to time amended. The most current subsistence, post differentials, and other allowances may be obtained from the grant officer.

(m) This provision will be included in all subgrants and contracts which require air travel and transportation under this grant.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

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OCEAN SHIPMENT OF GOODS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when goods purchased with funds provided under this grant are transported to cooperating countries on ocean vessels.)

- (a) At least 50% of the gross tonnage of all goods purchased under this grant and transported to the cooperating countries shall be made on privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels, to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.
- (b) At least 50% of the gross freight revenue generated by shipments of goods purchased under this grant and transported to the cooperating countries on dry cargo liners shall be paid to or for the benefit of privately owned U.S. flag commercial ocean vessels to the extent such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates for such vessels.
- (c) When U.S. flag vessels are not available, or their use would result in a significant delay, the grantee may request a determination of non-availability from the AID Transportation Division, Office of Acquisition and Assistance Management, Washington, D.C. 20523, giving the basis for the request which will relieve the grantee of the requirement to use U.S. flag vessels for the amount of tonnage included in the determination. Shipments made on non-free world ocean vessels are not reimbursable under this grant.
- (d) Vouchers submitted for reimbursement which include ocean shipment costs shall contain a certification essentially as follows:

"I hereby certify that a copy of each ocean bill of lading concerned has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration, Division of National Cargo, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, and that such bills of lading state all of the carrier's charges including the basis for calculation such as weight or cubic measurement."

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when goods or services are procured under the grant.)

The grantee may use its own procurement policies and practices for the procurement of goods and services under this grant, provided they conform to all of AID's requirements listed below and the standard provision entitled "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services."

(a) General Requirements:

(1) The recipient shall maintain a code or standards of conduct that shall govern the performance of its officers, employees or agents engaged in the awarding and administration of contracts using AID funds. No employee, officer or agent shall participate in the selection, award or administration of a contract in which AID funds are used, where, to that individual's knowledge, the individual or the individual's immediate family, partners, or organization in which the individual or the individual's immediate family or partners has a financial interest or with whom that individual is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment. The recipients' officers, employees or agents shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from contractors or potential contractors. Such standards shall provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by the recipients' officers, employees or agents.

(2) All procurement transactions shall be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition. The recipient should be alert to organizational conflicts of interest or noncompetitive practices among contractors that may restrict or eliminate competition or otherwise restrain trade. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, invitations for bids and/or requests for proposals should be excluded from competing for such procurements. Awards shall be made to the bidder/offeree whose bid/offer is responsive/responsible to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the recipient, price and other factors considered. Solicitations shall clearly set forth all requirements that the bidder/offeree must fulfill in order to be evaluated by the recipient. Any and all bids/offers may be rejected when it is in the recipient's interest to do so.

(3) All grantees shall establish procurement procedures that provide for, at a minimum, the following procedural requirements:

(i) Proposed procurement actions shall follow a procedure to assure the avoidance of purchasing unnecessary or duplicative items. Where appropriate, an analysis shall be made of lease and purchase alternatives to determine which would be the most economical practical procurement.

(ii) Solicitations for goods and services shall be based upon a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or service to be procured. Such a description shall not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. "Brand-name or equal" descriptions may be used as a means to define the performance of other salient requirements of a procurement and when so used the specific features of the named brand which must be met by bidders/offerors shall be clearly specified.

(iii) Positive efforts shall be made by the recipients to utilize small business and minority-owned business sources of supplies and services. Such efforts should allow these sources the maximum feasible opportunity to compete for contracts utilizing AID funds. To permit AID, in accordance with the small business provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to give United States small business firms an opportunity to participate in supplying commodities and services procured under this grant, the grantee shall to the maximum extent possible provide the following information to the Office of Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization, AID, Washington, D.C. 20523, at least 45 days prior (except where a shorter time is requested of and granted by the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization) to placing any order or contract in excess of \$25,000:

- services;
- (A) Brief general description and quantity of goods or
- bids; and
- (B) Closing date for receiving quotations, proposals, or
- obtained.
- (C) Address where solicitations or specifications can be

(iv) The type of procuring instruments used, e.g. fixed price contracts, cost reimbursable contracts, purchase orders, incentive contracts, shall be determined by the recipient but must be appropriate for the particular procurement and for promoting the best interest of the program involved. The "cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost" method of contracting shall not be used.

(v) Contracts shall be made only with responsible contractors who possess the potential ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration shall be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources or accessibility to other necessary resources.

(vi) All proposed sole source contracts or where only one bid or proposal is received in which the aggregate expenditure is expected to exceed \$5,000 shall be subject to prior approval by an appropriate official within the grantee's organization.

(vii) Some form of price or cost analysis should be made in connection with every procurement action. Price analysis may be accomplished in various ways, including the comparison of price quotations submitted, market prices and similar indicia, together with discounts. Cost analysis is the review and evaluation of each element of cost to determine reasonableness, allocability and allowability.

(viii) Procurement records and files for purchases in excess of \$10,000 shall include the following:

(A) Basis for contractor selection;

(B) Justification for lack of competition when competitive bids or offers are not obtained;

(C) Basis for award cost or price.

(ix) A system for contract administration shall be maintained to ensure contractor conformance with terms, conditions and specifications of the contract, and to ensure adequate and timely followup of all purchases.

(b) Each contract shall contain, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete contract, the following contract provisions, if applicable, as well as any provision within this grant which requires such inclusion of that provision. Whenever a provision is required to be inserted in a contract under this grant, the grantee shall insert a statement in the contract that in all instances where the U.S. Government or AID is mentioned the grantee's name shall be substituted.

(1) Contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain contractual provisions or conditions that will allow for administrative, contractual or legal remedies in instances in which contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such remedial actions as may be appropriate.

(2) All contracts in excess of \$10,000 shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient including the manner by which termination will be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such contracts shall describe conditions under which the contract may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the contract may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the contractor.

(3) In all contracts for construction or facility improvement awarded for more than \$100,000, recipients shall observe generally accepted bonding requirements.

(4) All contracts awarded by the grantee or subgrantee to be performed in the United States having a value of more than \$10,000, shall contain a provision requiring compliance with Executive Order 11246, entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended, and as supplemented in Department of Labor Regulations (41 CFR, Part 60).

(5) All contracts and subgrants in excess of \$2,000 for construction or repair to be performed in the United States awarded by the grantee or subgrantee shall include a provision for compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kick Back" Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor Regulations (29 CFR, Part 3). This Act provides that each contractor or subgrantee shall be prohibited from inducing, by any means, any person employed in the construction, completion, or repair of public work, to give up any part of the compensation to which that individual is otherwise entitled. The grantee shall report all suspected or reported violations to AID.

(6) When required by the Federal program legislation, all construction contracts to be performed in the United States awarded by the grantee or subgrantee of more than \$2,000 shall include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to a-7) as supplemented by Department of Labor Regulations (29 CFR, Part 5). Under this Act, contractors shall be required to pay wages to laborers and mechanics at a rate not less than the minimum wages specified in a wage determination made by the Secretary of Labor. In addition, contractors shall be required to pay wages not less than once a week. The grantee shall place a copy of the current prevailing wage determination issued by the Department of Labor in each solicitation and the award of a contract shall be conditioned upon the acceptance of the wage determination. The grantee shall report all suspected or reported violations to AID.

(7) Where applicable, all contracts awarded by the grantee or subgrantees in excess of \$2,000 for construction contracts to be performed in the United States and its territories and in excess of \$2,500 for other contracts that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers, shall include a provision for compliance with sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-330) as supplemented by Department of Labor Regulations (29 CFR, Part 5). Under section 103 of the Act, each contractor shall be required to compute the wages of every mechanic and laborer on the basis of a standard work day of 8 hours and a standard workweek of 40 hours. Work in excess of the standard workday or workweek is permissible provided that the worker is compensated at a rate of not less than 1 1/2 times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 8 hours in any calendar day or 40 hours in the workweek. Section 107 of the Act is applicable to construction work and provides that no laborer or mechanic shall be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to the worker's health and safety as determined under construction safety and health standards promulgated by the Secretary of Labor. These requirements do not apply to the purchases of supplies of materials or articles ordinarily available on the open market, or contracts for transportation or transmission of intelligence.

(8) Contracts, the principal purpose of which is to create, develop or improve products, processes or methods; or for exploration into fields that directly concern public health, safety or welfare; or contracts in the fields of science or technology in which there has been little significant experience outside of work funded by Federal assistance, shall contain a notice to the effect that matters regarding rights to inventions and materials generated under the contract are subject to the regulations included in these grant provisions. The contractor shall be advised as to the source of additional information regarding these matters.

(9) All negotiated contracts over \$10,000 awarded by the grantee shall include a provision to the effect that the grantee, AID, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to the specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(10) Contracts in excess of \$100,000 to be performed in the United States shall contain a provision that requires the contractor to agree to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Clean Air Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 7401) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (40 CFR 15) as amended. Violations shall be reported to AID and the Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(11) Contracts which require performance outside the United States shall contain a provision requiring Workmen's Compensation Insurance (42 U.S.C. 1651, et seq.). As a general rule, Department of Labor waivers will be obtained for persons employed outside the United States who are not United States citizens or residents provided adequate protection will be given such persons. The grantee should refer questions on this subject to the AID grant officer.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

AID ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when goods or services are procured under the grant.)

(a) Ineligible and Restricted Goods and Services: If AID determines that the grantee has procured any of the restricted or ineligible goods and services specified below, or has procured goods and services from unauthorized sources, and has received reimbursement for such purpose without the prior written authorization of the grant officer, the grantee agrees to refund to AID the entire amount of the reimbursement. AID's policy on ineligible and restricted goods and services is contained in Chapter 4 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, entitled "Procurement Policies".

(1) Ineligible Goods and Services. Under no circumstances shall the grantee procure any of the following under this grant:

- (i) Military equipment,
- (ii) Surveillance equipment,
- (iii) Commodities and services for support of police or other law enforcement activities,
- (iv) Abortion equipment and services,
- (v) Luxury goods and gambling equipment, or
- (vi) Weather modification equipment.

(2) Ineligible Suppliers. Funds provided under this grant shall not be used to procure any goods or services furnished by any firms or individuals whose name appears on the AID Consolidated List of Debarred, Suspended, and Ineligible Awardees under AID Regulation 8, entitled "Debarment, Suspension and Ineligibility" (22 CFR 208). AID will provide the grantee with a copy of this list upon request.

(3) Restricted Goods. The grantee shall not procure any of the following goods and services without the prior written authorization of the grant officer:

- (i) Agricultural commodities,
- (ii) Motor vehicles,
- (iii) Pharmaceuticals,
- (iv) Pesticides,
- (v) Rubber compounding chemicals and plasticizers,
- (vi) Used equipment,
- (vii) U.S. Government-owned excess property, or
- (viii) Fertilizer.

(b) Source, Origin, and Nationality: The eligibility rules for goods and services are based on source, origin, and nationality and are divided into two categories. One applies when the total procurement during the life of the grant is over \$250,000 and the other applies when the total procurement element during the life of the grant is not over \$250,000. The total procurement element includes procurement of all goods (e.g., equipment, materials, supplies) and services. Guidance on the eligibility of specific goods or services may be obtained from the grant officer. AID policies and definitions on source, origin, and nationality are contained in Chapters 4 and 5 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, entitled "Procurement Policies".

(1) When the total procurement element during the life of this grant is valued at \$250,000 or less, the following rules apply:

(i) All goods and services, the costs of which are to be reimbursed under this grant and which will be financed with U. S. dollars, shall be purchased in and shipped from only "Special Free World" countries (i.e., AID Geographic Code 935) in accordance with the following order of preference:

- (A) The United States (AID Geographic code 000),
- (B) The Cooperating Country,
- (C) "Selected Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 941), and
- (D) "Special Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 935).

(ii) Application of Order of Preference: When the grantee procures goods and services from other than U.S. sources, under the order of preference in paragraph b(1)(i) above, the grantee shall document its files to justify each such instance. The documentation shall set forth the circumstances surrounding the procurement and shall be based on one or more of the following reasons, which will be set forth in the grantee's documentation:

(A) The procurement was of an emergency nature, which would not allow for the delay attendant to soliciting U.S. sources,

(B) The price differential for procurement from U.S. sources exceeded by 50% or more the delivered price from the non-U.S. source,

(C) Impelling local political considerations precluded consideration of U.S. sources,

(D) The goods or services were not available from U.S. sources, or

(E) Procurement of locally available goods and services, as opposed to procurement of U.S. goods and services, would best promote the objectives of the Foreign Assistance program under the grant.

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(2) When the total procurement element exceeds \$250,000, the following rule applies: Except as may be specifically approved or directed in advance by the grant officer, all goods and services, which will be reimbursed under this grant and financed with U. S. dollars, shall be procured in and shipped from the U. S. (Code 000) and from any other countries within the authorized geographic code as specified in the schedule of this grant.

(c) Marine Insurance: The eligibility of marine insurance is determined by the country in which it is placed. Insurance is placed in a country if payment of the insurance premium is made to, and the insurance policy is issued by an insurance company located in that country. Eligible countries for placement are governed by the authorized geographic code, except that if Code 941 is authorized, the Cooperating Country is also eligible. Section 604(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act requires that if a recipient country discriminates by statute, decree, rule, or practice with respect to AID-financed procurement against any marine insurance company authorized to do business in the U. S., then any AID-financed commodity shipped to that country shall be insured against marine risk and the insurance shall be placed in the U. S. with a company or companies authorized to do marine insurance business in the U. S.

(d) Ocean and air transportation shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions contained within this grant.

(e) Printed or Audio-Visual Teaching Materials: If the effective use of printed or audio-visual teaching materials depends upon their being in the local language and if such materials are intended for technical assistance projects or activities financed by AID in whole or in part and if other funds including U.S.-owned or U.S.-controlled local currencies are not readily available to finance the procurement of such materials, local language versions may be procured from the following sources, in order of preference:

- (1) The United States (AID Geographic Code 000),
- (2) The Cooperating Country,
- (3) "Selected Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 941), and
- (4) "Special Free World" countries (AID Geographic Code 899).

(f) Special Restrictions on the Procurement of Construction or Engineering Services: Section 604(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act provides that AID funds may not be used for "procurement of construction or engineering services from advanced developing countries, eligible under Geographic Code 941, which have attained a competitive capability in international markets for construction services or engineering services." In order to insure eligibility of a Code 941 contractor for construction or engineering services, the grantee shall obtain the grant officer's prior approval for any such contract.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

SUBAGREEMENTS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when subgrants or cooperative agreements are financed under the grant.)

(a) Funds provided under this grant shall not be used to support any subrecipient whose name appears on the AID Consolidated List of Debarred, Suspended, or Ineligible Awardees under AID Regulation 8, entitled "Debarment, Suspension and Ineligibility" (22 CFR 208). AID will provide the grantee with a copy of this list upon request.

(b) All subagreements shall as a minimum contain, in addition to provisions to define a sound and complete agreement, the following provisions as well as any that are specifically required by any other provision in this grant. Whenever a provision within this grant is required to be inserted in a subagreement, the grantee shall insert a statement in the subagreement that in all instances where the U.S. Government is mentioned, the grantee's name will be substituted.

(1) Subagreements in excess of \$10,000 shall contain provisions or conditions that will allow for administrative or legal remedies in instances where subrecipients violate subagreement terms and provide for such remedial action as may be appropriate.

(2) All subagreements in excess of \$10,000 shall contain suitable provisions for termination by the recipient including the manner by which termination will be effected and the basis for settlement. In addition, such subagreements shall describe conditions under which the subagreement may be terminated for default as well as conditions where the subagreement may be terminated because of circumstances beyond the control of the subrecipient.

(3) Subagreements, the principal purpose of which is to create, develop or improve products, processes or methods; or for exploration into fields that directly concern public health, safety or welfare; or subagreements in the field of science or technology in which there has been little significant experience outside of work funded by Federal assistance, shall contain a notice to the effect that matters regarding rights to inventions and materials generated under the subagreement are subject to the regulations contained in the provisions of this grant. The subrecipient shall be advised as to the source of additional information regarding these matters.

(4) All subagreements over \$10,000 issued by recipients shall include a provision to the effect that the recipient, AID, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the subrecipient which are directly pertinent to the specific program for the purpose of making audits, examinations, excerpts and transcriptions.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

LOCAL COST FINANCING WITH U.S. DOLLARS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This Provision is applicable when local financing is authorized in the schedule of the grant and must then be used in conjunction with the standard provisions entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services" and "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services".)

- (a) Local cost financing is the use of appropriated U.S. dollars to finance the procurement of goods and services paid for with local currency in the cooperating country for furtherance of grant purposes. Local cost financing must be specifically authorized in the schedule of the grant. The amount of U.S. dollars which may be used must be specified in the authorization, together with any special restrictions on their use.
- (b) Procurement of goods and services under local cost financing is subject to the restrictions listed in the grant provisions entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services" and "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services."
- (c) Authorization of local cost financing makes the cooperating country an eligible source for the purchase of goods or services. Goods or services purchased under local cost financing must be located in the cooperating country at the time they are purchased; they cannot be imported specifically for the project being implemented by this grant. The supplier from which goods or services are purchased under local cost financing must also be in the cooperating country. Suppliers of goods or services under local cost financing must meet the nationality eligibility tests prescribed in Chapter 5 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B.
- (d) Unless otherwise specifically authorized, the policies in Chapter 18 of AID Handbook 1, Supplement B are applicable to all local cost financing.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

PATENT RIGHTS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable whenever patentable processes or practices are financed by the grant.)

(a) Definitions.

(1) Invention means any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code.

(2) Subject invention means any invention of the recipient conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under this agreement.

(3) Practical application means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are, to the extent permitted by law or Government regulations, available to the public on reasonable terms.

(4) Made when used in relation to any invention means the conception or first actual reduction to practice of such invention.

(5) Small business firm means a domestic small business concern as defined at Section 2 of Public Law 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. For the purpose of this clause, the size standards for small business concerns involved in Government procurement and subcontracting at 13 CFR 121.3-8 and 13 CFR 121.3-12, respectively, shall be used.

(6) Nonprofit organization means a domestic university or other institution of higher education or an organization of the type described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)) and exempt from taxation under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(a)) or any domestic nonprofit scientific or any educational organization qualified under a state nonprofit organization statute.

(b) Allocation of Principal Rights: The recipient may retain the entire right, title, and interest throughout the world to each subject invention subject to the provisions of this clause and 35 U.S.C. 203. With respect to any subject invention in which the recipient retains title, the Federal Government shall have a non-exclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable, paid-up license to practice or have practiced for or on behalf of the United States the subject invention throughout the world.

(c) Invention Disclosure, Election of Title, and Filing of Patent Applications by Recipient:

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52

(1) The recipient shall disclose each subject invention to AID within two months after the inventor discloses it in writing to recipient personnel responsible for patent matters. The disclosure to AID shall be in the form of a written report and shall identify the agreement under which the invention was made and the inventor(s). It shall be sufficiently complete in technical detail to convey a clear understanding, to the extent known at the time of the disclosure, of the nature, purpose, operation, and the physical, chemical, biological or electrical characteristics of the invention. The disclosure shall also identify any publication, on sale or public use of the invention and whether a manuscript describing the invention has been submitted for publication and, if so, whether it has been accepted for publication at the time of disclosure. In addition, after disclosure to AID the recipient shall promptly notify AID of the acceptance of any manuscript describing the invention for publication or of any on sale or public use planned by the recipient.

(2) The recipient shall elect in writing whether or not to retain title to any such invention by notifying AID within twelve months of disclosure to the recipient, provided that in any case where publication, on sale, or public use has initiated the one-year statutory period wherein valid patent protection can still be obtained in the United States, the period of election of title may be shortened by AID to a date that is no more than 60 days prior to the end of the statutory period.

(3) The recipient shall file its initial patent application on an elected invention within two years after election or, if earlier, prior to the end of any statutory period wherein valid patent protection can be obtained in the United States after a publication, on sale, or public use. The recipient shall file patent applications in additional countries within either ten months of the corresponding initial patent application or six months from the date permission is granted by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to file foreign patent applications where such filing has been prohibited by a Secrecy Order.

(4) Requests for extension of the time for disclosure to AID, election, and filing may, at the discretion of AID, be granted.

(d) Conditions When the Government May Obtain Title: The recipient shall convey to AID upon written request, title to any subject invention:

(1) If the recipient fails to disclose or elect the subject invention within the times specified in (c) above, or elects not to retain title. AID may only request title within sixty days after learning of the recipient's failure to report or elect within the specified times.

(2) In those countries in which the recipient fails to file patent applications within the times specified in (c) above; provided, however, that if the recipient has filed a patent application in a country after the times specified in (c) above, but prior to its receipt of the written request of AID the recipient shall continue to retain title in that country.

(3) In any country in which the recipient decides not to continue the prosecution of any application for, to pay the maintenance fees on, or defend in reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent on a subject invention.

(e) Minimum Rights to Recipient:

(1) The recipient shall retain a nonexclusive, royalty-free license throughout the world in each subject invention to which the Government obtains title except if the recipient fails to disclose the subject invention within the times specified in (c) above. The recipient's license extends to its domestic subsidiaries and affiliates, if any, within the corporate structure of which the recipient is a party and includes the right to grant sublicenses of the same scope to the extent the recipient was legally obligated to do so at the time the agreement was awarded. The license is transferable only with the approval of AID except when transferred to the successor of that party of the recipient's business to which the invention pertains.

(2) The recipient's domestic license may be revoked or modified by AID to the extent necessary to achieve expeditious practical application of the subject invention pursuant to an application for an exclusive license submitted in accordance with applicable provisions in the Federal Property Management Regulations and agency licensing regulations (if any). This license shall not be revoked in that field of use or the geographical areas in which the recipient has achieved practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. The license in any foreign country may be revoked or modified at the discretion of AID to the extent the recipient, its licensees, or its domestic subsidiaries or affiliates have failed to achieve practical application in that foreign country.

(3) Before revocation or modification of the license, AID shall furnish the recipient written notice of its intention to revoke or modify the license, and the recipient shall be allowed thirty days (or such other time as may be authorized by AID for good cause shown by the recipient) after the notice to show cause why the license should not be revoked or modified. The recipient has the right to appeal, in accordance with applicable agency licensing regulations (if any) and the Federal Property Management Regulations concerning the licensing of Government-owned inventions, any decision concerning the revocation or modification of its license.

(f) Recipient Action to Protect the Government's Interest:

(1) The recipient agrees to execute or to have executed and promptly deliver to AID all instruments necessary to (i) establish or conform the rights the Government has throughout the world in those subject inventions to which the recipient elects to retain title, and (ii) convey title to AID when requested under paragraph , above, and to enable the Government to obtain patent protection throughout the world in that subject invention.

(2) The recipient agrees to require, by written agreement, its employees, other than clerical and nontechnical employees, to disclose promptly in writing to personnel identified as responsible for the administration of patent matters and in a format suggested by the recipient each subject invention made under agreement in order that the recipient can comply with the disclosure provisions of paragraph (c) above, and to execute all papers necessary to file patent applications on subject inventions and to establish the Government's rights in the subject inventions. This disclosure format should require, as a minimum, the information required by (c)(1) above. The recipient shall instruct such employees through employee agreements or other suitable educational programs on the importance of reporting inventions in sufficient time to permit the filing of patent applications prior to U.S. or foreign statutory bars.

(3) The recipient shall notify AID of any decision not to continue the prosecution of a patent application, pay maintenance fees, or defend in a reexamination or opposition proceeding on a patent, in any country, not less than 30 days before the expiration of the response period required by the relevant patent office.

(4) The recipient agrees to include, within the specification of any United States patent application and any patent issuing thereon covering a subject invention, the following statement: "This invention was made with Government support under (identify the agreement awarded by AID). The Government has certain rights in this invention."

(g) Subagreements and Contracts: The recipient shall include this standard provision suitably modified to identify the parties, in all subagreements and contracts, regardless of tier, for experimental, developmental, or research work to be performed by a small business firm or nonprofit organization. The subrecipient or contractor shall retain all rights provided for the recipient in this standard provision, and the recipient shall not, as part of the consideration for awarding the contract or subagreement, obtain rights in the contractor's or subrecipient's subject inventions.

(h) Reporting Utilization of Subject Inventions: The recipient agrees to submit on request periodic reports no more frequently than annually on the utilization of a subject invention or on efforts at obtaining such utilization that are being made by the recipient or its licensees or assignees. Such reports shall include information regarding the status of development, date of first commercial sale or use, gross royalties received by the recipient, and such other data and information as AID may reasonably specify. The recipient also agrees to provide additional reports as may be requested by AID in connection with any march-in proceedings undertaken by AID in accordance with paragraph (j) of this provision. To the extent data or information supplied under this section is considered by the recipient, its licensee or assignee to be privileged and confidential and is so marked, AID agrees that, to the extent permitted by law, it shall not disclose such information to persons outside the Government.

(i) Preference for United States Industry: Notwithstanding any other provision of this clause, the recipient agrees that neither it nor any assignee will grant to any person the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States unless such person agrees that any products embodying the subject invention shall be manufactured substantially in the United States. However, in individual cases, the requirement for such an agreement may be waived by AID upon a showing by the recipient or its assignee that reasonable but unsuccessful efforts have been made to grant licenses on similar terms to potential licensees that would be likely to manufacture substantially in the United States or that under the circumstances domestic manufacture is not commercially feasible.

(j) March-in Rights: The recipient agrees that with respect to any subject invention in which it has acquired title, AID has the right to require the recipient, an assignee or exclusive licensee of a subject invention to grant a non-exclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive license in any field of use to a responsible applicant or applicants, upon terms that are reasonable under the circumstances, and if the recipient, assignee, or exclusive licensee refuses such a request, AID has the right to grant such a license itself if AID determines that:

(1) Such action is necessary because the recipient or assignee has not taken or is not expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical application of the subject invention in such field of use;

(2) Such action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs which are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee, or their licensees;

(3) Such action is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the recipient, assignee, or licensees; or

(4) Such action is necessary because the agreement required by paragraph (i) of this clause has not been obtained or waived or because a license of the exclusive right to use or sell any subject invention in the United States is in breach of such agreement.

(k) Special Provisions for Agreements with Nonprofit Organizations: If the recipient is a nonprofit organization, it agrees that:

(1) Rights to a subject invention in the United States may not be assigned without the approval of AID, except where such assignment is made to an organization which has as one of its primary functions the management of inventions and which is not, itself, engaged in or does not hold a substantial interest in other organizations engaged in the manufacture or sale of products or the use of processes that might utilize the invention or be in competition with embodiments of the invention provided that such assignee shall be subject to the same provisions as the recipient.

(2) The recipient may not grant exclusive licenses under the United States patents or patent applications in subject inventions to persons other than small business firms for a period in excess of the earlier of:

(i) Five years from first commercial sale or use of the invention;
or

(ii) Eight years from the date of the exclusive license excepting that time before regulatory agencies necessary to obtain premarket clearance, unless on a case-by-case basis, AID approves a longer exclusive license. If exclusive field of use licenses are granted, commercial sale or use in one field of use shall not be deemed commercial sale or use as to other fields of use and a first commercial sale or use with respect to a product of the invention shall not be deemed to end the exclusive period to different subsequent products covered by the invention.

(3) The recipient shall share royalties collected on a subject invention with the inventor; and

(4) The balance of any royalties or income earned by the recipient with respect to subject inventions, after payment of expenses (including payments to inventors) incidental to the administration of subject inventions, shall be utilized for the support of scientific research or education.

(1) Communications: Communications concerning this provision shall be addressed to the grant officer at the address shown in this agreement.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

OMB Control No. 0412-0510
Expiration Date: 1/31/87

PUBLICATIONS (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when publications are financed under the grant.)

(a) If it is the grantee's intention to identify AID's contribution to any publication resulting from this grant, the grantee shall consult with AID on the nature of the acknowledgement prior to publication.

(b) The grantee shall provide the AID project officer with one copy of all published works developed under this grant and with lists of other written work produced under the grant.

(c) In the event grant funds are used to underwrite the cost of publishing, in lieu of the publisher assuming this cost as is the normal practice, any profits or royalties up to the amount of such cost shall be credited to the grant unless the schedule of the grant has identified the profits or royalties as program income.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in the terms and conditions of the grant, the author or the recipient is free to copyright any books, publications, or other copyrightable materials developed in the course of or under this grant, but AID reserves a royalty-free nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for Government purposes.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

56

NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PROVISIONAL (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable to any organization which does not have predetermined indirect cost rate(s); however, it shall also be included when the NEGOTIATED INDIRECT COST RATES - PREDETERMINED standard provision is used.)

- (a) A provisional indirect cost rate(s) shall be established for each of the grantee's accounting periods during the term of this grant. Pending establishment of a final rate(s), the parties have agreed that provisional payments on account of allowable indirect costs shall be at the rate(s), on the base(s), and for the periods shown in the schedule of this grant.
- (b) Not later than 90 days after the close of the grantee's fiscal year, the grantee shall submit to the cognizant Government Audit Activity in accordance with OMB Circular A-88 proposed final indirect cost rate(s) and supporting cost data. In the event AID is the cognizant agency or no cognizant agency has been designated, the grantee shall submit a copy of the proposed final indirect cost rate(s) and supporting cost data to the AID Inspector General, Washington, D.C. 20523, and to the Overhead and Special Costs - Contract Closeout Branch, Acquisition and Assistance Management, Washington, D.C. 20523. The proposed rate(s) shall be based on the grantee's actual cost experience during that fiscal year. Negotiations of final indirect cost rate(s) shall begin as soon as practical after receipt of the grantee's proposal.
- (c) Allowability of costs and acceptability of cost allocation methods shall be determined in accordance with the applicable cost principles in effect on the date of this grant.
- (d) The results of each negotiation shall be set forth in a written indirect cost rate agreement executed by both parties. Such agreement shall specify (1) the agreed upon final rate(s), (2) the base(s) to which the rate(s) apply, and (3) the period for which the rate(s) apply. The indirect cost rate agreement shall not change any monetary ceiling, grant obligation, or specific cost allowance or disallowance provided for in this grant.
- (e) Pending establishment of final indirect cost rate(s) for any period, the grantee shall be reimbursed either at negotiated provisional rate(s) as provided above or at billing rate(s) acceptable to the grant officer, subject to appropriate adjustment when the final rate(s) for that period are established. To prevent substantial over or under payment, the provisional or billing rate(s) may, at the request of either party, be revised by mutual agreement, either retroactively or prospectively. Any such revision of negotiated provisional rate(s) provided in this standard provision shall be set forth in a modification to this grant.

(f) Any failure by the parties to agree on any predetermined indirect cost rate(s) under this provision shall not be considered a dispute within the meaning of the "Disputes" provision of this grant. If for any fiscal year or other period specified in the grant the parties fail to agree on a predetermined indirect cost rate(s), it is agreed that the allowable indirect costs under this grant shall be obtained by applying negotiated final indirect cost rate(s) in accordance with the terms of the standard provision of this grant entitled "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional".

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMPLOYEES (NOVEMBER 1985)

(The following applies to the grantee's employees who are not citizens of the cooperating country.)

- (a) The grantee's employees shall maintain private status and may not rely on local U.S. Government offices or facilities for support while under this grant.
- (b) The sale of personal property or automobiles by grantee employees and their dependents in the foreign country to which they are assigned shall be subject to the same limitations and prohibitions which apply to direct-hire AID personnel employed by the Mission except as this may conflict with host government regulations.
- (c) Other than work to be performed under this grant for which an employee is assigned by the grantee, no employee of the grantee shall engage directly or indirectly, either in the individual's own name or in the name or through an agency of another person, in any business, profession, or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned, nor shall the individual make loans or investments to or in any business, profession or occupation in the foreign countries to which the individual is assigned.
- (d) The grantee's employees, while in a foreign country, are expected to show respect for its conventions, customs, and institutions, to abide by its applicable laws and regulations, and not to interfere in its internal political affairs.
- (e) In the event the conduct of any grantee employee is not in accordance with the preceding paragraphs, the grantee's chief of party shall consult with the AID Mission Director and the employee involved and shall recommend to the grantee a course of action with regard to such employee.
- (f) The parties recognize the rights of the U.S. Ambassador to direct the removal from a country of any U.S. citizen or the discharge from this grant of any third country national when, in the discretion of the Ambassador, the interests of the United States so require.
- (g) If it is determined, under either (e) or (f) above, that the services of such employee shall be terminated, the grantee shall use its best efforts to cause the return of such employee to the United States, or point of origin, as appropriate.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

PARTICIPANT TRAINING (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when any participant training is financed under the grant.)

(a) Definition: A participant is any non-U.S. individual being trained under this grant outside of that individual's home country.

(b) Application of Handbook 10: Participant training under this grant is to be conducted according to the policies established in AID Handbook 10, Participant Training, except to the extent that specific exceptions to Handbook 10 have been provided in this grant with the concurrence of the Office of International Training. (Handbook 10 may be obtained by submitting a request to the Office of International Training (S&T/IT), Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. 20523.) Except for paragraph (h) on orientation, the following paragraphs in this standard provision are not subject to waiver except as specifically stated.

(c) Participant Training Information System: All grantees shall ensure that participants trained in the United States or in a third country are included in the Agency's Participant Training Information System.

The grantee shall fill out form AID 1381-4 entitled "Participant Data" and send it to the addresses indicated on the back of the form. The grantee can obtain a supply of these forms and additional instructions for completing them from the Office of International Training. Data should be submitted prior to the initiation of participant travel. If this is not possible, the forms should be prepared and submitted immediately after arrival of the participant(s). The grantee shall also submit to the Office of International Training a blue copy of the form when subsequent changes in the participant's training program are made and at termination of participant's training program, ensuring that the original participant number (pre-printed on the form) is used.

(d) Visa Requirements for Training Within The United States:

(1) Under the authority of Section 635(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act, AID-sponsored participants are admitted to the United States under the Department of State/USIA Exchange Visitor Program and are issued J-1 visas. The program identification number is G-2-0263.

(2) J-1 visas are issued by the U.S. Embassy or Consulate for AID-sponsored participants upon submission by the participant of Form IAP-66A which may be obtained only from the AID Mission. The Mission retains one copy of the IAP-66A and forwards one copy to AID/S&T/IT.

(3) Holders of J-1 visas are subject to the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and may not apply for an immigrant or an H or L nonimmigrant visa until 2 years' residency is completed in their home country, after completion of training.

(4) Participant passports and visas should normally be valid for six months beyond the duration of the proposed program to allow for program readjustments if necessary. This may not be regarded as an opportunity to encourage program extensions.

(e) Maintenance and Other Allowances: Grantees must observe the maintenance and other allowances for AID-sponsored participants in the United States and third countries as set forth in Handbook 10. No exceptions or variations are permissible except with the advance concurrence of the Office of International Training.

(f) Health and Accident Coverage (HAC) Program For Training Within The United States: The grantee shall enroll all participants training in the United States in AID's HAC Program. HAC Program coverage for an enrolled participant begins at the moment of departure from the host country to the United States until the moment of return to the host country providing, however, that there is not substantial unapproved delay between completion of training under this grant and the return, and that there is no layover at any point to or from the United States except the minimal amount necessary for plane connections.

(1) The HAC Program enables the participant, or the provider of medical services, to submit bills for medical costs resulting from illness and accident to the HAC Claims Office which pays all reasonable and necessary medical charges for covered services not otherwise covered by other insurance programs (see paragraph 6 below), in accordance with the standard coverage established by AID under the HAC Program.

(2) The grantee shall, as early as possible and no later than the initiation of travel to the United States by each participant financed by AID under this grant, fill out form AID 1381-4 entitled "Participant Data" and mail it to the addressees indicated on the back of the form. The grantee can obtain a supply of these forms and instructions for completing them from the Office of International Training at the address indicated in section (b) above.

(3) Enrollment fees shall be submitted, thirty days prior to the beginning of each new enrollment period. Payments will be made via check made payable to A.I.D. and submitted to:

Agency for International Development
Office of Financial Management
Central Accounting Division-Cashier (FM/CAD)
Washington, D.C. 20523

(i) The enrollment fee shall be accompanied by a letter which lists the names of the participants (identical to that on the Participant Data Form), participant I.D. numbers from the Participant Data Form, period of coverage, fee amount paid, grant number, name of grantee, host country, and the U. S. Government appropriation number as shown on the grant.

(ii) The enrollment fees shall be calculated on the basis of fixed rates per participant per each 30 day period. The enrollment fees may not be prorated for fractional periods of less than 30 days and should cover the current training period for which funds are obligated under the grant. Current rates are found in Handbook 10 Participant Training Notices.

(4) The grantee shall assure that enrollment begins immediately upon the participant's departure for the United States for the purpose of participating in a training program financed or sponsored by AID, and that enrollment continues in full force and effect until the participant returns to his or her country of origin or is released from AID's responsibility, whichever occurs first. The grantee shall continue enrollment coverage for participants whose departure is delayed due to medical or other compelling reasons, with the written concurrence of the grant officer.

(5) The grantee shall provide each participant with a copy of the HAC brochure, copies of which are available from S&T/IT at the address indicated in section (b) above.

(6) If the grantee has a mandatory, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program for participants, the costs of such insurance will be allowable under this grant. Any claims eligible under such insurance will not be payable under AID's HAC plan or under this grant. However, even though the participant is covered by the grantee's mandatory, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program, the participant must be enrolled in AID's HAC Program. In addition, a copy of the mandatory insurance policy must be forwarded to the HAC Claims Office.

(7) Medical costs not covered by the grantee's health service program or mandatory, nonwaivable health and accident insurance program, or AID's HAC Program shall not be reimbursable under this grant unless specific written approval from the grant officer has been obtained.

(g) Participant Counseling For Training Within The United States: Problems involving participants such as serious physical or emotional illness, accident or injury, arrest, death, the voluntary or involuntary early termination of a program, and the refusal of a participant to return to the home country upon completion of the program should be referred to the AID Participant Counselor at the Office of International Training.

The Counselor can be reached by calling the Office of International Training during workdays and the AID Duty Officer (202-632-1512) at other times. In referring cases, give the Counselor the name, country, and current location of

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the participant as well as a brief description of the problem with names and telephone numbers of hospitals, physicians, attorneys, etc. Following verbal referral, the participant's name, home address, and next of kin, and location of training should be sent to the grant officer, who will transmit the information to the S&T/IT Counselor.

(h) Orientation: In addition to the above mandatory requirements for all participants, grantees are strongly encouraged to provide, in collaboration with the Mission training officer, predeparture orientation (see Chapter 13 of Handbook 10) and orientation in Washington at the Washington International Center (see Chapter 18D of Handbook 10). The latter orientation program also provides the opportunity to arrange for home hospitality in Washington and elsewhere in the United States through liaison with the National Council for International Visitors (NCIV). If the Washington orientation is determined not to be feasible, home hospitality can be arranged in most U.S. cities if a request for such is directed to the grant officer, who will transmit the request to NCIV through S&T/IT.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

VOLUNTARY POPULATION PLANNING (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable to all grants involving any aspect of voluntary population planning activities.)

(a) Voluntary Participation: The grantee agrees to take any steps necessary to ensure that funds made available under this grant will not be used to coerce any individual to practice methods of family planning inconsistent with such individual's moral, philosophical, or religious beliefs. Further, the grantee agrees to conduct its activities in a manner which safeguards the rights, health and welfare of all individuals who take part in the program.

(b) Voluntary Participation Requirements For Sterilization Programs:

(1) None of the funds made available under this grant shall be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to practice sterilization.

(2) The grantee shall ensure that any surgical sterilization procedures supported in whole or in part by funds from this grant are performed only after the individual has voluntarily gone to the treatment facility and has given informed consent to the sterilization procedure. Informed consent means the voluntary, knowing assent from the individual after being advised of the surgical procedures to be followed, the attendant discomforts and risks, the benefits to be expected, the availability of alternative methods of family planning, the purpose of the operation and its irreversibility, and the option to withdraw consent anytime prior to the operation. An individual's consent is considered voluntary if it is based upon the exercise of free choice and is not obtained by any special inducement or any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, or other forms of coercion or misrepresentation.

(3) Further, the grantee shall document the patient's informed consent by (i) a written consent document in a language the patient understands and speaks, which explains the basic elements of informed consent, as set out above, and which is signed by the individual and by the attending physician or by the authorized assistant of the attending physician; or (ii) when a patient is unable to read adequately a written certification by the attending physician or by the authorized assistant of the attending physician that the basic elements of informed consent above were orally presented to the patient, and that the patient thereafter consented to the performance of the operation. The receipt of the oral explanation shall be acknowledged by the patient's mark on the certification and by the signature or mark of a witness who shall be of the same sex and speak the same language as the patient.

(4) Copies of informed consent forms and certification documents for each voluntary sterilization procedure must be retained by the grantee for a period of three years after performance of the sterilization procedure.

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(c) Prohibition on Abortion-Related Activities:

(1) No funds made available under this grant will be used to finance, support, or be attributed to the following activities: (i) procurement or distribution of equipment intended to be used for the purpose of inducing abortions as a method of family planning; (ii) special fees or incentives to women to coerce or motivate them to have abortions; (iii) payments to persons to perform abortions or to solicit persons to undergo abortions; (iv) information, education, training, or communication programs that seek to promote abortion as a method of family planning; and (v) lobbying for abortion.

(2) No funds made available under this grant will be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning. Epidemiologic or descriptive research to assess the incidence, extent or consequences of abortions is not precluded.

(d) Ineligibility of Foreign Nongovernmental Organizations That Perform or Actively Promote Abortion As A Method of Family Planning:

(1) The recipient agrees that it will not furnish assistance under this grant to any foreign nongovernmental organization which performs or actively promotes abortion as a method of family planning in AID-recipient countries or which provides financial support to any other foreign nongovernmental organization that conducts such activities. For purposes of this paragraph (d), a foreign nongovernmental organization is a nongovernmental organization which is not organized under the laws of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(2) Prior to furnishing funds provided under this grant to another nongovernmental organization organized under the laws of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the recipient shall obtain the written agreement of such organization that the organization shall not furnish assistance under this grant to any foreign nongovernmental organization except under the conditions and requirements that are applicable to the recipient as set forth in this paragraph (d).

(3) The recipient may not furnish assistance under this grant to a foreign nongovernmental organization (the subrecipient) unless;

(i) the subrecipient certifies in writing that it does not perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in AID-recipient countries and does not provide financial support to any other foreign nongovernmental organization that conducts such activities, and

(ii) the recipient obtains the written agreement of the subrecipient containing the undertakings described in subparagraph (4), below.

(4) Prior to furnishing assistance under this grant to a subrecipient, the subrecipient must agree in writing that:

(i) The subrecipient will not, while receiving assistance under this grant, perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in AID-recipient countries or provide financial support to other foreign nongovernmental organizations that conduct such activities.

(ii) The recipient and authorized representatives of AID may, at any reasonable time, (A) inspect the documents and materials maintained or prepared by the subrecipient in the usual course of its operations that describe the family planning activities of the subrecipient, including reports, brochures and service statistics; (B) observe the family planning activity conducted by the subrecipient; (C) consult with family planning personnel of the subrecipient; and (D) obtain a copy of the audited financial statement or report of the subrecipient, if there is one.

(iii) In the event the recipient or AID has reasonable cause to believe that a subrecipient may have violated its undertaking not to perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning, the recipient shall review the family planning program of the subrecipient to determine whether a violation of the undertaking has occurred. The subrecipient shall make available to the recipient such books and records and other information as may be reasonably requested in order to conduct the review. AID may also review the family planning program of the subrecipient under these circumstances, and AID shall have access to such books and records and information for inspection upon request.

(iv) The subrecipient shall refund to the recipient the entire amount of assistance furnished to the subrecipient under this grant in the event it is determined that the certification provided by the subrecipient under subparagraph (3), above, is false.

(v) Assistance to the subrecipient under this grant shall be terminated if the subrecipient violates any undertaking in the agreement required by subparagraphs (3) and (4), and the subrecipient shall refund to the recipient the value of any assistance furnished under this grant that is used to perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning.

(vi) The subrecipient may furnish assistance under this grant to another foreign nongovernmental organization (the sub-subrecipient) only if (A) the sub-subrecipient certifies in writing that it does not perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in AID-recipient countries and does not provide financial support to any other foreign nongovernmental organization that conducts such activities and (B) the subrecipient obtains the written agreement of the sub-subrecipient that contains the same undertakings and obligations to the subrecipient as those provided by the subrecipient to the recipient as described in subparagraphs (4)(i)-(v), above.

x
68

(5) Agreements with subrecipients and sub-subrecipients required under subparagraphs (3) and (4) shall contain the definitions set forth in subparagraph (10) of this paragraph (d).

(6) The recipient shall be liable to AID for a refund for a violation of any requirement of this paragraph (d) only if (i) the recipient knowingly furnishes assistance to a subrecipient who performs or actively promotes abortion as a method of family planning, or (ii) the certification provided by a subrecipient is false and the recipient failed to make reasonable efforts to verify the validity of the certification prior to furnishing assistance to the subrecipient, or (iii) the recipient knows or has reason to know, by virtue of the monitoring which the recipient is required to perform under the terms of this grant, that a subrecipient has violated any of the undertakings required under subparagraph (4) and the recipient fails to terminate assistance to the subrecipient, or fails to require the subrecipient to terminate assistance to a sub-subrecipient which violates any undertaking of the agreement required under subparagraph (4)(vi), above. If the recipient finds, in exercising its monitoring responsibility under this grant, that a subrecipient or sub-subrecipient receives frequent requests for the information described in subparagraph (10)(iii)(A)(II), below, the recipient shall verify that this information is being provided properly in accordance with subparagraph (10)(iii)(A)(II) and shall describe to AID the reasons for reaching its conclusion.

(7) In submitting a request to AID for approval of a recipient's decision to furnish assistance to a subrecipient, the recipient shall include a description of the efforts made by the recipient to verify the validity of the certification provided by the subrecipient. AID may request the recipient to make additional efforts to verify the validity of the certification. AID will inform the recipient in writing when AID is satisfied that reasonable efforts have been made. If AID concludes that these efforts are reasonable within the meaning of subparagraph (6) above, the recipient shall not be liable to AID for a refund in the event the subrecipient's certification is false unless the recipient knew the certification to be false or misrepresented to AID the efforts made by the recipient to verify the validity of the certification.

(8) It is understood that AID also may make independent inquiries, in the community served by a subrecipient or sub-subrecipient, regarding whether it performs or actively promotes abortion as a method of family planning.

(9) A subrecipient must provide the certification required under subparagraph (3) and a sub-subrecipient must provide the certification required under subparagraph (4)(vi) each time a new agreement is executed with the subrecipient or sub-subrecipient furnishing assistance under the grant.

(10) The following definitions apply for purposes of this paragraph (d):

61

(i) Abortion is a method of family planning when it is for the purpose of spacing births. This includes, but is not limited to, abortions performed for the physical or mental health of the mother but does not include abortions performed if the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or abortions performed following rape or incest (since abortion under these circumstances is not a family planning act).

(ii) To perform abortions means to operate a facility where abortions are performed as a method of family planning. Excluded from this definition are clinics or hospitals which do not include abortion in their family planning programs.

(iii) To actively promote abortion means for an organization to commit resources, financial or other, in a substantial continuing effort to increase the availability or use of abortion as a method of family planning.

(A) This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(I) Operating a family planning counseling service that includes, as part of the regular program, providing advice and information regarding the benefits and availability of abortion as a method of family planning;

(II) Providing advice that abortion is an available option in the event other methods of family planning are not used or are not successful or encouraging women to consider abortion (passively responding to a question regarding where a safe, legal abortion may be obtained is not considered active promotion if the question is specifically asked by a woman who is already pregnant, the woman clearly states that she has already decided to have a legal abortion, and the family planning counselor reasonably believes that the ethics of the medical profession in the country require a response regarding where it may be obtained safely);

(III) Lobbying a foreign government to legalize or make available abortion as a method of family planning or lobbying such a government to continue the legality of abortion as a method of family planning;

(IV) Conducting a public information campaign in AID-recipient countries regarding the benefits and/or availability of abortion as a method of family planning.

(B) Excluded from the definition of active promotion of abortion as a method of family planning are referrals for abortion as a result of rape, incest or if the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

(C) Action by an individual acting in the individual's capacity shall not be attributed to an organization with which the individual is associated, provided that the organization neither endorses nor provides financial support for the action and takes reasonable steps to ensure that the

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70

individual does not improperly represent that the individual is acting on behalf of the organization.

(iv) To furnish assistance to a foreign nongovernmental organization means to provide financial support under this grant to the family planning program of the organization, and includes the transfer of funds made available under this grant or goods or services financed with such funds, but does not include the purchase of goods or services from an organization or the participation of an individual in the general training programs of the recipient, subrecipient or sub-subrecipient.

(v) To control an organization means the possession of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of an organization.

(11) In determining whether a foreign nongovernmental organization is eligible to be a subrecipient or sub-subrecipient of assistance under this grant, the action of separate nongovernmental organizations shall not be imputed to the subrecipient or sub-subrecipient, unless, in the judgment of AID, a separate nongovernmental organization is being used as a sham to avoid the restrictions of this paragraph (d). Separate nongovernmental organizations are those that have distinct legal existence in accordance with the laws of the countries in which they are organized. Foreign organizations that are separately organized shall not be considered separate, however, if one is controlled by the other. The recipient may request AID's approval to treat as separate the family planning activities of two or more organizations, which would not be considered separate under the preceding sentence, if the recipient believes, and provides a written justification to AID therefor, that the family planning activities of the organizations are sufficiently distinct as to warrant not imputing the activity of one to the other.

(12) Assistance may be furnished under this grant by a recipient, subrecipient or sub-subrecipient to a foreign government even though the government includes abortion in its family planning program, provided that no assistance may be furnished in support of the abortion activity of the government and any funds transferred to the government shall be placed in a segregated account to ensure that such funds may not be used to support the abortion activity of the government.

(e) The grantee shall insert paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (e) in all subsequent subagreements and contracts involving family planning or population activities which will be supported in whole or part from funds under this grant. Paragraph (d) shall be inserted in subagreements and sub-subagreements in accordance with the terms of paragraph (d). The term subagreement means subgrants and subcooperative agreements.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

GOVERNMENT FURNISHED EXCESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision applies when personal property is furnished under the grant.)

The policies and procedures of Handbook 16, "Excess Property," and the appropriate provisions of 41 CFR 101-43 apply to the Government furnished excess property under this grant.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

TITLE TO AND USE OF PROPERTY (GRANTEE TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when the Government vests title to property in the grantee only.)

Title to all property financed under this grant shall vest in the grantee, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The grantee shall not charge for any depreciation, amortization, or use of any property, title to which remains in the grantee under this provision under this grant or any other U.S. Government agreement, subagreement, contract, or subcontract.

(b) The grantee agrees to use and maintain the property for the purpose of the grant in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) below.

(c) Real Property:

(1) Real property means land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excluding movable machinery and equipment.

(2) Use of Real Property:

(i) The grantee shall use the real property for the authorized purpose of the project, as long as it is needed.

(ii) The grantee shall obtain approval from AID for the use of real property in other projects when the grantee determines that the property is no longer needed for the purpose of the original program. Use in other programs shall be limited to those under other federally sponsored programs (i.e., grants or other agreements) that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by AID.

(3) Disposition of Real Property: When the real property is no longer needed as provided in (2) above, the grantee shall request disposition instructions from AID or its successor Federal sponsoring agency. AID or the successor Federal sponsoring agency shall observe the following rules in the disposition instructions:

(i) The grantee may be permitted to retain title after it compensates the Federal Government in an amount computed by applying the Federal percentage of participation in the cost of the original program to the fair market value of the property.

(ii) The grantee may be directed to sell the property under guidelines provided by the Federal sponsoring agency and pay the Federal Government an amount computed by applying the Federal percentage of participation in the cost of the original program to the proceeds from sale (after deducting actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any,

from the sales proceeds). When the grantee is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures shall be established that provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(iii) The grantee may be directed to transfer title to the property to the Federal Government provided that in such cases the grantee shall be entitled to compensation computed by applying the grantee's percentage of participation in the cost of the program to the current fair market value of the property.

(d) Nonexpendable Property:

(1) Nonexpendable personal property means tangible personal property having a useful life of more than two years and an acquisition cost of \$500 or more per unit.

(2) Use of Nonexpendable Personal Property:

(i) The grantee shall use the property in the program for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the program continues to be supported by Federal funds. When no longer needed for the original program, the grantee shall use the property in connection with its other federally sponsored activities in the following order of priority:

(A) Activities sponsored by AID.

(B) Activities sponsored by other Federal agencies.

(ii) Shared use - During the time that nonexempt nonexpendable personal property is held for use on the program for which it was acquired the grantee shall make it available for use on other programs if such other use will not interfere with the work on the program for which the property was originally acquired. First preference for such other use shall be given to other programs sponsored by AID; second preference shall be given to programs sponsored by other Federal agencies. User charges should be considered if appropriate.

(3) Disposition Of Nonexpendable Personal Property - With A Unit Acquisition Cost Of Less Than \$1,000: The grantee may use the property for other activities without reimbursement to the Federal Government or sell the property and retain the proceeds.

(4) Disposition Of Nonexpendable Personal Property With A Unit Acquisition Cost Of \$1,000 Or More:

(i) The grantee agrees to report such items to the grant officer from time to time as they are acquired and to maintain a control system which will permit their ready identification and location.

(ii) The grantee may retain the property for other uses provided that compensation is made to AID or its successor. The amount of compensation shall be computed by applying the percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original program to the current fair market value of the property. If the grantee has no need for the property and the property has further use value, the grantee shall request disposition instructions from AID.

(iii) AID shall determine whether the property can be used to meet AID requirements. If no requirement exists within AID the availability of the property shall be reported to the General Services Administration by AID to determine whether a requirement for the property exists in other Federal agencies. AID shall issue instructions to the recipient no later than 120 days after the grantee's request and the following procedures shall govern:

(A) If so instructed or if disposition instructions are not issued within 120 calendar days after the grantee's request, the grantee shall sell the property and reimburse AID an amount computed by applying to the sales proceeds that percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the original program. However, the grantee shall be permitted to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$100 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is greater, for the grantee's selling and handling expenses.

(B) If the grantee is instructed to ship the property elsewhere, the grantee shall be reimbursed by the benefiting Federal agency with an amount which is computed by applying the percentage of the recipient's participation in the cost of the original grant program to the current fair market value of the property, plus any reasonable shipping or interim storage costs incurred.

(C) If the grantee is instructed to otherwise dispose of the property, the grantee shall be reimbursed by AID for such costs incurred in its disposition.

(e) Expendable Personal Property:

(1) Expendable personal property means all tangible personal property other than nonexpendable property.

(2) The grantee shall use the expendable personal property for the authorized purpose of the grant program, as long as it is needed.

(3) If there is a residual inventory of such property exceeding \$1,000 in total aggregate fair market value, upon termination or completion of the grant and the property is not needed for any other federally sponsored program, the grantee shall retain the property for use on nonfederally sponsored activities, or sell it, but must in either case, compensate the Federal Government for its share. The amount of compensation shall be computed in the same manner as nonexpendable personal property.

(f) The grantee's property management standards for nonexpendable personal property shall include the following procedural requirements:

- (1) Property records shall be maintained accurately and shall include:
 - (i) A description of the property.
 - (ii) Manufacturer's serial number, model number, Federal stock number, national stock number, or other identification number.
 - (iii) Source of the property, including grant or other agreement number.
 - (iv) Whether title vests in the grantee or the Federal Government.
 - (v) Acquisition date and cost.
 - (vi) Percentage (at the end of the budget year) of Federal participation in the cost of the project or program for which the property was acquired.
 - (vii) Location, use, and condition of the property and the date the information was reported.
 - (viii) Unit acquisition cost.
 - (ix) Ultimate disposition data, including date of disposal and sales price or the method used to determine current fair market value where the grantee compensates AID for its share.
- (2) A physical inventory of property shall be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years. Any differences between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records shall be investigated to determine the causes of the difference. The grantee shall in connection with the inventory, verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the property. The inventory listing shall be retained as documentation in accordance with the standard provision of this grant entitled "Accounting, Audit, and Records."
- (3) A control system shall be in effect to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft of nonexpendable property shall be investigated and fully documented.
- (4) Adequate maintenance procedures shall be implemented to keep the property in good condition.
- (5) Where the grantee is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures shall be established which would provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

TITLE TO AND CARE OF PROPERTY (COOPERATING COUNTRY TITLE) (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable to property titled in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating country government may designate.)

(a) Except as modified by the schedule of this grant, title to all equipment, materials and supplies, the cost of which is reimbursable to the grantee by AID or by the cooperating country, shall at all times be in the name of the cooperating country or such public or private agency as the cooperating country may designate, unless title to specified types or classes of equipment is reserved to AID under provisions set forth in the schedule of this grant. All such property shall be under the custody and control of grantee until the owner of title directs otherwise or completion of work under this grant or its termination, at which time custody and control shall be turned over to the owner of title or disposed of in accordance with its instructions. All performance guarantees and warranties obtained from suppliers shall be taken in the name of the title owner.

(b) The grantee shall maintain and administer in accordance with sound business practice a program for the maintenance, repair, protection, and preservation of Government property so as to assure its full availability and usefulness for the performance of this grant. The grantee shall take all reasonable steps to comply with all appropriate directions or instructions which the grant officer may prescribe as reasonably necessary for the protection of the Government property.

(c) The grantee shall prepare and establish a program, to be approved by the appropriate AID Mission, for the receipt, use, maintenance, protection, custody and care of equipment, materials and supplies for which it has custodial responsibility, including the establishment of reasonable controls to enforce such program. The grantee shall be guided by the following requirements:

(1) Property Control: The property control system shall include but not be limited to the following:

(i) Identification of each item of cooperating country property acquired or furnished under the grant by a serially controlled identification number and by description of item. Each item must be clearly marked "Property of (insert name of cooperating country)."

(ii) The price of each item of property acquired or furnished under this grant.

(iii) The location of each item of property acquired or furnished under this grant.

(iv) A record of any usable components which are permanently removed from items of cooperating country property as a result of modification or otherwise.

(v) A record of disposition of each item acquired or furnished under the grant.

(vi) Date of order and receipt of any item acquired or furnished under the grant.

(vii) The official property control records shall be kept in such condition that at any stage of completion of the work under this grant, the status of property acquired or furnished under this grant may be readily ascertained. A report of current status of all items of property acquired or furnished under the grant shall be submitted yearly concurrently with the annual report.

(2) Maintenance Program: The grantee's maintenance program shall be consistent with sound business practice, the terms of the grant, and provide for:

(i) disclosure of need for and the performance of preventive maintenance,

(ii) disclosure and reporting of need for capital type rehabilitation, and

(iii) recording of work accomplished under the program:

(A) Preventive maintenance - Preventive maintenance is maintenance generally performed on a regularly scheduled basis to prevent the occurrence of defects and to detect and correct minor defects before they result in serious consequences.

(B) Records of maintenance - The grantee's maintenance program shall provide for records sufficient to disclose the maintenance actions performed and deficiencies discovered as a result of inspections.

(C) A report of status of maintenance of cooperating country property shall be submitted annually concurrently with the annual report.

(d) Risk of Loss:

(1) The grantee shall not be liable for any loss of or damage to the cooperating country property, or for expenses incidental to such loss or damage except that the grantee shall be responsible for any such loss or damage (including expenses incidental thereto):

(i) Which results from willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of the grantee's directors or officers, or on the part of any of its managers, superintendents, or other equivalent representatives, who have supervision or direction of all or substantially all of the grantee's business, or all or substantially all of the grantee's operation at any one plant, laboratory, or separate location in which this grant is being performed;

(ii) Which results from a failure on the part of the grantee, due to the willful misconduct or lack of good faith on the part of any of its directors, officers, or other representatives mentioned in (i) above:

(A) to maintain and administer, in accordance with sound business practice, the program for maintenance, repair, protection, and preservation of Government property as required by (i) above, or

(B) to take all reasonable steps to comply with any appropriate written directions of the grant officer under (c) above;

(iii) For which the grantee is otherwise responsible under the express terms designated in the schedule of this grant;

(iv) Which results from a risk expressly required to be insured under some other provision of this grant, but only to the extent of the insurance so required to be procured and maintained, or to the extent of insurance actually procured and maintained, whichever is greater; or

(v) Which results from a risk which is in fact covered by insurance or for which the grantee is otherwise reimbursed, but only to the extent of such insurance or reimbursement;

(vi) Provided, that, if more than one of the above exceptions shall be applicable in any case, the grantee's liability under any one exception shall not be limited by any other exception.

(2) The grantee shall not be reimbursed for, and shall not include as an item of overhead, the cost of insurance, or any provision for a reserve, covering the risk of loss of or damage to the Government property, except to the extent that the Government may have required the grantee to carry such insurance under any other provision of this grant.

(3) Upon the happening of loss or destruction of or damage to the Government property, the grantee shall notify the grant officer thereof, shall take all reasonable steps to protect the Government property from further damage, separate the damaged and undamaged Government property, put all the Government property in the best possible order, and furnish to the grant officer a statement of:

- (i) The lost, destroyed, or damaged Government property;
- (ii) The time and origin of the loss, destruction, or damage;
- (iii) All known interests in commingled property of which the Government property is a part; and
- (iv) The insurance, if any, covering any part of or interest in such commingled property.

(4) The grantee shall make repairs and renovations of the damaged Government property or take such other action as the grant officer directs.

(5) In the event the grantee is indemnified, reimbursed, or otherwise compensated for any loss or destruction of or damage to the Government property, it shall use the proceeds to repair, renovate or replace the Government property involved, or shall credit such proceeds against the cost of the work covered by the grant, or shall otherwise reimburse the Government, as directed by the grant officer. The grantee shall do nothing to prejudice the Government's right to recover against third parties for any such loss, destruction, or damage, and upon the request of the grant officer, shall, at the Government's expense, furnish to the Government all reasonable assistance and cooperation (including assistance in the prosecution of suits and the execution of instruments or assignments in favor of the Government) in obtaining recovery.

(e) Access: The Government, and any persons designated by it, shall at all reasonable times have access to the premises wherein any Government property is located, for the purpose of inspecting the Government property.

(f) Final Accounting and Disposition of Government Property: Upon completion of this grant, or at such earlier dates as may be fixed by the grant officer, the grantee shall submit, in a form acceptable to the grant officer, inventory schedules covering all items of Government property not consumed in the performance of this grant or not theretofore delivered to the Government, and shall prepare, deliver, or make such other disposition of the Government property as may be directed or authorized by the grant officer.

(g) Communications: All communications issued pursuant to this provision shall be in writing.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

COST SHARING (MATCHING) (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when the recipient is required to cost share or provide a matching share.)

(a) For each year (or funding period) under this grant, the grantee agrees to expend from non-Federal funds an amount at least equal to the percentage of the total expenditures under this grant specified in the schedule of the grant. The schedule of this grant may also contain restrictions on the application of cost sharing (matching) funds. The schedule takes precedence over the terms of this provision.

(b) Eligibility of non-Federal funds applied to satisfy cost sharing (matching) requirements under this grant are set forth below:

(1) Charges incurred by the grantee as project costs. Not all charges require cash outlays by the grantee during the project period; examples are depreciation and use charges for buildings and equipment.

(2) Project costs financed with cash contributed or donated to the grantee by other non-Federal public agencies (may include public international organizations or foreign governments) and institutions, and private organizations and individuals, and

(3) Project costs represented by services and real and personal property, or use thereof, donated by other non-Federal public agencies and institutions, and private organizations and individuals.

(c) All contributions, both cash and in-kind, shall be accepted as part of the grantee's cost sharing (matching) when such contributions meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Are verifiable from the grantee's records;

(2) Are not included as contributions for any other Federally assisted program;

(3) Are necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project objectives;

(4) Are types of charges that would be allowable under the applicable Federal cost principles;

(5) Are not paid by the Federal Government under another grant or agreement (unless the grant or agreement is authorized by Federal law to be used for cost sharing or matching);

(6) Are provided for in the approved budget when required by AID; and

(7) Conform to other provisions of this paragraph.

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71

(d) Values for grantee in-kind contributions will be established in accordance with the applicable Federal cost principles.

(e) Specific procedures for the grantee in establishing the value of in-kind contributions from non-Federal third parties are set forth below:

(1) Valuation of volunteer services: Volunteer services may be furnished by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor. Volunteer services may be counted as cost sharing or matching if the service is an integral and necessary part of an approved program:

(i) Rates for volunteer services: Rates for volunteers should be consistent with those paid for similar work in the grantee's organization. In those instances in which the required skills are not found in the grantee's organization, rates should be consistent with those paid for similar work in the labor market in which the grantee competes for the kind of services involved.

(ii) Volunteers employed by other organizations: When an employer other than the grantee furnishes the services of an employee, these services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay (exclusive of fringe benefits and overhead costs) provided these services are of the same skill for which the employee is normally paid.

(2) Valuation of donated expendable personal property: Donated expendable personal property includes such items as expendable equipment, office supplies, laboratory supplies or workshop and classroom supplies. Value assessed to expendable personal property included in the cost share (match) should be reasonable and should not exceed the market value of the property at the time of the donation.

(3) Valuation of donated nonexpendable personal property, buildings, and land or use thereof:

(i) The method used for charging cost sharing or matching for donated nonexpendable personal property, buildings and land may differ according to the purpose of the grant as follows:

(A) If the purpose of the grant is to assist the recipient in the acquisition of equipment, buildings or land, the total value of the donated property may be claimed as cost sharing or matching.

(B) If the purpose of the grant is to support activities that require the use of equipment, buildings, or land; depreciation or use charges for equipment and buildings may be made. The full value of equipment or other capital assets and fair rental charges for land may be allowed provided that AID has approved the charges.

(ii) The value of donated property will be determined in accordance with the usual accounting policies of the grantee with the following qualifications:

(A) Land and buildings: The value of donated land and buildings may not exceed its fair market value, at the time of donation to the grantee as established by an independent appraiser; and certified by a responsible official of the grantee.

(B) Nonexpendable personal property: The value of donated nonexpendable personal property shall not exceed the fair market value of equipment and property of the same age and condition at the time of donation.

(C) Use of space: The value of donated space shall not exceed the fair rental value of comparable space as established by an independent appraisal of comparable space and facilities in a privately owned building in the same locality.

(D) Borrowed equipment: The value of borrowed equipment shall not exceed its fair rental value.

(f) The following requirements pertain to the grantee's supporting records for in-kind contributions from non-Federal third parties:

(1) Volunteer services must be documented and, to the extent feasible, supported by the same methods used by the grantee for its employees.

(2) The basis for determining the valuation for personal services, material, equipment, buildings and land must be documented.

(g) Individual expenditures do not have to be shared or matched provided that the total expenditures incurred during the year (or funding period) are shared or matched in accordance with the agreed upon percentage set forth in the schedule of the grant.

(h) If at the end of any year (or funding period) hereunder, the grantee has expended an amount of non-Federal funds less than the agreed upon percentage of total expenditures, the difference may be applied to reduce the amount of AID funding the following year (or funding period), or, if this grant has expired or been terminated, the difference shall be refunded to AID.

(i) Failure to meet the cost sharing (matching) requirements set forth in paragraph (a) above shall be considered sufficient reasons for termination of this grant for cause in accordance with paragraph (a) entitled "For Cause" of the standard provision of this grant entitled "Termination and Suspension".

(j) The restrictions on the use of AID grant funds set forth in the standard provisions of this grant are applicable to expenditures incurred with AID funds provided under this grant. The grantee will account for the AID funds in accordance with the standard provision of this grant entitled "Accounting, Audit, and Records".

7

83

(k) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of the standard provision of this grant entitled "Refunds", the parties agree that in the event of any disallowance of expenditures from AID grant funds provided hereunder, the grantee may substitute expenditures made with funds provided from non-Federal sources provided they are otherwise eligible in accordance with paragraph (b) of this provision.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

USE OF POUCH FACILITIES (NOVEMBER 1986)

(This provision is applicable when activities under the grant will take place outside of the United States.)

(a) Use of diplomatic pouch is controlled by the Department of State. The Department of State has authorized the use of pouch facilities for AID grantees and their employees as a general policy, as detailed in items (1) through (6) below. However, the final decision regarding use of pouch facilities rest with the Embassy or AID Mission. In consideration of the use of pouch facilities, the grantee and its employees agree to indemnify and hold harmless, the Department of State and AID for loss or damage occurring in pouch transmission;

(1) Grantees and their employees are authorized use of the pouch for transmission and receipt of up to a maximum of two pounds per shipment of correspondence and documents needed in the administration of assistance programs,

(2) U.S. citizen employees are authorized use of the pouch for personal mail up to a maximum of one pound per shipment (but see (a)(3) below),

(3) Merchandise, parcels, magazines, or newspapers are not considered to be personal mail for purposes of this standard provision and are not authorized to be sent or received by pouch,

(4) Official and personal mail pursuant to (a)(1) and (2) above sent by pouch should be addressed as follows:

Name of individual or organization (followed by
letter symbol "G")
Name of post (USAID/_____)
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20525

(b) Mail sent via the diplomatic pouch may not be in violation of U.S. postal laws and may not contain material ineligible for pouch transmission,

(c) All grantee personnel are not authorized use of military postal facilities (APO/FPO). This is an important restriction because based on existing laws and regulations governing military postal facilities and is being enforced worldwide. Posts having access to APO/FPO facilities are using such for diplomatic pouch dispatch, may, however, accept the grantee's official and personal mail by pouch, provided of course, compliance with (b) above,

(d) The grantee shall be responsible for verifying the compliance of this provision, every shipment, and for obtaining an use of pouch facilities,

(c) Specific additional guidance on grantee use of pouch facilities in accordance with this standard provision is available from the Post Communication Center at the Embassy or AID Mission,

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

CONVERSION OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS TO LOCAL CURRENCY (NOVEMBER 1985)

(This provision is applicable when activities under the grant will take place outside of the United States.)

Upon arrival in the Cooperating Country, and from time to time as appropriate, the grantee's chief of party shall consult with the Mission Director who shall provide, in writing, the procedure the grantee and its employees shall follow in the conversion of United States dollars to local currency. This may include, but is not limited to, the conversion of currency through the cognizant United States Disbursing Officer or Mission Controller, as appropriate.

(END OF STANDARD PROVISION)

**CARE
CHAD**



IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT PROPOSAL

JUNE 1980

Approved 11/11/80

"In reality, Violet did not exist until
he saw her, then she began again where
she had left off before."

"From Here to Eternity"

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AID (USAID)	U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AIP	ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS
CARE	COOPERATING AGENCIES FOR RELIEF EVERYWHERE
CCC	COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
CDC	CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
FFW	FOOD FOR WORK
FRLC	FEDERAL RESERVE LETTER OF CREDIT
INADES	AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
GOC	GOVERNMENT OF CHAD
MSF	MEDICINE SANS FRONTIERES
MYP	MULTI-YEAR PLANS
ORDD	NATIONAL OFFICE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ORHO	OFFICE OF RABBITIAN BELIEF OPERATIONS
PAT	PROJECT ACTIVITY TARGET
PIH	PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION (PROPEL)
PIOT/T	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORDD/TECHNICAL
PVO	PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION
UNDD	NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT
UNEP	PROGRAMME INTERNATIONAL FOOD DE DEVELOPMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Summary Project Description.....	1
II. Project Rationale and Description	
A. Rationale.....	4
B. Objectives.....	6
C. Functional Elements.....	9
D. AID Inputs.....	14
E. GARR Inputs.....	19
F. Other Inputs.....	30
III. Cost Estimates and Financial Plan.....	31
IV. Implementation Plan.....	39
V. Monitoring Plan.....	39
VI. Summary Analyses	
A. Technical.....	35
B. Economic.....	37
C. Social.....	39
D. Environmental.....	39
VII. Evaluation.....	39
VIII. Negotiation Status.....	39

1. SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. PVO Applicant

CARE/Chad is the PVO Applicant.

B. Government of Chad Implementing Agency

CARE/Chad will implement the project in cooperation with the Ministry of State for Agriculture and Rural Development, working most closely with its National Office of Rural Development (ONDR).

C. Summary Financial Plan

The project is a grant to CARE/Chad, to be obligated via Federal Reserve Letter of Credit over a period of three years from funds available under AID PVO Development Initiatives Project (677-0051).

Component (U.S.\$)	A I D	CARE	GOO	TOTAL
Technical Assistance	705,855			705,855
Training	116,000	200,600		317,500
Commodities	1,155,220	179,300		1,334,520
PL ABQ/VVM	4,037,050			4,037,050
Project Support	1,100,000	700,000	219,000	2,107,000
TOTAL	7,100,000	1,109,000	219,000	8,428,000

D: PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT

The purposes of the project is to improve food production and availability in the Chad region.

E: BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

Chad is the world's poorest country, having been ranked 177th in the world in 1977. The country is a landlocked country with a population of 4.5 million. The country is a landlocked country with a population of 4.5 million. The country is a landlocked country with a population of 4.5 million.

The target beneficiaries of these efforts have been and are the people displaced by the effects of recurrent drought cycles and civil strife. As a natural outgrowth of CARE's most successful Food For Work activities in Chad, the project represents a major PVO effort to establish sustainable food production to reduce dependence on emergency food relief for the future. As such, it is the logical next step after emergency relief followed by Food For Work in both CARE's and AID's long term development plans for Chad.

V. Summary Project Description

The project will provide a series of services to two distinct types of irrigable food producing areas of the Sahelian Zone in Chad. These services will include provision of irrigation equipment, technical assistance, and training, each of which will be tailored to the particular requirements of each project area. The project areas are: irrigated perimeters between the Chari and Logone rivers, 150 to 300 kilometers south of N'Djamena and "wadis" or bottom land areas in the Kanem region north of Lake Chad.

Each of these areas present a unique set of circumstances ranging from the relatively sophisticated technical and social infrastructure required for irrigated perimeters, to the exploitation of environmentally and ecologically delicate wadis. Thus the technical interventions needed range from the relatively standard to the relatively experimental.

VI. Summary Findings

Field and research team activities, experiences and observations indicate that there is significant potential for more efficient use of the water and soil resources in the two mentioned areas leading to food production.

Water supplies in Chad are generally in the hands of government and in Chad is difficult to be especially valuable contribution in providing the environmental contribution of water.

VII. Project Issues

A number of issues have been raised in the course of the project. These include the need for more technical assistance, the need for more training, and the need for more equipment. These issues are being addressed by the project.

The project is currently in the process of addressing these issues. It is hoped that these issues will be resolved in the near future.

for Chad. CARE's willingness to apply innovative approaches to the development of limited irrigable and arable land represents an inestimable contribution to the development process. The fit of technical approaches developed during the implementation of this project into a larger strategy framework based on a growing body of information concerning irrigation is an unforeseen but potentially paramount contribution of this project.

The issue of small farmer training as a possible partial substitute for capital inputs by the government in sustaining rural development also warrants critical analysis.

I. Project Waivers

A blanket source and origin waiver for vehicles has already been approved by AID.

J. Design Team Members

The design of this project has been established through a series of efforts by a number of individuals including Drs. Russell Harbour and Arthur Burns of Tussocks Institute; Fred Hagen, a consultant; David Girvan, Guy Shippa, Patrick Boyer, Francois Xavier Boyer, Herys Nwafutsoha, Joseph Wambach and Allen Turbutt of CARE's international staff; and Mr. W. Thomas Kelly, a consultant.

II. PROJECT RATIONALE AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Project Rationale

Chad is now classified as the world's poorest nation. The recent cycle of drought and civil unrest has left large portions of the population completely destitute. The severity of two recent drought cycles is demonstrated by the dramatic reduction in the surface area of Lake Chad, to about one-eighth of its size in 1984.

Food production has dropped dramatically. According to FAO's 1984 Annual Food Assessment, cereals deficits for 1984 reached 336,000 tons versus an already serious 1983 deficit of 197,400 tons. Cereal producing hectareage dropped from 870,600 ha. in 1983, to 779,572 ha. in 1984, a loss of 90,928 hectares. Although the most recent estimates (OSHO; Rapport No. 03/86/V, Nov, 1986) indicate a small surplus of 15,000 tons as a result of adequate rainfall during the last growing season, long-term recovery is far from assured.

The effect of low levels of food availability on the 0-5 age group, for example, is dramatically reflected in the findings of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported in February of 1986 (see USAID memo of 9/24/86):

"The nutritional situation in the areas of the country studied in 1985, as determined by MCH, UNICEF, and by the CDC team show malnutrition levels that are significantly in excess of acceptable levels. Virtually only 20% of children under five years of age had a weight-for-height ratio of 85% or more. Levels of 80% or less are considered to be in excess of 10% above a nutritional standard. The levels of malnutrition and stunting reported from 1985 are:

Wasting: 15.5% (MCH), 15.5% (UNICEF), 15.5% (CDC)
Stunting: 25.5% (MCH), 25.5% (UNICEF), 25.5% (CDC)
Severe wasting: 5.5% (MCH), 5.5% (UNICEF), 5.5% (CDC)
Severe stunting: 10.5% (MCH), 10.5% (UNICEF), 10.5% (CDC)

... (faded text) ...

- The loss of stored food because of civil disturbances.

Against this background, CARE's project will focus on restoring the independence of those presently receiving donated food. The project will be based on a series of feasible, flexible and appropriate responses to seasonal and yearly changes in clearly designated geographic areas.

As the largest PVO in Chad, CARE has demonstrated its capability and capacity to implement rural development activities and work with the Government of Chad.

AID policy as described in B.1. of the Project Paper for the Chad PVO Development Initiatives meshes almost perfectly in conceptual terms with established CARE policy as formally described in CARE's Overseas Operations Manual Volume 3. As indicated in that manual, emergency relief activities wherever possible should serve as a springboard to long term development, moving from an ad hoc response to disaster situations toward Multi Year Plans (MYP), CARE's basic country program document. This MYP establishes the methods and procedures by which each country program is to be implemented and evaluated. In the case of Chad, CARE's program has begun the transition toward activities promoting food production to reduce dependence on emergency relief. This transition brings CARE's activities firmly in line with AID policy for Sub-Saharan Africa in general and for Chad in particular.

Within the category of CARE development projects world wide, "agricultural development largely concerns the small farmer and the problems his small capital and generally low technological level present." Furthermore, "The projects CARE assists often attack low productivity through appropriate technology in agronomy, management and water control." (CARE Overseas Operations Manual, Section 1.2.3.1) Thus long established CARE policy and the stated purpose of the PVO Development Initiatives Project are virtually one and the same.

In addition to reflecting the trends of AID's development strategy for the world, the program focuses on priority areas of the Government of Chad. In a historical sense, the program represents a period of successful development activities that have contributed to Chad's long term economic growth and stability. The program is a direct result of the Government of Chad's policy of rural development and is a key element in the country's economic recovery. The program is designed to be self-sustaining and to provide a model for other rural development projects in Chad and the region.

CARE's present and future role in Chad was described in CARE International's 1985 Annual Report by Ali Nour Guedeme, Sous-Prefect in Nokou: "Frankly, we think the population of Nokou has been saved thanks to CARE/Chad. They came in at a moment of suffering when nothing was available. The cows had been finished off by the drought. The camels, the same. There was nothing left here, nothing in the market. The arrival of CARE/Chad was welcomed by everybody. Now near the Sous Prefecture of Mao, people come to buy cereal here at Nokou, something which was never seen before.

"We are a country facing certain situations--one caused by drought, another by war. We are a country in ruins. It is not sufficient only to give us aid. It's welcome, but it's necessary to teach us how to use it to work the land. To give us materials, advice. So for us, services such as we are receiving from CARE/Chad are absolutely necessary. We are trying to support ourselves."

In summary, the proposed project represents the next, and most logical step in the continuation and expansion of CARE's contribution to Chad's efforts to attain food self-sufficiency against substantial odds, and is a highly appropriate medium for AID's support to that same effort. It is also relevant as a small-scale application of accepted, as well as technically experimental, Sahelian development strategies to the particular circumstances of Chad.

B. Project Objectives

1. Major Goal

CARE's efforts under this project are aimed at establishing an indefinitely sustainable increase in food production by Chadian farmer and pastoralist families in three project areas in Chad's Sahelian zone, an area of the country in which investments in agricultural production have historically been of low priority.

The specific areas to be targeted have been chosen because they have the basic resource requisites for increased food production, namely water and acceptable soils. Through the project, CARE will provide the capital, technical and infrastructural support needed for successful exploitation of those resources.

2. Project Purpose

The purpose of the project is to increase long-term food production capability in two different agricultural project areas in the Sahelian zone of Chad. The project aims to provide small farmers with the

appropriate physical structures and equipment, technical and organizational knowledge to protect and more fully utilize the paramount resource--water--at their disposal in each of the project areas.

In the course of this endeavor, CARE will also collect and analyze significant amounts of data concerning water, soils, agricultural yields and agricultural marketing. This aspect of the project will add substantially to the body of knowledge available in Chad for use in development planning for the long term.

The specific areas chosen include: (1) Irrigated perimeters in the interriverine lands between the Chari and Logone rivers some 150 to 300 kilometers south of N'Djamena and (2) Wadis or bottomland areas among the dunes in the Kanem region north of N'Djamena in the ancient extension of the Lake Chad Basin.

To a great extent, these areas represent a large part of known irrigable land configurations in the Sahelian Zone of Chad. They are also areas in which the core population has at least a rudimentary acquaintance with irrigation practices, and an apparent perception of the economic benefit that can be derived from their labor.

Each of these areas present different problems and potentials for exploitation. The water resources known to be available and the ecosystems they support have generally been un-, under- and/or misutilized to degrees that can only be described as extreme. They represent microcosms of the misuse of a delicate environment which is widely believed to be among the major causes rather than results of the inexorable encroachment of the desert.

Although the two areas are within Chad's Sahelian Zone, they represent different physical and social environments. Population density is low, with only 4.50 persons/km² in the interriverine area, and 1.50 persons/km² in the Kanem. Annual rainfall varies considerably from about 300 mm in the environs of N'kokou in the Kanem area to approximately 800 mm south of N'Djamena.

They do not, however, present a radically different set of agricultural development problems. Lack of development information and lack of development attitudes among those responsible for available resources are common to both areas.

The specific parameters and needs shown will be... certain important factors...

CARE has been able to identify certain locations where community motivation and social organization is stronger, and where there appears to be more potential; given appropriate technical assistance and training, for long term continuity in the activity. In the irrigated perimeters, 8 of the 10 sites have already been designated, and in the Kanem wadis, of the 26 presently participating in FFW, a total of 13 will be chosen for development activities under the project.

While CARE, as a Private Voluntary Organization, lacks the wherewithal within itself to provide an enduring solution to the larger developmental problems of Chad, it can provide a wealth of experience and human and organizational resources to continuing efforts to approach those solutions by focusing on these clearly defined areas. Through the conscientious provision of appropriate capital equipment, technical assistance, training and resource management expertise in the project, CARE will provide a response to the immediate needs of people in the designated areas and a valuable contribution to the body of knowledge necessary to approach an enduring solution.

CARE, however, as one of the world's preeminent relief organizations, recognizes the extent of disruptions of the traditional social fabric caused by natural as well as man-made catastrophes. The role of displaced persons seeking to re-establish themselves in what is frequently an alien environment is among the most complicated of social interactions. Within the severely limited temporal framework of the project, CARE's activities will provide opportunities for those willing to work. As will be discussed in later sections of this proposal, the social organizations that are established in project areas in response to the stimuli of technical assistance, training and material inputs will be the media for accomplishment of the project objectives. Few efforts at social engineering in Africa have proven successful. However, the social readjustments that have occurred naturally in response to disaster, and in response to the stimulus of CARE's subsequent FFW activities appear to have resulted in homogeneous groups with substantial awareness of the importance of cooperative efforts in attaining individual goals.

3. Project Outputs

In general, the project will result in increased food production in each of the targeted areas. This result will be attained through increased efficiencies in the use of water in established sites and the opening up of additional areas for cultivation. The beneficiaries of the overall project will number an estimated 13,600 persons representing approximately 3,400 farm families.

Approximately 400 hectares of previously cropped land will demonstrate increased yields of up to 10%, and 85 hectares of new land will be opened for cultivation.

In the process, a minimum of 20 Government of Chad technicians and extension agents will be trained in appropriate skills including irrigation technology and mechanics. The extension agents will in turn provide support services and training to the farmer group leaders and the farmers participating in the project.

Appropriate agroforestry and resource conservation activities will also make a major contribution to food production and more importantly to the long term improvement and protection of the areas to be cultivated.

From the point of view of knowledge, i.e., the available development data base, the two areas also represent a gradation from the relatively well known to the relatively unknown. The project activities involve a logical technical development progression from the relatively proven value of irrigated perimeters to the traditionally utilized but delicate environment of the wadis. The project involves gradients both of risk and of potential.

To a large extent, the technical, environmental and socioeconomic data that will be collected and utilized in the implementation of the project will supply CARE, AID and the Government of Chad with a firm information base to be used in the process of long term planning of irrigation and agricultural development projects.

C. Functional Elements of the Project

As indicated earlier, the project will apply a set of methodologies to each of the specific areas of operation. The form of technical assistance, training, capital equipment and agroforestry techniques will be adapted to the exigencies of each of the sites.

1. Irrigated perimeters on the Chari and Logone Rivers

The targeted irrigated perimeters are located from 150 kms. to 300 kms. south of N'Djamena between the Chari and Logone rivers. This region has higher rainfall and is more densely populated than the other project sites. Specific activities in this area will be focused on:

- Construction of 10 irrigation systems serving about 250 hectares;
- Training and extension services in crop production and water management at 20 perimeters;

- Establishment and support of mobile maintenance repair units to service irrigation equipment, and
- Organization of 1,700 village farmers to integrate irrigated agriculture along with traditional rain-fed agricultural practices into their overall food production system.

Agroforestry interventions will generally play a lesser role in this project area than in others and will be applied to crop protection through live fencing and appropriate erosion control plantings.

Gravity flow systems with water pumped from the Chari river will be constructed. Lifts in the system will be a maximum of 30 feet, and standardized centrifugal diesel-powered pumps will be used. The average plot per farmer will be one-fourth of a hectare and will be farmed by hand. Two grain crops with a complement of cool-season vegetables will be produced on an annual basis.

Extension efforts by trained ONDR agents will concentrate on technical aspects of production and water management and on farmer organization to assure that this new and relatively complicated production technique is integrated into the overall agricultural production system of the village. The establishment of cooperatives will not be an objective. Rather, formal or informal organizational structures, suitable to the promotion of village decision-making relative to sustaining the operation of the irrigation systems will be promoted. Agricultural extension themes will include crop selection, water management, soil fertility maintenance, and agroforestry development.

The mobile maintenance support activity will insure continual operation of the irrigation equipment during the project and train Chadian mechanics and selected participating farmers in equipment repair and maintenance. The maintenance unit has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture which will supply the Chadian personnel for its operation and assume control of the operation at the end of the project. Although its principle focus will be services to the irrigated perimeters, where the most sophisticated equipment will be in operation, it will also support the other project areas as necessary.

As farmer group structures are developed, fee systems will be established based on previous practice and experience in other areas in order to reduce the recurrent cost burden on the Ministry of Agriculture when it assumes responsibility for the unit and the overall project. Fee collection systems have shown mixed results in the past, and before they can be imposed in the perimeters project,

a substantial amount of study by the agricultural economist and the social scientist will have to take place.

2. Kanem Wadis

The term "wadi" refers to two different types of bottom land. Those found around Nokou are depressions in the large dunes of the area. They have been formed by pools of water that remained as Lake Chad retreated from its prehistoric size to its current boundaries. The soil of these wadis is usually a clayey silt with a superficial layer of wind-deposited sand. The water table is generally two to seven meters below the surface. Pools of standing water may accumulate, and in a number of wadis there are salt concentrations at these low points. The salt (sodium bicarbonate or "natron") is often collected from these wadis and sold for export and for use in traditional medicine and soap manufacturing.

Natural vegetation outside of the wadis, where it exists, is limited to grasses and acacia trees. Traditionally these wadis are planted with dates. Against the ochre and beige sand dunes, the overall aspect of a productive wadi is that of a classic desert oasis.

The second type of Kanem wadi is basically a former river bed which may or may not flow seasonally. Soils vary more than in the Nokou wadis, but in general there is considerable clay content. The natural vegetation is also more extensive than in Nokou with standing acacia trees and rouier palms. Traditionally dates are produced and cereals are cultivated at certain times of the year.

The wadis offer a limited but very valuable agricultural resource in this desert-like environment. Initial project activities in this area will concentrate on protecting this resource at a minimum of 5 specific sites, on increasing food production, and on offering opportunities to additional population groups (particularly pastoralists) to diversify into wadi gardening and rainfed agriculture.

A major innovation to be introduced will be wadi protection using soil conservation and agroforestry techniques. The wadis are presently endangered by blowing sands from the predominantly northeasterly winds. Dune encroachment into the wadis is common, and farmers try to control the problem by constructing brush fences and even mud brick walls. Agroforestry activities including windbreaks as discussed in detail in Annex G will be implemented. If availability continues, Food For Work will be offered to promote participation by area inhabitants in tree-planting.

Efforts to increase food production will initially focus on improving the water delivery systems based on traditional hand-powered water-lifting devices, on irrigation schemes aimed at increasing individual plot size and irrigated areas, and on expanding the generally diversified agriculture to wadis not presently farmed. It is expected that increases in agricultural production will help the small farmers more nearly achieve food self-sufficiency.

Although achievement of the results indicated is predicated on the use of traditional methods with appropriate technical improvements, CARE will immediately begin collecting data concerning the feasibility of using more modern techniques for water lifting. As appropriate, handpumps will be introduced.

This improved technology has been attempted in other areas of the Sahel with mixed results. Failures for the most part appear to be due to the lack of trained personnel on a continuing basis to maintain pumps. Any installation of hand pumps in the wadi development activities will be accompanied by intensive training of one or more participating farmers in pump maintenance. Due to the relatively shallow water table at most sites, removal and repair of pump components is well within the capability of the farmer group given adequate training.

Concurrently with start-up activities and operating in the same area is a study funded through a USAID local currency grant. The objective of the study is to look in detail at particular constraints impeding rural development in the Kanem district, and to recommend solutions.

There are obviously strong links between the study and the Kanem wadis activities of this project. CARE feels that, as the study produces its recommendations, the participants in this project will be in a position to apply their learned skills and organizational structures to any solutions suggested by the study. CARE anticipates that it will require approximately 9 months to organize the beneficiaries in its wadi development activities and to establish working management and extension structures. After this period the study effort will begin to offer some solutions which can be adapted by the beneficiaries of the CARE project.

Agroforestry/soil conservation activities will be introduced at four intensively farmed wadis. Farming activities and agroforestry/soil conservation measures will then be expanded into an additional nine wadis. As indicated earlier, CARE FFW activities presently serve populations of various sizes at 37 wadis in Kanem. This

represents substantial growth over a period of less than 2 years. There is potential for surpassing targets under the project, but the motivation of the population is a key factor that should not be overestimated. The project targets in this respect are realistic. (See also discussion under Food For Work, below.) Beneficiaries of these efforts are expected to number approximately 1,700 farmers. New land to be brought under cultivation will total about 85 hectares, and an estimated 125 hectares will be protected by agroforestry/soil conservation measures.

D. Inputs to be financed by AID

1. Technical Services/Personnel (\$ 705,855)

Given the complexity of the project and the somewhat experimental nature of a portion of the planned activities a range of technical services will be necessary during the life of the project.

A team of qualified individuals with skills covering the key technical elements of the various activities will be engaged as long term personnel, complemented by short term consultants at appropriate stages in the implementation of the project.

Recruitment of personnel will be the responsibility of CARE/New York who may or may not draw from personnel resources available through the international network of CARE offices.

The long term project team will consist of the following:
(Detailed job descriptions are attached as Annex K.)

- a) an agricultural engineer with specialization in irrigation. This person will also be responsible for the design and direct supervision of the irrigation activities in the perimeters and design and intermittent supervision of activities in the wadis. He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena, but will be expected to travel frequently to sites in Kanem.
- b) an agricultural economist who will be responsible for the initial design of agricultural data gathering activities in the project and will directly supervise project activities in the Kanem and Lake Chad areas. He/she will be stationed at the project sub-office in Mao, but will be expected to travel as necessary.
- c) an agroforester who will be responsible for direct supervision of agroforestry activities in Kanem, and the design and intermittent supervision of forestry activities elsewhere. He/she will be stationed in Mao and travel frequently.
- d) an agronomist with specialization in extension training who will be principally responsible for CARE input to training design and supervision, and for required agronomical technical assistance. This person will be stationed in N'Djamena but will travel very frequently.
- e) a mechanic cum industrial arts technician who will supervise equipment repair and maintenance activities of the mobile support unit, and train maintenance personnel.

He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena but will travel as necessary.

f) a project administrator who, with the assistance of the CARE/Chad country staff, will be responsible for the timely fulfillment of all administrative requirements of CARE, AID, and the GOC vis-à-vis the project, including matters relating to financial and project reporting, procurement and logistics. He/she will be stationed in N'Djamena and travel infrequently. This individual will be costed as part of project administrative support. (See Section 6, below.)

One of the team of long term project personnel will serve as overall team leader and project coordinator.

Short term personnel/consultants:

Social Scientist	9 person/months
Ground Water/Wells	10 person/months
Extension trainer	6 person/months
Evaluation team	4 person/months

(See Implementation Plan, Section IV, below, for details of short term consultant activities.)

2. Training (\$ 116,900)

Training and extension at the small farmer level are critical to project success and the major element in assuring project sustainability. This is especially true in Chad, where government resources are severely limited and cannot provide sufficient capital to assure sustainability. CARE believes, however, that with sufficient technical, motivational and organizational training, the small farmer participants in the project will develop sufficient awareness of the economic benefits that will accrue from their labor to assure the continuity of the project activities. They will also gain the confidence and resources necessary to either demand more support from their government or make support interventions from the private sector more attractive.

The structuring of this training exercise, however, must start from what exists in the country and build upon it. Thus, efforts must be made to establish technical and training expertise at various levels in the government service infrastructure, which will then be able to transmit that knowledge to the ultimate beneficiaries. The strengthening of that infrastructure through formal and informal training will be a major activity under the

project.

Training will encompass individuals at all levels of the project as follows:

- Two-year formal training in agricultural management for two Chadian technicians at the N'Gala, Nigeria Training Center of the Lake Chad Basin Commission;
- Formal and non-formal technical and extension training for ONDR, Eaux et Foret and CARE project personnel;
- Formal and informal training in irrigation equipment maintenance and repair for both ONDR/Ministry of Agriculture personnel and selected beneficiary farmers;
- Formal and informal training of participating farmers.

a) Long Term Formal Training

The Government of Chad has expressed some concerns about expatriate technical assistance. The Director General of the Ministry of Planning and National Reconstruction has expressed these concerns to the AID Representative in a letter dated April 6, 1985 which states, among other things, the following: "We wish, however, that the technical assistance component of this project does not exceed 1/5 of the grant." The grant referred to is the PVO Development Initiatives Project under which CARE's project would be funded.

The lack of Chadians with sufficiently high level skills to immediately undertake the technical tasks involved in the project is an undeniable fact. If the CARE project is viewed as an initial step in a long term commitment to increasing agricultural production in Chad, training at higher levels might be programmed under this project. Given the time limitations on the project, the benefits of such training might not be directly realized within the life of the project itself. The need for such personnel in a long term development context, however, is a constant, regardless of the specific role the trained individual would play in the implementation of this single project.

As part of the contribution that this project will make to long term development in Chad, CARE will select two candidates to be trained over a two year period at the N'Gala Training Center for Agricultural Management at N'Gala in Nigeria. Candidates will be chosen from qualified personnel at ONDR and Eaux et Forets. Ideally these individuals will return to Chad to play a major role in the final year of the project implementation, particularly in the turning over of

operations to the GOC.

b) Technical and Extension Training.

1.) Technical Counterparts

In line with a common practice of CARE around the world, CARE will request the assignment of Chadian counterparts from the appropriate government agencies to each of the long term technicians except the project administrator whose counterpart will be designated by CARE. Working side-by-side with the technicians, and being trained by them over time, the Chadian counterparts can be expected to reach the level at which they can be given responsibility for supervising specific activities in one of the project areas. Since most of the long term technical team members will be called upon to provide inputs in both geographic areas of the project, a major role of the counterparts will be to stand in for the technician when he/she is away from the principal place of assignment. While the bulk of the knowledge gained by these counterparts will result from practical field experience, they will also be expected to play a role in the various formal and informal training exercises under the project either as participants or as trainers themselves.

2.) Field Agents

Training will be given to a minimum of 35 ONDR, Eaux et Foret and CARE agents working in the project areas. CARE hopes to use the GOC's concern described above as leverage for promoting the appointment of additional government field agents to the project areas. If the effort is successful, the number of people trained will be larger. In the initial phases of the project, however, CARE will have its own agents in addition to those provided by the government in order to insure that each of the activities is fully supported by extension services at the various sites.

Training courses will be prepared and conducted by the technical advisors with the help and guidance of INADES (African Institute for Economic and Social Development) which has developed copious amounts of training materials in various subjects dealing with rural development.

After the first year, during which the personnel can be evaluated in terms of their motivation as well as learning abilities, two candidates will be selected from among the government counterparts and field agents for specially designed technical training courses of three months in France arranged through the auspices of CARE/France, where CARE personnel have gone on previous occasions with

notable success. The courses will cover irrigation and garage supervision and management.

c) Equipment Maintenance Training

The mobile equipment maintenance facility will be the locale for a continuing series of formal and informal training exercises for both the government personnel assigned to the facility, other staff, and the beneficiary farmers who are delegated responsible for the equipment at the irrigation sites. Training of personnel assigned to the facility will, of course, be a continuing process. However, formal sessions in mechanics and pump maintenance for those individuals as well as the designated farmers will be held once a year.

d) Small Farmer Training

At the request of the GOC, small farmer training centers at Cheddra and Nokou will be constructed. These centers will be strengthened through the provision of training materials and will be used for training of village level extension agents and farmer group leaders drawn from the project participants. Small farmers' conferences will be conducted at the training centers.

Information and training materials developed at the sessions for GOC agents described above will feed into the design of small farmer training sessions, including conferences dealing with broad subject matter and seminars which will be more focused. Although the formal design and scheduling of these activities will take place after the arrival of the technical assistance team and training consultant, major conferences and seminars are expected to occur, at a minimum, on an annual basis.

e) Special Studies/Research

Special studies and research activities will be conducted within the framework of the project, and will be aimed at providing information of use in project implementation and management. These studies would therefore be considered as management tools rather than as pure research. Both the Ground Water/Small Wells and the Social Scientist consultants will be assigned to specific data collection and analysis activities coming at the beginning of the project, and shortly after the mid-term evaluation. Such timing will enable them to monitor their respective data in terms of change over time.

As indicated earlier water and soils testing will be a continuing aspect of the project, especially in the wadi areas where additional data is greatly needed. The agricultural economist will design and supervise relevant

data collection such as crop yields, marketing systems, etc.

4. Commodities (\$ 1,155,220)

Commodities and equipment will be provided to support the implementation and monitoring activities of the technical assistance team and government personnel. In addition, substantial amounts of irrigation equipment will be supplied to the small farmer groups.

a) Categories of items to be procured will include:

- 1) Vehicles (and spare parts) including a large transport truck and 8 light 4-wheel drive vehicles.
- 2) Equipment (and spare parts) for irrigation and water lifting including both motorized and hand pumps.
- 3) Agricultural tools and implements.
- 4) Canal construction material.
- 5) Training Materials.

b) Construction

The only construction proposed is that of the small farmer training centers mentioned above. However, CARE will examine the option of rent and renovation of existing structures at Cheddra and Nokou before embarking on construction. Improvement of irrigation and water delivery media will entail lining of canals with appropriate materials.

5. Other/Local Costs (\$ 1,184,859)

Other costs will cover various components of project administrative support including one full time project administrator, local salaries of CARE personnel assigned directly to the project, field allowances for both GOC and CARE personnel and rental of buildings. CARE International's indirect recovery rate of 10.34% is included in local costs.

E. CARE Inputs (\$ 1,142,845)

CARE/Chad will provide selected equipment and running costs to the project. Its major contributions, however, will be in training and in project administrative support. Funds for CARE project costs have been received from the Mormon church, and Live-Aid/Band-Aid during the first year and from Live-Aid/Band-Aid during subsequent years. The remainder of CARE funds are unrestricted and have been donated by American citizens through CARE-USA.

Project support personnel will contribute up to 40% of their time to implementation during the course of the project. Vehicle operation support costs also represent an effort by CARE to apportion extensive field time to implementation over and above funds made available by USAID reflecting the grass roots nature of CARE. This agricultural endeavor represents the largest CARE project of its type in the world and so considerable time and money will be spent on procurement and financial activities in support of the Project administrator/Team Leader's activities.

F. Other Inputs

1. Government of Chad (\$ 213,522)

As indicated earlier, the GOC will supply counterpart personnel to the project technical assistance team and field personnel. GOC monitoring of the project will be provided through the "Fiche de Projet" reports filed with the Ministry of Planning on a regular basis and by the concerned Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The GOC also provides CARE/Chad with rent free use of a limited number of facilities.

2. Food For Work (\$ 4,037,050)

Since the project is a result of problems identified and lessons learned through the Food For Work activities in the same areas, FFW is considered a useful component of the project. As discussed in the social analysis below, there is strong evidence that the participation of the people in the perimeters and wadi development is motivated by the perceived benefits of the activity itself and not necessarily the food distributed. The importance of the food depends to a greater or lesser degree on the rain-fed production levels, and the benefits to the individual farmer from project activities are expected to be recognized in and of themselves.

This having been said, however, Food For Work, would be an important element in supporting the agroforestry activities. Since the benefits of installing windbreaks are not readily apparent at the beginning, and a difficult concept to sell to small farmers, FFW will be important in stimulating participation. Surveys of attitudes among participants in reforestation projects also indicate that FFW is a major motivational factor.

In essence therefore, CARE will request FFW for the project, at least in the beginning stages, and adjust or

phase out as necessary during the course of the project's three-year period. In project activities it is planned to use Food For Work for those portions which involve labor which is not directly cultivation, i.e. irrigation channel repairs, well-digging and tree planting.

The amount indicated above is based on the value of the present Food For Work monthly ration, for 34,000 man/months during the first year, 24,000 man/months for the second year and 13,600 man/months the third year. It reflects CCC value, ocean freight costs to N'Djamena, warehousing and handling costs in N'Djamena and transport costs to project sites.

III. Cost Estimates and Financial Plan

A. Summary Cost Estimates

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$ 8,556,251 (Table I). This estimate includes Food For Work which, as noted, will be tailored to project needs. Contributions to the total from the GOC represent salaries of personnel assigned to the project and the rental value of facilities which are provided to CARE at no charge. CARE's contribution is in the form of selected commodities, payment of training stipends and administrative and technical support services. An estimated 70 percent of total project costs involve local currency expenditures.

TABLE I

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATES

NATURE OF INPUTS

	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TRAINING	COMMODITIES	LOCAL/ OTHER	PL480/FFW	TOTAL
AID	705,855	116,900	1,155,220	1,184,859	4,037,050	7,199,884
CARE		200,600	173,390	768,855		1,142,845
GOC				213,522		213,522
TOTAL	705,855	317,500	1,328,610	2,167,236	4,037,050	8,556,251

B. Financial Plan

The following Tables II through VII give a detailed breakdown of the financial components of the project.

TABLE II

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	A I D			TOTAL
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	
Long Term (5 persons)				
Salaries	100,000	110,000	111,100	321,100
Benefits	30,000	33,000	33,330	96,330
Travel (International)	3,750		3,750	7,500
Annual R & R	20,250	20 250	10,125	50,625
Personal Effects	16,000		16,000	32,000
Travel (Local)	<u>5,500</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>16,500</u>
Total Long Term	175,500	168,750	179,805	524,055
Short Term (25 Person/Months)				
Salaries (Fees)	66,000	26,400	26,400	118,800
Per Diem	21,000	25,200	6,300	52,500
Travel (International)	<u>4,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>10,500</u>
Total Short Term	91,500	54,600	35,700	181,800
TOTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	267,000	223,350	215,505	705,855

TABLE III

TRAINING	A I D			TOTAL
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	
Training Consultant (4 Person/Months)				
Salary/Fee	11,500	11,500		23,000
Per Diem	4,200	4,200		8,400
Travel (International)	1,500	1,500		3,000
Participant Costs				
Long Term Training				
N'Gala, Nigeria				
Fees	4,000	4,000		8,000
Allowances	4,800	4,800		9,600
Travel	600	600		1,200
France*				
Fees		6,000		6,000
Allowances		4,500		4,500
Travel		2,200		2,200
Training Centers				
Rent/Renovation (Or construction)	15,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
Training Materials	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000

TOTAL TRAINING COSTS	51,600	52,300	13,000	116,900

* Centre National d'Etudes Agronomiques des Régions Chaudes.

114

TABLE IV

COMMODITIES	A I D			TOTAL
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	
Vehicles	181,000			181,000
Irrigation Equipment	95,000	122,000	99,000	316,000
Irrigation Supplies	8,200	3,800	12,250	24,250
Agricultural Tools	58,000	47,000	30,000	135,000
Seeds & Fertilizer	59,000	82,000	19,000	160,000
Forestry Equipment	20,000	19,000	21,000	60,000
Forestry Supplies	10,000	17,000	16,000	43,000
Testing Equipment	8,000	2,500	2,500	13,000
Maintenance Support Unit				
Equipment	66,000	2,000		68,000
Supplies	8,500	1,000		9,500
Vehicle Operations				
Fuel/Oil	25,730	25,730	25,730	77,190
Parts/Misc	10,030	18,850	2,400	31,280
Administration				
Supplies	10,000	12,000	15,000	37,000
TOTAL	559,460	352,880	242,880	1,155,220

115

TABLE V

PL 480/FFW	A I D			TOTAL
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	
CCO Value/Ocean Freight	1,533,500	1,073,450	613,400	3,220,350
Warehousing				
Salaries/Benefits	57,400	40,400	21,400	119,200
Fumigation	14,000	12,650	8,100	34,750
Repairs	30,600	24,500	14,700	69,800
Transportation				
Salaries/Benefits	66,650	48,850	26,900	142,400
Allowances	51,450	37,750	18,900	108,100
Fuel/Oil	98,000	65,400	32,700	196,100
Parts/Misc	73,150	48,800	24,400	146,350
TOTAL	1,924,750	1,351,800	760,500	4,037,050

Added to AID inputs

TABLE VI

PROJECT SUPPORT	A I D			TOTAL
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	
Project Administrator				
Salary	20,000	22,000	24,200	66,200
Benefits	6,000	6,600	7,260	19,860
Travel (International)	750		750	1,500
Annual R & R	4,050	4,050		8,100
Personal Effects	3,200		3,200	6,400
Travel, (Local)	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>3,300</u>
Total	35,100	33,750	36,610	105,360
Evaluations (4 Person/Months)				
Salaries (Fees)			17,250	17,250
Per Diem			8,400	8,400
Travel (International)			<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
Total Evaluations			31,650	31,650
Local Project Staff				
Salaries and Benefits				
Field Managers (5)	24,000	26,400	29,040	79,440
Site Managers (12)	45,700	50,200	55,300	151,200
Drivers	12,096	13,305	14,635	40,036
Local Allowances				
Travel	26,000	26,000	26,000	78,000
Field Allowances	22,100	24,300	26,800	73,200
Building Rentals	39,000	39,000	39,000	117,000
Utilities	17,000	20,400	24,500	61,900
Miscellaneous	38,250	16,300	19,600	74,150
Indirect Recovery (10.34 %)	158,053	119,585	95,285	372,923
TOTAL	417,299	369,240	398,320	1,184,859

TABLE VII

	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL	
	CARE	GOC	CARE	GOC	CARE	GOC	CARE	GOC
<u>COMMODITIES</u>								
Vehicle Ops	52,990		19,200		19,200		91,390	
Equipment	13,800		4,400		4,400		22,600	
Tools	30,000		14,700		14,700		59,400	
<u>TRAINING</u>								
Stipends	64,500		50,300		51,400		166,200	
Materials	17,400		10,000		7,000		34,400	
<u>PROJECT SUPPORT</u>								
Personnel (Intl.)								
Salaries	49,750		54,720		60,190		164,660	
Benefits	14,225		16,400		17,050		49,375	
Allowances	62,270		64,050		66,550		192,870	
Travel (Intl.)	4,000		4,400		0		8,400	
Annual R & R	13,545		14,900		16,400		44,845	
Personal Eff.	15,200		17,600		0		32,800	
Local Staff								
Salaries/Benef.	43,965	54,546	48,360	65,455	53,200	78,546	145,525	198,547
Building								
Rentals	3,440	4,115	3,800	4,935	4,160	5,925	11,400	14,975
Utilities	15,050		16,550		19,900		51,500	
Communications	8,650		10,380		12,450		31,480	
Miscellaneous	16,850		10,850		8,300		36,000	
<hr/>								
TOTAL	426,335	58,661	360,610	70,390	355,900	84,471	1,142,845	213,522
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IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A. Implementation Responsibilities

1. CARE/Chad

CARE/Chad will be responsible for overall implementation of the project. As indicated above, however, Ministry of Agriculture personnel will participate in all phases of the implementation. CARE operates in Chad under the aegis of a country agreement attached as Annex B. Activities undertaken under this project will be covered in addition by a letter of agreement between CARE and the GOC, to be negotiated when the project receives final approval from AID.

CARE will be responsible for the recruitment of both long term and short term technical assistance personnel. Normally such recruitment is handled by CARE/New York which may or may not use personnel available from the international staff of CARE.

Once in Chad, the long term technical assistance personnel will assume direct responsibility for implementation of the specific tasks related to their field of expertise. These implementation responsibilities are described in Section D.1. above.

To complement the work of the long term technical assistance team, specialists in certain fields will be engaged for specific studies and design functions during the project. These consultants will be engaged at key points during the project as follows:

The social scientist will be engaged for a 6 month period soon after the completed arrival of the technical assistance personnel. His/her tasks will be to design and carry out baseline data collection activities in the two project areas, to assist the team in the design of training activities, and to recommend approaches in farmer group organization efforts. The social scientist will return for three month periods immediately following the mid-term evaluation and immediately prior to the final evaluation to reassess the data and examine changes in attitudes and practices among participants.

The ground water/small wells consultant will be engaged for 3 periods each running concurrently with the social scientist. He will initially be responsible for design of hydrological data collection activities and will evaluate and make recommendations concerning irrigation system designs. Subsequent visits will require analysis of data and recommendations for design changes or additions.

3. AID

AID's implementation responsibilities are described in Section III.B. of the Project Paper and need not be repeated here. It is hoped that REDSO will provide substantial backup assistance particularly in the initial phases in the area of irrigation engineering and social science. AID will also be asked to provide one person to the mid-term and final evaluation teams.

4. Other relationships.

Raux et Forets, a separate department of the GOC, will provide inputs to the agroforestry activities, and its agents will participate in training programs as appropriate.

B. Donor Collaboration

CARE will be coordinating activities with other externally funded project activities, particularly in the interriverine area where there is substantial involvement by a number of organizations. The need for coordination is especially acute in the design of data collection activities and in examination of options for user fee systems to assure sustainability. Africare, among others, has relevant experience in this latter area.

C. Procurement Plan

1. Authorized Sources of Procurement

A blanket source and origin waiver for vehicles has been approved by USAID for this project. Other categories of inputs will be from AID Geographic Code 935 countries and Chad.

Procurement policies and procedures for all CARE missions are contained in CARE's Overseas Operations Manual which conforms to AID procurement regulations. A Procurement Requirements Document is prepared for projects as part of the Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). The Procurement Requirements Document for FY 1986 includes commodities and equipment for this project. (Attached as Annex D)

2. CARE Procurement Procedures

With ten years of experience in Chad, CARE has considerable knowledge of where to buy what at the lowest cost, fastest delivery times, and best quality.

To review only recent purchases made by the CARE office in N'Djamena: An enormous variety of materials and equipment from thumb-tacks to dump truck, for project use in the

from thumb-tacks to dump truck, for project use in the field and offices were purchased between August 1983 and August 1985. Total miscellaneous commodities purchased during the period amounted to \$850,000 during the period. Vehicle spare parts, fuel, oil and lubricants totalled approximately \$720,000.

Nineteen light four-wheel drive vehicles were purchased over this period. These purchases were made directly by CARE/Chad.

Sources were Chad itself, if possible through local merchants, who often imported the material and equipment from neighboring Cameroon and Nigeria and occasionally by CARE/Chad directly in Cameroon. Mostly in Europe, less frequently in the USA, CARE has purchased such items as vehicle spare parts and two-way radios. For purchases in the USA, CARE/USA's Procurement Department did the actual buying and shipping after CARE/Chad sent the specifications to New York. For one large purchase of hand tools and wheelbarrows for a project, an expatriate employee of CARE/Chad on vacation in France was assigned to contact at least three suppliers for tenders. The best offer was accepted, the purchase made and air-delivered to Chad, all faster and at a much lower price and at higher quality than if the goods had been bought in Chad. For a recent major purchase (40 million CFA) of spare parts for French-made trucks, offers were requested from six suppliers, three in Chad, three in Europe, and the lowest bid accepted. These are examples of standard procedures.

All imported items are free of customs duty under a "basic agreement" between CARE and the Government of Chad.

It is also standard procedure for CARE to pay all bills as promptly as possible. At the same time CARE/Chad is a hard bargainer and generally obtains goods and services at the least cost.

For all repair and construction work, e.g., for offices, warehouses and staff quarters, a minimum of three estimates are obtained.

Procurement at CARE/Chad is the immediate responsibility of a staff of three persons. This staff will provide substantial backup support to the project administrator. In spite of the many procedural safeguards, CARE procurement staff is occasionally rotated to other assignments to prevent the development of long-standing relationships with suppliers. The purchasing department of CARE/Chad works in daily liaison with the accounting department and of course with the projects staff, who are generally the people who order the goods. For every purchase of \$100 or more, a purchase order in

gathered, such as water recharge rates, market price fluctuations, etc., must be reported within one month as it is considered essential to project implementation decision-making.

To the extent that FFW remains a part of the project, CARE Food Monitoring reports will also be used in monitoring project progress.

CARE/Chad also reports regularly through the "Fiche du Projet" mechanism to the Ministry of Planning which is responsible for the overall coordination of Non-Governmental Organization activities in Chad.

B. AID Liaison

The project administrator will be responsible for forwarding regular project reporting documents through the technical assistance team leader/coordinator to the USAID/Chad officer responsible for project monitoring. Major project policy issues will be handled through the CARE/Chad Country Director or his designate.

It is anticipated that USAID/Chad will have special requests, particularly with respect to data gathered by the project as it is useful to planning in other project design. In so far as the requested information is available, CARE/Chad will respond promptly to such requests.

C. GOC Project Monitoring

The GOC will monitor the project in a general sense through the "Fiche du Projet" mentioned above. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development monitoring of the project will be effected through the reporting required of its participating personnel and through any reports required from CARE/Chad as part of the project Letter of Agreement mentioned above.

D. Reporting Responsibilities

As indicated above, the project team leader will have principle responsibility for assuring the submission of regular and special request project reports to USAID/Chad and the GOC. These submissions will be handled administratively by the project administrator.

VI. Summary Analyses

A. Summary Technical Analysis

The technical aspects of the irrigated perimeters activity under this project are relatively straightforward. Water lifting, canal improvement and equipment maintenance are manageable. In the technical analysis for the PVO Development Initiatives Project, the REDSO irrigation specialist observes that improvements in the efficiency of water distribution in the irrigated perimeters can significantly increase the amount of water available for irrigation.

The project proposes two types of intervention. First, CARE/Chad will upgrade the efficiency of canal systems in the irrigated perimeters. This involves redesigning the earthen canals, lining them where appropriate, levelling fields, and training farmers in canal maintenance. The technical analysis Annex F outlines specific measures recommended by the CARE Agricultural Engineer. In addition to the engineering solutions, a program of water management which will be introduced to further increase efficiency is discussed in the analysis.

Secondly, the project will diversify the means available for lifting water to participating farmers in the wadis. In addition to the shadoofs, at least two other types of hand pumps will be introduced. A third option is to use diesel pumps to irrigate interriverine fields. The use of diesel pumps, however, raises a question of sustainability. It is difficult, given the inadequacy of data, to predict totally self-sustaining agriculture based on hand-lifted water in any of the two project environments. Considerable training in the maintenance of pumps and a generous supply of spare parts will be provided in an effort to insure post-project continuity.

Mechanical irrigation in the interriverine area is currently almost exclusively done with motor pumps, rather than with other devices to lift water (wind mills, solar pumps, etc.) Such irrigated perimeters therefore, tend to be restricted to areas with a year-round supply of water, thereby maximizing the use and benefits from the motor pumps. These areas are the Logone and Chari river channels. The fields themselves are clustered around the larger population centers and markets including mainly N'Djamena, but also Bongor, Guelendeng, and a few others.

Although diesel pumps might be considered an inappropriate "high tech" option, they are presently being used by private operators who receive no project

assistance. This indicates that, given a certain level of investment capital, they are cost effective.

As also suggested by the REDSO irrigation engineer, improvements to canals, use of a surge flow system and other methods of increasing distribution efficiency will be introduced by the project in the interriverine area, and to the extent possible in the other locations.

In general, soils on both the CARE supported irrigated perimeters south of N'Djamena and the Kanem wadi gardens are good. As is often the case, soils in areas of low rainfall remain rich in minerals because little in the way of nutrients are leached out. Problems that arise from putting these lands into production include the inevitable loss of nutrients from irrigation and a possible build-up of salts in the root zone.

Maintaining soil nutrients poses a problem. If participants mine the soil for several years, a drop in production per hectare could well result unless minerals are replaced. Although much is said about inter-cropping with nitrogen-fixing legumes as a means of maintaining fertility, this is not a complete solution. Even a low-yield cereal crop will remove several times the amount of nitrogen that the previous legume crops can supply. Intercropping is, therefore, a useful practice but is not effective enough on its own to maintain yields.

An extensive study of Chad's soil/fertilizer problems, undertaken in the 1970s found that nitrogen fertilizer must be imported since there is no local feedstock for its production. (West Africa Fertilizer Study, Regional Overview, International Fertilizer Development Center, Muscle Shoals, Alabama, 1977)

Imported commercial fertilizers are both expensive and more suitable for temperate climates. For example, fertilizers such as urea or triple super phosphate are designed for quick release of their nutrients at relatively low soil temperatures with even, regular rainfall. Chad's very high soil temperatures and heavy, infrequent rains in the Sahelian zone mean that leaching loss is high. The efficiency of such fertilizers is consequently greatly reduced. ONDR projects in the south have promoted the use of commercial fertilizers, but difficulties in obtaining reimbursement from farmers cast doubts on the cost-effectiveness of this input. CARE will therefore take an holistic approach making the best possible use of local materials. Pilot activities will attempt to improve the efficiency of imported fertilizer materials, making them more readily available to poor farmers.

perimeters completed in February of 1986 by a consultant to CARE/Chad indicates that where ONDR extension agents are present on a regular basis, the perimeters are better utilized from a technical standpoint; but, where fees are paid directly by the farmers to the agent, rather than to the treasurer of the farmer group and then to the agent there are greater problems with fee collection.

Fee payment systems are an accepted practice in the irrigated perimeters, however, and the problem is essentially one of examination of those systems as a part of farmer group dynamics in order to determine a possibly replicable system for all perimeters.

2. Kanem Wadis

While the current Food For Work activities that CARE sponsors in the Kanem wadis are justified on social and psychological grounds, they have not yet proved economically viable. For example, if one assumes that at most 100 kg. of grain can be grown on a .10 ha. plot, then gross income would be about 20,000 CFA at current prices.

In years of plentiful rainfall and surplus production the income would be around 25% less because of depressed food prices. Although such income might be attractive as a supplement, there is reason to question whether or not current plot size makes efficient use of the labor potential.

CARE's startup costs for wadi irrigated agriculture in the present situation have been estimated at 57,000 CFA per participating family, and include materials, technical assistance and FFW. Given the present size of plots allocated and the recurrent cost factor, it is obvious that the economic justification under present conditions is tenuous.

On the other hand, the situation argues persuasively in favor of the wadi activities under the project. These activities are aimed at increasing both the area available for cultivation, and the per hectare yield. Economies of scale will begin to take effect reducing the per family (and per hectare) capital investment costs. i.e., the amount of land made available to each of the participating families and the resultant economic return potential will increase at a much higher rate than the investment costs. Although more labor will obviously be required, improved water delivery systems will have a multiplier effect on the results of that labor.

The gross income estimates used above deal exclusively with grain crops. A more extensive discussion of the economic implications of crop options and combinations is

found in the wadi development section of the Economic Analysis Annex G.

C. Summary Social Soundness Analysis

Social issues are critical to the successful implementation and sustainability of the project. While the proposed technical approaches appear feasible and manageable, the social environment is more suspected than known to CARE at this point. In February 1985, Dr. Howard K. Kaufman, a rural anthropologist prepared for CARE/Chad a detailed socio-economic report on those areas where CARE has project activities. Aspects of this analysis have a direct bearing on the project activities.

Project participants have shown tremendous flexibility and adaptability to their changed status as a result of the drought. They have changed their livelihood, diet, and other customs while engaged in the on-going CARE wadi gardening schemes. Although the project will deal primarily with more settled people in the irrigated perimeters, there, too, an influx of displaced person has changed the social environment.

CARE's ongoing activities leave unanswered a wide range of social issues that will have to be both monitored throughout the life of the project and periodically evaluated. These issues, discussed briefly below, are based on the trauma of displacement, ethnic differences, a dramatic change in livelihood and the uncertainty of the current situation.

1. Has Food For Work been effective?

In all CARE's ongoing FFW efforts, with the exception of forestry activities, which have stimulated the development of this proposal, the primary incentive of the workers has been to improve their lot by increasing their income. The farmers appear to have a concept of Food For Work as a stopgap measure, necessary until their own production is sufficient to feed their families. Chadian farmers are proud individuals and are uncomfortable with a situation involving handouts. Many have stated that when the rains come, they would be willing to reimburse CARE with a share of the harvest. To the extent that FFW activities can support the opening of additional areas for food production, however, they wish FFW to continue.

The vast majority of farmers interviewed were unanimous in their responses that their motivation for participation was the expected benefit to be derived from the project, not the food they were being given to

and work being done by new arrivals even before they become enrolled in the FFW programs. How long this atmosphere of toleration and cooperation will last, given the traditional dichotomy between farmers and herders, is an issue. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the newly settled people are mostly of the northern tribal groups, while the indigenous inhabitants are of a southern cultural orientation. In addition to the complications of different attitudes about land tenure between the two, the situation in Chad involves political and religious considerations. The Kaufmann study did, however, find that the cultures of the various ethnic groups were fairly homogeneous, and had well developed mechanisms for adapting to periods of hardship.

Although the northern herdsmen must now depend to a certain extent on people for whom they have traditionally had little respect for access to wadi land, potential conflicts appear to have been avoided possibly as a result of this homogeneity, and also due to the fact that the wadis have proven capable of supporting the increased population for the most part. In one situation where a conflict arose over the allocation of plots, one of the groups simply moved to another wadi. A process of spontaneous social selection appears to be taking place, leading to compatible ethnic agglomerations on the individual wadis.

D. Summary Environmental Analysis

1. Overview

The two areas where the project will be implemented are areas where human activity has greatly altered the landscape. In neither of the two areas will any natural settings be adversely affected as a high degree of environmental degradation has already occurred.

In the wadi areas to the north near Mao and Nokou environmental degradation is visible. Grazing pressure has removed the grass cover except at the height of the rainy season. The remaining acacia bushes for the most part exist only vegetatively with little if any reproduction. One can assume from the short grazing season that there is a transfer of organic matter (mainly grasses) out of the area as animals pass only a few days a year at a location, remove most of the vegetation, then move on. The net loss of this organic matter hastens soil erosion.

The project area to the south of N'Djamena is also subject to environmental degradation, although it is less visible. The river banks of the Chari and Logone are unprotected and unstabilized, with constant removal of

vegetation by animals resulting in gully formation and soil loss. Within this framework, a number of strategies to conserve soil and water resources will be introduced. For the most part they are relatively simple and will improve agronomic conditions.

2. Irrigated Perimeters

Erosion of the river banks, gully formation and the effects of standing water are the major environmental problems for irrigated perimeters. Salinity is not a major problem in this area because of the high quality of the river water. The small scale of the irrigation works will not increase the already high incidence of malaria or other water-borne diseases. At those sites with a high erosion index, different permanent crops such as forages or tree crops will be planted.

3. Kanem Wadis

In the Kanem wadis, the environmental degradation which has occurred will be reversed by increasing the overall vegetative cover in an effort to improve soil resources. Benefits from an increase in vegetative cover include an increase in soil organic matter, stabilizing of surrounding dunes and a net reduction of evapotranspiration in areas sheltered by trees.

In the Kanem wadis, some of the ground water is saline. This not only varies from wadi to wadi, but also within wadis where areas with a saline water table are in close proximity to areas with salt-free water. In most wadis saline areas are in the lowest part, making encroachment into other parts of the wadi bed improbable.

A general description of soil types in the Kanem area, published in a 1984 Orstom report, discusses the limitations of these soils for cropping, including potential soil-related environmental problems. This table is included in the Environmental Analysis Annex E, along with the Initial Environmental Examination.

VII. EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Implementation Progress Evaluation

CARR's standard and accepted routine monitoring and self-evaluation procedures are explained in detail in Section V. above.

B. Mid-Term Evaluation

The first major evaluation will take place immediately or as soon as possible after the eighteenth month of project

activities. Members of the core evaluation team (See Section D. 1. above) will be external to the personnel of organizations with implementation responsibilities. However, participation by CARE/International, AID and GOC will be solicited. Such participation may be formal or informal as desired. Formal participation implies full-time involvement for a one-month period. The evaluation report must be completed before the team departs.

The purpose of this evaluation will be to examine implementation progress in the quantitative sense as related to the project design and the PATs and Intermediate Goals of CARE's AIP. Deriving from this the team will be requested to suggest any changes in technical and management design and practice, and any quantitative changes in PATs and Intermediate Goals. In addition, the evaluation team will be requested to provide impressions and suggestions regarding the broader concepts of the project. The guidelines for PVO evaluations recommended by Tendler in "Turning Private Voluntary Organizations into Development Agencies: Questions for Evaluation (USAID, April 1982) are suggested as stimuli for this component of the evaluation.

C. Final Evaluation

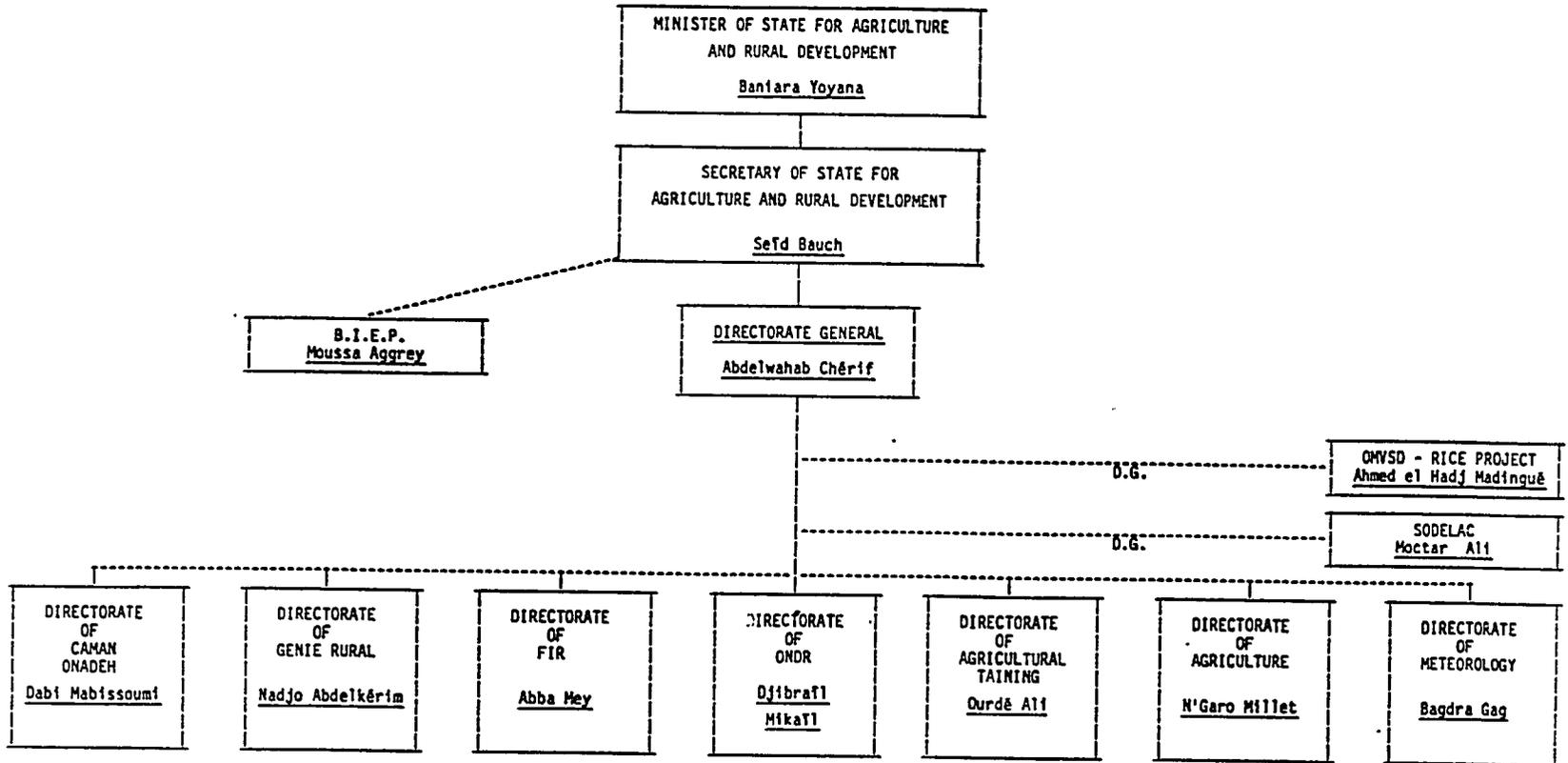
The composition of the evaluation team will be as described above, but would ideally be composed of different individuals. The evaluation will take place during the penultimate month of CARE's involvement in the project, so that CARE will have the option of using the findings of the evaluation in the design of a follow-on project if it so desires. The overall quantitative and qualitative framework would be as suggested for the mid-term evaluation, but an analysis of the implications of changes resulting from the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation vs. the original design would also be expected.

VIII. NEGOTIATING STATUS

CARE/Chad has presented a project agreement and a precis of this project to the Government of Chad. Immediately following USAID/Chad review and formal approval, a formal Letter of Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be negotiated and signed.

Subsequently, CARE understands that a PIO/T will be prepared by USAID/Chad, reviewed and counter-signed by the GOC Ministry of Plan and Reconstruction, and used as the basis for the negotiation of a Cooperative Agreement between AID and CARE.

CHAD
 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



July 30, 1986

SAMPLE ONLY

PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION & EVALUATION REPORT

	FIRST TRIMESTER			SECOND TRIMESTER			THIRD TRIMESTER			TOTAL			REMARKS
	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	
<p>JTS</p> <p>1. <u>VEHICLES</u></p> <p>B. Truck (1)</p> <p>C. Light Jeeps (9)</p> <p>2. <u>PERSO'NEL</u> Man/Months</p> <p>A. Agronomist (1)</p> <p>B. Agroforester (1)</p> <p>C. Agro-Economist (1)</p> <p>D. Agriculture Engineer (1)</p> <p>E. Mechanic (1)</p> <p>F. Short-Term Hydrologist (1)</p> <p>G. Short-Term Social Scient(1)</p> <p>H. Other (3)</p>													
<p>PROJECT ACTIVITY TARGETS</p> <p>1. To harvest 100 tonnes of irrigated crops in irrigated perimeters.</p> <p>2. To harvest 800 tonnes of irrigated crops in wadis.</p> <p>3. To establish 25 nurseries in project areas.</p> <p>4. To establish 8 crop nurseries at irrigated perimeter sites.</p>													
<p>INTERMEDIATE GOALS</p> <p>1 2,000 farm families consume and/or sell dry season irrigation crops produced at irrigated perimeters.</p> <p>Indicator A Yield figures of 2,000 tonnes per year by June, 1989 will represent an increase of 20% over the present yields in 24 irrigated perimeters.</p> <p>Indicator B 50% of the targetted beneficiaries receive regular visits from DNDR Agents by Oct.'88.</p> <p>2. 2,000 farm families consume irrigated crops produced in wadis.</p> <p>Indicator A Yield figures of 4,000 tonnes per year by June, 1989 will represent an increase of 10% over present yields in 35 wadis.</p>													

Attachment 2.

121

SAMPLE ONLY
PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION & EVALUATION REPORT

Country CHAD

FY 1987

PCN 44

Title AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

	FIRST TRIMESTER			SECOND TRIMESTER			THIRD TRIMESTER			TOTAL			REMARKS
	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	Plan	Actual	Deviation	
JTS													
PROJECT ACTIVITY TARGETS													
9. To provide ongoing training for 59 village level extension agents. 10. To provide 50 improved shadoofs. 11. To complete various hydrological, economic and ethnographic reports.													
INTERMEDIATE GOALS													
4. 6,400 farm families adopt forestry and agroforestry practices both as windbreaks and as a potential earning source. Indicator A 60% tree survival in the project areas by July, 1989. Indicator B 50% of the beneficiaries participate in agroforestry activities under supervision of Eaux et Forêts by July, 1989.													

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