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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: September 5, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: L.A. Weiss

SUBJECT: Mid-Term Evaluation of Karawa-Health/Education Improvement thru Hydro Power - Project 660-0081

TO: USAID/Kinshasa

Observations

The nature of this project is such that no impact or effects of the primary intervention (installation of a hydro-electric power facility) would be observable for the mid-term evaluation because the installation of the hydro-power station has just commenced. Further, an end of project evaluation will not produce any meaningful data or trends, therefore a post evaluation i.e. EOP plus 1 year would produce data that might show changes and trends due to availability of electric power 24 hours a day.

The project paper has delineated a series of indicators for evaluation of project. Base-line data for these indicators have not been assembled to date.

Recommendations

Base-line data for the nine indicators in project paper should be obtained for several years and should include year preceding completion of hydro-power.

End of project evaluation would occur when hydro-power plant is complete and operating; however, at this time no benefits or intervention effects would exist. Therefore, evaluation for determination of improvement should be end of project plus one year.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: September 5, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: L.A. Weiss, Eng. Advisor/AEDSO

SUBJECT: Karawa-Health/Ed. Improvement thru Hydro Power
Project 660-0081 - Construction Activities

TO: USAID/Kinshasa

A. Construction and construction plant mobilization is almost complete and dump trucks for embankment construction are en-route within Zaire.

B. Construction planning is realistic and progress is proceeding according to schedule.

1. Forbay inlet structure (concrete work) is in place.

2. Embankment construction has started from left bank and is in place to about 50m beyond Forbay inlet structure.

3. Excavation for Forbay channel at penstock inlet is complete down to rock and rock excavation has commenced.

4. Sawmill is in operation making lumber for form work.

C. Specifications - copies of all specifications shall be obtained by USAID/Kinshasa and shall be kept on file.

The design consultant shall provide specifications for the following:

1. Excavation (General and Rock)

2. Embankment Construction

3. Concrete Work

4. Penstocks, Gates, etc.

5. Turbine/Generator Equipment

6. Electrical Transmission Line & Transformers

7. Operation and Maintenance Manuals.

8. Inspection and Testing Guide Lines for -

a) Embankment Construction (Proctor - where, when)

.../2

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b) Concrete (Slump, mix used)

c) Forms for recording results of a) and b) above.

D. Construction Quality - to assure quality of construction USAID/Kinshasa shall request the services of a REDSO/WA engineer to visit site at least twice during dry season construction period to observe construction practices, review test results and construction schedule.

E. Project Contacts

1. Karawa -
   Robert Thornbloom, Project Director
   Steve Bressler, Construction Site Supervisor.

2. Engineering Consultant -
   Wm Bristol, c/o Harza Engineering
   150 So. Wacker Dr. Chicago Il.

3. USAID/Kinshasa -
   Walter Boehm, Program Officer and Acting Director
   Bud Lane, Sg. Office
   Joseph Jacobs, Public Health Officer
   Rick Handler, Asst. Program Officer
   Sokolua Lubanzadio, Asst. Program Officer.

Best Available Document

Special Comments

The Karawa project has great potential for payoff for several reasons. Key project personnel are not only highly qualified, but are well-recognized and accepted as leaders in the surrounding communities. An outstanding example is AID Project Director, Robert Thornbloom, who is not only a professional engineer, but was born and raised at Karawa. He is a highly effective manager, has amazing rapport with the local community and its leaders, is a very effective in breaking local logjams in transportation and procurement, and is a highly skilled mechanic and an ingenious innovator in terms of appropriate modification of equipment and in building from scratch.

Further, Karawa provides technical services to outlying clinics as well as to the medical/agricultural project at IMELOKO. There is an active, functional complementarity of effort between these two AID-supported activities. In addition, because of the established supply mechanisms, Karawa is in a position to provide key inputs to the introduction of small tool and equipment production (based on models adapted from CEDECO at Kempese), both at Karawa and at IMELOKO.

RDB 10/17/80

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IMELOKO 082 GEN COMMENTS 1/80

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: September 19, 1980

REPLY TO ATTN OF: Lyle Weiss, Engineering Advisor

SUBJECT: Mid-term evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Project of Institut Medical Evangelique Loko (IMELOKO) Project 660-0082

TO: USAID/KINSHASA

The construction activities for this project includes:

I. Medical

A - Construction of nurses and nutrition trainee dormitory - this facility is about 40% complete (Aug. 80) and construction practices are satisfactory.

B - Construction of airstrips at 4 remote extension primary care centers - these sites were not visited, however two airstrips constructed by the PVO were visited and used, therefore I can conclude that the PVO has the necessary know-how.

II. Agricultural

A - Construction of agricultural utility building - this building is complete and was dedicated with a ribbon cutting ceremony on 27 Aug. The quality of construction of this building is satisfactory and USAID/Kinshasa can accept building as being complete and meeting the requirements of project paper.

B - Construction of three dormitories for agricultural trainees - these dormitories were constructed as one long building using traditional construction, this is deemed adequate at the dormitories are located some distance from the mission as the agricultural training site and farming plots for trainees.

C - Other of Unplanned Construction include: dipping tank for tick control at the corral.

1. Dipping tank for tick control on cows
2. Fish ponds.

Recommendations

The implementation and execution of construction activities are proceeding according to planned schedule and quality is satisfactory. Therefore no change or interventions are foreseen or recommended.

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EVALUATION - AGRICULTURAL COMPONENTS

Title: IMELOKO Rural Development

Project No.: 660-082 Location: IMELOKO Collectivity and Zone of Businga Bado-Lite Subregion, Equator Province, Zaire

Mission: USAID/Kinshasa Mid-Term Evaluation (Regular)

Period Covered: June, 1978 through August, 1980

Summary:

Project implementation schedule has been delayed due to factors over which the project management had no control. These have included late release of funds both U. S. and GOZ, currency devlauation and exchange, high rate of anaplasmosis in existing cattle herd (animal traction), confusion and lack of organization at cooperating training institution (small equipment and tool program). Thus, the EOP conditions are not pertinent to this evaluation. Progress relative to the Schedule of Implementation documents delays in staffing of agricultural positions (see annex to this report).

1. Agricultural Training and Extension. Temporary mud and thatch construction dormitories for 9 trainees and 1 unit dedicated to classroom use are complete and in use. The first trainee group of 2 agronomist and 8 agricultural trainees has completed the first 6 months of the 9-month training course. Training in vegetable crops, field crops, and industrial crops will be completed by year end, with a fish culture module to be added later. Start-up of the village extension crop production is foreseen for early 1981 based on these graduates. Variety trials and seed multiplication for adapted cowpeas are in 3rd year and bulk quantities are available for introduction. Similarly, a small lot of winged bean (Psophocarpus tetragonolobus) from California has been increased to quantities for introduction. Introduction of these crops will be part of the village extension program.

2. Animal Traction. The original herd of 60 crossbred animals was found to have a high incidence of anaplasmosis (a non-veneral rickettsia blood parasite) which immediately imposed two serious constraints on reproduction and distribution of animals for traction. Normal herd increase was impossible and distribution of infected or unhealthy animals was unthinkable. In 1979, 50 cows were lost to the disease and no calves were born. With the recent arrival of an animal traction

trained Peace Corps veterinarian, the herd is being culled of diseased animals and healthy animals will be purchased for breeding stock. In early August, ten bulls were pruchased for breaking and training. The first "pilot traction training" group of had just begun during the evaluation visit, and a rubber-tired oxcart for training was under construction. The cattle specialist, recently arrived is working with the veterinarian on the traction program, as well as some initiation small animal projects.

3. Small Tools Production. The 2 Zairois carpenters for small tool training at CEDECO in Kempese were hired during the first project year. Due to personnel changes and lack of organization at CEDECO, they were not accepted until June, 1980, but are expected to complete training by yearend. The shop building which will house the small tools production unit is complete except for the roofing over of the small tools area and the installation of machine tools and equipment. The AID project carpenter/builder is in charge of the program.

4. Construction. In addition to the shop building, the agricultural building, 9 x 18 meters, of concrete, with space for a butchery/diagnostic area/soil test area; seed handling and processing space; and, a large warehouse and work floor was inaugurated during the evaluation team visit. Adjacent to this building, the 10x20 meter drying floor is under construction with the laterite block perimeter almost complete and the subfloor aggregate in place. Surface will be poured concrete. IMELOKO has a portable sawmill of the type supplied by Karawa and is producing construction timber from its forested area.

5. A long-term agronomist is enroute IMELOKO and an agricultural consultant is currently at the Kikwit fish culture center for a short course. According to the AID Project Director, approximately 60 farmers in the IMELOKO area have begun fish culture activities.

In spite of the delays, this project is well managed and is now at the take-off point, and merits and extension of time for use of pipeline funds and serious consideration for a follow-on effort. In my opinion, the community relations are superior and the prospects for successful village extension training in crop production and improved technology are excellent.

Methodology.

The principal techniques for data collection and evlauation of progress consisted of on-site field observations and interviews with project staff. The project has not reached the stage of outreach of the agricultural programs to the target populations so that objective data evaluation would be premature.

Base line Data.

In most cases the EOP conditions indicating progress toward project purpose can be measured by counting at the appropriate time, since most pertain to outputs which did not exist pre-project. The exception is that the fish snd rice farming training program. There are already a number of fish ponds in operation in the area. It is not clear from the statement in the penultimate paragraph of page 3 of the PP who conducted the trials mentioned, or whether this was part of the pre-project operation.

Special Comments.

As mentioned in the analagous section in the Karawa evaluation, this rural development is part of a larger complex of a very nifty symbiotic situation with Karawa. In the case of IMELOKO, the strength lies in the agricultural expertise which can complement smaller efforts at Karawa and eventually, perhaps, lead to an extension of similar agricultural into a pre-conditioned area such that around Karawa.

One aspect which should be carefully monitored is that small tool segment of the project. With the uncertainties concerning directions to be taken by CEDECO, some adjustment in objectives or expanded support to IMELOKO may become advisable.