PD-ABJ-536
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PSI

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ZAIRE: FINAL PROJECT REPORT
GRANT NO. 660-0094-G-00-9042-00

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ZAIRE: FINAL PROJECT REPORT THROUGH FEBRUARY 29, 1992

A. Summary

1. Contraceptive Social Marketing and AIDS Mass Media - Zaire. Grant No. 660-0094-G-00-9042-00

2. Population Services International. Grant No. 660-0094-G-00-9042-00

3. Contract: 10 Nov. 1988 - 30 Sept 1991 $1,380,000
   Amendment #1 28 Sept 1989. No cost.
   Amendment #2 5 July 1990. $583,000
   Amendment #3 2 Feb 1991. $995,176
   Amendment #4 4 Aug 1991. $2,904,689

4. Scheduled Contract Completion Date: 31 Dec 1992

B. Programmatic Status

1. Summary Description of Project

The purpose of this grant was to provide support for (1) the contraceptive social marketing program to increase acceptability, availability and use of modern reversible contraceptive methods in Zaire and (2) the AIDS mass-media program to educate, inform and motivate the general public and special target groups on the subject of AIDS. As of October 31, 1992, the purpose of the grant was modified to permit a local non-governmental organization, ASF-Zaire, to liquidate remaining contraceptive stocks using sales revenue for operations.

2. Summary Description of Grant Statement of Work or Grant.

The Contraceptive Social Marketing Project (PMS/Zaire) was funded in November 1988 to increase the prevalence rate of modern contraceptive use among urban couples of reproductive age by increasing the availability and affordability of condoms, vaginal foaming tablets, and oral contraceptives through pharmacies and other outlets. The purpose of the project was to demonstrate that well planned and implemented marketing strategies could help the Government of Zaire (GOZ) to establish and to achieve realistic family-planning targets and to increase condom use as a means to prevent the spread of AIDS.

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The project was expected to generate a total of 326,000 CYPs over a three year period by expanding progressively the project's reach to increasing numbers of urban areas throughout Zaire. Sales were to increase by expanding the number and types of outlet in which condoms were sold, to promote the products in innovative ways, and to guarantee that the products would be affordable and perceived as being of high quality.

The social marketing project's fourth amendment mandated increasing sales to 30 million condoms per year by increasing coverage and adding an oral contraceptive to the product line. Condom and vaginal foaming tablet sales as of project suspension were respectively 31,286,217 and 4,330,379.

As of October 31, 1992, the project's mandate changed due to political events. Project assets, including stocks of more than 20 million condoms, were placed in the charge of PSI's local affiliate, ASF-Zaire. PSI and ASF-Zaire are now mandated to liquidate remaining contraceptive stocks and to do so using sales revenues to cover operating expenses. Periodic technical assistance by Jay Drosin will continue through December 1992 and will be financed under the present contract.

The AIDS Mass Media Project (PEM-SIDA) was begun in November 1988, with funding from USAID, to promote behavior conducive to HIV/AIDS prevention and control through the use of mass media communications. PEM-SIDA has functioned as the integral IEC component of Zaire's National AIDS Program, producing national television and radio broadcasts on AIDS in the form of commercials, public service messages, dramas, documentaries, talk shows, music videos, concerts, and specially-written songs aimed primarily at youth, young adults, and those engaging in high-risk behavior. Productions were developed on the basis of social and behavioral research that indicated the most effective way of reaching designated target groups.

In its second year, PEM-SIDA embarked on a de-centralized strategy in order to more fully exploit regional radio and film capabilities and to better respond to local cultural diversity. By mid-1991, PEM-SIDA had cooperating agreements with 18 regional correspondents in nine of the country's eleven regions, all working in collaboration with the regional medical AIDS coordinators, all trained in research techniques and producing local broadcasts reflecting local needs. In August 1991, an amendment to the USAID grant extended funding to PEM-SIDA until September 1992. Unfortunately, the project was interrupted in September 1991 due to political upheaval in Zaire, and the USAID grant was suspended for 60 days as of 17 November 1991. USAID terminated the project at the end of that 60 day period.

3. Expected Grant Outputs

a. Contraceptive Social Marketing

* to expand the distribution of PRUDENCE condoms and GRAINE vaginal foaming tablets through pharmacies into twenty-one health zones and fifteen other urban areas;

* to increase contraceptive prevalence in the CSM-targeted urban areas by providing 326,000 couple-years of protection (CYP) by the end of the project;

* in 1991, this output was amended to sell 30 million condoms, approximately 5 million spermicidal tablets, and over 900,000 oral pill cycles (assuming availability of commodities); to extend further current distribution coverage, either by direct sales service or via commercial wholesalers, to all important population centers throughout the country;

* to expand the product line to include an oral contraceptive brand; to launch, in conjunction with the National AIDS Committee and subject to availability, an up-scale condom brand and continue efforts to expand product line to include other primary health care products, notably oral rehydration salts;

* to increase trade involvement in contraceptive distribution through appropriate incentive schemes and special seminars;

* in 1991, this output was amended to attain a distribution coverage of 90% of pharmacies, 60% of medical centers, and 35% of bars and hotels in the major urban areas serviced by project commercial representatives; and, to continue technology and skill transfer to local staff in the areas of marketing and promotion, financial and personnel management and research;

* to increase advertising and promotion of modern contraceptives based on the general themes of child spacing and maternal and child health using culturally sensitive messages through appropriate media;

* in 1991, this output was amended to implement, in addition to its traditional promotion campaign, an interpersonal communication and education program specifically geared to better reach the lower socio-economic strata of urban populations through popular theatre, concerts, bar/nightclub promotions and demonstrations; and to undertake periodic market research studies to measure the target population's level of awareness and appreciation of

project brands, to assure appropriate product representation and visibility in retail points of sale, to evaluate impact of advertising campaigns and efficacy of message strategies, and to detect possible consumer misconceptions.

* in late 1991, this output was amended to implement, through PSI's local affiliate, ASF-Zaire, a "self-liquidating" scheme that would permit the project to continue operations financed by contraceptive sales until contraceptive stocks were exhausted. PSI oversees the activities of ASF-Zaire through periodic technical assistance visits.

b. AIDS Mass-Media Program

* Phase I activities were: to identify target audience groups; to design, conduct, and analyze qualitative research; to conduct a quantitative baseline study; to design a message dissemination plan; and to develop a message strategy for each target audience segment;

* Phase II activities were: to develop prototype messages; to pre-test the messages, to revise and to re-test messages, to obtain approvals, to produce final materials, to execute a message dissemination plan and to coordinate with on-going programs; to produce and air nine different radio spots and five different television spots; to produce and distribute full-page newspaper advertising, three-color billboards and posters, including special posters to be mounted on city buses, brochures, bumper stickers, comic book inserts and tee-shirts; to sponsor a special "fight against AIDS" music festival and to set up an AIDS education booth on the Kinshasa-Kisangani boat.

* Phase III activities were: to design and conduct monitoring research, to modify program components as indicated, and to conduct tracking studies to follow-up the quantitative baseline study;

* in 1991, this was amended:

* to extend PEM-SIDA mass-media IE&C activities into the regions of Shaba, Bandundu, North Kivu, Kasai-Oriental, and Haut-Zaire;

* to continue to provide financial, material, and technical assistance to the four pilot regions in the development and realization of regional IE&C action plans and the realization of regionally produced mass-media IE&C materials;

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* to provide technical assistance and financial support in the form of audio-visual equipment to the four additional regions so that regionally-based mass-media IE&C teams will have the capacity to produce AIDS-related material (spots, "magazine" format programs, theatre pieces, and music);

* to implement, in collaboration with the National AIDS Central Coordinating Bureau, one national training workshop for regional broadcasters and regional IE&C collaborators per year;

* to develop in-house production capabilities at the national level through the establishment of a project-based Production Center which will permit access to on-site, quality audio-visual equipment and thereby improve material quality, reduce production turn around time, and cut production costs;

* to train mass-media IE&C teams in the four additional regions in the development and monitoring of communication strategies, in the optimum use of mass media in support of IE&C activities, and in the technical skills necessary to correctly use and maintain audio and visual equipment;

* to provide technical and financial support to regional mass media IE&C personnel in the development and realization of action plans for AIDS-related IE&C and in the initiation of regionally-based mass-media impact and program evaluation research; and

* to conduct regular formative research in the form of focus groups, day-after-broadcast surveys, and material pre- and post-testing with the aim of assuring appropriate message development and measuring program effectiveness.

4. Progress to Date

a. Evolution of Sectoral Environment

A review of the growth and expansion of the contraceptive social marketing project in terms of sales and regions served from the inception of the project in 1988 to the end of March 1992 shows the four stage progression of the project.

Phase I included the establishment and primary development of the project during 1988-1989. During that period, sales were localized primarily in the Kinshasa area. In late 1989 and through 1990, the project began Phase II which included expanding the project in geographic terms with authorization of the Government of Zaire. The project was able to expand to most major urban areas and did so primarily

through the so-called traditional sector, pharmacies and clinics.

In late 1990, the project began Phase III which included the receipt of financial support from the AIDSTECH project. Condom sales were expanded to such major regions as Kasai, Shaba and Haut Zaire. Importantly, the project concentrated on expanding the availability of condoms through so-called non-traditional outlets which included bars, hotels, street vendors, and others. This expansion was accompanied by a shift in the type of promotional efforts the project undertook towards reaching clients most at-risk of AIDS infection.

The Phase III shift to sales in more non-traditional outlets fueled an explosive growth in project sales to more than 18 million units in 1991, nearly 60% of the condoms sold during the entire project period. During this period, the condom's low price, an increased awareness of the benefits of condom use and the risk of AIDS due to promotional efforts by the project and by the IE&C campaign, and the omnipresent availability of the condom contributed importantly to the project exceeding its 1991 sales projections in just 10 months. The project enjoyed broad governmental support throughout its existence.

Phase IV began after the civil strife in September 1991. The project continued to post large sales in September and October and then suspended operations during November and December to consolidate and restructure itself. In January 1992, the project re-opened under a self-liquidating scheme under which PSI's local affiliate, ASF-Zaire, continued to sell condoms at a price of approximately $.02 and used those revenues to finance operations. Operations are now overseen by PSI Washington, with periodic technical assistance visits from the project's director, Jay Drosin.

Sales are difficult due to the nearly total collapse of formal rules and ways of commerce in Zaire. Food stuffs are scarce because of logistical difficulty and danger in transporting items from the interior to Kinshasa. Shopkeepers are reluctant to stock inventories for fear of theft. Hyperinflation has reduced the value of Zaire to approximately Z240,000 to the U.S. dollar.

Sales in January 1992 were periodically impossible due to strikes, civil disorder, and apprehension by project staff about the safety of transporting goods or selling them on credit. Project staff began to make occasional sales trips to deliver product to customers many of whom were eager to continue purchasing product in cash. However, gasoline shortages and the danger of transporting goods forced the project to insist often that customers come to the warehouse to

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pick up orders. The project's packaging plant had been destroyed in September and new packaging was impossible to order. Project managers began spending increasing amounts of time seeking alternative packaging arrangements. Sales in January were 595,000 condoms, 237,000 Graine, and 38,200 oral contraceptives. Sales of oral contraceptives played a substantial role in paying for project operations because they could be sold at a high price.

In February 1992, sales were 557,000 condoms, 52,000 Graine, and 37,300 oral contraceptives. Condom sales were primarily limited by a packaging shortage. Project personnel went to the destroyed packaging plant and picked up from the floor remaining uncut and unglued PRUDENCE packaging. This packaging source was exhausted by the end of the month. Demand for Graine seems to be declining. Oral contraceptive stocks were exhausted by the end of the month.

Sales in March 1992 tumbled to 85,000 units as ASF-Zaire managers scrambled in vain for substitute packaging. The project tried for a short period to package PRUDENCE in poor quality white envelopes but buyers refused to take it. Graine sales climbed to more than 100,000 units as customers chose to purchase it in the absence of condoms.

In April 1992, PSI's project director was able to travel to Zaire and immediately went to work to upgrade packaging appearance using plastic bags and to assess the project's financial status and sales strategy. The project is now selling PRUDENCE in plastic bags with a logo stamped on a paper insert and with condom use instructions stamped on the back. Condom prices were raised to between $.02 to $.04 depending on the number of condoms purchased. The project is again making sales calls to Bas-Zaire and Bandundu. Financially, the project is having difficulty generating sufficient revenues to cover the substantial costs of operating. The project now estimates that an additional $40,000 is needed to cover revenue shortfalls until December. PSI is making efforts to place a full time ex-patriot in Kinshasa to oversee operations and to raise the additional funds.

In 1988, the AIDS Mass-Media project began as a response to a potent combination of economic conditions, cultural mores, and social interactions which contribute to the spread of HIV in Zaire. The goal of the project was to motivate the adoption of safe behaviors among high-risk groups through the use of mass-media and was created to complement the contraceptive social marketing project's effort to increase condom use. The project was structured to serve as the executing body of the National AIDS Program and, as such, its objectives and action plans conformed to those set out in the information, education, and communication component of the Medium Term Plan developed

by the Zairian government's National AIDS Program with support from the World Health Organisation's Global Program on AIDS.

Two expatriate IEC specialists acted as directors of the project and were matched in all programmatic responsibilities by two local counterparts designated by the National AIDS Program, a specialist in research and a specialist in production. In keeping with the principle of transferring technology, the directors provided initial formal in-service training to their project counterparts. In addition, the directors provided continuous on-the-job training in all technical aspects of communication, behavioral research, and media material development, as well as in overall program design and planning, budgeting, and project administration. The project became highly regarded as a training resource by the government as well as by local non-governmental organizations, and the two counterparts were frequently in demand as health communication workshop organizers and trainers.

Television and radio are powerful media in Zaire. An estimated 13 million people have access to television and nearly the entire population has access to radio. The combination of the seroprevalence pattern and the viability of television as a channel of communication led the project to direct its first strike against AIDS towards the cities. The project capitalized on Zaire's far-reaching television network to reach one of the most threatened segments of the population, urban youth.

Youth between the ages of 12 and 19 were selected as the project's first target group for several reasons, including their high-risk behavior and evidence that most people with HIV in Zaire were infected in their early teen years; the proportionately large size of this age-group; and its accessibility through media. The segment of the population from 20 to 30 years of age, identified as the group of "young and prospective parents" was added as a second target population during 1990. Research in Zaire and other African countries shows that the threat AIDS poses to the health of children (such as through mother-to-child transmission and AIDS orphans) is a strong motivating factor for behavior change among parents in the African context.

A Longitudinal Program Impact Study conducted nine months after the beginning of the first media campaigns, in collaboration with the University of Kinshasa School of Public Health, indicated a correlation between exposure to the TV and radio spot campaign and changes in knowledge and attitudes in the target population. Evidence from the study showed that the first spot effectively addressed doubts about the possibility of an asymptomatic HIV-carrier. From the initial mini-KAP

survey in Kinshasa to the second survey, there was a decrease of fourteen percentage points in the percent of the sampled population responding "yes" to the question, "Can you avoid getting infected with the AIDS virus simply by avoiding contact with people who look sick?" The impact of the spots addressing the AIDS transmission myths also became evident from this study. In the control region of Equateur, which does not receive the radio and TV spots, as many as one in three people believed that you could catch AIDS by casual contact, whereas in the comparable region reached by the spots (Sud-Kivu), only one in five believed this myth.

The project then concentrated on song and television drama, the latter proving to be the most powerful vehicle for messages. By the end of the project's second full year, Zaire's 13 million urban residents were receiving an average of ten minutes a day of televised AIDS messages, whether in the form of music videos, interview programs, dramas, or spots. Kinshasa's four million residents plus those in neighboring regions could hear on national radio their favorite musicians sing about the need for personal action against AIDS. Video and audio cassettes with AIDS productions were distributed to cities all across the country, and played in school discussion groups, health centers, and social clubs; eye-catching print materials appeared in schools, shops, and restaurants. In short, by the end of its first two years the project was reaching an important high-risk segment of the population -- urban youth from 12 to 30 -- with consistent and effective messages.

The project also identified four regional radio stations of the country's eleven which had viable production and broadcasting capacity, and which were in regions of the country considered to be high priority for AIDS prevention: Bas-Zaire, Sud-Kivu, Haut-Zaire and Kasai Occidentale. Research was conducted in these regions and technicians were trained. By the end of the first year of formal collaboration, the regional radio stations had produced and broadcast in over thirteen local languages 28 AIDS feature programs, 22 spots, eight AIDS radio dramas, two songs, and five AIDS-knowledge radio contests.

The results from the First Phase of the Longitudinal Program Impact Study, comparing levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practice (KAP) of one of the target regions (Sud-Kivu) with a non-targeted, or "control" region (Equateur), indicate a correlation between the higher level of exposure to AIDS messages in the target region and AIDS knowledge and attitudes. The survey samples from the two regions in the Impact Study are comparable in terms of access to radio, socio-economic factors, and urban/rural population distribution.

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According to the study, the difference in level of knowledge regarding AIDS transmission between the target region and the control region is 18 percentage points, compared to the difference in level of knowledge between two targeted regions which is two percentage points. The study also shows that in the control region the percent of people able to name the means of AIDS prevention (average 25.7 percent) was significantly lower than in the region benefitting from the regional radio campaign (average 38.5 percent).

Results over the first two years of the AIDS Mass Media Project demonstrate that radio and television is an effective way to reach target audiences with key AIDS prevention messages, to influence attitudes and social norms that affect sexual behavior, and to promote AIDS-related behavior change in the African context.

Perhaps the most persuasive evidence that the Zaire AIDS Mass Media program has had a significant impact on the adoption of risk-reduction behaviors is the fact that the annual sales of condoms marketed by the condom social marketing project increased by almost 1000 percent over the first two and a half years of the media campaign, from 900,000 in 1988 to 15 million as of June 1991. Condom buyer intercept studies indicate that those purchasing the condoms fall directly within the population targeted by the AIDS Mass Media Project. The typical condom buyer reports purchasing the condom for AIDS prevention as well as family planning reasons, with three-fourths of those interviewed including AIDS prevention as a motivation.

According to an equation developed by AIDSTECH and Family Health International (FHI), the 15 million condoms sold in 1991 will prevent close to 20,000 cases of AIDS in Zaire this year. These lives saved by the use of condoms can be attributed at least in part to the presence of consistent, relevant, and effective mass media AIDS messages in almost every corner of Zaire.

b. Description of Contract (Grant) Execution

(1) Implementation problems encountered along the way and how they were resolved

Implementation problems were confined primarily to early funding and commodity delays. Later, close collaboration between USAID and PSI eliminated most problems and support by USAID project officers contributed to the project's success. Project sales performance exceeded commodity projections due to increased non-traditional sales, demanding a ceiling on monthly sales quotas. At the time of the September 1991 political upheavel, PSI was investigating alternative supply

arrangements.

Since October 1991, implementation problems are numerous. At this writing, PSI is working to raise additional funds to place a full time ex-patriot representative in Zaire to oversee operations on a daily basis. Once daily oversight is in place, PSI will seek additional donor funds to cover operational costs that exceed revenues, especially for packaging. Close oversight and modest additional funds will likely reduce the risk of packaging stock-outs and thus subsequent periods without sales. PSI is not satisfied with its project administrator and may replace him within the next few weeks. The administrator has not showed adequate leadership to guide the project through solving packaging, sales, and financial difficulties.

The AIDS Mass Media project incurred significant implementation problems due to lack of counterpart funds at critical times of the project's implementation schedule. This problem was about to be overcome at the time of project suspension by virtue of a new funding strategy which would have provided sources of funding other than counterpart monies. Again, excellent support on behalf of the USAID mission and a close working relationship with it were the key factors in overcoming these implementation problems.

(2) Achievements toward accomplishing outputs and targets.

The condom social marketing project expanded the distribution of condoms and vaginal foaming tablets to nearly nationwide availability during the project period. By the end of project, project products were available in pharmacies, clinics, and myriad outlets including bars, hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, street vendors, etc. Total project sales were 31,296,817 condoms, and 4,330,379 vaginal foaming tablets as of the end of November. This level of sales equals 356,271 couple-years of protection provided during the life of the project. All of these results exceed projections.

Prior to September 1991, significant preparations had been made to launch and sell nationally an oral contraceptive product. Research for brand name, slogans, packaging, and pricing had been conducted and oral contraceptives had been procured and imported into the country. Those products were then sold during the self-liquidation procedure described more fully above. Also, the project had discussed at length the possibility of adding oral rehydration salts to its product line. These discussions ceased as of September 1991. There were a variety of possibilities related to the launch of a second, higher priced condom brand that had been and were being pursued at the time of project suspension.

The condom social marketing project achieved these results through an aggressive campaign to train and direct its project and sales staff and to involve both traditional and non-traditional members of the trade in the sale of condoms and other products. This campaign was predicated upon educating retailers about condom use, its perishability and other characteristics of the PRUDENCE campaign that played an important part in the sale of condoms. Sales incentives and the condom's low price were important parts of the success of the project. Distribution coverage in September 1991 was estimated to be in excess of 90% of pharmacies and 75% of medical centers. Coverage of bars and hotels was increasing quickly in September 1991 and accounted for more than 53% of project sales.

Prior to September 1991, the project conducted continuous and varied advertising and promotion campaigns primarily at the point of sale based on a variety of themes, including health and family planning. The project, in 1991, began an interpersonal communication and education program targeting high risk groups.

The accomplishments of the self-liquidating scheme include simply maintaining a sales operation in a financially responsible manner under highly difficult commercial conditions. Sales information is provided in the section entitled "Evolution of the Sectoral Environment" above. Future plans are included in the "Implementation problems encountered along the way and how they were resolved" section.

The AIDS Mass Media project had undertaken a wide variety of events including research, production of print and other media materials, special events, and regional efforts. At the time of project closure, the status of efforts was as follows:

Research

The Longitudinal KAP survey (in conjunction with School of Public Health team) was producing the Phase I report in English; was analyzing and preparing the final report of Phase II; and was completing a comparative summary report of Phase I and II in English; Phase III, through computer entry of raw data (1,500 questionnaires) and analysis of results, has been done in the US.

An impact survey in Bas-Zaire (Matadi), including a post-evaluation to determine the change in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practices with respect to AIDS after one year of PEM-SIDA productions in Matadi (baseline data collected in 1990 before full-scale implementation of mass media AIDS broadcasting in this area) and analysis of data was underway.

Training in research techniques, including a week-long workshop for 18 selected National AIDS Program researchers, including 5 military personnel who were trained in order to conduct surveys that would contribute to the production of AIDS messages and materials specifically aimed at the military was held, as was training for regional correspondents in Mbandaka on how to conduct focus group research.

The project also did pre-tests of the brochure for the military, the oral contraceptive packaging (for the CSM project), the AIDS radio spots produced in Mbandaka, and did focus group research to develop a new television drama aimed at young teenage girls.

The project also did post-tests of the nationally broadcast songs by Lokito and Bobongo, the television and radio spots of a woman with AIDS as well as a number of other radio spots.

Production

The project launched a newspaper campaign which consisted of articles on AIDS issues accompanied by cartoons specifically dealing with condom use published in five selected newspapers. The publication schedule was to run until World AIDS Day, December 1, 1991.

Also, 10,000 copies of a 20-page comic book aimed at young people produced by an anti-AIDS community action group in Lubumbashi (Shaba region) had been printed; 4,000 copies have been sent to Shaba for distribution in that region, and the 6,000 remaining copies will be distributed in the other eight regions where PEM-SIDA is operating. The final proof of a brochure designed to inform military personnel about HIV infection and AIDS had been developed and awaited authorization for mass printing and distribution to military camps.

For television, a drama aimed at young people, which the project referred to as "series 7" had been scripted, cast, and rehearsals were starting; filming was foreseen for mid-November, and airing on national television had been set for World AIDS Day, December 1, 1991. "Sala Keba", the widely acclaimed 4-part television drama on AIDS produced by the popular Nzoi theatre troupe, had been condensed into a 90-minute version for regional broadcasting. Also, two new television commercials were produced (versions in five major languages), which for the first time showed actual AIDS patients on the screen.

For radio, two new AIDS songs (Yoka Toli, Tomibatela) were

taped and began airing in April three times daily on both national and FM stereo radio, accompanied by relevant AIDS commentaries. An hour-long documentary and five music videos, all adapted from film footage of the 1990 World AIDS Day Concert Gala, were produced for broadcasting on national television through July.

For print, a total 10,000 1991 calendars in three different models, each with a cartoon promoting condom use, and each targeted at a different audience, were produced and distributed nationwide. Re-releases of information and promotional material, including an additional 130,000 copies of the brochure titled AIDS Myths and Realities (three traditional languages and French), 2,000 T-shirts with the National AIDS Program logo and slogan, 2,000 caps with the National AIDS Program logo and slogan, and 10,000 stickers of the logo had been made and distributed.

The eight AIDS songs written and performed to date were edited into an audio-cassette; 1,500 copies were produced and distributed through the regional AIDS offices, community groups, bars, nightclubs, and eight regional radio stations.

Additionally, the project had conducted a training for regional correspondents and IEC officers and a two-week workshop was held in Kinshasa for 18 PEM-SIDA regional correspondents and 11 regional AIDS Office IEC officers, focusing on development of annual work plans and budgets.

The project had acquired $116,000 of audio-visual equipment, including full film/sound recording and editing equipment to establish an independent production studio in Kinshasa; studio equipment for each of three new regions; upgraded equipment for the original four pilot regions; 8mm cameras and accessories for Bas-Zaire, Sud Kivu, Haut-Zaire, Shaba.

The project also participated in the Kinshasa International Fair (FIKIN), including the financing and organization of an AIDS exhibit which brought together major collaborating agencies and projects (ie. BCC, CSM, Projet SIDA). The fair offered a good chance to display audio-visual and promotional materials, to distribute information to an estimated 44,000 visitors to the PEM-SIDA exhibit, and to organize and sponsor a 15-minute AIDS segment on the nightly news program. The project also participated financially and organizationally in the week-long Ngungu Arts Festival in Bandundu, which included a PEM-SIDA exhibit featuring audio-visual displays and distribution of information materials.

The project was going to have been an active participant in World AIDS Day 1991 and had taken part in organizational

meetings along with the National AIDS Program and other collaborators in AIDS work to plan activities. The project had a budget of Z200 million to fund this year's activities.

The project's regional efforts continued including conducting initial site visits to Goma and Kindu to identify possibilities for regional radio/television collaboration in these areas. The project also conducted supervisory visits to Matadi (Bas-Zaire) and Bukavu, two of the four original pilot regions, to renew protocols with PEM-SIDA and ensure six-month's financing of their 1991 action plans. Field trips were also made to three new regions of cooperation -- Mbandaka (Equateur), Kisangani (Haut-Zaire), Lubumbashi (Shaba) -- to sign initial protocols with PEM-SIDA and provide financing for implementation of the first six months of the 1991 action plans.

(3) Pending actions and achievements

The social marketing project had already achieved its 1991 sales target and had sold 18.3 million condoms as of October 31, 1991. The project had hoped to launch an oral contraceptive in September but ministerial delays had prevented that from happening. A reorganization of sales regions was underway that would have eliminated Bandundu and established Kananga as a regional center. The project would have continued to take steps to increase condom sales to a level of 27-30 million units per year and growth patterns were such that these sales levels were likely attainable within the last quarter of 1991.

In September 1991, operation of the social marketing project was passed over to a local non-governmental organization, the Association Zairoise de Sante Familiale (ASF-Zaire). This NGO, managed by local personnel and responsible to PSI management, will assure the transition and continuity of condom and contraceptive product sales for a period from January through December 1992. ASF-Zaire employs 36 people and uses seven vehicles and other project equipment and infrastructure to undertake a "self-liquidation" of products, including 22 million condoms, 87,754 boxes of vaginal foaming tablets and 80,000 cycles of oral contraceptives.

The project warehouse, located in Matonge, serves as main offices and storage and packaging facility as well as the sales and administrative office. This consolidation limits rental costs and keeps other project operating costs to a minimum. Markets are generally restricted to Kinshasa and occasionally to Matadi, Kananga and Kikwit when security is adequate. The staff and the NGO is primarily a reduced version of the former project. Emphasis is placed on selling to the broad range of existing customers in Kinshasa which currently

number over 1,600. Sales objectives are modest due to the uncertainty of the political situation, risk of personal danger, and the almost complete lack of promotional effort, aside from some point-of-sale material. PSI is currently seeking a full time ex-patriot project administrator to oversee operations on a daily basis.

Alternative packaging is currently being used because the packaging supplier was badly damaged in September and it is not sure when, if ever, more supplies will be available. Given monetary constraints, ASF-Zaire has prepared clear plastic packaging with printing. ASF-Zaire will make provisions for purchasing additional packaging using funds raised by PSI in the near future.

Project assets will revert to USAID at the end of the self-liquidation process.

The AIDS Mass Media project had many projects underway at the time of project suspension, all of which are detailed in sub-section (2) immediately above.

(4) Lessons Learned (considered vital information for the Mission to enable it to quickly restart the activity with minimal disruption and misdirection)

The condom social marketing project, by virtue of the self-liquidation strategy set in place via ASF-Zaire, could begin immediately. ASF-Zaire is merely a scaled-down version of the project which uses present project infrastructure. Starting up the project on a nationwide scale could be done immediately, assuming safer operating conditions, using the same staff, infrastructure and strategies.

The AIDS Mass Media project could also begin immediately by virtue of trained staff being present and available to work. Project assets are stored and are available for use in Kinshasa. Radio and television stations are still operational and could be used to transmit project outputs.

C. Administrative Status

1. Personnel

a. U.S. Personnel

Name:	Jay Drosin
Position:	Chief of Party
Salary:	$66,185 plus Post Dif/All - $25,399.40
Present Location:	Lusaka, Zambia

Termination Date:	January 16, 1992
Termination Cost:	Airfare to Washington, D.C. ($1981 x 2 + 990.50 x 2) = $5,943.00 Transport of Personal Effects - Estimated $9,500.00

Name:	Jilian Aldebron
Position:	IEC Specialist
Salary:	$40,000 plus Post Dif/All - $16,299.40
Present Location:	Washington, D.C.
Termination Cost:	Transport of Personal Effects - Estimated $6,500.00

Name:	Robert Eiger
Position:	IEC Specialist
Termination Date:	October 1, 1991
Termination Cost:	Transport of Personal Effects Estimated $6,500.00

Name:	Carolyn Randall
Position:	Administrative Assistant
Salary:	$24,000.00
Present Location:	Washington, D.C.
Termination Date:	October 1, 1991.

b. TCN Personnel

All salary and termination costs have been paid from existing counterpart funds.

c. FN personnel

None.

2. Real Property

a. Leases in Force

None.

b. List all NXP finance under the contract or grant (in Zaire and the U.S., with date of acquisition, present condition, acquisition cost, present location and security provided at that location).

See attachment A.

c. List all procurement in process at the time of

evacuation (only those financed under the contract or grant, and provide description of current status).

None.

3. Participants at Training

None.

4. Records Management

a. List all reports, plans, diagrams, or other written material which has been provided to AID as called for under the contract.

All reports required under the contract have been submitted.

b. List all reports, plan diagrams, and other written material which is called for under the contract but which has not yet been provided.

None.

c. Describe the status of all contractor records which remained in Zaire following evacuation and plans for securing them.

Relevant copies of project records remain with ASF-Zaire and will revert to PSI upon project liquidation.

Enclosures

POPULATION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL
1120 19TH Street, N.W.
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036

REF: Contraceptive Social Marketing & AIDs Mass Media
OPG 660-0094-G-00-9042

ASSUMPTIONS for period April 1st thru September 30, 1992 for the overseeing of the liquidation of the commodities stock and final expenses;

1. We are projecting bi-monthly trips (a total of four) with Mr. Drosin staying total of eight days with one travel day per trip, as was stated in his letter of November 21, 1991 to Charles Johnson, Director USAID Kinshasa.
2. Since it is still uncertain as to the location that Mr. Drosin will be commuting from, we are estimating $2,000 per trip for airfare.
3. The PSI/W office will have approximately eight (8) hours per month relaying and coordinating information needed for the trips to Jay and the NGO.
4. All in-country costs for the NGO will be covered by the Sales Revenue and CPF that were available upon withdrawal from Kinshasa by USAID.
5. We have two shipments of household effects still in Kinshasa to be shipped and we have had an estimate of $20,500.

NG09mo.mp

POPULATION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL
ZAIRE CONTRACEPTIVE MARKETING PROJECT
USAID ZAIRE GRANT 660-0094-G-00-9042
Period: November 1988 - September 30, 1992

	BUDGET	EXPENDED Nov 88 thru Mar 92	1992 (6 Months) US DOLLARS	TOTAL	AMOUNT NOT OBLIGATED
I. U.S. COST (No zaires involved)					
A. SALARIES & FRINGES (Based on 260 days per year, 8 hours day, 5 days a week, 5% annual increases)					
1. SALARIES					
Program Officer 2 day/mo			3,115		
Project Advisor 1 day/mo			2,291		
(8 days each, 4 trips)			8,146		
Total Salaries			13,552		
2. FRINGES @ 33.5%			4,540		
TOTAL SALARIES & FRINGES	1,133,467	663,291	18,092	681,384	452,083
B. ALLOWANCES					
1. Household Effects Shipments			20,500		
TOTAL ALLOWANCES	509,800	417,373	20,500	437,873	71,927
C. OVERHEAD (Indirect Cost Method based on Salary @ 140% PROVISIONAL	1,280,689	883,945	25,329	909,274	371,415
D. TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION					
1. Fares & Freight					
a. Airfare Open-Kin-Open (4 trips @ 2000)			8,000		
b. Per Diem @$300/dayx4trip/8days			9,600		
c. Misc visa/etc.			400		
TOTAL TRAVEL & TRANSPORT	516,383	158,038	18,000	176,038	340,345
E. OTHER DIRECT COSTS					
1. Communications/ODC			3,600		
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS	63,098	36,547	3,600	40,147	22,951
F. CONSULTANTS	5,000	1,104	0	1,104	3,896
G. EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, MATERIALS	275,659	215,269	0	215,269	60,390
H. PRINTING & PROMOTIONS	1,780,964	920,615	0	920,615	860,349
I. TRAINING	84,025	5,002	0	5,002	79,023
J. RESEARCH	96,145	0	0	0	96,145
K. PROJECT OPERATIONS	117,635	0	0	0	117,635
TOTAL U.S. COSTS	5,862,865	3,301,183	65,021	3,386,704	2,476,161

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PROJECT ASSETS

Conformement à la décision de l'USAID clôturant le Projet de Marketing Social et instituant l'Association de Santé Familliale, ONG, voici ci-joint l'inventaire actualisé des biens transferé et appartenant à l'ONG :

ACTION: EP

COPIES:

FILE:

DATE: 4/14/92

TABEAU DES IMMOBILISATIONS AU 30/12/1991

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
I	MATERIEL ROULANT					
1	PEUGEOT 504,PICKUP,KN 5667 Q	AVRIL 89	1	----	BON	FHI-SHABA (A VENDRE)
2	PEUGEOT 504,PICKUP,KN 5666 Q	JUILLET 89	1	---	BON	FHI-KIVU (VENDU)
3	KYA,PICK-UP KN 8097 Q	AOUT 89	1		BON	CPF-KINSHASA
4	TOYOTA HILUX IT 6080	MAI 90	1		BON	CPF-KASAI
5	TOYOTA HILUX IT 7577	MAI 90	1		BON	CPF-BANDUNDU
6	NISSAN,PICK-UP KN 4288 S	FEVRIER 91	1	---	BON	FHI-BAS-ZAIRE
7	NISSAN,PICK=UP KN 4289 S	FEVRIER 91	1	---	BON	FH-HAUT-ZAIRE
8	DAHAITSU JEEP IT 7513	OCTOBRE 87	1		BON	DO ORT A CPF KINSHASA
9	TOOTA KN 2088	AOUT 91	1		BON	PSND A CPF KINSHASA
10	TOOTA KN 2089	AOUT 91	1		BON	PSND A CPF KINSHASA
11	TOYOTA 013 IT 087	JUIN 91	1		BON	PSND A CPF KINSHASA

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TABEAU DES IMMOBILISATIONS AU 30/12/1991

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
II	MATERIEL DE BURAU					
1.	MACHINE A ECRIRE ELECTRIQUE HERMES H20 D	---	1	---	BON	SECRETERIAT DE DIRECTION CPF
2	MACHINE A ECRIRE ELECTRIQUE BROTHER AX-110	MARS 89	1		BON	SECRETARIAT ADMINISTARATIF CPF
3	MACHINE A ECRIRE ELECTRIQUE BROTHER AX-110	NOV 87	1		BON	SECRETARIAT ADMINISTARATIF CPF
4	MACHINE A ECRIRE MECANIQUE OLYMPIA	JUILLET 89	1		BON	SECRETARIAT DE
5	MACHINES A CALCULER ELEC. SHARP 2620 S	AOUT 89	2		BON	ADM & FINANCES
6	MACHINES A CALCULER ELEC. SHARP 2620 S	AOUT 89	1		BON	CHEF COMPTABLE
7	MACHINES A CALCULER ELEC. OLYMPIA CPD 5212 A	JUL. 89	1		BON	ADJOINT COMPTA
8	MACHINES A CALCULER ELEC. OLYMPIA CPD 5212 A	JUL. 89	1		BON	CAISSIERE
9	MACHINE A CALCULER OLYMPIA CPD 5421 S	JUL 89	1		BON	TRESORERIE
10	CALCULATRICE ELECTRO. CITIZEN	AOUT 89	1		BON	DEPOT
11	CALCULATRICE ELECTRO. SHARP	AOUT 89	1		BON	DEPOT
12	CALCULATRICE ELECTRO.	SEPT 90	1		BON	CPF-DIRECTEUR
13	CALCULATRICE ELECTRO.	SEPT 90	1		BON	CPF-AAS-DIR

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TABEAU DES IMMOBILISATIONS AU 30/12/1991

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
14	ORDINATEUR IBM/PC AVEC ECRAN MICROWARE (LOPASO)	AVRIL 90	1		BON	FHI-KINSHASA
15	IMPRIMANTE EPSON FX 286e		1		ASSEZ	FHI-KINSHASA
16	ORIDINATEUR IBM/XT AVEC ERCRAN SAMSUNG(COMPLUS)		1		ASSEZ	CPF-KINSHASA (DE ORT)
17	ORDINATEUR IBM/XT EN COLULEUR THOMPSON	AVRIL 90	1		BON	CPF-KINSHASA
18	IMPRIMANTE DIABLO		1		ASSEZ	FHI-KINSHASA
19	RADIO ICOM IC 40 (AVEC ANTENNE)		2		BONS	DEPOT
20	MPTOROLA		1		BON	DIRECTION
21	TELEX SIEMENS T 100	AOUT 91	1		BON	SEC DIR
22	FAX CANON 230	---	1		BON	SEC DIR
23	PHOTOCOPIEUSE CANON PC 7	AVRIL 89	1		BON	SEC DIR
24	CENTRALE TELEPHONIQUE		1		BON	DIRECTION

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TABEAU DES IMMOBILISATIONS AU 30/12/1991

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
III	MOBILIER DE BUREAU					
	BUREAU DIRECTEUR					
1	CHAISE EN MOUSSE VISITEUR	NOV 89	3		BON	DIRECTION-CPF
2.	BAC A PAPIER METALLIQU	MARS 89			BON	
B	BUREAU SE DIR					
1	TABLE BUREAU FNMA	AOUT 89	2		BON	
2	TABLE POU ORIDANATEUR	AVRIL 89	1		BON	
3	TRIEUR A COURRIER		3		BON	
4	CLASSEUR EN BOIS 5 TIROIRS	OCT 89	1		BON	
5	ARMOIRE DOUBLE-BATTANT EN BOIS	OCT 89	1		BON	
6	CHAISE CUIR FNMA	MARS 89	1		BON	
7	CHAISES MOUSSE POUR VISITEURS	NOV 89	1		BON	
8	TRIER A COURRIER METALLIQUE	JUIL 89	1		BON	
9	CLIMATISEUR NON FONCTIONNEL	SEPT 89	1		BON	

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Nº	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VALEUR D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECTATION
10.	STABILISATEURS	MAI 1989	4	-----	----	-"-
11.	PERFORATEUR G.F.	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
12.	BAC A PAPIERS METALLIQUE FNMA	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	-"-
C.	BUREAU ASS. DIRECT.					
1.	BUREAU TYPE FNMA	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	ASS. DIR.- CPF
2.	TABLE ORDINAIRE	AVRIL	1	-----	----	-"-
3.	CHAISE TOURNANTE AVEC ACCOUDOIR	AVRIL 1989	1	-----	----	-"-
4.	CHAISE MOUSSE POUR VISITEUR	MARS	1	-----	----	-"-
5.	IMPRIMANTE DIABLO 620	12/03/90	1	-----	----	ASS. DIR.- FHI
6.	TRIEUR A COURRIER METALLIQUE FNMA	JUILLET 89	1	-----	----	-"- CPF
7.	TELEPHONE	JUILLET 89	1	-----	----	-"- CPF
8.	TRANSFORMATEUR	DECEMBRE 89	1	-----	----	-"- CPF
9.	BAC A PAPIER FNMA	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	ASS. DIR.- CPF
10.	CARTE GEOGRAPHIQUE	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
D.	BUREAU SEC. ADMIN.					
1.	BUREAU DOUBLE SEC. TYPE FNMA	AOUT 1989	2	-----	----	-"-
2.	CHAISE FNMA	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	SEC. ADM.- CPF
3.	CHAISE POUR VISIT.	AVRIL 1989	4	-----	----	DON ORT
4.	ETAGERE EN BOIS	JUILLET 89	1	-----	----	CPF
5.	CLASSEUR METALLIQUE	JUILLET 89	1	-----	----	-"-
6.	TRANSFORMATEUR	DECEMBRE 89	1	-----	----	-"- CPF

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Nº	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VALEUR D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECTATION
9.	TELEPHONE	JUILLET 89	1	----	----	-"-
E	DIVISION FINANCIERE					
1.	BUREAU FNMA	MARS 1989	1	----	----	DIV. FIN.- CPF
2.	CHAISE EN BOIS MOUSSE	AVRIL 1989	2	----	----	-"-
3.	TABLE EN BOIS	AVRIL 1989	1	----	----	-"-
4.	ETAGERE EN BOIS	AVRIL 1989	1	----	----	-"-
5.	TRIEUR A COURRIER METALLIQUE FNMA	JUILLRT 89	1	----	----	-"-
6.	TABOURET EN BOIS NOIR	----	1	----	----	DON ORT
7.	TELEPHONE	JUILLET 89	1	----	----	CPF
F.	COMPTABILITE					
1.	BUREAU EN BOIS WENGE	----	2	----	----	COMPTABIL.- CPF
2.	BUREAU EN BOIS WENGE	----	1	----	----	-"-
3.	BUREAU FNMA	MARS 1989	1	----	----	DON ORT
4.	ETAGERES EN BOIS	----	7	----	----	CPF
5.	BACS METAL. FNMA	MARS 1989	3	----	----	-"-
6.	TRIEUR A COURRIERA METALLIQUE	JUILLET 89	2	----	----	-"-
G.	CAISSE					
1.	BUREAU FNMA	MARS 1989	1	----	----	CAISSE - CPF
2.	BAC A PAPIER FNMA	MARS 1989	1	----	----	-"-
3.	CLASSEUR A TIROIRS METALLIQUE FNMA	----	1	----	----	-"-

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Nº	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VALEUR D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECTATION
4.	TAILLE CRAYON G.F.	——	1	——	----	-"-
H.	INFORMATIQUE					
1.	TABLES AVEC ETAGE-RES EN BOIS	JUILLET 89	2	-----	----	-"-
2.	CHAISE FANA	MARS 1989	2	-----	----	-"-
3.	ETAGERES EN BOIS (GRAND)	JUILLET 98	3	-----	----	-"-
I.	CUISINE					
1.	ETAGERE EN BOIS	JUILLET 89	1	——	----	DON ORT
2.	CAFETIERE MARQUE SER	MAI 1989-	1	-----	----	-----
3.	CAFETIERE MARQUE BAUKNECH	——	1	-----	----	DIRECTION - CPF
4.	FILTRE A EAU WELOFIL	——	1	-----	----	-"-
5.	FRIGO	MARS 1991	1	——	----	CPF
6.	TASSES	-----	12	-----	----	-"-
7.	VERRES A BOIRE	——	6	-----	----	-"-
8.	CASIERS AVEC BOUT.	——	2	-----	----	-"-
J.	DIVISION VENTES					
1.	BUREAU FANA	MARS 1989	2	——	——	DIV. VENTES- CPF
2.	CHAISE FANA	AVRIL 1989	2	——	——	-"-
3.	CHAISE MOUSSE POUR VISITEURS	MARS 1989	2	——	——	-"-
4.	TRIEUR A COURRIER	JUILLET 89	2	——	——	-"-
5.	ETAGERES EN BOIS (GRAND)	JUILLET 89	3	——	——	-"-

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Nº	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VALEUR D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECTATION
6.	HORLOGE QUARTZ MARQUE NIKKO	FEVRIER 91	1	-----	----	-"-
7.	PORTE-VOIX	-----	3	-----	----	-"-
8.	CALCULATRICE OLYMP.	17/08/89	1	-----	----	-"-
9.	TELEPHONE	-----	2	-----	----	DON ORT
10.	BAC A PAPIERS FNMA SER	MARS 1989	3	-----	----	CPF
11.	CARTE GEOGRAPHIQUE	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
	<u>BUREAU AGENTS COM.</u>					
1.	TABLES FNMA	MARS 1989	2	-----	----	-"-
2.	CHAISES MOUSSE	MARS 1989	4	-----	----	-"-
3.	ETAGERES EN BOIS	JUILLET 89	1	-----	----	-"-
4.	TIROIRS FNMA	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
5.	BAC A PAPIERS FNMA	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	-"-
	<u>D E P O T</u>					
	<u>BUR. CHEF DE DEPOT</u>					
1.	TABLEAU BUR.EN BOIS	AVRIL 1989	1	-----	----	DON ORT
2.	CHAISE	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	DEPOT - CPF
3.	ARMOIRE-CLASSEUR	-----	2	-----	----	-"-
4.	BAC A PAPIER	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
5.	DRAPEAU NATIONAL	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
6.	RIDEAUX	-----	2	-----	----	-"-
7.	CARTE GEOGRAPHIQUE ARCHIVE DE KINSHASA	-----	1	-----	----	-"-
8.	CARTE GEOGRAPHIQUE DU ZAIRE	-----	1	-----	----	-"-

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Nº	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VALEUR D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECTATION
9.	PORTAIL CHEF DE L'ETAT	———	1	-----	----	DON ORT
10.	APPAREIL FER FEUIL.	———	1	-----	----	CPF
11.	APPAREIL A EMBALLER	———	1	———	----	-"-
	BUREAU ASSISTANT CHEF DE DEPOT					
1.	TABLE-BUREAU	AVRIL 1989	1	-----	----	DEPOT - CPF
2.	CHAISE	MARS 1989	1	-----	----	DON ORT
3.	CLASSEUR ETAGERE	———	1	———	----	CPF
4.	BAC A PAPIERS	———	1	———	----	-"-
5.	RIDEAU	———	1	-----	----	-"-
6.	PORTAIL CHEF DE L'ETAT	———	1	-----	----	-"-
7.	COMPTOIR VITRE/BOIS	———	1	-----	----	-"-
8.	SPLIT L'ETAT	———	2	-----	BON	DON ORT
9.	CLIMATISEUR	———	3	-----	BON	DON ORT
	SALLES D'EMBALLAGE					
	SALLE 1					
1.	TABLE	AVRIL 1989	2	———	----	CPF
2.	CHAISE EN BOIS	AVRIL 1989	3	———	----	-"-
	SALLE 2					
3.	TABLE (GRANDE)	AVRIL 1989	1	———	----	-"-
4.	CHAISE EN VELOURS	NOVEMBRE 89	7	———	----	-"-
5.	CHAISE EN BOIS	AVRIL 1989	2	———	----	DON ORT
6.	RIDEAUX	———	2	———	----	-----

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TABEAU DES IMMOBILISATIONS AU 30/12/1991

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
	SALLE 3					

7	TABLE GRANDE	AVRIL 1989	1			DEPOT
8	TABLES PETITES	AVRIL 91	4			DEPOT
9	CHAISE EN VELOURS	AVRIL 91	4			DEPOT
10	CHAISE EN BOIS	AOUT 91	1			DEPOT (DON ORT)
	SALLES DES ARCHIVES					
11.	TAUYAU D'ALLONGE		1			
12	TUYAU GALVANISE		1			
13	PLATEAU DE SERVICE		1			
14	ETAGERE EN BOIS		1			
15	RECAHUD ELECTRIQUE		1			
16	KIOSQUE-EXPO EN BOIS	NOV 89	1			
	MAGASIN PROD FINIS					
17	TABLE EN BOIS		1			
18	RIDEAUX		2			
19	CLIMATISEURS	JUIN 89	1		BON	
	GRAND DEPOT					

20	CLIMATISEUR		2		BON	

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INVENTAIRE OUTILLAGEAUTO

No	DESIGNATION	DATE D'ACQUISITION	NOMBRE	VAL. D'ACQUISITION	ETAT	AFFECATION
1	COFFRE METALLIQUE		1		BON	ADMINISTARTION
2	JEUX COMPLETS DE CLES A DOUILLE		2		BON	
3	JEUX DE CLES PLATES (INCOMPLETS)		2		BON	
4	JEUX DE TOURNEVIS		1		BON	
5	PINCES CROCODILE		2		BON	
6	PINCE A GAZ		1		FOUTU	
7	JEUX DE CLE A CH		2		BON	
8	CLES DE BOUGIES		2		BON	
9	BURINS		2		BON	
10	LIMES		1		BON	
11	PINCES ORDINAIRES		3		BON	
12	JEUX DE CLE AN		2		BON	
13	MARTEAUX EN FER ET ENPLASTIC		2		BON	
14	CLE ANGLAISE		1		BON	

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Fournitures et matériels de bureau

1. divers imprimés en usage
2. calculatrice " hors service'
3. appareil photo
4. cachet payé
5. perforateur
6. agrafeuse
7 malette
8 classeur correspondance
9 classeur S/R
10 calsseur instruction de service
11 divers imprimés en usage

INVENATIRES MATERIEL HAUT-ZAIRE

Pièces de automobiles

1. trousse à clés 1-24
2. câble tire-fort
3. triangle
4. pompe à air
5 entonoir filtre

Autres matériels

1. pelle
2. pioche

Matériel de bureau

1. calculatrice
2 agrafeuse
3. perforateur
4. tampon à encre
5. divers imprimés en usage

Fournitures et matériels de bureau

1. divers imprimés en usage
2. calculatrice " hors service'
3. appareil photo
4. cachet payé
5. perforateur
6. agrafeuse
7 malette
8 classeur correspondance
9 classeur S/R
10 calsseur instruction de service
11 divers imprimés en usage

INVENATIRES MATERIEL HAUT-ZAIRE

Pièces de automobiles

1. trousse à clés 1-24
2. câble tire-fort
3. triangle
4. pompe à air
5 entonoir filtre

Autres matériels

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2. pioche

Matériel de bureau

1. calculatrice
2 agrafeuse
3. perforateur
4. tampon à encre
5. divers imprimés en usage

Fournitures et matériels de bureau

1. divers imprimés en usage
2. calculatrice " hors service'
3. appareil photo
4. cachet payé
5. perforateur
6. agrafeuse
7 malette
8 classeur correspondance
9 classeur S/R
10 calsseur instruction de service
11 divers imprimés en usage

INVENATIRES MATERIEL HAUT-ZAIRE

Pièces de automobiles

1. trousse à clés 1-24
2. câble tire-fort
3. triangle
4. pompe à air
5 entonoir filtre

Autres matériels

1. pelle
2. pioche

Matériel de bureau

1. calculatrice
2 agrafeuse
3. perforateur
4. tampon à encre
5. divers imprimés en usage