

PD-PAK-157

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

CONGO

3. PROJECT NUMBER

679-0001

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

AFR

06

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
09 30 83

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION

(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 81

B. Quarter 4

C. Final FY 81

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
ADP Appropriated Total	690	1310	2000	690	1310	2000
(Grant)	(690)	(1310)	(2000)	(690)	(1310)	(2000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S. 1.						
2.						
Ho Country		520	520		800	800
Other Donor(s)		146	146		190	190
TOTALS	690	1976	2666	690	2300	2940

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	270	013		-	-	2000	-	2000	-
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				-	-	2000	-	2000	-

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

031

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

291

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

BS

COOP

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

TO INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME OF SMALLHOLDERS IN THE UPPER NIARI REGION OF THE CONGO

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
04 82 07 83

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

300

Local

Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

N/A

17. APPROVED BY

Signature

Norman L. Sweet

Title

Norman L. Sweet,
Mission Director, USAID/Zaire

Date Signed

MM DD YY
09 24 81

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

INSTRUCTIONS

The approved Project Data Sheet summarizes basic data on the project and must provide reliable data for entry into the Country Program Data Bank (CPDB). As a general rule blocks 1 thru 16 are to be completed by the originating office or bureau. It is the responsibility of the reviewing bureau to assume that whenever the original Project Data Sheet is revised, the Project Data Sheet conforms to the revision.

Block 1 - Enter the appropriate letter code in the box, if a change, indicate the Amendment Number.

Block 2 - Enter the name of the Country, Regional or other Entity.

Block 3 - Enter the Project Number assigned by the field mission or an AID/W bureau.

Block 4 - Enter the sponsoring Bureau/Office Symbol and Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 1, Page 1 for guidance.)*

Block 5 - Enter the Project Title *(stay within brackets; limit to 40 characters).*

Block 6 - Enter the Estimated Project Assistance Completion Date. *(See AIDTO Circular A-24 dated 1/26/78, paragraph C, Page 2.)*

Block 7A. - Enter the FY for the first obligation of AID funds for the project.

Block 7B. - Enter the quarter of FY for the first AID funds obligation.

Block 7C. - Enter the FY for the last AID funds obligations.

Block 8 - Enter the amounts from the 'Summary Cost Estimates' and 'Financial Table' of the Project Data Sheet.

NOTE: The 1/C column must show the estimated U.S. dollars to be used for the financing of local costs by AID on the lines corresponding to AID.

Block 9 - Enter the amounts and details from the Project Data Sheet section reflecting the estimated rate of use of AID funds.

Block 9A. - Use the Alpha Code. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 2, Page 2 for guidance.)*

Blocks 9B., C1. & C2. - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance. The total of columns 1 and 2 of F must equal the AID appropriated funds total of 8G.

Blocks 10 and 11 - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance.

Block 12 - Enter the codes and amounts attributable to each concern for Life of Project. *(See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B, Attachment C for coding.)*

Block 13 - Enter the Project Purpose as it appears in the approved PD Facesheet, or as modified during the project development and reflected in the Project Data Sheet.

Block 14 - Enter the evaluation(s) scheduled in this section.

Block 15 - Enter the information related to the procurement taken from the appropriate section of the Project Data Sheet.

Block 16 - This block is to be used with requests for the amendment of a project.

Block 17 - This block is to be signed and dated by the Authorizing Official of the originating office. The Project Data Sheet will not be reviewed if this Data Sheet is not signed and dated. **Do not initial.**

Block 18 - This date is to be provided by the office or bureau responsible for the processing of the document covered by this Data Sheet.

CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

A Proposal for a Cooperative Agreement

between

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

and

U.S. Agency for International Development

- 11 -

G. Project Inputs

1. Personnel

The hierarchical and administrative relationships among project personnel are shown in the project organization diagram, Annex 6.

a. Longterm Technical Assistance

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ANNEXES

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The People's Republic of the Congo Smallholder Agricultural Development Project is proposed to be administered by CARE, a private voluntary organization, through a Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development. This project has been developed by a team of specialists funded by the Agency for International Development. The team included Russell Barbour (agronomist), Curt Reintsma and Carol Feikel (crop storage and protection), William Fiebig (rural technology), and Louis Eldredge (engineer). CARE's agricultural consultant Steve Troester, and CARE/Congo Director of Projects Auguste Matsimouna, also participated in the project design. Professor Come Manckassa of the Marien Ngouabi University was helpful in providing sociological insights germane to sound planning. The US Embassy in Brazzaville was instrumental in providing policy guidance and logistical support for the design team. The project's design, including on-site data collection and planning, was carried out in May/June, 1981.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The project's goal is to improve the quality of rural life in the Congo. The project's purpose is to increase the productivity and income of smallholders in the upper Niari Region of the Congo. Major constraints to farmers' increased income are an inefficient marketing system and an inadequate storage system. OCV (Office des Cultures Vivrières) is presently responsible for the marketing of food crops (peanuts, maize, and rice). Yearly, as soon as staple crops have been harvested and dried, OCV is supposed to send its trucks out to villages, following a pre-determined schedule, to buy the crops from the villagers. However, because of a dearth of purchasing funds, the unavailability of sacks to distribute to farmers, and a local shortage of transportation, OCV usually is three to six months late for crop collection. This results in the serious spoilage and loss of crops, delays in farmers' converting of their crops to cash, and in lower crop weight, with a consequent loss of income for the farmer. The lack of adequate storage warehouses is a major constraint.

The objectives of this project are to alleviate the constraints to increased farmer productivity and income by refurbishing or building crop storage warehouses; strengthening pre-cooperatives farmer groups to take on added responsibility for marketing crops; and analyzing the nature and extent of possible further constraints such as poor roads, unimproved seeds, and lack of appropriate farm tools and rural technology.

I. BACKGROUND

The People's Republic of the Congo has a population of approximately 1.4 million with an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent and an average population density of 4.4/km². The People's Republic of the Congo, 343,200 km², is slightly larger than the state of New Mexico. Reportedly two percent of the total cultivable land is under till. The majority of the Congolese population (about 60%) resides in urban settings.

Political power is concentrated in the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and the Council of Ministers (cabinet). The leader of the PCT is also the President of the Republic. Policy objectives of the present government are broadly expressed in terms of "scientific socialism" despite varying, and sometimes conflicting, interpretations within the country as to modes of application of this doctrine. Congolese leadership, however, is generally viewed as a moderating influence in Central Africa. Ties with eastern bloc nations do not preclude economic relationships with western nations. On a regional basis, the Congo has good relations with her neighbors. The Congo has helped to negotiate agreements between Angola and Zaire, and in 1979 sent troops to Chad to serve as a peacekeeping force.

The Congo's geographic location at the crossroads of transit trade to and from Zaire, the Central African Republic, Chad and Gabon, and the lingering effects of Brazzaville's former position as administrative capital of French Equatorial Africa, have a substantial impact on the country's economy. Customs receipts, providing much of the government's revenue, and extensive employment in service and transport industries, are the primary benefits derived from these circumstances.

The economy presents a mixed picture. In a socialist state, what many consider to be a relatively liberal investment code was promulgated in 1978. There is a state sector of the economy as well as a private sector. Forestry, petroleum and manufacturing have been reserved for private enterprise. Western oil companies are involved in the development of the Congo's oil resources. Services account for 75 percent of the Congo's GNP. Personal income on a per capita basis is deceptively high at 540 dollars. This figure does not appear to be valid for the rural sector, where researcher Hung estimated the real rural per capita income at 130 dollars.

Low income in the rural sector can be attributed to several factors:

--A low level of investment in agriculture. In the first five-year plan (1964-69), only five percent of all investments were made in agriculture. Loss of mining revenue and a weakness in oil production in the 1970's discouraged major investments in the rural sector. Current payments on the Congo's foreign debt, built up in the '70's, have tied up oil revenues that might otherwise be used for investments in the rural sector.

--A government policy of full employment for graduates of secondary schools and universities that has hastened urbanization and further bloated the service sector of the economy. By 1980, almost 60 percent of the Congo's population lived in urban areas, thus leaving an older, less productive population in the rural areas.

--A government policy that tended to direct technical inputs for agriculture to large farms, in the hopes of bringing about a collectivized rural sector.

--A government-launched series of state marketing schemes for agricultural products.

The state farms are not yet major food producers in the country. Since the current government came to power in 1979, there has been a rethinking of the state farms' role. One collectivization scheme, the "champs du partie" program, has been abandoned in the face of poor performance. Government directives of 1979 give priority to the development of the traditional agricultural sector. As further evidence of the government's commitment to the small traditional farms, in February, 1981, the Council of Ministers announced the development of an extensive rural credit program to support agricultural inputs for the farmers' pre-cooperative groups. For this purpose, a credit of 300 million CFA was made available on an interest-free basis with a two-year repayment moratorium.

The current state marketing boards, the Office des Cultures Vivrières (OCV) and the Office de Café et Cacao (OCC), are the latest in a line of similar organizations that have attempted to market agricultural products at fixed prices.

At the time of independence, two organizations, Société Indigène de Prévoyance (SIP) and Société Africaine de Prévoyances (SAP), were engaged in the marketing of crops grown by smallholders. Aside from their commercial activities, both organizations purported to give support to traditional self-employed farmers in the form of social development and agronomic techniques. In 1964, two new state enterprises were created to expand effectively the state's role in the marketing of agricultural products. These were OFNACOM (Office National de Commerce) and ONCPA (Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles), both under the Ministry of Commerce. OFNACOM is supposed to ensure that essential foods and manufactured items are available to rural areas. Dealing mostly in imported foods, such as canned fish and basic household items, OFNACOM is still in existence. ONCPA was charged with the collection of crops grown in the traditional sector. This was limited in practice to rice, coffee, and cacao. Corn was not considered a commercial crop at that time. Peanuts were purchased by ONCPA only in the Bouenza and Niari regions for the oil factory in Nkayi.

By the mid-seventies, dissatisfaction with ONCPA had become wide-spread. Low prices and payment for crops in difficult-to-cash cheques were protested. Officials within the Ministry of Agriculture were able to convince the government that ONCPA had been exploitive of the small farmers and should be

broken up. This was done in 1978, with the formation of OCV and OCC. Both organizations come under the Ministry of Agriculture. The latter office markets coffee and cacao, two of the Congo's major agricultural exports. Aided by a loan from the African Development Bank, OCC has worked reasonably well. A renewal program for coffee and cacao trees has been started in several key regions. Crop collection and payment are comparatively prompt. Both coffee and cocoa store well. The lure of prompt payment in hard currency has even enticed a number of Zairian growers to market their crops through OCC.

OCV, with fewer resources and dealing in lower-value crops (rice, maize, peanuts), has not had the success of OCC. Crop collection is often behind schedule. Post-harvest losses are high, over 50 percent by most estimates. In spite of an effort to raise prices considerably above the price initially paid by ONCPA, farmers still complain that prices set by the government are too low. Extension services, which were to be provided by OCV appear not to have materialized.

It would be a mistake, however, to dismiss the program as a failure. Local farmers note that prior to OCV they had problems marketing crops such as rice and corn. Private traders apparently had (and have) little interest in the sparsely populated areas that make up much of the Congo. ONCPA's old system of chits has been done away with and payments are made in cash at the time of crop collection. A certain amount of seed (corn, rice and peanuts) has been distributed, but this effort has not been adequate.

In summary, OCV has generally been well received by farmers because of their experience with even worse systems. In the more remote areas, for crops such as rice and corn there appear to be no private marketing mechanisms as an alternative at present. The project's intention is to build institutions, based on increasingly active and effective farmers' co-operatives, that would survive regardless of the institutional framework.

OCV already has shown its willingness to delegate some of its responsibilities to the farmers' Groupements Pre-Cooperatifs (GPC). This delegation includes functions such as weighing and bagging. OCV has paid for these services and OCV officials have shown interest in helping to pay for crop storage costs, if a storage system can be organized to help reduce losses. Strengthened GPC's would be in a better bargaining position with OCV for such payments.

In addition, through group marketing efforts the farmers would be able to increase their revenues from crops that are not controlled by OCV. These include manioc, tubers, market garden vegetables and others. Improved marketing storage and crop protection systems would reduce spoilage and the time between harvest and sale of crops; hence, they would provide incentives for small cultivators to increase production.

Hung et al, in the 1980 "Pre-project Assessment in the Agricultural and Rural Sector", emphasized several aspects of the rural economy that imposed significant constraints on the small farmer. These included inadequate farm-to-market roads that exacerbated a lack of basic agricultural inputs such as

seeds and tools among the already sparse, scattered population; large post-harvest losses; no strong farmer's organizations; and no supporting extension service. The project will concentrate its efforts on improving marketing as the most cost effective method of assisting the small farmer in raising his income. The project also will collect additional data to support possible subsequent undertakings in this virgin area for AID and CARE.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Niari Valley: Project Site

The Niari Valley is situated between the Chaillu Mountains in the north, bordering Gabon, and the Mayombe Mountains to the south. It extends along an east-west line about 200 miles. The valley includes more than 600,000 acres of some of the most fertile soil in the country, 17 percent of the developed land area, and 16 percent of all farms in the country. Niari is the largest corn-producing region, accounting for 20 percent of the national crop. It is served by the Congo Ocean Railway, on a north-south axis across Mossendjo District, and by one of the main roads connecting Brazzaville with the port of Pointe Noire. Both rail and road service the regional capital at Loubomo. Principal towns are served by regularly scheduled national airline flights (Lina Congo). The project area embraces the two northernmost of Niari's six districts, viz: Mossendjo and Mayoko.

B. Project Goal and Purpose

The project's goal is to improve the quality of rural life in the Congo. The project's purpose is to increase the productivity and income of smallholders in the upper Niari region of the Congo.

C. Current Situation

Major constraints to farmers' increased income are an inefficient marketing system and an inadequate storage system. OCV (Office des Cultures Vivrières) is presently responsible for the marketing of food crops (peanuts, maize and rice). Yearly, as soon as staple crops have been harvested and dried (in mid-May), OCV is supposed to send its trucks out to villages, following a pre-determined schedule, to buy the crops from the villagers. OCV then transports the crops by rail or road to processing factories or to market centers in Mossendjo, Pointe Noire, Loubomo and Nkayi. However, because of a dearth of purchasing funds, the unavailability of sacks to distribute to farmers and a local shortage of transportation, OCV usually is three to six months late for crop collection. This wait results in serious spoilage and loss of crops, a delay in the farmers converting their crops to cash, as well as lower crop weight with a consequent loss in income for the farmer. The lack of adequate storage warehouses is an obvious constraint. In the 1960's, a few warehouses were built in the project area by the BDPA. These need to be refurbished, and new warehouses need to be built, in order to provide adequate storage and protection for harvest crops in the project area.

The combination of phostoxin fumigant and malathion spray and dust will control the insect population living in bagged produce and prevent eggs or larvae from entering the sanitized grain and pulses. Using proper chemical quantities and approved techniques, the program will give almost complete control over insect infestation in the stored crops.

As a prerequisite to introduction of pesticides into the project area, storage areas will have been constructed at each warehouse for the needed chemicals. No chemicals will be placed in the hands of warehouse staff until completion of the required training course. The course will include instruction in the permanent disposal of cans and jars that have contained pesticides. Initially, direct control over the pesticides will be exercised by project advisory staff. As trained Congolese become available in the project, the responsibility for ordering, storing, and distributing pesticides gradually will be transferred to them.

Twenty warehouse managers will be thoroughly trained before undertaking their management responsibilities, including pesticide applications. The zone chiefs also will be trained by the project to provide supervision and monitoring. The training will be overseen by qualified long-term project advisors as well as by short-term consultants contracted for this purpose.

In the 1960's the BDPA also founded a number of farmer's groups to help in the marketing of Niari agricultural produce. These groups were organized into cooperatives that jointly sold individually grown crops. When the BDPA withdrew from the area, the Government let the program drop. The warehouses fell into disrepair; a recent survey of the cooperatives that were founded by the BDPA shows that a number of them still are functioning and jointly are marketing crops to the OCV. Each of these cooperatives, now referred to as "Groupements Pre-Cooperatifs" (GPC), has a president, a secretary and a treasurer. The GPRC recently has encouraged the formation of the "Union Locale des Paysans". The role of this union is to provide better communication among GPCs and between GPCs and government agricultural agencies. Through this organization, individual GPCs may be better able to coordinate their marketing and lobbying efforts.

D. Project Objectives

The objectives of this project are to help alleviate the above constraints to increased farmer productivity and income. Toward this end, the project proposes to refurbish and build crop storage warehouses in the project area, strengthen the GPCs to gradually assume increased responsibilities for marketing area crops, and analyse the nature and extent of possible further constraints such as roads, unimproved seeds and lack of appropriate farm tools and rural technology.

E. Detailed Project Description

1. Project concept

This project is conceived as the first of a possible series of undertakings. Each step in the series would be discrete, self-contained project activities, but would constitute building blocks toward the achievement of the project goal. This document addresses the first of such building blocks in the potential series. The life of this project is estimated at two years with a total cost of \$ 2,990,000 including AID, CARE and GPRC contributions. The project will work with area pre-cooperatives to establish an improved crop storage, protection, and marketing system. At the same time the project will undertake data collection and analysis to determine appropriate and feasible complementary activities. Other possible activities tentatively identified by technical consultants include rural road improvements, improved seed multiplication and distribution, and improved rural technology. Additional discrete activities might be initiated at such time as feasibility studies have been completed and financing becomes available. Plans for baseline data collection and feasibility studies are set forth at Section III.A.4. Crop storage improvement activities to be undertaken in this project are described below.

2. Crop Storage Project Description

Crop storage facilities will be constructed as detailed in Section III. The project proposes to build on existing pre-cooperatives and to strengthen their capacities to train villagers to maintain and manage crop storage warehouses, buy the crops from the cultivators, store them in warehouses using modern storage techniques, sell the crops to OCV, and eventually market the crops (peanuts, maize, and rice) themselves. Zone chiefs, who will act as coordinators/extension workers, also will be trained in this project.

The harvest and drying of peanut, rice and corn crops begins in January and continues through mid-May. By harvest time the village-level managers of the renovated or newly constructed warehouses will have requisitioned an initial sum of money from the project's revolving crop purchase fund to begin the purchase of crops from the farmers in their areas. Crop purchasing will be closely supervised by the Zone Chiefs and project technical advisors to ensure that the produce is properly dried, weighed, and stored, and that records are accurately kept.

Farmers belonging to GPCs (see Section III.A.3 for membership criteria) already will have received sacks from the OCV in early May or before. The project will augment the supply of sacks where needed. The members of those cooperatives will begin sacking and pre-weighing their crops. These pre-weighed sacks then will be transported to cooperative storage warehouses (within five to seven kilometers of most GPCs).

The project will deal with the need for improved means of transporting harvested crops from the field to the warehouse. Rural GPCs have neither the capital nor the technical skills to purchase and maintain the operation of trucks. Furthermore, the cost effectiveness of such short-haul, small-truck transportation is questionable.

The GPCs initially will be supplied through the project with low-cost wheelbarrows and pushcarts for short-haul crop transportation. The project eventually will explore alternative means of crop transportation. Expanded research into appropriate transportation technologies may be undertaken with the establishment of a rural technology development center under a possible follow-on activity.

Warehouse managers will verify weight, properly store crops and immediately pay farmers for the crops including the pre-sacking/weighing to be reimbursed by the OCV. As soon as sufficient quantities are stored, trained Zone Chiefs will supervise the fumigation of these sacks to prevent post-harvest insect infestations and to destroy any pests brought in with the crops. Crop purchasing at the warehouses will continue through August.

Non-GPC members will have the option of purchasing sacks at the storage warehouses and paying weighing and storage fees. Membership in GPCs is expected to increase as farmers realize the advantages of organizing cooperatively to sack, preweigh and store crops prior to marketing.

OCV controls the purchase of all peanuts, rice and corn and establishes the official price for these products. The OCV will begin the bulk purchase and transportation of produce from the storage warehouse network in mid-June. This operation also will be overseen by the Zone Chiefs. GPCs will continue to directly market non-controlled crops to the highest bidder.

OCV administrators have expressed a willingness to pay a handling storage, and fumigation bonus for cooperatively stored and marketed crops and ultimately to compensate the Union Locale for its costs in operating the warehouses. These bonuses would be paid in addition to the present presacking and weighing bonuses. These funds would then re-enter the revolving fund from which the warehouse managers' salaries and operating costs eventually will be paid. This revolving fund is distinct from the 300 million CFA Small Agricultural Credit fund recently established by the GPRC, which grants agricultural production credit only.

Both the Zone Chiefs and the warehouse manager/extensionists will be active, after the marketing season, in cooperative development and in agricultural extension activities. During the period September through April, these agents will be recalled to the training center for supplemental training. The warehouses may take on a multipurpose identity and serve as community meeting centers as well. All warehouses will become the property of the Union Locale, and thus belong to the GPC members.

The GPRC presently is committed to establishing an efficient food crop marketing system and is using the relatively young OCV as a pilot effort. At the same time, however, the GPRC equally is committed to expanding and strengthening the GPC network. The government is enthusiastic about any program that can encourage and assist the GPCs to evolve towards self-sufficiency and self-administration.

Alternative farmer, GPC or Union Locale-based marketing systems become viable possibilities with the establishment of the cooperative storage and marketing plan. With the future addition of an appropriate means of warehouse-to-market crop transportation, GPCs eventually could evolve into autonomous marketing organizations.

Project personnel include long-term and short-term technical assistance and Congolese administrative support and office staff. A detailed description of the staff and their job responsibilities appears in Section II.G.1. Information on administrative arrangements and implementation scheduling appears in section IV of this document.

F. Project Outputs

1. Storage Facilities

The lack of adequate storage facilities remains one of the major constraints to increased agricultural production and efficient, timely marketing in the Niari Region. Losses are estimated at over 50 percent of the harvest. These losses are due primarily to the lack of postharvest phytosanitary treatment and the lack of storage structures in which to hold crops while awaiting evacuation by the OCV.

A regional storage network managed by the GPCs will allow farmers to cut postharvest losses due to improper storage and evacuation delays. The same network begins to place the responsibility for, and benefits of, proper crop storage in the hands of the producers. The timely purchase of crops is in itself an important incentive to increased production.

Eleven existing storage depots have been identified for refurbishing and construction sites have been selected for the building of nine new warehouses. The locations of these existing and proposed facilities follows:

PROJECT WAREHOUSE SYSTEM

Mossendjo District

Quantit

Tsimba	construct	1
Mabafi	"	1
Boudianga	"	1
Nzabi	refurbish	1
Yaya	"	1
Mingaya	"	1
Ngonaka	"	1
Oubouesse	construct	1
Kiasiele	"	1
Mougoudou	refurbish	1
Diba	construct	1
Indzendi	"	1
Boupanda	refurbish	1
Mossendjo	"	1

Mayoko District

Mayoko	refurbish	1
Moulandzani	"	1
Matoko	"	1
Tsinguide	"	1
Mayoko-Mungundu N.	construct	1

2. Training

a. Training Center

A multi-purpose training center is planned for construction in the town of Mossendje. The center will include classrooms, dormitory and kitchen facilities, as well as project and district Union Locale offices.

The primary function of the center will be to provide facilities for the training of the personnel participating in the improved storage and marketing network. The center also will serve as a general meeting place. The district government already has expressed its willingness to provide a centrally located building site. Refer to the technical analysis in Section III, 2 for details on the training program.

b. Crop Storage Personnel Trained

Five zone Chiefs and 20 warehouse managers will be trained initially. GPRC district-level agricultural, cooperative, OCV, and Union Locale officials also will receive supplemental training. Through its technical assistance component, the project will add to the expertise of all governmental personnel.

3. Pre-cooperatives Strengthened.

Crop storage improvement activities will center around the pre-cooperatives. Presently, some pre-cooperatives receive bonuses from OCV for pre-sacking and pre-weighing their crops. The project proposes to increase the pre-cooperative membership by providing incentives for farmers to join the GPCs. The pre-cooperatives' members will have their crops weighed and stored free of charge. They also will receive free sacks. The non-pre-cooperative members will need to pay fees for these services at the warehouses.

4. Technical Analyses

An important activity of the project will be the preparation of feasibility analyses and the gathering of data to help identify the project area's needs for rural road upgrading, crop improvement and rural technology. These studies will suggest possibilities for complementary rural development efforts in the region. Initial studies in the area by previous technical consultants will provide a reference point. Planned project studies are described further in the technical analysis section III A.4., and in appropriate annexes.

G. Project Inputs

1. Personnel

The hierarchical and administrative relationships among project personnel are shown in the project organization diagram, Annex 6.

a. Longterm Technical Assistance

CARE will recruit and hire all expatriate advisors, subject to USAID approval. These personnel will be employed by CARE and paid by project funds. Two long-term advisors will provide technical support and administrative guidance during the project.

(1) Senior Project Advisor

The principal advisor will be experienced in overseas project management and in the development of marketing cooperatives. He will serve, along with the Congolese Project Director, as co-ordinator of all project activities. This person will be directly responsible to CARE-Congo. He will be responsible for all non-construction commodities and accounting, and will be engaged especially in planning and implementing training programs and crop marketing campaigns. This advisor will work closely with the Congolese project director and other Ministry of Agriculture staff to ensure that project objectives are achieved. He will have a 24-month tour of duty.

(2) Director of Construction

This staff member will have extensive experience in building construction. He will be responsible for the planning and implementation of all project construction activities. The construction director will have a 24-month tour of duty.

b. Short-term Technical Assistance

Two months of technical assistance in each of the fields of rural roads upgrading, crop improvement and rural technology is scheduled. Data collected by the short-term specialists will be used to assess the feasibility of other possible undertakings in these areas. Additionally, eight months of technical assistance in crop storage and cooperatives development are programmed.

c. Congolese Government Personnel

All Congolese government personnel involved in the project will be recruited and paid by the Congolese Government. They include:

(1) Project Director

This will be a university trained technician with experience in agriculture economics, cooperative development and/or marketing. He should be experienced also in the management and administration of large-scale projects. The Director will serve, along with the Senior Project Advisor, as co-coordinator of all project activities. He will be principally responsible for personnel needs and direct liaison with Ministry of Agriculture officials.

(2) Construction Engineer

This staff member will have experience in implementing rural construction projects. He will work closely with the Director of construction and Project Director to ensure that all construction components are completed in a timely manner.

(3) Zone Chiefs

The government will recruit five project zone chiefs, each of whom will have a prescribed geographic zone under his supervision (See Annex 5). These chiefs will be selected from graduates of the Institute of Rural Development, a part of the national university. They will direct and coordinate all aspects of the project in their zones. Their duties will be to supervise village-level warehouse managers/extensionists, especially in the crop purchasing and storage operations. The Zone Chiefs will organize and schedule demonstrations of fumigation and other storage techniques, and will work with and encourage warehouse manager/extensionists in learning these techniques.

All Zone Chiefs will provide monthly activity reports to the Project Director. They also will be responsible for the information flow between villagers and senior project managers. The project will provide motorbikes to the zone chiefs so that they may properly service their areas. There will be three project zones in Mossendjo and two in Mayoko.

d. Congolese non-Government Personnel

(1) Warehouse Managers/Extensionists

There will be 20 warehouse managers/extensionists, one stationed at each of the planned storage warehouses. These agents will be from the project area and will have completed successfully a project-sponsored training program.

The heaviest workload for these managers will occur during the marketing season (March-August) when they will be responsible for the purchase, storage, and protective treatment of area crops. They will keep basic records of purchases and inventories of stored grain and empty sacks. The agents also will ensure the maintenance of the warehouse and its equipment.

During the growing season (September - February), the managers will carry out their extension function, providing linkages between the Zone Chiefs and individual farmers and GPCs. They will disseminate information and introduce new ideas and techniques to the farmers, as needs are identified. Salaries for the village extension agents will be paid from project funds through the GPCs. The project also will provide transportation (bicycles) to facilitate the extension work of these agents.

(2) Project Support and Office Staff

All of the following personnel will be recruited by CARE/Congo and paid by the project.

- Administrative Assistant - This person will assist the Senior Project Advisor and the Project Director with routine administrative tasks, freeing the principal project administrators to deal with issues of project policy, planning and implementation. This assistant will serve as project office manager and be responsible for all administrative support.

- Procurement Officer - This person's duties will be primarily in Pointe Noire, Brazzaville, and Loubomo (the Congo's three largest cities). He will be responsible for receiving shipments of imported goods, clearing those goods through customs and ensuring their transportation to the project area. He also will arrange for the purchase and transportation of locally available commodities. The Procurement Officer will work closely with the project accountant and the Construction Supervisor.

- Construction Supervisor - This person will be directly responsible to the Director of Construction for the hiring and paying of all construction workers. He also will carry out regular site inspections and will submit progress reports on all construction sites.

- Project Accountant - This person will be experienced in accounting procedures and will be responsible for the accounting of all project funds. The accountant's responsibilities will include expenditure accounting, payroll for all local non-government personnel, functioning of the revolving crop-buying fund, and fuel procurement and accounting for all project vehicles. He will work closely with the Administrative Assistant, CARE/Congo's accountant, and the Procurement Officer to ensure that all project funds are properly accounted for.

- Warehouseman - This person will be responsible for the receipt, storage, and delivery of construction and other project materials. He will be based in Mossendjo and will work closely with the Project Accountant managing, controlling and accounting for project materials.

- Secretaries - Three secretaries will be recruited to provide routine secretarial support.

- Courier - This person's primary duty will be to transmit messages and to accompany documents and commodities transported between the project area and CARE's offices in Brazzaville.

- Mechanic - This person's duties will include maintaining and servicing of all project vehicles to ensure uninterrupted service from the vehicles. He will maintain a stock of tools, equipment parts and service materials. He will work closely with the Administrative Assistant in monitoring the status of project vehicles. This technician's expertise and skills will be supplemented by local mechanics as necessary.

- Drivers - One to two experienced and licenced drivers will be recruited as needed. They will be capable of operating all project vehicles and will assist the project mechanic in basic vehicle servicing and maintenance.

(3) Commodities

a. Buildings. By the end of the project, 11 crop storage warehouses will have been refurbished and 9 new grain storage warehouses of varying sizes will have been constructed. A training center capable of supporting training for all levels of project personnel will be built in Mossendjo. Project funds will be used to rent one residence for the director of construction and to construct a residence for the Senior Project Advisor in Mossendjo. The GPRC will provide for the construction of residences for the Project Director and zone chiefs.

b. Vehicles.

- one heavy truck (11 ton), 4 x 4. This truck will be used initially in the project's construction activities for the transportation of materials and construction personnel. The trucks also will be used for supplemental crop transportation from storage warehouses to railheads and/or urban markets.
- one six-passenger vehicle, 4 x 4. This vehicle will be used by the Agricultural, Cooperative, and OCV district personnel in joint field trips with other project personnel. It also will serve as transportation for GPRC, USAID and CARE evaluation and observation teams. It also will be made available for the transportation of short-term technical assistance personnel.
- Three 3-passenger vehicles, 4 x 4. These vehicles will be assigned to and used by the project advisor, project director, and construction director.
- one pickup (2 ton), 4 x 4. This vehicle will be assigned to the construction Site Supervisor.
- 6 motorcycles. These motorcycles will be used by the project's Zone Chiefs. All Zone Chiefs will receive training in basic service and maintenance to ensure uninterrupted operation.
- 8 mobyettes. These mobyettes will be assigned to and used by the following personnel in the two-district project areas:

- Project Administrative Assistant
- Project Courier
- Two Agricultural Sector Chiefs
- Two Cooperative Sector Chiefs
- Two OCV Sector Chiefs

III. Feasibility Analyses

A. Technical Feasibility

1. Crop Storage Facilities

(a) Description of the existing storage practices. There is a very real food problem in the Congo evidenced by the per capita decline in crop production and the increase in food importation. Therefore, preservation of food crops grown in the country is of major concern. Storage of food begins immediately after the crop is harvested. In the case of peanuts, the plant is pulled from the ground and laid in the field to dry for 4-10 days. Vegetative parts then are removed in the field, and drying of peanuts is continued for a few days as needed. The crop then is transported to the home, usually by basket, and may be stored in the home in the same basket until the crop is marketed.

Methods of drying and storage of food crops by the smallholders are traditional. They achieve varying degrees of success in the application of "safe" storage principles.

The following traditional drying (D) and storage (S) practices now are observed in the project area:

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
(1)	elevated platforms outside the home in the field or village	bamboo or wood + dried grass bamboo or wood + tin roofing bamboo or wood + cloth bamboo or wood + palm leaves	D D D D

Such a platform frequently is seen outside the home, in the open, to allow sun and air drying of the crop. Platforms located near the road also are used to display food items for sale.

(2)	flat sacks	jute	D
(3)	mats	dried grass palm leaves	D D

Such flat sacks/mats are seen commonly outside the home. Drying by this method is dependent mainly on solar energy rather than natural aeration, as the sack/mat is placed directly on the ground.

(4)	portable baskets	dried grass dried palm leaves	D + S D + S
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Large baskets are made by the individual farmers to carry their produce from the field to the village home. In the home, crops often are stored

in the same basket set directly on the ground or suspended on the wall, covered loosely with matting or banana leaves. Peanuts and unhusked maize are stored this way.

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
(5)	elevated platforms inside the home	wood + palm leaves	D + S

Crops are thrown loosely on the mat of large elevated platforms (covering up to a third of the home) located directly under or beside the cooking fire. Small wooden platforms suspended from the roof in the middle of the home, and series of small, round, flattened baskets suspended from the ceiling, immediately above the home fire, also have been observed.

(6)	drums	metal	S
(7)	packages	dried, large leaves	S + D

These are used mainly for storage of seeds and usually are suspended from the ceiling.

Farmers are obliged to store their crops in their homes because:

i) They must harvest the crop before field losses become substantial, and they must free the land for other cropping.

ii) There is little opportunity to market crops immediately after drying. OCV usually does not collect the crops until 3-6 months after harvest.

iii) There presently is no system for storing crops in a community warehouse as soon as they are dry.

(b) Construction. The project proposes to refurbish 11 existing storage depots and to construct nine new warehouses. The number of warehouses proposed for each zone is proportionate to the levels of production and is related to the distance between warehouses. The warehouses must be reasonably close together so that farmers in the surrounding areas will not have to haul their produce for long distances beyond transport capacities. Project trucks may assist in the transport of crops from those villages farthest away from the warehouses.

Thirteen warehouses are planned in the Mossendjo district and seven in Mayoko. The map at Annex 5 shows the proposed location of the grain storage units. The size of these warehouses will vary, depending on the estimated productive capacities of the nearby villages that will use the storage facilities. The Director of Construction and the Construction Supervisor will have the main responsibility for overseeing the construction activities and for developing the plans for these storage units, together with the GPRC's Genie Rurale. In addition, short-term advisors in storage will contribute technical assistance to ensure that proper storage conditions are provided.

Construction materials and equipment will be purchased locally, and the project truck will be used to transport the materials. The local GPCs will be involved from the planning stage onward.

(c) Storage Treatment. "Food crop infestation by grain moths (rice) and pulse beetles (peanuts) are seen commonly in the project area. Villagers report that rats and mice also are a problem in storage. Generally, there are no efforts to inhibit rodent attacks on stored produce."

The project will fumigate crops to be stored in the GPCs' warehouses. Village warehouse managers and the zone chiefs will be trained in proper fumigation techniques and will be supervised by technical consultant during initial chemical treatments.

All the major enemies of stored grain in the Congo, as listed below, can be controlled by proper storage methods and treatments:

Corn: Sitophilus zeamais
Rice: Rice moth Corcyra cephalopica
Peanuts/Groundnuts: Seed beetle Cayedon Serratus
Beans: Bean beetle Acanthotcelides Obtectus

Construction of warehouses and systematic fumigation will upgrade the area's storage capabilities and bring about a new awareness of crop protection opportunities and advantages. Special attention will be given to the use of the pesticides that are not notably toxic, as well as to non-chemical control of storage pests. Phostoxin and malathion are planned for cleansing and protecting the stored produce. Periodically, practical demonstrations of good storage methods will be organized and presented by the village extension agents.

(d) Coordination with ongoing research. Research in prevention of storage losses currently is being conducted at Madingou, Bouenza Region, by the FAO. The research still is in the elemental stages. Presently, a laboratory/classroom is being constructed and soon will be ready for use. CARE will keep an avenue open for possible cooperation with the training/research station at Madingou. Project extension agents may spend some time at Madingou as part of their training program.

The findings of FAO on causes and controls of storage losses in crops of the region will be valuable. Presently FAO is experimenting with various insecticides for control of pests on peanuts.

There are some storage activities at the Loudima center in the Bouenza Region as well. Corn grown on the site is being dried and stored for seed use. Laboratory, storage and drying facilities, and research plots are available. There also is a cold room that is intended for seed storage.

Finally, the project will draw on the work done previously in pest control by the French Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer for the GPRC.

2. Training Center

A multi-purpose training center is planned for construction in the town of Mossendjo. This center will serve both project districts and will include classrooms, dormitory and kitchen facilities, as well as project and district Union Locale offices. Zone chiefs and village warehouse managers will be trained by the Project Advisor assisted by short-term consultants as needed. Periodic refresher courses also will be scheduled. The length of the initial training will be approximately four weeks for the zone chiefs and one week for the warehouse managers. The five Project zone chiefs also may spend some time at Madingou, the FAO crop storage research facility in the Bouenza Region, and/or at Loudima at the research center. A preliminary outline of the training package is shown in Annex 8.

3. Pre-Cooperatives

The success of the crop storage program will depend on the active participation of the pre-cooperatives in the project. The Project Advisor, the zone chiefs, and the village warehouse managers all will have key roles in stimulating the interest of the farmers at the village level and in extending technical information to the farmers. The extensionists also will play a valuable role in assuring the flow of information between the villagers and the project administration.

Membership in the pre-cooperatives presently is low, making up substantially less than half of the area's farmers. In Mossendjo district, where the total population is 54,118, the number of pre-coop members is estimated to be more than 1,320 within 58 pre-cooperatives. (Refer to Annex 7 for additional details.) The membership fee in the GPC is 2,000 CFA (about \$7.40) per farmer. Farmers do not consider membership fees an obstacle to membership. At present the real disincentive to joining GPCs is that few concrete benefits are perceived to accrue from membership. So far the only tangible benefit that members receive is that they are paid a bonus by OCV for pre-sacking and pre-weighing their crops. They also may be given priority for crop collection. If the incentives for GPC membership can be increased as the project envisages, there will be opportunities for substantial growth in the GPCs.

4. Technical Feasibility Analyses and Base Line Data

The preparation of feasibility analyses, and the gathering of data to analyze the project area's needs for rural road maintenance, crop improvement, and rural technology will be a major component of the project. Possible further developmental activities in the project area will depend on the findings of such studies. Both the long-term advisors and the Congolese project staff will contribute to this component. The extension workers will be trained to gather and record data of importance. Also, six person-months have been budgeted for short-term consultants to analyze the existing situation in the project area, specifically regarding rural roads, seed improvement, and rural technology. Base line data including production data, population statistics and other demographic information, current handling, drying, storage and general farming practices at the field and village level, and other appropriate data also will be gathered during this activity.

Initial studies on the regional roads, the existing seed stock, related seed improvement research, and the existing farm technology were carried out in May/June 1981. These studies will be referred to, and additional studies will be made, to assess the feasibility of additional undertakings in the area. The following specific analyses and base line data collection are planned:

The actual need for feeder roads, primary road improvements in the project area, and the cost-benefit of any such possible investment will be determined. An examination of the GPRC/RNTP's (Régie Nationale des Travaux Publics) road construction and improvement plans will be completed. A tentative list of roads and bridges to be improved, maintained or constructed, and other relevant information found in the preliminary engineering survey of May 1981 will provide a reference point. The critical portion of this study will be the economic analysis to determine the return on investment in access roads, and the distribution of estimated benefits to be derived therefrom.

In the crop improvement studies, the possibilities of using improved varieties, possible future ties with ongoing seed improvement research at Loudima and the costs/benefits and feasibility of seed multiplication and distribution programs will be determined.

In the rural technology analysis, the development of improved hand tools, appropriate intermediate technology for farming, and the costs/benefits of setting up a Rural Technology Center will be examined.

B. Economic Feasibility

1. Benefits

Benefits accrue from the project in two principal ways: increased production/revenue, and decreased public expenditures. The value of increased production due to project intervention can be quantified directly. The second benefit, which derives from the GPRC's policy of guaranteeing public employment, can be quantified by the amount of public employment wages that will be avoided due to project intervention.

(a) Production benefits are shown on Tables 1-3 for rice, maize, and peanuts. Production and revenues of these crops is projected for five years, based on 1980-1981 prices and yields. The margin of production attributed to project intervention (through improved storage, reduced losses, and subsequent incentive) has been shown and converted to net present value. This figure represents the benefits of increased production. Assumptions for this projection are given in table footnotes; government policy is assumed to prevent price decreases as increased supply becomes available.

(b) GPRC public policy provides a job for everyone in principal, at public expense (generally this means anyone who has completed public schooling and resides in an urban area). This increasing drain on resources could be

stemmed somewhat by a reduction in rural-urban migration. Currently, the urban areas are growing at 8.5 percent annually. The project should help slow this migration from the project area through increased incomes and the resultant enhancement of rural life. The benefit in obviated public wages is based on the estimated number of people who will remain in the project area instead of migrating. These people thus will not require income support from the CPRC budget. Table 4 shows the analysis and assumptions.

(c) Project intervention is not expected to have a significant effect in reducing food imports into the country.

2. Costs

The investment opportunity cost of this project has been calculated at 12 percent annually. This rate reflects the municipal bond market, and represents the equivalent of a reasonable alternate investment. The net present value of the opportunity cost is set against the total of project benefits.

3. Summary and Conclusion

Benefits Derived	
Increased production	\$1,573,440
Obviated wages	2,110,700
Opportunity Cost	(1,524,682)
Net Benefits	2,159,458

The analysis shows a net return of some \$50,000 in directly quantifiable benefits. The additional benefits to be derived from the reduction of rural-urban migration lend further weight to the economic rationale for the project.

C. Socio-Cultural Considerations

1. The Rural Exodus

The Niari Region is inhabited by the Kongo ethnic group, which traditionally cultivates food crops supplemented by hunting and fishing. As a rule, lineages are matriarchal and matriarchal clans hold the land. Traditionally, land is acquired through the senior maternal uncle; however, in the Niari Region, farmers seem to have easy access to whatever land they wish to cultivate. As is the case throughout the Congo, the Niari Region has experienced a dissolution of its norms and traditions.

The rural exodus continues from the Niari with at least 50 percent of the population living in some type of urban center. Children are pressured by their parents to leave their home village, to go to school, get a good job (guaranteed by the government), and become successful. Young people often are unwilling to farm because of the hard physical labor and the small monetary

remuneration. However, a substantial number of the young people interviewed during project design showed an interest in becoming farmers if the work conditions could be improved and if they could be assured that their agricultural produce would be bought. This project should help to decrease the rural exodus by increasing the farmers' productivity and revenues through reduced crop spoilage and the assurance of immediate and full payment to farmers for food crops.

2. Income Distribution

A woman's possessions belong to her family and a man's to his. However, as an individual, the married woman belongs to her husband. Thus, the money earned by the wife (when she sells the peanuts, manioc or maize she has cultivated) normally is shared equally between herself and her husband. Because the sum commonly is insignificant, the woman's family does not bother to claim any of it. However, if a significant increase in income is generated by an increase in production, this conceivably could cause the wife's family to want to appropriate the more significant sum. On the other hand, it is probable that more men will help the women in the cultivation of peanuts, manioc and maize as a result of this project. It is estimated that approximately 25 percent of the men are helping to cultivate food crops at this time (Come Mancassa's sociological survey of 7/81). The division of labor between men and women is in the process of changing along with many other traditions.

3. Women in Development

As of 1973, 62.7 percent of all active farm family members in the Niari Region were women (Hung Report). Being the major producers, women also can be the major beneficiaries of this project. Traditionally, women have been responsible for ploughing, planting, harvesting, drying, cleaning, storing, and selling of such crops as peanuts, maize, and manioc in the Niari Region. Women's activities also include fetching water, gathering wood, cleaning and cooking for the family. Women walk from one to 15 kilometers to their fields. Women may remain on their fields (often with their youngest child) for a month or more to avoid wasting time walking back and forth from field to village. Women transport crops, wood, and other items on their backs, in cone-shaped baskets supported by a band tied around their foreheads. Traditionally, men have been responsible for the heavier work; cutting trees, clearing land, and generally preparing their wife's (or wives') fields for cultivation. Men cultivate the cash crops; they also hunt and protect the village. As a rule, men are the heads of families (91 percent - UN survey) and make most decisions concerning the family.

However, these roles are changing. More men are working in the fields along with their wives and children. Women are becoming involved in pre-cooperatives. No figures of women's involvement in pre-cooperatives in the Niari Region are available, but women's participation in the Pool and Plateau regions ranges from 24 percent to 57 percent of the cooperative membership (Hung Report).

The project, through its crop purchase/storage component, is expected to increase women's (and men's) productivity and income by decreasing crop spoilage and assuring the purchase of the cultivators' crops. Because the project proposes no changes in the methods now used for drying, handling and storage of crops at the field level, no resistance occasioned by innovative practices is foreseen. The GPCs initially will be supplied with low-cost wheel barrows and pushcarts for short haul crop transportation. The impact of the introduction of this equipment on women (and men) will be studied carefully. The project's staff also will explore alternate means of crop transportation. This activity will help to ease the physical strain women experience when carrying heavy loads for long distances.

D. Beneficiary Analysis

1. National Population

The Peoples' Republic of the Congo has a rural population density ranging from 3.8 people/km² in the Bouenza Region to 0.45/km² in the Likoula Region. Generally, the rural populace is concentrated along roads and railways. This phenomenon had its origins in the French colonial policy of "regroupement" of the scattered precolonial groupings. The principal band of population concentration stretches from Pointe Noire in the west to Brazzaville in the east. This band corresponds to the west-east route of the national CFCO railway. A similar phenomenon is noted along the COMILOG railway, which runs north-south through the Niari Region.

Nearly 40 percent of the Congo's population lives in the four major urban centers of Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Loubomo, and Nkayi. The country's reflecting the prevailing pattern of rural to urban migration among young Congolese.

This rural exodus of Congolese youth is sapping the agricultural sector of its producing capacity. An objective of this project is to render agricultural activities more profitable and more attractive to rural Congolese, particularly to the youth. Agricultural development efforts must be concentrated in rural areas of relatively low population density such as the Niari. Rural development projects already have been established in the three most densely populated regions of the Congo (Bouenza, Kouilou, and Pool). These three regions have benefited from help provided by FAO, JNDP, FED, FAC, ADB, and other sources of rural development assistance. The Niari Region has received no recent rural development assistance. In the view of the GPRC, these considerations make the Niari the most attractive candidate at present for rural development assistance.

2. Niari Region Population

Approximately 55 percent of the Niari's 126,310 recorded inhabitants live in rural areas. The remainder live in urban centers (towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants). Although residing in "urban" centers, much of this 45 percent of the population clearly is connected to the agricultural sector. The

rural sector of the project site is the primary target for the project. Due to the intimate relationship between agricultural activities in the rural sector and the related economic activities in the commercial centers (market towns), benefits will accrue to both sectors of the project. The anticipated increased productivity and income of farmers generated by the project activities is expected to help slow the rural exodus and encourage young people to turn to farming. The project area will enjoy a significant project-related structural boost: 20 warehouses will be in operation by 1983 and 25 extensionists will be in the field. If the project is successful in demonstrating ways of invigorating the rural sector, it may prove to be of ultimate significance to the country at large.

E. Environmental Considerations

The project area embraces the two northernmost districts of the Niari Region. These districts comprise some 9,750 square kilometers and about 35,000 people, for an average population density of 3.5 per square kilometer. Limited environmental impact from project activities is foreseen, project elements affecting the environment will include the introduction of vehicles, pesticides, construction activities, and new (revitalized) crop marketing patterns. Six, four-wheel vehicles and nine, two-wheel vehicles are not expected to have any significant adverse environmental effects. Twenty small crop storage warehouses will be activated. Eleven of these are in existence and simply will be refurbished. An additional nine will be constructed using prefabricated materials brought into the area. Also to be constructed is a training facility. All new structures will be built on cleared land so that no new land clearing will be undertaken for construction purposes. Some land clearing can be anticipated as the cultivators undertake additional plantings to benefit from project-induced improved marketing opportunities. The principal environmental concern is the introduction of chemical pesticides into the area.

The project plans to train Congolese staff in the protection of bagged grains and pulses using phostoxin (aluminum phosphate) tablets and malathion sprays and dusts. The basic procedures will be supervised by the long-term advisors and by the zone chiefs who will be trained for this purpose under the project. As grain is accumulated at the warehouse site, it will be piled in stacks on plastic-sheeted pallets and covered with tarpaulins or plastic coverings. Phostoxin pellets will be placed between the bags, and the covering sheets sealed. After three days, the cover will be removed and the bags will be sprayed with a solution of malathion. The sanitized grain then will be moved into the warehouse.

Since the grain will be stacked solidly and covered tightly during the treatments, there is little chance for inadvertent exposure. Malathion is one of the safest insecticides for human use. Interior warehouse surfaces will be dusted with malathion prior to grain storage. Potential water and soil pollution are estimated to be negligible.

IV. Implementation Plan

A. Administrative Arrangements

The project will be administered by CARE/Congo through a Cooperative Agreement with USAID. In rural development projects throughout Africa, CARE has demonstrated its ability to administer successfully agreements in accordance with AID standards. In the Congo, CARE has established two offices, one in Brazzaville and the other in Mossendjo. Work under an AID-assisted nutrition education project is underway. A related project in primary health care has been proposed. If approved, that project would be centered in Mossendjo district and would complement this Smallholder Agricultural Development Project. Also underway in the health field is the AID-assisted Expanded Program of Immunization with the assistance of a long-term consultant from the United States Center for Disease Control. This activity will promote immunization in three major urban centers, including Loubomo, the regional capital of Niari. Also, a warehouse alongside the railway north of Mossendjo town is under construction. The GPRC Ministry of Agriculture is providing engineering supervision and is coordinating community participation (materials and labor for brick-making) for its construction, which is being financed by Canadian funds administered by CARE. This warehouse will provide railhead storage for transshipment of area crops. It is to be integrated into the larger storage system envisioned in this project. CARE has established a good working relationship with the GPRC and is on a sound footing to undertake the implementation of this project.

A project advisor, qualified and experienced in rural cooperative development and agricultural marketing, will be hired by CARE/Congo to act as overall consultant. Residing in Mossendjo, this advisor will serve, together with the project director, as co-coordinator of all project activities, and will assist the Congolese associated with the project, both in the public and the private sectors. A 24 month tour of duty is anticipated.

One other full-time advisor will be recruited to serve as director of construction activities. He also will reside in Mossendjo. In addition, short-term technical assistance will be called upon as needed. This is expected to include the services of a rural technology specialist, a seed improvement specialist, and a rural roads engineer.

Logistical support for the advisory personnel will be provided by CARE/Congo from its offices in Brazzaville and Mossendjo. The USAID Project Officer will monitor and coordinate project activities between CARE and USAID. CARE also will consult, as appropriate, with the American Embassy in Brazzaville.

Relationships among government, local non-government, and advisory personnel are shown in the Organizational Diagram. With USAID's approval, all advisors, consultants, and local non-government personnel will be recruited and hired by CARE. These will be project employees and will be financed by project funds. All other personnel will be recruited/assigned and financed by the GPRC.

CARE will assume responsibility and accountability for all AID-funded project expenditures. Throughout the life of the project, the Country Director of CARE/Congo will have final authority on all matters of project implementation, subject to the terms of the USAID/CARE cooperative agreement and the project agreement between CARE and the GPRC. The physical structures built during the course of the project will become the property of the pre-cooperatives and/or the GPRC.

B. Scheduling

FY 82, 1st Quarter

October: By the end of FY 81, AID and CARE will have given final approval to the project and a Cooperative Agreement between them will have been executed. Within thirty (30) days thereafter, CARE/Congo will have signed an agreement with the GPRC. CARE then will begin recruiting the two long-term advisors. Initial vehicle procurement also will be initiated.

November:

- GPRC will initiate recruitment of Project Director.
- Administrative Assistant will be hired.
- Procurement Officer will be hired.
- Secretary will be hired.
- Initial procurement orders will be placed.
- Project Accountant will be hired.

December:

- Temporary office will be established in Mossendjo.
- Warehouseman will be hired.
- Drivers will be hired.
- Construction Supervisor will be hired.
- Warehouse space will be obtained in Mossendjo and Loubomo for storing construction materials.
- Initial orders will be placed for construction materials.
- Refurbishing of four warehouses on Komono road will commence.

FY 82, 2nd Quarter

January:

- Project personnel will prepare plans for project buildings.
- Director of Construction will be on site at Mossendjo.

February:

- Project personnel will be on duty.
- Project Advisor will be on duty.

- Project driver and mechanic will be hired.
- Construction of project housing, office and training center will begin.

March:

- Procurement of office supplies and equipment will commence.
- Two zone chiefs will be assigned to the project.
- Refurbishing of four warehouses will be completed.
- Storage and fumigation consultant will begin two month assignment.

FY 82, 3rd Quarter

April:

- Begin two month survey/evaluation design.
- Warehouse managers from Komono and Mougoundou will be trained.
- Initial revolving funds will be established.
- Commercialization in Komono and Mougoundou will begin.

May:

- Rural roads consultant will start two month feasibility study.

June:

- Construction of seven warehouses in Mossendjo district will begin.

FY 82, 4th Quarter

- Construction of residences, office, and training center will be completed.
- Development of training curriculum will begin.

FY 83, 1st Quarter

- Remaining three zone chiefs will be oriented and will assist in construction site supervision.
- Construction of two, and renovation of five, warehouses in Mayoko will begin.
- Crop improvement consultant will begin two month assignment.

FY 83, 2nd Quarter

- Rural technology advisor will begin two month assignment.
- Zone chief training.
- Mossendjo warehouses completed.
- Training of remaining 20 warehouse managers.
- Mayoko warehouses completed.

FY 83, 3rd Quarter

- Remaining revolving funds established.
- Commercialization for both districts begins.
- In-depth project evaluation conducted.

FY 83, 4th Quarter

- Commercialization continues.
- Project completion reports prepared.

C. Financial Plan

CARE/Congo will administer and implement the project with USAID funds as well as financial inputs from the GPRC and CARE headquarters in New York. CARE has made a substantial pre-project investment to establish essential operational relationships and support infrastructure. Estimated expenditures by CARE for this project to date amount to \$110,000. CARE expenditures will continue for the life of the project to help provide project support and services, including personnel, vehicles, and materials. The project is budgeted at about \$2,990,000. The AID-funded portion of this total is planned for \$2,000,000. The GPRC contribution will include project staff personnel (salaries), some commodities, some construction costs and the value of in kind contributions (buildings, land). Approximately one quarter of the budgeted total will be to support long-term and short-term technical assistance. About a third of the total financing projected is for the construction of warehouses, training center, and staff housing. Estimated component costs are detailed in Annex 11. All costs have been calculated on the basis of CARE's recent experience in the Congo, and are considered to be reasonably accurate estimates. The financing planned will be adequate to ensure completion of projected activities. USAID financing is planned to be provided through a replenishable imprest fund. GPRC financing will be provided in accordance with the terms of the agreement to be executed between the GPRC and CARE.

D. Evaluation Plan

Initially the major activities will consist of procurement of equipment, construction materials and tools, and of basic staff recruitment and training. The GPRC's Project Director and CARE's Project Advisor will oversee the communications system set up among farmers, village extension agents, GPC Management units, zone chiefs, and the Ministry of Agriculture. USAID will monitor this process through periodic meetings and field visits by its Project Officer.

In early 1982 there will be a preliminary evaluation to assess whether the initial objectives, and the means to achieve these objectives, still are deemed appropriate. The project will be reviewed to determine actual performance against that planned as set forth in the Implementation Plan. This evaluative effort will collect additional data, analyze that data, and make appropriate recommendations. The team for these assessments will include technical consultants, representatives of USAID, and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In April 1983, an in-depth evaluation will be conducted on the effectiveness of the project, the desirability and feasibility of further activities, and possible additional funding requirements. This will be a critical assessment. The evaluation team, constituted similarly to that for the first evaluation, will determine how effective project efforts have been and how remunerative expanded efforts are likely to be. Expansion possibilities will include initiating complementary activities in the project area as well as expansion of the project into new areas, including but not restricted to other districts of the Niari Region. These evaluations will be financed with a portion of the funds budgeted for short-term technical assistance.

TABLE No. 1

RICE

	80-81	1		2		3					
		W/	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O
<u>Production (MT)</u>											
Harvested ¹	315.6	347.2	325.1	381.9	334.9	420.1	345.1	462.1	355.5	508.3	366.2
Household consumption ²	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.5
Loss before market ³	94.3	16.8	97.1	19.0	100.0	20.9	103.2	23.0	106.2	25.3	109.4
Salable balance ⁴	220.0	319.0	226.7	361.4	233.5	397.5	240.5	437.3	247.9	481.0	255.3
Revenue (million CFA)											
60,000/MT	13.2	19.4	13.6	21.7	14.0	23.9	14.4	26.2	14.9	28.8	13.3
11.7% Bonus	-	2.3	-	2.5	-	2.8	-	3.1	-	3.4	-
Total revenue	13.2	21.7	13.6	24.2	14.0	26.7	14.4	29.3	14.9	32.2	13.3
Attributed to project	-	8.1	-	10.2	-	12.3	-	14.4	-	16.9	-
Net present value	-	8.1	-	9.1	-	9.8	-	10.2	-	12.0	-
Total NPV	-	47.2									
NPV in US \$ ⁶	-	188,800									

1. Assuming 10% increase due to market incentive in project, 3% increase otherwise
2. .4 % increase, assuming 2.3% population growth and stable consumption pattern
3. Assuming 30% loss without project, 5% loss with project
4. All rice sold to OCV
5. Discounted at 12%/year to year 1.
6. CFA 250 = \$ 1.00

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TABLE No. 2

MAIZE

	80-81	1		2		3		4		5	
		W/	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O
<u>Production (MT)</u>											
Harvested ¹	119.7	131.7	123.3	144.9	127.0	159.4	130.8	175.3	134.7	192.9	138.7
Household consumption ²	58.7	64.5	60.4	71.0	62.2	78.1	64.1	85.9	66.0	94.5	68.0
Loss before Market ³	36.6	3.4	37.7	3.7	38.9	4.1	40.0	4.5	41.2	4.9	42.4
Salable Balance ⁴	24.4	63.8	25.2	70.2	25.9	77.2	26.7	84.9	27.5	93.5	28.3
<u>Revenue (million CFA's)</u>											
SC, OCV, MT	1.22	3.19	1.26	3.51	1.28	3.86	1.34	4.25	1.38	4.68	1.42
Attributed to project	-	1.93	-	2.23	-	2.52	-	2.87	-	3.26	-
Net Present Value ⁵	-	1.93	-	1.99	-	2.01	-	2.04	-	2.07	-
Total NPV		10.06									
NPV in U.S. \$		\$40,240									

1. Assuming 10% increase due to market incentive, in project, 3% increase otherwise
2. 49%, assuming 2.3 % population growth and stable consumption pattern
3. Assuming 60% loss without project, 5% loss with project
4. 33% sold to private individuals, 67% sold to OCV
5. Discounted at 12% per year to year 1
CFA 250 = \$ 1.00

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TABLE No. 3

PEANUTS

	80-81		2		3		4		5		
		W/	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O	W	W/O
Production (MT)											
Harvested ¹	777	855	800.3	941	824.3	1035	849.0	1139	874.5	1253	900.7
Household consumption ²	31	32	32	33	33	33	34	35	35	36	36
Loss before market ³	373	41	384.2	45	395.7	50	407.5	55	419.8	61	432.4
Salable balance ⁴	373	782	384.1	863	395.6	951	407.5	1049	419.7	1156	432.3
Revenue (million CFA)											
150,000/MT	56.0	117.3	57.6	129.5	59.3	142.7	61.1	157.4	63.0	173.4	63.5
2% bonus	-	2.3	-	2.6	-	2.8	-	3.1	-	3.5	-
Total Revenue	56.0	119.6	57.6	132.1	59.3	145.5	61.1	160.5	63.0	176.9	63.5
Attributed to project		62.0	-	72.8	-	84.4	-	97.5	-	113.4	-
Net present value ⁵		62.0		65.0		67.3		69.4		72.1	
Total net present value		336.1									
NPV in US \$ 6		\$ 1,344,400									

1. Assuming 10% increase due to market incentive, 3% increase otherwise

2. Assuming 2.3% population growth and stable consumption pattern (4% of basic harvest)

3. Assuming 50% loss without project, 5% loss with project

4. 33% sold to private individuals; 67% sold to OCV

5. Discounted at 12% per year to year 1

6. CFA 250 = \$ 1.00

TABLE 4

GOC Public Employment Benefits

Benefits are expected to accrue in the form of people who do not migrate from the project area and do not add to the drain on the public treasury. This effect is estimated to become significant in the third year after project start-up, and to increase thereafter. The decreased migration will be a secondary effect of the increased income derived directly from project activities.

	<u>OBVIATED PUBLIC WAGES (\$ 000)</u>		
		YEAR	
Foregone Migration ¹	3	4	5
750 persons	405	405	405
add'l 1000 persons	-	540	540
add'l 1500 persons	-	-	810
Total obviated wages	405	945	1,755
NPV To Year 1 ²	322.8	672.6	1,115.3
Total NPV	2,110.7		

1. Based on 8.5% of 35,000 target group. Project can reasonably expect to halve this flow in 5 years. Average public wage is \$ 540 per annum.
2. Discounted 12%.

ANNEXES

1. Population by Communities and Regions
2. Rural Densities and Population Centers
3. Niari Region Population Data
4. Principal Crops Grown on Niari Farms
5. Existing and Proposed Storage Units
6. Project Organization Chart
7. Warehouse/Cooperative Information: Mossendjo
8. Crop Storage/Extension Training Package
9. FAA Criteria
10. Logical Framework
11. Detailed Budget Plan
12. CARE/Congo Project Area Contributions

ANNEX ONEPOPULATION, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, by Communities and Regions

(Results of February 1974 General Census)

URBAN COMMUNITIES and REGIONS	POP	SURFACE AREA (Km ²)	POP DENSITY p/Km ²
Brazzaville	300,183	-	-
Pointe Noire	140,378	-	-
Loubomo	29,943	-	-
Nkayi	29,326	-	-
sub-total	499,830	-	-
Bouenza	116,180	12,500	9.29
Kouilou	72,591	13,500	5.37
Pool	183,156	35,000	5.23
Niari	97,438	26,000	3.74
Lekoumou	59,619	21,000	2.83
Plateaux	92,028	40,000	2.30
Cuvette	113,132	70,000	1.61
Sangha	37,510	60,000	0.62
Likouala	28,838	64,000	0.45
TOTAL CONGO	1,300,322	342,000	3.80

RURAL DENSITIES AND POPULATION CENTERS (of greater than 2000 inhab.)

1974 general census

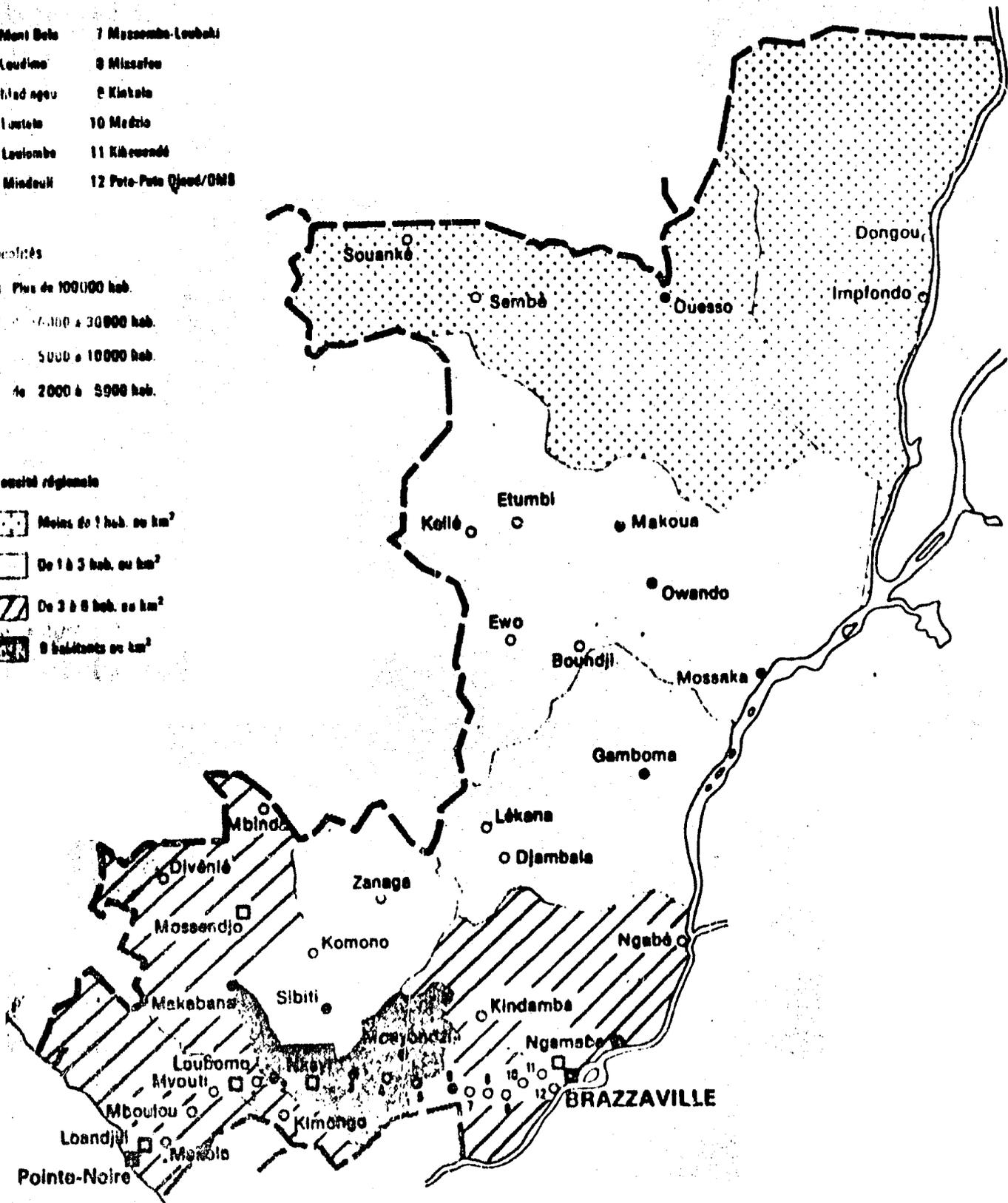
- 1 Mont Bala
- 2 Loufima
- 3 Tindague
- 4 Loustala
- 5 Loulouba
- 6 Mindaouli
- 7 Missoumba-Loubaki
- 8 Missoufou
- 9 Kinkala
- 10 Madzic
- 11 Kikouandé
- 12 Poto-Poto (Jond/OMB)

Localités

- Plus de 100000 hab.
- 7000 à 30000 hab.
- 5000 à 10000 hab.
- de 2000 à 5000 hab.

Densité régionale

- Moins de 1 hab. au km²
- De 1 à 3 hab. au km²
- ▨ De 3 à 6 hab. au km²
- 6 habitants au km²



NIARI REGION POPULATION DATA:

DISTRICT	SURFACE AREA Km ²	POP	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	POP DENSITY	CULTIVATED AREA (ha.)	NUMBER HOLDINGS
Louvakou	3,280	15,781*	3,148	4.81	4253	2,388
Kimongo	2,280	11,864	2,265	5.2	12338	8,706
Kibango	5,740	14,604	2,887	2.55	3114	2,142
Divénié#	4,880	19,550	3,701	4.0	4281	3,432
Mossendjo#	6,500	24,645	5,664	3.79	6495	4,620
Mayoko#	3,250	9,923	2,135	3.05	2818	1,968
Regional TOTAL	25,930	96,367	14,700	3.71 av.	33299	23,256

* excludes city of Loubomou, population 29,943 persons

districts of the proposed project

Regional capital: Loubomo, third largest city in the Congo, after Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, has a population of 29,943, in 4,920 households.

Surface Area: - 25,941.7 km²

- The Niari region is the 6th largest region, surface-wise, and the 4th largest region, population density-wise.

From: Recensement Général de la Population de 1974, vol. 14, Février, 1981, and Résultats du Recensement Agricole 72/73 Pour le Congo, F.A.O., Rome, 1977.

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PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN ON NIARI FARMS

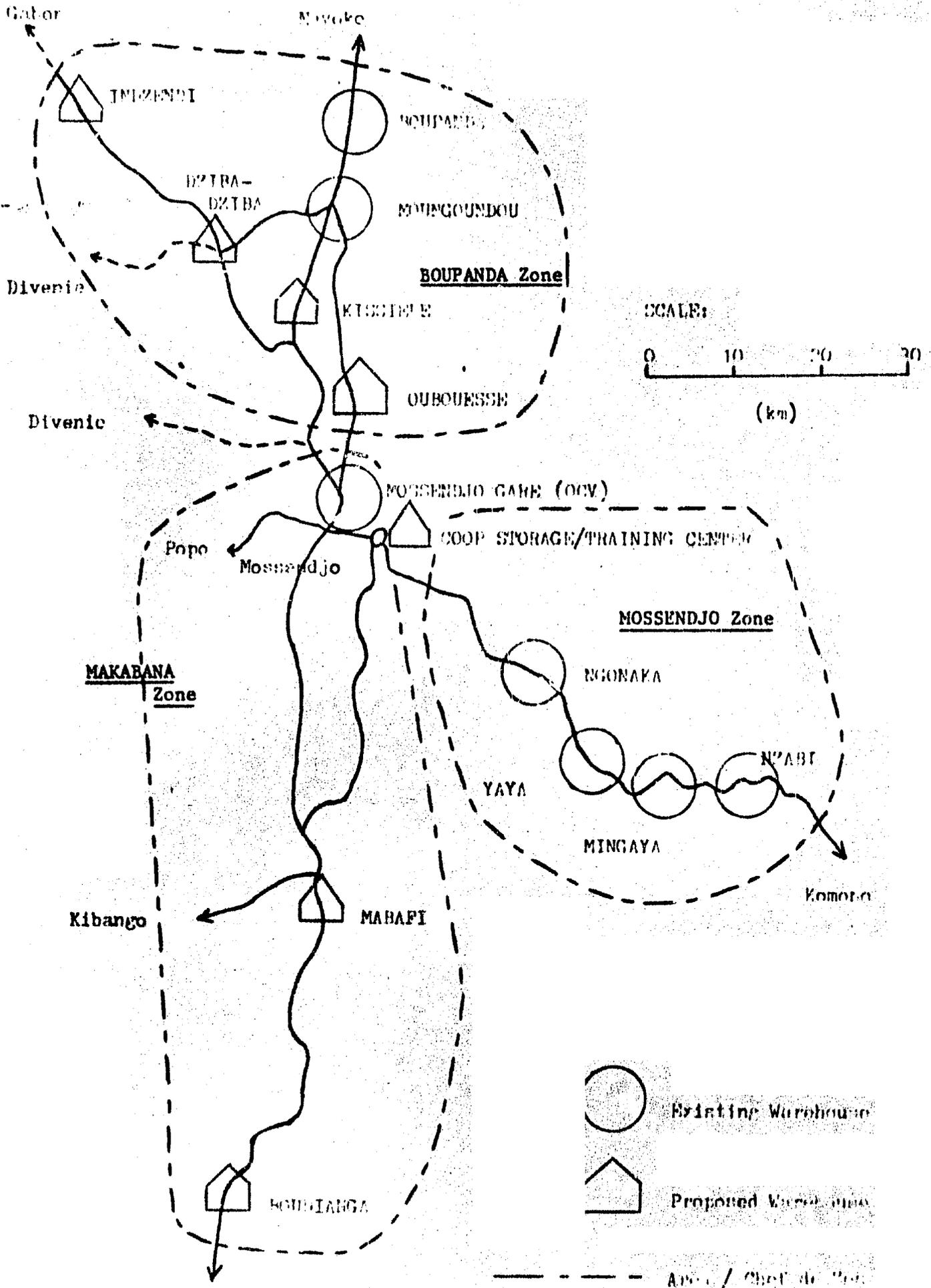
ANNEX FOUR

Cultures

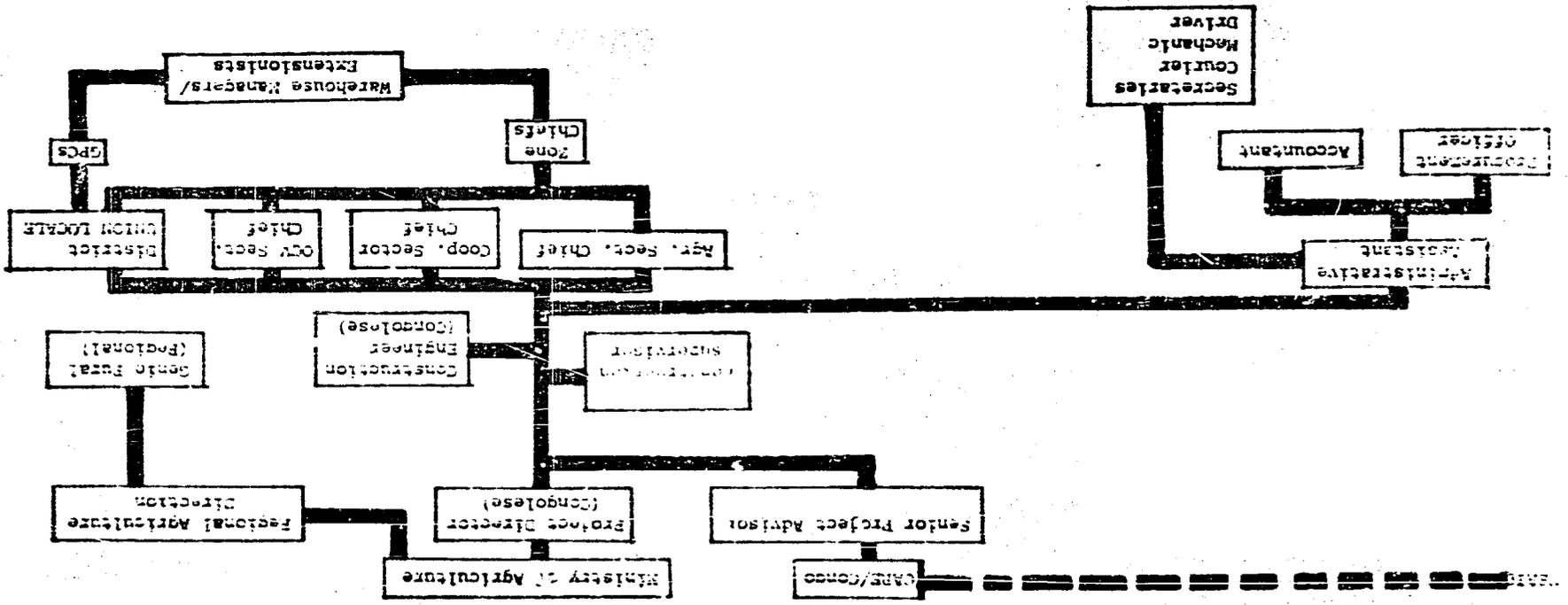
Number of Active Farms

	<u>Districts</u>						<u>Region</u>
	<u>Loubomo</u>	<u>Kimongo</u>	<u>Kibangou</u>	<u>Mossendjo</u>	<u>Mayoko</u>	<u>Divenié</u>	
Cori.	2,184	1,462	1,896	4214	1,751	2,510	14,017
Rice	-	117	-	783	-	59	959
Macabo-Taro	596	439	1,574	1,445	839	1,802	6,695
Yam	1,389	994	1,395	4,214	1,678	2,245	11,915
Peanut	1,946	1,726	1,789	3,853	1,714	2,894	13,922
<hr/>							
Sesame	-	58	-	60	36	44	198
Plantain Banana	1,111	1,112	1,825	2,829	1,423	1,772	10,072
Various vegetables	1,111	790	895	3,431	1,970	2,275	10,472
Fruit	198	263	179	301	693	473	2,107
Cassava	2,224	1,609	2,075	4,455	1,970	3,279	15,612
Palm Wine	119	585	143	1,204	511	591	3,153
<hr/>							
Palm Oil	-	497	215	60	-	384	1,156
Palm Nuts	40	322	107	-	-	44	513
Banana	476	643	716	1,565	620	517	4,537
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee	159	-	107	361	182	679	1,488
Tobacco	159	-	608	1,926	1,130	916	4,739
<hr/>							
Total Number of Farms	2,383	1,755	2,147	4,695	1,970	3,368	16,318

EXTENDING OF PROPOSED GRAIN STORAGE UNITS, MOSENDJO DISTRICT, NEAR:



Makabana & Loudim



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Warehouse/Cooperative Information
for the Mossendjo District - 1st year

<u>Zone</u>	<u>No. of Warehouses</u>	<u>No. of Pre-coop members</u>	<u>No. of Pre-coops</u>	<u>No. of Pre-coops/Warehouse</u>	<u>Production (tons) for peanuts (1980)</u>
Komono	4	349	14	3.5	31,505
Boupanda	6	646	23	3.8	99,166
Makabana	<u>3</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>6,519</u>
TOTALS	13	1,320	58		137,190 tons

PROPOSED CROP STORAGE/EXTENSION TRAINING OUTLINE

I. Zone Chief Training

- Length of training: 4 weeks
- Starting Date: January 1982
- Training modules:

A. Module 1 - General

- Unit 1 - Introduction: administrative and logistics issues
- Unit 2 - Project description: goal, purpose, objectives and activities
- Unit 3 - Job responsibilities: detailed description

B. Module 2 - Technical

- Unit 1 - Extension work: knowledge of pre-coops, basics of organizing techniques
- Unit 2 - Management training: supervisory skills, reporting procedures
- Unit 3 - Data collection
 - a. Data collection and reporting methods and procedures
 - b. Information on crop purchases by pre-cooperatives - weight and prices paid
 - c. Existing storage and related practices
- Unit 4 - Storage and fumigation techniques
- Unit 5 - Survey of crop improvement, rural technology and other related rural development topics

II. Warehouse Manager Training

- Length of training: 2 weeks
- Starting date: March 83
- Training modules:

A. Module 1 - General

- Unit 1 - Introduction: administrative and logistics issues
- Unit 2 - Project description: goal, purpose, objectives and activities
- Unit 3 - Storage and fumigation techniques
- Unit 4 - Fundamentals of crop improvement, rural technology and related subjects.

Training will include field trips and site visits. Classroom training will be followed up with on-the-job training and supervision. Periodic training meetings will be held to review progress, identify problems, and further upgrade skills.

DC(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and then criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

Yes. Smallholder cultivators in the rural area of the Niari Region will be exclusive beneficiaries of this project
2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the U.S. unlawfully?

No.
3. FAA Sec. 620(a). Does recipient country furnish assistance to Cuba or fail to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its flag from carrying cargoes to or from Cuba?

No.
4. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the International Communist movement?

Assistance is to a PVO in accordance with recent AID policy decisions concerning small country programs (p.3, SPSS)
5. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government?

Assistance is to a PVO
6. FAA Sec. 620(e) (1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of rationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

Assistance is to a PVO

FAA Form 67(1)-2	Effective Date November 10, 1976	Form Number 111	AID HANDBOOK 1, p. 50
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7. FAA Sec. 620(f); App. Sec. 108. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), South Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos?
8. FAA Sec. 620(i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U.S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression?
9. FAA Sec. 620(i). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property?
10. FAA Sec. 620(i). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason?
11. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act, Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters,
 - a. has any deduction required by Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
 - b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?
12. FAA Sec. 620(o); App. Sec. 504. (a) Is the government of the recipient country in default on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds, unless that has earlier defaulted, or appropriate steps taken to cure default?
13. FAA Sec. 620(s). What percentage of country budget is for military expenditures? How much of foreign exchange resources spent on military equipment? How much spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (Consideration of these points is to be coordinated with the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Regional Coordinators and Military Assistance Staff (PPC/RC).)

No. The Congo is a self-proclaimed Marxist-Leninist state following a course of scientific socialism. However, the country is Western-oriented economically and ideology is more and more being soft-pedalled. No assistance will be provided to the 4 countries named.

No.

No

N/A

No.

No. AID has no loan program with the GPRC at this time, only direct grants.

In 1981, the GPRC Ministry of Defense is slated to receive 11.1% of the government's annual operating budget. No data are available on the portion of foreign exchange reserves used for military ends. The operating budget notes expenditures of 5 million CFA (\$ 16 million) for material but much of the Congo's procurement probably is financed on concessional terms and does not show up as a budget item.

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14. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?

U.S.-CNG relations were suspended in 1965 but were resumed in 1977. Current U.S. economic assistance activities consist of an annual debt-help fund (\$ 25,000 in FY 1979) and an estimated 25% contribution to a World Food Program averaging \$ 400 thousand per year. The Export-Import Bank and City Bank made their first loans to the Congo in 1979.

15. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?

Congo is current on its UN payments.

16. FAA Sec. 620A. Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism?

No

17. FAA Sec. 626. Does the country obstruct, on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, in the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA?

No

18. FAA Sec. 669. Has the country delivered or received nuclear reprocessing or enrichment equipment, materials or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards, etc.?

No

19. FAA Sec. 901. Has the country denied its citizens the right or opportunity to emigrate?

No

9. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c), (d). Have criteria been established, and taken into account, to assess commitment and progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) small-scale labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, and (5) unemployment.

Yes

b. FAA Sec. 201(h)(5), (7) & (8); Sec. 208; 211-213. Describe extent to which country is:

(1) Making appropriate efforts to increase food production and improve means for food storage and distribution.

See following page

(2) Creating a favorable climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise and investment.

See following page

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- (3) Increasing the public's role in the developmental process. See previous page.
- (4) (a) Allocation available budgetary resources to development. See previous page.
- (b) Diverting such resources for unnecessary military expenditure and intervention in affairs of other free and independent nations. No such cases known
- (5) Making economic, social, and political reforms such as tax collection improvements and changes in land tenure arrangements, and making progress toward respect for the rule of law, freedom of expression and of the press, and recognizing the importance of individual freedom, initiative, and private enterprise. See B.C. (D) above
- (6) Otherwise responding to the vital economic, political, and social concerns of its people, and demonstrating a clear determination to take effective self-help measures. See previous page

c. FAA Sec. 201(b), 211(a). Is the country among the 20 countries in which development assistance loans may be made in this fiscal year, or among the 10 in which development assistance grants (other than for self-help projects) may be made? Yes

d. FAA Sec. 115. Will country be furnished, in some fiscal year, either security supporting assistance, or Middle East peace funds? If so, is assistance for population programs, humanitarian aid, through international organizations, or regional programs? No

Security Supporting Assistance Country Criteria N/A

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has the country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? Is program in accordance with policy of this Section?

b. FAA Sec. 531. Is the Assistance to be furnished to a friendly country, organization, or body eligible to receive assistance?

c. FAA Sec. 600. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

GC(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans); and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? IDENTIFY. HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.

1. App. Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653(b).
 (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project;
 (b) Is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or International organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?
 Congress was notified August 20, 1981
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?
 Yes
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?
 The GPRC has been involved in all stages of the project planning and will be incorporating its financial contribution to the project into its 5 year (1981-86) fiscal plan.
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1971 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?
 N/A
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?
 Yes

A.

- 6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multi-lateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?
- 7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development plans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
- 8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
- 9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.
- 10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

No.

Private production initiative and cooperative marketing efforts are at the heart of the project.

All technical assistance will be procured in the U.S.

The GPRC will make a substantial local currency contribution to this project. Project funding support will be included in the national development plan.

No

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

- 1. Development Assistance Project Criteria
 - a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 201a. Extent to which activity will (1) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

The project will increase marketing opportunities for small cultivators through improved storage facilities managed by cooperative farmer groups trained and assisted by the project.

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h. FAA Sec. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance to be provided? [Include only applicable paragraphs -- e.g., A, B, etc. -- which correspond to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.]

- (1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, in full account taken of needs of small farmers;
- (2) [104] for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor;
- (3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;
- (4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and related development problems; if so, extent activity is:
 - (a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development organizations;
 - (b) to help alleviate energy problems;
 - (c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;
 - (d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disasters;
 - (e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;
 - (f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

The goal of the project is to increase the productivity of small farmers through the purchase of farmer's crops by the cooperative-managed crop storage component of the project.

(5) [107] by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing?

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

f. FAA Sec. 201(b). Describe the extent to which project recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

Yes. A condition precedent for disbursement is the signing of an agreement between CARE/Congo and the GPRC assuring the GPRC's contribution of 25% of the cost of the project.

No.

1). The project's objective is to support the former cooperatives to purchase and store their village crops on their own.

2) The primary objective of the project is to increase food production and decrease crop spoilage before marketing.

3) The project includes training in warehouse management at the village level.

4) N/A

5) The strengthening of pre-cooperatives is a major component of the project.

6) Particular attention has been paid to insuring that the needs of women are appropriately met.

A major component of the project is baseline data gathering effort to define the needs of the population at the project site.

g. FAA Sec. 201(h)(2)-(4) and (9); Sec. 201(a). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to reasonable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

h. FAA Sec. 201(h)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on the effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

The project will have no appreciable impact on the US economy. Both long- and short-term technical assistance will be procured in the U.S.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(a). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and refunding terms of the loan.

c. FAA Sec. 201(a). If loan is not made pursuant to a bilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

d. FAA Sec. 201(d). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

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e. FAA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, is going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprise, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources?

f. FAA Sec. 600(i). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to provide export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

3. Project Criteria Solely for Security
Supporting for Peace

FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability?

4. Additional Criteria for Alliance for Progress

[Note: Alliance for Progress projects should add the following two items to a project checklist.]

a. FAA Sec. 251(a)(1), - (3). Does assistance take into account principles of the Act of Punta and the Charter of Punta del Este; and to what extent will the activity contribute to the economic or political integration of Latin America?

b. FAA Sec. 251(a)(8); 251(h). For loans, has there been taken into account the effort made by recipient nation to repatriate capital invested in other countries by their own citizens? Is loan consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (now "CEPCAES," the Inter-American Committee of the OAS) in its annual review of national development activities?

GC(1) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by exclusion (as where certain uses of funds are permitted, but other uses not).

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small businesses to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed? Yes.

2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all commodity procurement financed be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? Yes.

3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will agreement require that marine insurance be placed in the U.S. on commodities financed? The agreement will contain an appropriate provision.

4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? N/A

5. FAA Sec. 608(a). Will U.S. Government excess personal property be utilized wherever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items? Yes.

6. MMA Sec. 901(b). (a) Compliance with requirements that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. The agreement will contain an appropriate provision.

7. FAA Sec. 601. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished to the fullest extent practicable as goods and professional and other services from private enterprise on a contract basis? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, Yes, the use of other federal agencies is not contemplated for this project.

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are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

B. International Air Transport, Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974

If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S.-flag carriers will be utilized to the extent such service is available?

Yes

B. Construction

1. FAA Sec. 601(d). If a capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest?

Yes.

2. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable?

Yes.

3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million?

N/A.

Other Restrictions

1. FAA Sec. 201(a). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter?

N/A

2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights?

There is no such fund in this project. Comptroller has audit rights.

3. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements preclude receiving or assisting the foreign aid projects or activities of Communist-bloc countries, contrary to the best interests of the U.S.?

Yes

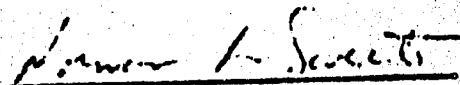
4. FAA Sec. 630(1). Is financing not permitted to be used, without waiver, for purchase, long-term lease, or exchange of motor vehicle manufactured outside the U.S. or guaranty of such transaction?

Yes

5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:
- a. FAA Sec. 114. to pay for performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions? Yes.
 - b. FAA Sec. 620(n). to compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? Yes.
 - c. FAA Sec. 660. to finance police training or other law enforcement assistance, except for narcotics programs? Yes.
 - d. FAA Sec. 662. for CIA activities? Yes.
 - e. App. Sec. 103. to pay pensions, etc., for military personnel? Yes.
 - f. App. Sec. 106. to pay U.N. assessments? Yes.
 - g. App. Sec. 107. to carry out provisions of FAA Sections 202(d) and 251(h)? (transfer to multilateral organization for lending). Yes.
 - h. App. Sec. 501. to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress? Yes.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
Section 611(a)(1) of the
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT
of 1961
As Amended

Norman L. Sweet, the principal officer of the Agency for International Development in Zaire and for the Congo, do hereby certify that, in my judgment, the U.S. dollar funds to be contributed to the project entitled Congo Smallholder Agricultural Development represent a reasonably firm estimate of costs to the United States Government. This judgment is based on a review of the plans and estimates developed by the team of professionals that designed the project, and of experience with similar undertakings carried out in the Congo.


Norman L. Sweet
Director, USAID/Zaire

7/28/61
Date

- B.1. b. (1) The GPRC revised its agricultural policy in 1979 to focus on small-holder efforts, improve rural roads, and increase credit facilities. The GPRC initiated a program to group small private farmers into pre-cooperatives, as a means of facilitating the marketing of goods.
- (2) The GPRC is conducting an active campaign to attract private investment and capital inflows in its efforts to regain economic vitality. The GPRC has a relatively liberal investment code.
- (3) The GPRC is establishing district level organisms called "Union Locales" with elected representatives, to perform liaison between the farmer pre-cooperatives and the government.
- (4) (a) In 1980 the GPRC launched a "Supplementary Development Program" to follow the two-year Action Program (1978-79) with a planned investment of CFA 72 billion (US \$ 318 million). In the current program the GPRC has accorded priority to the agricultural sector and allocated to it CFA 9.4 billion or 13% of total investment. CFA 8.7 billion or 12.1% is allocated to its social infrastructure.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of project:
From FY 81 to FY 83
Total US funding \$ 2 million
Date prepared: 9/31

Project Title & Number: CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT 679-0001

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Major Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project is directed</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p>		<p>Assumption for achieving goal targets:</p>
<p>Improve the quality of rural life in the Congo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase small holder income in the Niari Region - higher standard of living among farmers in the Niari - more locally grown food available for consumption by the non-farming population - rural exodus slowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline surveys, records of payments made to farmers upon purchase of crops On site visits; extensionists, monthly reports to project director CPRC records CPRC records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPRC will commit resources to achieve this goal. Farmers will participate in the pre-cooperatives. Improved income opportunities will induce rural youth to remain in rural areas

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of project:
- From FY 81 to FY 83
Total US funding \$ 2 million
Date prepared: 9/81

Project title & Number: CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT 679-0001

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Project purpose:</p> <p>the increase in productivity and income of smallholders in the Upper Niari region of the Congo</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more crops available for sale by the farmers - a decrease in crop spoilage - farmers are motivated to cultivate a second (or third) cycle of crops. - feasibility of financing additional project components is determined 	<p>Baseline surveys; project records</p> <p>Baseline surveys; OCV records; project records.</p> <p>On site visits. Project reports</p> <p>Project analyses</p>	<p>Assumption for achieving purpose:</p> <p>The co-operatives will buy crops from at least as many farmers as does OCV.</p> <p>Farmers will be motivated to grow crops.</p> <p>OCV will purchase stored crops from cooperatives</p> <p>CPRC prices for staple crops will be reduced.</p>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of project:
From FY 81 to FY 83
Total US funding \$ 2 million
Date prepared: 9/83

Project Title & Number: CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT 679-0001

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs:	Magnitude of Outputs:		Assumptions for achieving outputs:
storage facilities built and existing structures refurbished.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - 9 new structures built - 11 structures refurbished - grain purchased from farmers stored in warehouses 	1. site inspection	No significant delays in the procurement of materials and equipment occur.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training center built and in operation b. Crop storage personnel trained 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. - structure completed - training package developed - training in operation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.- site inspection - training documented 	The GPKC will hire zone chiefs for project.
Pre-cooperatives strengthened	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. - cooperative membership increase by 80% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. records kept by the pre-cooperative secretaries 	Smallholders are confident of the advantages of selling their crops at storage warehouses.
Technical analyses performed and baseline data gathered	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. - 3 feasibility studies documented - a baseline data gathering procedure developed and data collected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Studies; survey reports 	

PROJECT DESIGN CIRCUIT
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project
From FY 81 to FY 83
Total US Funding \$ 2 million
Date Prepared: 9/81

Project Title & Number: CONGO SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT 679-0001

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Inputs	Implementation Target (Type & ...)		Assumptions for providing ...
Personnel a. Technical assistance (long term) b. Technical assistance (short term) c. National personnel d. Travel expenses	1. Total: \$ 689,900 43 months TA	Personnel are on site	The GPRC will hire the necessary Congolese staff
Commodities a. Materials and equipment b. Construction	2. Total: \$ 524,000	Commodities on site	
Other a. Revolving fund b. Contingency c. Core Overhead	36,100		
Administrative, extension, office and support staff Construction (staff housing)	Total: \$ 510,900	Personnel, commodities are on site. Construction inspection. Fuel records	
Vehicles National Personnel	Total: \$ 222,800		