

16/8

FDBBY015

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE
 A = Add
C = Change
D = Delete

Amendment Number 1

DOCUMENT CODE 3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY ZAIRE

3. PROJECT NUMBER [REDACTED]

4. BUREAU/OFFICE AFR

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)
 SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT PROJECT

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)
MM DD YY
09 30 94

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION (Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)
A. Initial FY 88 B. Quarter 4 C. Final FY 92

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

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY <u>88</u>			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	4,395		4,395	12,000		12,000
(Grant)	(4,395)	()	(4,395)	(12,000)	()	(12,000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country		65	65		6,000	6,000
Other Donor(s)					2,000	2,000
TOTALS	4,395	65	4,460	12,000	8,000	20,000

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) DFA	120	070		6,000		6,000		12,000	
(2)	200	090							
(3)	500	500							
(4)	760	700							
TOTALS				6,000		6,000		12,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)
060 240 510 740

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODES

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

A. Code	BRW	BSW	PVOU	NRM
B. Amount	8,000	5,000	12,000	6,000

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To increase support for community-based small-scale development activities in rural areas which respond to USAID priorities in Zaire and can be sustained by the local population.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
1 0 9 1 1 0 9 3

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
 000 %A Local Other (Specify) 935

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a 25 page PP Amendment)

This amendment adds \$6 million to the project to be used for sub-projects related to forestry and natural resource management. The purpose and basic rationale for the project remain unchanged.

17. APPROVED BY
Signature: Dennis M. Chandler
Title: Director
Date Signed: MM DD YY 09 30 94

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

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I. PROJECT RATIONALE

A. Original Project Concept

The Small Project Support Project (660-0125) was designed during 1987-88 and authorized on August 23, 1988. The life of project (LOP) is six years, with the funding level for project activities and commodities through 1994 set at \$12 million (\$6 million in U.S. Dollars and another \$6 million in local currency). The project was primarily designed to disburse PL-480 generated local currency in support of PVO/NGO-initiated rural development activities. The technical assistance team responsible for management of project activities arrived in Zaire in June 1989.

This project provides support for small-scale development activities in agriculture, public health, and transport infrastructure. Working through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), based primarily in the regions of Bandundu and Shaba, the project stresses sustainable community development. The goal of the project is to raise the standard of living of the rural populations of these regions. Specific interventions are aimed at increasing the income and improving the welfare of rural cultivators, increasing their access to potable water and health care, opening up channels of communication and providing training opportunities for rural community development groups.

The project is to accomplish these objectives by funding discrete subprojects proposed and implemented by NGOs working in the targeted areas. The NGOs must be reputable organizations with recognized legal status in Zaire, capable of good internal management and financial reporting. The subprojects must be community-based efforts to build or improve and maintain basic facilities, services and infrastructure such as clinics, hospitals, roads, bridges, water supply systems, and agricultural extension programs. Approval of subprojects is, in part, based upon assessments carried out by local researchers who examine the feasibility and appropriateness of the activity, and its capacity for sustainability.

A subobjective of the project is to fund activities which will complement and build upon other USAID activities in Shaba and Bandundu. For example, a project to upgrade water sources in Central Shaba would significantly benefit women, and could permit them more time to participate in the Central Shaba Project's agricultural extension programs. A major portion of the project's funding is targeted toward support of the Peace Corps Fish Culture Expansion Project (PNPF), a highly successful project which has operated for eleven years in five

regions of the country, and the newly created Peace Corps Integrated Agriculture Project.

The rationale for the project, then, is twofold: first, it increases the impact of other development activities by providing inputs and building on outputs of those projects, thereby helping to achieve a critical mass in specific regions and sectors; and second, by working with successful community-based NGOs, the likelihood of sustained development is magnified. For the most part, the NGOs are actively working toward sustainable development and "zairianization" of their activities.

Since colonial times and continuing through the present, PVOs and NGOs have played a major role in rural community development in Zaire. These organizations have, in many respects, taken on the governmental role of providing basic human services. This has been necessitated by the fact that service provision by the Government of Zaire has continued to decline. The presence of these organizations throughout this geographically vast and physically diverse country, combined with their development activities in agriculture, education, health and rural development, provide a unique and effective avenue through which the U.S. and other donors have chosen to channel much of their assistance. USAID has found that working with established PVOs and NGOs is both cost and program effective. These organizations provide an in-place institutional infrastructure, complete with highly motivated, field-tested personnel and a proven track record. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) enjoys a particularly good working relationship with these groups.

Although a major emphasis of U.S. economic assistance to Zaire, as well as to other nations in Africa, is in the area of structural adjustment and economic reform, it should be emphasized that a number of on-the-ground, people-to-people projects is being implemented. For the most part, in Zaire, these projects are handled by or in cooperation with well-established PVOs/NGOs. Because this relationship has clearly proven to be beneficial to all concerned, it is intended to build upon this strong foundation in future programming activities. Past experience has been recognized by Congress and in the FY90 Appropriation Bill, AID is directed to channel, to the maximum extent possible, assistance through PVOs.

B. Detailed Project Description.

The project is funding, and will continue to fund, development activities in the areas of agriculture, public health and related transport infrastructure implemented by non-governmental organizations working directly with rural community groups. The activities will be concentrated principally in the regions of Shaba and Bandundu. Resources will be transferred to community organizations through NGOs and Peace Corps-related extension programs. The concept of support to small projects recognizes the need to continue worthwhile and successful agricultural programs such as the family fish culture initiative (a joint effort of Peace Corps, USAID and the GOZ) and to begin new projects which will fund community-based action in health, agriculture and related transport infrastructure.

The project draws on the abilities of locally based NGOs to work effectively with existing community groups in order to provide access to development resources directly at the beneficiary level. The ability of NGOs to do this has been demonstrated in Zaire through a long history of non-governmental, largely church-based, work in education and health and more recently agriculture and transport infrastructure. The project seeks to increase income and improve the quality of life in the two priority regions of Zaire where A.I.D. is concentrating its resources (Bandundu and Shaba). Most activities funded will not be pilot projects. Interventions will be aimed at giving proven development organizations the resources to extend greater service delivery in health or agricultural production, income generation and marketing into rural areas. Infrastructure development in water supply systems, roads, bridges and transport will also be funded. The project will serve a magnet function attracting additional resources to areas where USAID is already working to maximize benefits from existing projects as well as serving contiguous areas which may receive secondary effects from the ongoing A.I.D. projects. Results are sought in the form of the long-term improvement of living conditions and economic well-being for people in the rural areas which can be sustained over time by the community itself.

The NGOs and PVOs who assist these groups will serve as important conduits for resources and expertise as they generally have a regular institutional base in the communities through church affiliation. By assisting these NGOs to strengthen their project development and implementation skills, the project also serves the additional secondary benefit of

supporting what is now, and will continue to be, an important sector in the development of the country. A strategy for project development which includes collaborative planning will better prepare NGOs for the eventual withdrawal of outside funding. Such a strategy provides NGOs adequate time to make necessary institutional and management decisions which promote project sustainability. The aim is to assist organizations in their own autonomous development activities, not to create donor dependency.

The goal of the project is to improve the standard of living for populations of the areas assisted as measured by income, agricultural production and access to health care. The primary unit of measurement for this impact will be the community group. Over time, selected communities should show measurable improvements in the sectors where assistance has been provided. In cases where other USAID-funded activities are also being undertaken, progress over time should be pronounced and measurable.

The project purpose is to:

Increase support for community-based small-scale development activities in rural areas which respond to USAID priorities in Zaire and can be sustained by the local population.

This purpose reflects the project strategy outlined above to increase funding to smaller-scale activities which have a greater chance for success because they are identified and managed at the level of the direct beneficiaries. Achievement of the purpose will be measured by the degree to which community projects are sustained beyond project life.

The project is managed by a competitively selected, registered U.S. PVO (The Experiment in International Living) serving as an Umbrella Management Unit (UMU). This structure was selected to permit streamlined approval and financing of activities; to bring consistent management attention to a diverse set of activities; to deal with common small project constraints and opportunities more effectively; and, to provide "one voice" to interact with PVOs, NGOs, and Peace Corps in USAID's support of small project activities. Having determined the organizational capabilities of potential sub-grant recipients, the Technical Assistance Team will use established criteria to select sub-projects for funding and submit final candidates for USAID project committee approval. From that point on, programmatic and financial monitoring, will be the responsibility of the

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UMU, which will report progress to A.I.D.

Grant amounts for subprojects will vary from \$100,000 to \$1 million. It is expected that the UMU staff will monitor approximately 10-15 grants over the life of the project. Some of these, such as support for the Peace Corps fish culture expansion activity, will be large and others may in reality be a grant package including several activities under one NGO to reach the \$100,000 minimum. In exceptional cases subprojects may be funded for less than \$100,000.

Assistance to NGOs and PVOs through the UMU will focus on organizational assessments, strategic planning, financial and program management, training, and collaborative monitoring of project impacts. It is estimated that over time at least 100 community groups in the Bandundu and Shaba regions will receive USAID assistance through NGOs and PVOs.

C. Project activities to date.

Although the Small Project Support Project is relatively new, a number of significant actions have been taken:

The Fishculture Expansion subproject activity has continued to operate in Bandundu and has been expanded to the region of Shaba. At the present time, there are fifty-six Peace Corps Volunteers working with approximately three hundred rural fish farmers. This activity not only provides a needed protein supplement to the local diet, but provides a substantial increase in rural income from the sale of excess fish.

The Integrated Agriculture subproject activity has been designed and approved. In this project, Peace Corps Volunteers work as agriculture extension personnel. The Volunteers concentrate their efforts on successful fishfarmers. The purpose of the activity is to coordinate vegetable gardening, small animal husbandry and reforestation activities along with fishfarming. Extension work includes concentration on proper soil cultivation and planting techniques which prevent soil degradation and erosion. This activity will continue through the PACD (September 1994). It is anticipated that during LOP, over forty Peace Corps Volunteers will work with approximately seven hundred rural farmers.

The project is funding the construction of a rural reference health center in Shaba. The center is to be completed in December 1990 and will provide medical services to a population of approximately 150,000 rural inhabitants. Center facilities will include a 20 bed dispensary, a 20 bed pediatric/maternity

ward, a medical laboratory and a pharmacy. This activity is being sponsored jointly by an international PVO (The Adventist Development and Relief Agency Zaire) and a local NGO (Development Rural Integre K.M.L.).

The project has also approved another health care project in Shaba. The project provides for the construction and equipping of a reference health center in Lukafu. In addition, this subproject activity includes funding to complete construction and to furnish the eight outlying health posts which are supported by the center. This activity will greatly improve health care for the approximately 15,000 rural inhabitants of the nine villages in the immediate area.

The project Technical Assistance Team, in cooperation with the GOZ Department of Plan, has conducted two training sessions, one in Bandundu and one in Shaba. The purpose of these sessions was to work with local PVOs/NGOs in the identification of possible subproject activities. In the future, it is intended to use similar sessions to begin the development of a national council of PVOs/NGOs. This council will provide a forum for further institutional development of the PVO/NGO community.

In addition to the above, project staff are currently working with a number of PVOs/NGOs, assisting them in further development of their subproject proposals. To date, over ninety proposals have been received by the project. The proposals are in the areas of bridge construction and rural road maintenance, agriculture extension, rural public health, potable water, reforestation, renewable energy and soil conservation.

II. PROJECT PAPER SUPPLEMENT

A. Background of the Project Paper Supplement

On February 16, 1990 USAID/Zaire was notified that Zaire had been designated as the one key country in Africa for the implementation of the Agency Strategy on Global Climate Change (State cable 051831, see Annex "A"). It was stated that this was an initial two year designation and that funding requirements called for the obligation of two million dollars in FY90 and an additional two million dollars in FY91. The Agency Strategy on Global Climate Change is to be reviewed after two years.

To address heightened concerns over the environment

USAID/Zaire has decided to amend the Small Project Support Project (660-0125) in order to place greater emphasis on environmental activities. This decision was made for the following reasons:

1. Because of the Small Project Support Project's focus on rural development with strong emphasis on agricultural activities, environmental protection and the preservation of natural resources have, from the start, been of concern to the project.

2. The Small Project Support Project has received several proposals from NGOs that want to initiate projects which address concerns identified in the Global Climate Change Initiative. Because of a lack of funding, many of these proposals would have gone unfunded. The designation of Zaire as a key country and the earmarking of funds to be used strictly for environmental activities provides the project an opportunity to give these proposals more consideration than previously would have been possible.

3. The Small Project Support Project, because of its work with the PVO/NGO community, is in a position to obligate funds and initiate projects during the current fiscal year. As expressed earlier, it is the PVO/NGO community that most often stimulates rural development in Zaire. Project 660-0125 has a close and effective working relationship with this group.

Considerable work has already been done in identifying environmental issues in Zaire (i.e. the report entitled Conservation and Management of Tropical Forests and Biological Diversity in Zaire, prepared by Jeff Goodson, RS&TA REDSO/WCA). This information will help Project 660-0125 choose interventions in areas where they are most needed and have the greatest chance of success.

Among the studies that have been carried out is a draft summary report entitled Zaire Forest Policy Review, published in September 1988 by the International Institute for Environment and Development. The following nine points were highlighted in the executive summary of that report:

1. Zaire's forest resources, while substantial, are not untouched or limitless; out of a total area of 243 million hectares, there remains a core of some 100 million hectares of closed moist tropical forest.

ii. There is growing pressure being placed on the forests by traditional slash and burn farmers. Some 2 million hectares are annually cleared by farmers in search of more fertile soils.

iii. Zaire includes some of Africa's largest and oldest national parks. Although relatively well managed or untouched, these areas are subject to poaching and encroachment pressures.

iv. Despite the existence of an immense potential for hydroelectric energy, currently there are few economic alternatives to continued reliance on fuelwood as a major source of household energy.

v. A major effort was launched by the GOZ in the late 1970's to establish fuelwood plantations. To date, funding has been secured and work begun to plant 6,000 hectares over the next five years; however, this will meet less than 3% of the total charcoal demand of the city of Kinshasa.

vi. Logging and industrial wood production is held in check by the absence of reliable, inexpensive transportation infrastructure.

vii. Logging affects about 100,000 hectares per year, and more than 21 million hectares have been designated for use by forest industries. No wood is currently produced under a sustained-yield management regime in Zaire.

viii. The Department of Land Affairs, Environment and Nature Conservation (DAFECN) presently has responsibility for conserving and managing Zaire's forest lands. The effectiveness of the Department's program is severely hampered by a lack of well-trained staff and financing.

ix. In Zaire, there are some 130 NGOs actively involved in rural development, agriculture and forestry. These groups are anxious to assist in environmental planning and project implementation.

Additional guidance for the selection of sub-project interventions is available through the Tropical Forestry Action Plan for Zaire (currently in draft form), the GOZ Ten Year Reforestation Plan, and priority areas identified by the International Donor Committee on the Environment in Zaire, of which USAID is an active member.

B. Amended Project Concept

This project amendment provides additional support for small-scale development activities which respond to the Agency's Strategy for Global Climate Change (GCC). The FY90 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act defines climate change activities as forestry, energy end-use efficiency, least-cost energy planning, and renewable energy. The revised GCC Sub-project Selection Criteria (Annex "B") must be met in order to finance sub-project interventions under this amendment.

C. Potential subproject interventions

In response to Section 533 of the FY90 Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, an environmental working group prepared the U.S. Strategy for Global Climate Change. This initiative emphasizes the need to accelerate sustainable development strategies in areas such as reforestation, biodiversity, end-use energy efficiency, least-cost energy planning and renewable energy. The Agency strategy defines global warming activities as all forestry and renewable energy projects and project components (activity codes NRFR and EYRN) plus all other energy efficiency and reforestation projects not already included in these activity categories. All activities funded under this Project Amendment will be in agreement with the Africa Bureau's Natural Resources Strategy (State Cable 078897 see Annex "C").

To date, a number of potential subprojects which could be funded under this project amendment have been identified. The following are a few examples:

1. Ituri Rainforest. Wildlife Conservation International, a Division of the New York Zoological Society, has approached USAID concerning possible funding of their work at the Epulu Research Center. The subproject would fund the construction of a training center which would be used, in conjunction with the University of Kisangani, to train forest and park management personnel for Zaire. Once established, this would be the only forest training facility in Zaire. Courses would be conducted in sustainable forest and wildlife management. It is from this training facility that the GOZ would recruit personnel to manage its national park system as well as to initiate and implement a national natural resource management program.

2. Peace Corps Integrated Agriculture. One of eight activities under this subproject is the establishment

of tree nurseries for papaya, leucena, acacia and several local fruit tree varieties. The purpose of this activity is to improve the local diet through the increased production of fruit; to improve fishfarming practices through increased pond composting; to improve soil fertility through mulching and reduction in erosion; and to provide local fuelwood production. With the increased funding provided through this Project Amendment, greater emphasis can be placed upon this aspect of the subproject.

3. Several NGOs have expressed interest in the development of small-scale hydro-electric facilities. Re-usable energy projects can be of great importance in reducing the demands currently being placed upon the forests by an increasing population. Greater emphasis can be placed upon these activities as a result of the increased funding from this Project Amendment.

4. USAID has received from the Institut zairois pour la conservation de la nature (I.Z.C.N.) a four-year proposal to rehabilitate the two national parks in Shaba, l'Upemba and Kundelungu Parks.

These are but a few examples of activities which could be undertaken as a result of Zaire being designated as the key country in Africa for the implementation of the Agency Strategy on Global Climate Change.

It is to be noted that AFR/TR/ANR sent a four-person team to Zaire in May 1990. This team, with technical expertise in forestry and in natural resources economics and policy, assisted USAID/Zaire in reviewing longer term environmental needs in order to more fully address Global Climate Change (GCC) concerns within the country program. During their visit, the team reviewed and contributed to this Project Amendment and assisted in the development of the GCC Climate Change Subproject Selection Criteria (Annex D). The team's final report, which is to be made available to the mission in mid-June of 1990, will greatly assist in determining future GCC interventions.

III. COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Introduction

This Small Project Support Project Amendment increases A.I.D.'s planned contribution to the project by \$6,000,000, raising the

total A.I.D. contribution from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000. All of the \$6,000,000 originally planned to fund the dollar portion of the project have been obligated and \$5,164,721 have been earmarked. An obligation of \$2,000,000, from the additional \$6,000,000 in funding, will be made in FY90 with the signing of the Project Agreement Amendment based on this PP Supplement. The Obligation Schedule for the remaining \$4,000,000 in additional funding will be \$2 million in FY91 and \$2 million in FY92. Due to the present and anticipated future shortage of local currency (CPF) there is, at this time to be no increase in the GOZ's CPF contribution from the original equivalent of \$6,000,000. However, this decision should be reviewed when/if the availability of such funding changes. The Revised Illustrative Financial Plan is presented in Table 1 and the Revised Illustrative Budget for the remainder of the project appears as Table 2. Table 3 identifies the Methods of Implementation and Financing for the various components of the project financial plan.

B. Sources of Financing.

The \$6,000,000 obligated under the original Project Agreement were from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) account. The \$6,000,000 in funding being added to the project with this amendment will also come from the DFA account.

The GOZ's local currency contribution has come from counterpart funds generated by USAID's PL-480 and commodity import (CIP) programs.

In addition, subgrantees contribute a minimum 10 percent of their total subgrant amount, either in cash or in kind. (An Action Memorandum was signed by the Mission Director on December 20, 1988 to waive the requirement for a 25 percent non-A.I.D. contribution to the Small Project Support Project.) It should be noted that subgrantee contributions to date have been far in excess of the minimum 10 percent required for this project.

A total of \$6,000,000 in LOP funding will be used in support of subproject interventions which meet the GCC Sub-project Selection Criteria (Annex B).

USAID/Zaire will continue to explore the possibility of developing a Debt For Nature Exchange program with the Government of Zaire in order to yet further increase our involvement in environmental programming. Suggestions on this subject are to be included in the environmental team's final report (see page 10 II.C.4 of this PP Supplement).

Table 1

ILLUSTRATIVE FINANCIAL PLAN
(\$000)

Category	A.I.D. Funding to Date	Future A.I.D. Funding for GCC Activities*	TOTAL A.I.D. Funding	TOTAL GOZ Funding
A. Tech. Assist.	3937	600	4537	1260
B. Commodities (Manag. Support)	198	150	348	70
C. In-Country Training	201	450	651	150
D. Fish Culture	855	-0-	855	1585
E. Other Subgrants	429	4350	4779	2385
F. Eval. & Audits	180	150	330	50
G. Other Peace Corps	200	300	500	500
TOTALS:	6000	6000	12000	6000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

USAID \$12,000,000. in U.S. Dollars
GOZ \$6,000,000. equivalent in local currency

TOTAL FUNDING: \$18,000,000.** (U.S. Dollars and Local Currency)

- * Subject to availability of funds.
** Not inclusive of community contributions.

Revised Illustrative Budget														<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	
Category	FY 89		FY 90		FY 91		FY 92		FY 93		FY 94		TOTAL		
	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	dollar	CPF	
A. Technical Assistance	\$688	72	\$773	817	\$773	890	\$769	831	\$767	219	\$767	230	\$4,537	1,260	
B. Commodities (momi support)	\$193	30	\$55	20	\$50	10	\$50	10	\$48	20	\$48	10	\$348	70	
C. In-Country Training	\$42	18	\$174	30	\$174	40	\$165	40	\$48	20	\$48	10	\$651	160	
D. Fish Culture	\$352	175	\$70	252	\$142	290	\$254	295	\$37	290	\$37	292	\$855	1,505	
E. Other Subgrants	\$148	137	\$1,642	226	\$1,536	600	\$1,511	700	\$42	700	\$42	22	\$4,779	2,885	
F. Evaluations and Audits		10	\$110	10	\$50	10	\$50	10	\$60	10	\$60	10	\$330	50	
G. Other Peace Corps	\$75	20	\$125	60	\$125	100	\$125	110	\$25	110	\$25	100	\$500	500	
TOTALS:	\$1,498	455	\$2,849	815	\$2,850	1,340	\$2,924	1,397	\$979	1,349	\$900	644	\$12,000	6,000	

Table 3

Methods of Implementation and Financing
(Illustrative Example)

<u>Method of Implementation</u>	<u>Method of Financing</u>	<u>Approximate Amount</u>
Tech. Assist	LOC	3,377
	Direct Pay	1,160
Commodities	LOC	150
	Direct Pay	198
In-Country Training	LOC	651
Fish Culture	LOC	855
Other Subgrants	LOC	4,779
Eval. & Audits	Direct Pay	330
Other Peace Corps	LOC (Under Coop Agreement)	500

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Implementation Plan described in the original Project Paper is still valid.

A. Preparation.

This project is being administered under a Cooperative Agreement with a U.S. PVO serving in the capacity of an Umbrella Management Unit (UMU). The ProAg was signed August 29, 1988. The Cooperative Agreement was signed on March 25, 1989 between USAID and the U.S. PVO, The Experiment in International Living (EIL), for project implementation. It should be noted that the EIL proposal included Management Systems International, Inc. (MSI) as a subcontractor.

B. Project Start-up

This period started with the signing of the Cooperative Agreement and continued through March 31, 1990. During that time, EIL set up offices in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi, hired and trained Zairian professional and support staff, established a financial control system, and conducted the first two PVO/NGO workshops for interested subgrantees on project proposal writing and selection criteria. The Fishculture Expansion Project and the Integrated Agriculture subproject activities continued to operate during this time. In addition, the first new subproject activity, the construction of a Reference Health Center in the Malemba-Nkulu Zone of Shaba, was approved.

C. Full-scale Operation

This period lasts from year two to year five and will be characterized by the receipt of several subproject proposals, the implementation of approximately 15 to 20 subprojects and careful monitoring of subprojects which have been approved. Monitoring will include frequent visits to the subproject sites, short-term technical assistance in project management and finance, establishment of subproject sustainability plans, and regular financial reporting to the UMU. The UMU will continue to offer PVO workshops to explain project proposal format and criteria as needed through year three. Management workshops and other short-term technical assistance will also be provided through year four.

The role of the UMU with regards to subproject development monitoring and evaluation will remain unchanged. However, the Cooperative Agreement with EIL/MSI will be amended in order to place greater emphasis upon those subproject proposals which directly address Global Climate Change interventions.

The UMU will continue to issue quarterly financial reports on CPF disbursements to USAID/Kinshasa and reports on its FRLC drawdowns to AID/Washington and USAID/Kinshasa. UMU audits will occur at the end of each fiscal year, and Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) will take place on a semiannual basis. In October 1991 the project will undergo an external mid-term evaluation, which will prescribe any adjustments in project systems. A second, final evaluation will take place in the fourth quarter of year five which will focus mainly on project impact. Full-scale project implementation will last through mid-year five.

D. Phase-down

Phasing down of project activities will begin during the middle of year five and continue through year six. During this time ongoing subprojects will be monitored by the UMU and will continue to issue their quarterly reports to the UMU, as will the UMU to USAID. The UMU will turn more of its attention to developing a recommended model for any future replication of the project by USAID or other donors. USAID will conduct its last two project implementation reviews, and the last annual UMU audit will take place. A final project audit will occur at the end of year six, and will be carried out by an established independent accounting firm.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The implementing agency for USAID/Zaire's Small Project Support Project (660-0125) is the Umbrella Management Unit (UMU) which is staffed by personnel from the Experiment in International Living (EIL) and its sub-contractor, Management Systems International (MSI).

The UMU monitoring and evaluation system is, at one level, identical to that of other A.I.D. bilateral projects, with the Project Logical Framework as the basic guidelines against which to measure progress. (The Project Logical Framework, which has recently been revised in order to more accurately reflect actual conditions in Zaire, is attached as Annex D). The monitoring and evaluation system focuses on production of the highest level report needed as well as impact measurement at regular intervals during project life.

In order to generate the semi-annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports, the Project Officer can make use of the project's quarterly report which summarizes data obtained from PVOs on sub-project performance as well as GASPP internal

activities and Peace Corps projects. In addition to input/output/purpose level information collection described below, the Quarterly Report provides a brief description of any new sub-projects funded. Issues which influence project performance such as GOZ regulations governing PVOs are addressed in an external constraints section. In addition, a summary chart for all sub-projects which shows start date and completion date, LOP funding and monies spent to date is prepared and used to provide a rapid overview of project activities.

Input delivery for the overall project is reported in the U.S. Dollar and CPF Quarterly Financial Reports, prepared respectively by EIL headquarters and by the UMU Finance and Administrative Division. Inputs are additionally summarized in narrative in an Input Reporting form in the UMU Quarterly Progress Reports prepared by the Chief of Party.

Progress towards achievement of Outputs and Purpose, as clarified by the Objectively Verifiable Indicators, is also included in tabular form in the Quarterly Progress Reports prepared by the UMU Chief of Party and, where relevant, is discussed in more depth in the report's narrative.

Data to feed the quarterly reports come from sub-projects and are required in the agreement between the PVO and GASPP. These reports include:

1. Monthly progress reports (1 page) on progress compared to work plan.
2. Intermediate reports on significant implementation delays or substantial cost increases.
3. Quarterly financial reports which follow GASPP model
4. Final reports with analysis of results and any comparison to objectives and special difficulties
5. Baseline reconnaissance of project impact area and beneficiaries to be completed during the first three months of funding by UMU and the PVO.

GASPP will complete the documentation of the sub-project with its evaluation of the likelihood of sustainability of the activity over time, as appropriate.

Where necessary, the UMU provides assistance to PVOs in meeting monitoring needs through on-the-job training (OJT) approaches, particularly for financial management. As part of the baseline reconnaissance work when funding begins, a brief organizational capacity assessment is made of each PVO to serve as a capacity baseline for later reference. A monitoring and reporting plan is incorporated into each sub-project agreement.

Submission and verification of the sub-project Quarterly Reports is monitored by the UMU Sub-Project Officers through Kinshasa-based meetings and through site visits. Findings from the site visits become the subject of internal UMU site visit memos and relevant portions thereof are summarized in the GASPP Quarterly Progress Reports on a project-by-project basis.

VI. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical

1. Institutional Analysis

The Small Project Support Project was designed in such a manner that the PVO/NGO community would be the prime group through which USAID would funnel development assistance under the project to the rural areas of Bandundu and Shaba. The project was intended to expand a USAID working relationship with the PVO/NGO community which has proven so successful in the past.

Zaire has a unique PVO community which is large, decentralized and spreads across a wide range of religious and private affiliations. People in local communities often look to these groups first when planning development activities. In Zaire, PVOs enjoy strong local support and frequently have access to needed technical assistance. However, many of these organizations lack the necessary financial, material and management resources required for program expansion.

If given access to information and resources, a number of these organizations could greatly increase their contribution to the rural development of Zaire. Through this project, USAID is taking an active role in providing these needed resources to the PVO/NGO community. In addition, the project is placing great emphasis on institutional development and project sustainability. The institutional analysis presented in the original PP for this project has proven valid.

2. Project Selection Criteria

For purposes of evaluating potential sub-project interventions the Small Project Support Project has developed the following selection criteria:

1. Mandatory Criteria

A. Must be in at least one of the priority sectors of agriculture, health, transport infrastructure or natural resources management.

B. Must be sponsored by a legally recognized non-governmental entity; and,

C. Must be completable in no more than 5 years.

2. Pre-Selection Criteria (100 points)

A. Substantive. The sub-project:

- 20 pts. Located in Bandundu or Shaba
- 10 pts. Addresses priority need of broadbased and identified direct and indirect beneficiary population (groups and/or individuals).
- 10 pts. Is technically and institutionally appropriate and sound.
- 10 pts. Involves women as participants and beneficiaries.
- 10 pts. Is demonstrated to be sustainable by the community and/or PVO/NGO after GASPP funding ceases.
- 5 pts. Has a planned linkage with other USAID projects.
- 5 pts. Leverages other (non-AID and non-community) resources.

B. Institutional. The proposing entity:

- 10 pts Exhibits broad-based community support.
- 5 pts Has prior successful experience in project management, including financial management.
- 10 pts. Possesses an internal or accessible appropriate technical capacity for the specific sub-project.
- 5 pts. Possesses an internal or external resource generation capacity to sustain operation.

(Please refer to Annex B for Sub-project Selection Criteria which have been specifically developed for Global Climate Change interventions.)

The above criteria have proven to be useful in sub-project evaluation and will continue to be used for the life of the project. In order to receive financial support under Project 680-0125, a proposed subproject activity must meet the Mandatory

Criteria (paragraph 1 of the Selection Criteria). Once a proposed activity has been determined to meet the Mandatory Criteria, it is further evaluated using the Pre-Selection Criteria (paragraph 2 of the Selection Criteria).

Initial application of the Pre-Selection Criteria is simply to determine if a proposal warrants further consideration. NGOs that have submitted proposals which score a minimum of fifty points, out of a possible one hundred points, are contacted by the UMU in order to further develop/refine their proposal. Individual proposals which score below the minimum fifty points are rejected. Experience to date has shown that on average, proposals recommended to the Project Committee for approval have been developed to the point that they achieve a score of approximately 85 points.

In June, 1989 a total of eighty-one pre-screened subproject proposals were turned-over to the UMU for further evaluation. The pre-screening had determined that each of those proposals had met, as a minimum, the Project's Mandatory Selection Criteria. From June thru September, 1989 the staff of the UMU read and evaluated each of the proposals which had been received to date. The UMU then invited representatives of the ten ONGs that had submitted those proposals which had rated the highest in the comparative evaluations to attend a workshop in which their proposals could be further developed/evaluated. One workshop was held in Lubumbashi (December 1989) and one workshop was held in Kikwit (January 1990). As a result of those workshops, the UMU has identified six proposals which it has recommended to the USAID Project Committee for funding.

With funding made available through this amendment, the UMU will place greater emphasis on subproject proposals which have effect on Global Climate Change. The UMU will review proposals which have been received to date using the newly developed GCC Subproject Selection Criteria as well as actively solicit additional proposals. The UMU staff will, as necessary, actively assist interested ONGs in the development of subproject activities to be funded under this amendment. The GCC Subproject Selection Criteria will be used to determine those proposals which most clearly address the programming priorities of this amendment.

B. Social Soundness.

The target populations for the project are the rural dwellers of Shaba and Bandundu regions, the vast majority of whom are small cultivators. Liberalization of prices and agricultural markets

has fueled a transformation in the rural economy which brings new challenges and opportunities to small farmers, traders, and rural enterprises. NGOs play an essential role in this transformation. NGO implemented sub-projects will target specific locations with discrete interventions in the sectors of agriculture, health, transport infrastructure and natural resources management.

Background studies have demonstrated the predominance of women in agriculture and the high number of women-headed households in both regions. The project will promote the participation of

women at all levels, specifically: 1) by criteria for selection; 2) through initial assessments of subproject feasibility and appropriateness, with respect to women's activities; and 3) in the monitoring and evaluation of the sub-project's impact on women.

The Social Soundness Analysis of the original PP for this project has proven valid.

C. Management Analysis

The Small Project Support Project is intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of USAID/Kinshasa's small project involvement by using an intermediary organization, the UMU, to provide significant support to rural-based PVO/NGO organizations in the development areas of agriculture, public health, transport infrastructure and natural resources management. The UMU is responsible for informing interested groups about project criteria and application procedures for subgrants, evaluating proposals submitted for funding, approving project subgrants, and monitoring the subgrant to ensure that it is being used as intended in the original subgrant proposal. The UMU is expected to accurately monitor and report on all financial transactions in a fashion that is acceptable to U.S. Government and A.I.D. regulations. It also provides technical assistance to subgrantees in the areas of project design, implementation and management.

The SPSP was designed so that the major burden of project management falls on the UMU. However, the Mission has certain responsibilities for the project as well which are carried out by a full-time Personal Services Contractor, serving as the Project Officer, who reports to the Mission's General Development Officer. This person acts as a liaison between the UMU and USAID and assists in project identification, procurement and monitoring. He is also responsible for coordinating any

assistance the UMU may need from the Mission's Contracting Officer, Commodity Management Section, Controller's Office or the various technical offices.

In the preparation of this amendment greater emphasis has been placed on subproject interventions which address Global Climate Change activities. In addition, the number of NGOs with which the project will work has been increased by five to a new total of fifteen to twenty (please refer to the Revised Logical Framework Annex D). It is important to emphasize that the above changes have been made to the existing project in such a manner that \$5.25 million of this \$6.0 million amendment will be available for subproject development and funding.

The SPSP is consistent with and supportive of the GOZ's development strategy for rural Zaire and with its policy of decentralization. The two are closely related and express the government's recognition that the socio-economic development of Zaire depends on the technical skills and management abilities of local and private institutions, including PVO's. There is no direct involvement by the GOZ in the implementation of the SPSP. However, the GOZ is kept fully informed of project progress and will be invited to participate in the project evaluations.

D. Economic Analysis

Zaire is a large country that is rich in resources but sparsely populated, its density averaging about 14 persons per square kilometer. The population of 35.6 million is growing at a rate of 3.1 percent per year, despite high infant and child mortality

In Zaire, seventy percent of the people derive their livelihood from agriculture. Crop production technology in current use features shifting agriculture, labor-intensive tillage, and almost no purchased inputs. In many areas, women do most of the work in crop production and marketing. Health problems of both women and children adversely affect productivity.

Principal food crops are maize, manioc, beans and peanuts. Cereals yield an average of only 700 kg/ha. However, Zaire has great potential for increasing its agricultural production. Zaire possesses soils and climate suitable for more intensive agriculture and there are vast areas of untilled land. Improvement in agricultural practices will be at the heart of any program to assist the rural population.

Land in Zaire is traditionally considered to belong to the clan. However, by law, all land is the property of the

government, and tenurial rights are administered by traditional or civil authorities. Farmers believe that their ancestors control fertility and planting regimes, but this does not preclude them from adopting more modern agricultural practices. Such new methods are a mainstay of any plan to increase agricultural production.

Exploitation of mineral wealth leads to Zaire's main exports of copper, cobalt, and industrial diamonds; coffee is the only significant agricultural export. Though it accounts for a small share of the GDP, there are some large manufacturing operations and several smaller ones. Unemployment is widespread. Recorded per capita GDP is about \$150 per year, making Zaire one of the world's poorest countries. Stabilization and reform measures in the last decade have improved the climate for investment and growth and have resulted in the GDP growing modestly - 2% per annum - since 1983, but population has grown faster. However, the full impact of stabilization and reform measures has been limited by inconsistent application. Macroeconomic management improved in 1989, but this involved stabilization measures which resulted in slower, one percent growth in GDP. These policies have not been sustained in 1990.

Economic forecasts suggest that revenue from exports and the availability of foreign exchange will decline, and that inflation will continue. High inflation, expected to be at least 50 percent a year through the remainder of the project, has severe adverse consequences for access to credit and investment. The gap between prices of agricultural products and the cost of everything else continues to expand.

Despite the poverty of most of the people, the economy is monetized. Even in remote areas people are familiar with the concept and use of money, and they are motivated to raise cash crops whose only value to them is their salability. However, much of this commerce does not enter the formal economy.

The transportation network is inadequate for Zaire's needs, and evacuation of agricultural products is uncertain. High transport costs and the paucity of buyers keep farmgate prices low. Cereals and flour in storage and awaiting sale are subject to severe losses from insects, birds, rodents and spoilage.

The SPSP's support of health-oriented projects promotes increased availability of affordable community-based health care services. One result of the combined agricultural production, marketing, health, transport infrastructure and natural resource management efforts will be to make rural areas better places to live, thereby reducing migration to large cities.

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When projects are considered for selection the committee ensures that costs and inputs do not outweigh the benefits to be obtained. The Economic Analysis of the original PP for this project has proven to be valid.

It should be noted, however, that activities in the area of natural resources management are not accurately analysed, from an economic standpoint, by a short-term straight line comparison of intervention costs and benefits. This is due to relatively high initial costs, the long-term time frame of natural resources activities (tree growth, soil improvement, yield of products, etc), and the subsequent difficulties in establishing an appropriate discount rate, and allocating a numerical value to a range of benefits which arise from natural resources activities (for example, improved soil structure, organic matter content, and infiltration rates as a result of mulching). Interventions which result in long term overall benefits will not be excluded merely on the basis of a negative cost/benefit analysis. Rather, they will receive the benefit of a complete economic analysis which takes into consideration the longer range benefits associated with environmental programs.

E. Environmental

The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in the original Project Paper approved a categorical exclusion for the management component of the project and a deferral for subproject activities until such time as subprojects are identified. Prior to the disbursement of funds in support of a subproject intervention, an IEE must be prepared and submitted for USAID approval. During subproject development, the UMU staff prepares an "Impact Identification And Evaluation Form" (Annex F) for each subproject proposal being considered for funding. The information contained in that form is used to complete the required IEE. In May of 1990, the environmental team reviewed and approved this procedure.

VII. CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS

A. Condition Precedent

The condition precedent to the first disbursement of funds in support of this project, "that the Grantee will furnish to A.I.D. in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D. a statement of the name of the person holding or acting in the office of the Grantee specified in 8.3, and of any additional representatives, together with a specimen signature of each person specified in such statement" was met on October 26, 1988

B. Covenants

The original Project Agreement called for the establishment of a project evaluation plan consisting of the following:

- i. evaluation of progress toward attainment of the objectives of the project;
- ii. identification and evaluation of problem areas or constraints which may inhibit such attainment;
- iii. assessment of how such information may be used to help overcome such problems; and
- iv. evaluation, to the degree feasible, of the overall development impact of the project.

In addition, it was stipulated that all organizations funded under the project had to have recognized legal status in Zaire.

These covenants remain unchanged.

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Annex "A"

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E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: AGENCY STRATEGY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

1. BECAUSE OF CONTINUING DEBATE ON THE REDIRECTING OF RESOURCES FOR THE SUBJECT STRATEGY, THE PROPOSED STRATEGY ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE HAS NOT BEEN SENT TO THE ACTING ADMINISTRATOR THIS WEEK AS PLANNED. NONETHELESS, USAID/ZAIRE NEEDS TO BE AWARE OF THIS STRATEGY AND OF LIKELY REQUIREMENTS FOR FY '90 AND FUTURE YEAR FUNDING THAT ARE INVOLVED. WE WILL ADVISE FURTHER WITH FINAL GUIDANCE AS SOON AS THE STRATEGY IS APPROVED BY THE AGENCY.

2. BACKGROUND. THE STRATEGY FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP IN RESPONSE TO SECTION 533 OF THE FY 90 APPROPRIATIONS ACT. THIS SECTION STATES, QUOTE THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SHALL ISSUE GUIDANCE TO ALL AGENCY MISSIONS AND BUREAUS DETAILING THE ELEMENTS OF A GLOBAL WARMING INITIATIVE WHICH WILL EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES, ESPECIALLY CO2, THROUGH STRATEGIES CONSISTENT

USAID / ZAIRE	
ACTION	INFO.
DIR	
D/DIR	
✓ PRA	
CONT	✓
FDD	✓
GE	✓
HW	✓
EXO	✓
DAO/PER	
GSO	

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WITH THEIR CONTINUED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS INITIATIVE SHALL EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AREAS SUCH AS REFORESTATION, BIODIVERSITY, END-USE ENERGY EFFICIENCY, LEAST-COST ENERGY PLANNING, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY. AND SHALL ENCOURAGE MISSION DIRECTORS TO INCORPORATE THE ELEMENTS OF THIS INITIATIVE IN DEVELOPING THEIR COUNTRY PROGRAMS. END QUOTE.

2. AGENCY STRATEGY. THE AGENCY STRATEGY DEFINES GLOBAL WARMING ACTIVITIES AS ALL FORESTRY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS AND PROJECT COMPONENTS (ACTIVITY CODES NRFR AND EYRN) PLUS ALL OTHER ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND REFORESTATION PROJECTS NOT ALREADY INCLUDED IN THESE ACTIVITY CATEGORIES. STARTING IN FY 91 A SPECIAL INTEREST CODE WILL BE STARTED FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE. WITH THIS DEFINITION, A.I.D. HAD DOLS 77.5 MILLION IN GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDING IN FY 89. THE CONGRESSIONAL

ACTION DUE: N/A

MENT IS THAT THIS AMOUNT BE INCREASED BY DOL 15
IN FY 90. THE PROPOSED AGENCY STRATEGY WOULD
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUNDING IN KEY COUNTRIES.
WOULD INVOLVE TWO STEPS: (1) EARMARKING THE DOLS 15
INCREASE IN FY 90 TO BE SPENT EXCLUSIVELY IN KEY
COUNTRIES; AND, (2) INCREASINGLY FOCUSING ALL GLOBAL
CLIMATE ACTIVITIES OF AID IN THE KEY COUNTRIES. THE
PROPOSED STRATEGY WILL BE REVIEWED AFTER TWO YEARS.

3. KEY COUNTRIES. KEY COUNTRIES WERE IDENTIFIED USING
TWO SETS OF WEIGHTED CRITERIA: (1) AN OBJECTIVE
ASSESSMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE
GLOBAL WARMING PROBLEM; AND, (2) SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS
ON THE POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL APPROPRIATENESS OF
OUR ASSISTANCE. EIGHT KEY COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN
PROPOSED. ZAIRE WAS NUMBER EIGHT AND THE ONLY AFRICAN
COUNTRY ON THE LIST. ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECT STRATEGY,
THE GEOGRAPHIC BUREAUS AND THE KEY COUNTRY MISSIONS ARE
TO PREPARE ACTION PLANS THAT DEVELOP THE APPROPRIATE MIX
OF NEW AND/OR EXPANDED CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES IN FY
90-91. THESE PLANS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE
ADMINISTRATOR BY APRIL 15, 1990.

4. ZAIRE PROGRAM. AS THE ONE KEY COUNTRY IN AFRICA THE
PROPOSED STRATEGY WILL REQUIRE THAT ZAIRE OBLIGATE DOLS
2 MILLION FOR NEW GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTIVITIES IN FY 90.
WHILE WE WILL EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES OF CONTRIBUTING A
PORTION OF THE COST OF THE FY 90 ACTIVITIES, OUR ABILITY

TO DO SO IS UNCERTAIN. THEREFORE, MISSION SHOULD REVIEW
HOW THE REQUIREMENT CAN BE PROGRAMMED WITHIN FY 90 OYB.
GLOBAL CLIMATE OBLIGATIONS WILL NEED TO CONTINUE AT THIS
OR A HIGHER LEVEL IN FY 91 AND PROBABLY BEYOND. PER
PARA 3, A GLOBAL WARMING ACTION PLAN WILL BE REQUIRED BY
APRIL 15, 1990. FOR ZAIRE, SUGGEST THIS BE INCORPORATED
IN MISSION ACTION PLAN CURRENTLY IN PREPARATION"

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ANNEX B

GCC SUB-PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA

1. MANDATORY CRITERIA

A. Proposed activity must be for Global Climate Change (GCC) activities as defined by AID. Priority will be given to natural resource management, energy, and agriculture as they relate to GCC.

B. Must be sponsored by a legally recognized non-governmental entity; and,

C. Activities to be funded under this project will be completed 6 months prior to PACD.

2. PRE-SELECTION CRITERIA (100 points)

A. Substantive (70 pts)

- 15 pts Is environmentally, technically, and institutionally appropriate and sound.
- 15 pts Has a planned linkage with, and leverages other resources of, activities supported by GOZ, private sector, and other donors, which address global climate change issues.
- 10 pts Located in Bandundu or Shaba.
- 10 pts Addresses priority need of broadbased and identified direct and indirect beneficiary population.
- 10 pts Involves women as participants and beneficiaries.
- 10 pts Is demonstrated to be sustainable by the community and/or PVO/NGO after GASPP funding ceases.

B. Institutional (30 pts)

- 10 pts Exhibits broad-based community support
- 5 pts Has prior successful experience in project management, including financial management
- 10 pts Possesses an internal or accessible appropriate technical capacity for the specific project.
- 5 pts Possesses an internal or external resource generation capacity to sustain operations

Listing of Potential Project Activities Related to Global Climate Change Initiative

Common theme: these activities will help to

- 1) reduce the release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone; and
- 2) maintain or increase the fixation of carbon;

by decreasing the use of fossil fuels, improving the efficiency of energy use, conservation of forests, agroforestry, reforestation, and sustained production of renewable energy sources, etc (see below).

1. Reducing Impact of Slash and Burn Agriculture

- improved/accelerated forest fallows
- agroforestry (alley-cropping; interplanting with nitrogen-fixing trees)
- perennial tree crops (oil palm, fruit trees, etc)
- soil and water conservation/erosion control (shelter-belts, windbreaks, check dams, infiltration ditches)
- composting, mulching, biological management of soil fertility
- regenerative agriculture/sustainable cropping practices including interplanting
- sustainable agricultural intensification, including use of high-yield varieties and organic fertilizers
- water resources development and management

2. Sustainable Production and Efficient Use of Woodfuels

- cookstoves: improved design, production, dissemination and use of more efficient wood and charcoal stoves
- charcoal kilns: improved design, dissemination and use of more efficient charcoal production technologies
- substitution of firewood for charcoal
- sustainable harvesting, and renewal of, woodfuel supplies
- fuelwood plantation; multi-purpose tree planting
- recovery of waste wood for charcoal production/wood energy production
- briquetting of sawdust, other wood waste

3. Forest Conservation and Management of Forest Land

- control of bush fires in areas adjacent to forests
- parks and protected area management
- support for sustained-yield use of forests (for wood, non-woody products, and environmental services)
- community-based management of forest land
- watershed protection and management
- protection and enhancement of natural regeneration of forest
- improved land use planning/land use management

- small-scale nurseries/decentralized seedling production
- rehabilitation of degraded lands through tree-planting
- establishment of woodlots on deforested land (fuelwood, multipurpose plantations)
- boundary plantings on agricultural land
- shade-tree planting; roadside planting
- agroforestry (see above)
- protection of planted trees from fire, grazing, etc.

5. Development and Use of Other Renewable Energy Resources

- decreasing use of fossil fuels by substitution with renewable energy resources
- mini hydro-electric development
- recovery and use of crop residues and other biomass wastes to burn for heat and electricity.
- biogas
- oil palm, ethanol, and other liquid biofuel substitutes from sugar cane, oil palm, corn cobs, and other sources of sugar and cellulose
- solar power generation (photovoltaics), solar box cooker, solar driers

6. Project Activities to be Avoided

- expanded use/increased reliance on fossil fuels
- exclusive focus on increased agricultural production (without attention to sustainability and long-term productivity)
- clearing of forests and conversion of forest land to non-sustainable land use

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GROUP II COUNTRIES: UGANDA, BOTSWANA

MOVING: GROUP I COUNTRIES: MALI, SENEGAL GUINEA
 GROUP II COUNTRIES: CAMEROON KENYA,
 TANZANIA, BURUNDI, GHANA.

THIS EFFORT WILL INVOLVE: FIELD ASSISTANCE FOR ANALYSIS PROGRAMMING AND TRAINING TIED CLOSELY TO MISSION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT; AND, FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE TR ANALYTICAL DATABASE FOR PNRM MONITORING. FOR IMPROVING PNRM MONITORING OF ONGOING PROGRAMS MISSION INPUTS TO THE NRM MATRIX WILL BE SOLICITED AND THIS WILL BE USED TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE PROGRAMMING OPTIONS. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

- B. ACTION STEP 2: AFR/TR WILL TEST AND APPLY GUIDANCE FOR PROGRAM INDICATORS OF NATURAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PNRM. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE EFFORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE INDICATORS, BUT PROGRAM INDICATORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN BEEN ADOPTED AND APPLIED. FOR DFA REPORTING THESE NEED TO BE ADOPTED, FIELD TESTED, AND PUT INTO OPERATION IN ALL NRM GROUP I AND II MISSIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFR/TR HAS BEEN WORKING WITH DP TO ESTABLISH THE NRM PROGRAM INDICATORS. SEPTEL GUIDANCE ON NRM INDICATORS HAS ALREADY BEEN SENT.

, C. ACTION STEP 3: FUTURE PROGRAMS WILL ADDRESS THE AREAS OF POLICY DISTORTION THAT IMPEDE EFFICIENT NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION. THE NRMS PROJECT HAS HELPED TO IDENTIFY LOCAL TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS WHICH CAN BE EXPANDED TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND HAS PROVIDED SOME ASSISTANCE TO MISSIONS IN ADJUSTING THEIR PORTFOLIOS TO INCLUDE MORE NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMMING. MISSION NRM PROGRAMMING HAS GENERALLY NOT BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD THE TYPES OF CONSTRAINTS WHICH ARE OFTEN BEST ADDRESSED THROUGH POLICY REFORM PROGRAMS. AFR/TR WILL STRESS SECTOR LEVEL ASSISTANCE INVOLVING POLICY AS WELL AS TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND BOTH NON-PROJECT AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT. AFR/TR ALSO PLANS TO INCLUDE GREATER ASSISTANCE FOR ANALYZING POLICY OPTIONS IN THE SECOND PHASE OF NRMS PROJECT SUPPORT IN ORDER TO INCREASE NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES.

- D. ACTION STEP 4: THE NRM GROUP I AND GROUP II COUNTRY DESIGNATIONS ARE BEING REVISED TO PERMIT AFR/TR TO PROVIDE REGIONAL NRMS PROJECT ASSISTANCE TO A COUPLE OF ADDITIONAL MISSIONS NOW REVIEWING NRM PROGRAMMING OPTIONS. AN REPRESENTS CHANGES IN NRM GROUPS:
 BT

GROUP I: NIGER, GAMBIA, RWANDA, MADAGASCAR, GUINEA, MALI, SENEGAL, AND UGANDA.

- GROUP II: BOTSWANA, BURUNDI, KENYA, TANZANIA, CAMEROON, MALAWI, GHANA, ZAIRE.

GROUP III: OTHER AFRICAN MISSIONS.

4. PRIORITY AREA 2 INVOLVES STEPS NEEDED FOR THE BUREAU TO ADDRESS THE REQUIREMENT OF THE FY 1990 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR A.I.D. TO ESTABLISH A GLOBAL WARMING INITIATIVE. AN AGENCY GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY IS BEING ESTABLISHED WITH A FOCUS ON EIGHT KEY COUNTRIES.

ACTION STEP 5: SINCE THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL WARMING FROM SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA IS DUE TO LOSS OF VEGETATIVE COVER, THE BUREAU GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE WILL BE WITHIN FORESTRY ACTIVITIES. ZAIRE WILL BE THE PRIORITY COUNTRY FOR AFRICA. SEPTEL ON AGENCY GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMING NEEDS HAS BEEN SENT TO ZAIRE.

ACTION STEP 6: AFR/TR WILL DIRECT A REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF SUPPORT THE BUREAU PROVIDES FOR REMOTE SENSING AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND RECOMMEND HOW TO CONSOLIDATE THESE AND HOW TO INCORPORATE NATURAL RESOURCE DATA IN ORDER TO MORE EFFECTIVELY USE THESE TO MONITOR NATURAL RESOURCES DEGRADATION.

5. PRIORITY AREA 3 ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE BUREAU TO MEET THE TEN PERCENT DFA EARMARK FOR NATURAL RESOURCES BECAUSE OF THE LITTLE AMOUNT OF NRM FUNDING RELATIVE TO LARGE OVERALL FUNDING IN NRM GROUP III COUNTRIES. THUS THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE NATURAL RESOURCES FUNDING IN THESE COUNTRIES.

- ACTION STEP 7: THE AFRICA BUREAU WILL EXPAND ITS COLLABORATIVE WORK IN NATURAL RESOURCES WITH THE PVO COMMUNITY AS A MECHANISM TO UNDERTAKE NATURAL RESOURCE ACTIVITIES IN LOW NATURAL RESOURCES PRIORITY (NRM GROUP III) COUNTRIES. AFR/TR HAS PUT TOGETHER LESSONS FROM ONGOING WORK WITH PVOS, AND ORGANIZED A WORKSHOP WITH PVOS ON JANUARY 25TH TO EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES. THE NEXT STEP IS TO REACH AGREEMENT WITHIN THE BUREAU ON TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN SELECTED GROUP III COUNTRIES. MISSION INPUTS ON THIS WILL BE SOLICITED.

6. PRIORITY AREA 4: THE AFRICA BUREAU NEEDS TO BE RESPONSIVE TO BROAD ENVIRONMENT CONCERNS, BUT MAINTAIN A FOCUSED NRM PROGRAM.

DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS AFR/TR HAS REVIEWED AND PRIORITIZED TEN TECHNICAL AREAS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR. THESE ARE:

1. SOIL EROSION AND DECLINING FERTILITY;
2. LOSS OF VEGETATIVE COVER;
3. LOSS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY;
4. POOR PEST AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT;
5. INADEQUATE AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS;
6. INSUFFICIENT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING.
7. SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION;
8. HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTES;
9. FAILURE TO MANGE COASTAL RESOURCES; AND
10. DEGRADED URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

THE FIRST THREE AREAS ARE WITHIN THE PNRM AND ARE SUPPORTED BY THE NRMS PROJECT. THE FOURTH PRIORITY AREA IS SUPPORTED BY THE AFRICAN EMERGENCY LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER ASSISTANCE PROJECT (AELGA). THE FIFTH AREA CAN BE PARTIALLY SUPPORTED WITH ASSISTANCE IN THE FIRST FOUR PRIORITY AREAS AND THROUGH POLICY REFORM AND LOCAL REVENUES FROM NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE. THE REMAINING PRIORITY TECHNICAL AREAS DO NOT REQUIRE SUPPORT FROM A REGIONAL BUREAU PROJECT. TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN MISSIONS CAN BE PROVIDED THROUGH BUY-IN ARRANGEMENTS WITH S&T PROJECTS/COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS COVERING THESE AREAS. URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE ALSO SUPPORTED TO SOME EXTENT BY PRE/H AND RHUDO ACTIVITIES.

ACTION STEP 2: THE AFRICA BUREAU'S PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM WILL REMAIN IN THE THREE TECHNICAL AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE PNRM. THE NRMS PROJECT WILL BE CONTINUED AS A REGIONAL SUPPORT MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN. AFR/TR WILL PREPARE A CONCEPT PAPER ON THE MODIFICATION OF THE NRMS PROJECT AFTER RECEIVING THE RESULTS OF THE ONGOING PROJECT EVALUATION. THIS WILL BE TIED IN WITH A BROADER ANALYSIS AND REVIEW OF THE PNRM TO MAKE IT MORE IN LINE WITH BUREAU AND MISSION PROGRAMMING UNDER THE DFA.

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- ACTION STEP 9: THE AFRICA BUREAU WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT REGIONAL PEST AND PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA AS AN IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL AREA FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND FOOD SECURITY. THIS SUPPORT WILL BE CHANNLED THROUGH EXISTING REGIONAL PROJECTS AND WILL ALSO SUPPORT POLICY REFORM IN THIS TECHNICAL AREA. IN FUTURE ANALYTICAL WORK AND SUPPORT MECHANISM, AFR/TR PLANS TO LINK THIS AREA MORE CLOSELY WITH THE NRMS PROJECT AND THE BUREAU NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY.

- ACTION STEP 10: AFR/TR WILL NOT PROVIDE REGIONAL PROJECT SUPPORT IN OTHER AREAS, BUT WILL ASSIST MISSIONS TO USE BUY-IN MECHANISMS TO S&T PROJECTS AND OTHER CENTRAL ACTIVITIES.

7. FYI. AN ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP, CHAIRED BY THE DAA/ST AND THE AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR, HAS PREPARED A DOCUMENT CALLED INITIATIVES ON THE ENVIRONMENT. THIS DOCUMENT PRESENTS SEVERAL MAJOR AREAS OF AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMING WHICH RESPOND TO CONGRESSIONAL CONCERNS OF THE FY '90 APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SECTION 533, ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS. AFR/TR HAS PARTICIPATED IN THIS WORKING GROUP. FROM OUR PERSPECTIVE, THE BUREAU ACTION STEPS AS PRESENTED IN THIS CABLE ARE WITHIN, AND COMPLEMENT AND FOCUS, THE WIDER AGENCY INITIATIVES. FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE AGENCY INITIATIVES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT WILL BE SENT TO THE FIELD WHEN THIS DOCUMENT IS COMPLETED. END FYI.

8. THESE TEN ACTION STEPS, PLUS A NUMBER OF OTHER ACTIONS. WILL LEAD OVER THE NEXT YEAR TO A MORE FOCUSED STRATEGY FOR THE BUREAU IN NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THE BUREAU WILL BE USING THESE ACTION STEPS AND THE RESULTS OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETE EVALUATION OF THE NRMS PROJECT TO DETERMINE WHAT AGGREGATE TRENDS AND ISSUES SEEM TO BE EMERGING FROM THE NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENTS AND ACTION PLANS. WE HAVE ALSO ENLISTED THE HELP OF THE WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE IN A ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY COUNTRY-LEVEL INDICATORS OF CHANGE IN THE NATURAL RESOURCES AREA THAT MIGHT BE USED WITH USAID PROGRAM INDICATORS TO MEASURE PROGRESS ON THE DFA TARGETS AND BENCHMARKS. IN ADDITION, WE ARE INITIATING NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY ANALYSES THAT INCLUDE: WORK UNDER THE CENTRALLY-FUNDED AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND PLANNING PROJECT FOR AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT REFORM ON NATURAL RESOURCES; AND ADDITIONAL STUDIES UNDER A NEW ST ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PROJECT.

9. FURTHER REFINING AND FOCUSING THE BUREAU NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM NEEDS TO BE STRONGLY INTERACTIVE PROCESS. THE SEPARATE COMMUNICATION REFERENCED ABOVE ON SPECIFIC ACTION STEPS, WILL BE PROPOSING WAYS TO INCREASE THIS INTERACTION ON PARTICULAR ITEMS. IN ADDITION, AFR/TR EXPECTS THAT THE NRM WORKSHOP, WHICH IS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 30 - MAY IN LOME, WILL ALSO

PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BROAD FIELD INPUT ON THE
BUREAU NATURAL RESOURCES STRATEGY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION
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ANNEX D
PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project :
From FY 88 to FY 94
Total U.S. Funding 12,000,000
Date Prepared : 0/00
Date Revised: 2/90

Project Title & Number : 660-0125 Small Project Support

NARRATIVE SUMMARY !OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS !MEANS OF VERIFICATION!IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

<p>Program Goal : Standard of living! for people of zones assisted in! Bandundu and Shaba! improves as measu- red by income, agricultural production and access to health care.</p>	<p>!1. People in communities assisted ! have improved health at end of ! project measured by increased ! use of affordable community- ! based health care service. !2. Communities assisted show ! increases in agricultural ! production and agriculture ! based income over LOP !3. Communities assisted have ! increased access to neces- ! sary goods and markets over ! LOP !4. Significant nos. of women ! participate and receive ! benefits from subprojects.</p>	<p>!1. NGO monitoring ! reports, other pro- ! jects in regions, ! GOZ health statis- ! tics, project ! impact evaluations !2. Agricultural mea- ! surement in sub- ! projects, GOZ agri- ! culture statistics, ! baselines from ! other projects !3. Increase in con- ! sumer goods and ! availability of ! food in market ! surveys by Zairian ! researchers. !4. Impact studies on ! communities.</p>	<p>! Economic stabiliza- ! tion encourages ! investment in rural ! areas. ! Liberalization of ! agricultural market ! continues including ! elimination of mini- ! mum prices, inter- ! regional trade ! allowed, taxes and ! licenses on ! production and ! trade reduced.</p>
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ANNEX D-2

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project :
From FY 88 to FY 94
Total U.S. Funding 12,000,000
Date Prepared : 8/88
Date Revised: 2/90

Project Title & Number : 660-0125 Small Project Support

NARRATIVE SUMMARY!OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS !MEANS OF VERIFICATION !IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

Project Purpose	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Increase community-based small-scale development activities in rural areas which respond to USAID priorities in Zaire and can be sustained by the local population.	End -of-Project status. 1. Increase in fish culture activities from farmers in 5 regions to farmers in these regions plus Shaba by EOP using PC and NGOs. 2. Ongoing sub-projects have become self-sustaining by EOP. 3. Remainder of sub-projects completed and no further activity required by EOP 4. Fish farmers/groups expand into integrated agriculture over LOP. 5. NGOs have expanded activities in Shaba and Bandundu	1. Records from Peace Corps/PPF compared to 10 year history 2. Monitoring reports of GASPP and individual NGOs. 3. Impact studies of communities by selected sample of sub-projects completed. 4. Sub-project reports and NGO surveys	-Increased income in rural areas is sufficient to improve living condition for the population. -National agriculture policies provide incentives for rural producers. -Improved access to health care encourages rural people to support services directly -Improved roads are sufficient to increase production and access to markets. -NGOs allowed access to inputs duty free.

ANNEX D-3

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project :
From FY 88 to FY 94
Total U.S. Funding 6,700,000
Date Prepared : 3/88
Date Revised : 2/90

Project Title & Number : 602-2122 Small Project Support

1. NARRATIVE SUMMARY 2. OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS 3. MEANS OF VERIFICATION 4. IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

1. NARRATIVE SUMMARY	2. OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	3. MEANS OF VERIFICATION	4. IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Project Outputs : 1. 15 - 20 NGOs working with 100 established community groups in agriculture, health, transport infrastructure, and electricity in regions. 2. Participating NGOs trained in financial management and administrative activities. 3. Participating NGOs developed plans and budgets and are able to raise funds.	1.1. 5 grants made in 1st year of project to NGOs serving 15 community groups or more 1.2. Remainder of grant funds allocated by end of year 4. 1.3. Nos of grants proposed vs those funded each year. 1.4. Numbers of clinics functioning, roads improved, value of goods marketed meet NGO proposal objectives over LOP. 2.1. Numbers of fish groups/farmers in regions increase from 8,000 to 10,000 over LOP. 2.2. Fish farmers in Shaba increase to 20% over LOP. 2.3. 30% of fish groups/farmers are involved in related agricultural production activities by EOP. 3.1. 20 participating NGO program personnel trained in financial management by Year 2 3.2. Participating NGOs maintain audit sustainable accounts 1 year after grant disbursed.	1. Grant agreements held by GASPP. 2. Financial records of GASPP. 3. Site observation, reports by GASPP, USAID, Peace Corps. 4. Training session reports from GASPP 5. Internal and external audit reports. 6. Interviews with community groups	1. NGOs continue to be effective to provide resources to community groups and are acceptable to GOZ as development agents. 2. NGOs identify projects, communities which respond to important income, agricultural production, and health needs. 3. NGOs selected do not exceed their capacity to manage by accepting OIG Funds. 4. Demand for fish culture and related activities continues to grow. 5. Additional infrastructure needed in project area developed and maintained.

5. Participating NGO needing management training and assistance re- ceive it and apply it to their work	!3.3 ! ! ! ! ! ! !	NGOS receiving funding main- tain financial management systems through LOP	! ! ! ! ! ! !	!
	!4.1 ! ! ! !	NGOs receiving long term funding have plan for com- pleting or sustaining activities funded	! ! ! ! !	!6. GASPP is appropriate management mechanism to to channel resources and monitor NGO activity.
6. GASPP func- tioning to fund and sup- port NGO activities	!5.1 ! ! ! ! ! !	50 NGO managers and community leaders receive project management training by Year 3!	! ! ! ! ! !	!7. Sufficient counterpart are made available to fund subprojects.
	!6.1 ! !	GASPP sustains outside audits! satisfactorily throughout LOP!	! ! !	!

ANNEX D-5

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project :
 From FY 88 to FY 94
 Total U.S. Funding 12,000,000
 Date Prepared : 8/88
 Date Revised : 2/90

Project Title & Number : 660-0125 Small Project Support

NARRATIVE SUMMARY | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS | MEANS OF VERIFICATION | IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

Project Inputs :	FX	LC	In Kind		
1. Technical assistance L-T 28 person years S-T 35.5 person months	<u>A.I.D.</u> 4,537	<u>GOZ</u> 1,260		USAID controller records. GASPP financial records. Audit reports.	1. Grants to NGOs are best mechanism to assist community groups in regions
2. Commodities (Mgmt support)	348	70		Individual NGO records.	2. Assistance furnished by GASPP in proposal development is sufficient to allow NGOs to develop viable projects and strategic plans
3. In-country Training	651	150			
4. Fish culture Expansion subgrant	855	1,585	250		
5. Other subgrant	4,779	2,385	916		3. Peace Corps fish extension model continues to be effective in mobilizing farmers.
6. Other Peace Corps	500	500			
7. Evaluations/Audits	330	50			4. Level of IN and training programs are sufficient for NGOs to maintain successful projects.
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>1,166</u>		

ANNEX E
PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

As stated in the Procurement Plan for Commodities and Services in the original Project Paper, the Small Project Support Project is funded through the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), which grants a special waiver to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pertaining to U.S. source rules for goods and services procurement. In general, greater flexibility for Mission approval of source/origin waivers is afforded under DFA funding. All other procurement regulations spelled out in A.I.D. Handbook 1B, 11, and 14 remain unchanged and in effect for the SPSP.

In advance of the arrival of the UMU, the Mission, through its Commodity Management Office, ordered three Toyota Landcruisers. This was done in order to get the SPSP started and the UMU functioning as quickly as possible. This advanced procurement greatly assisted the UMU in project implementation. In June of 1989, with the arrival of the UMU Chief of Party, all procurement responsibilities were turned over directly to the UMU. They have contracted with an international freight forwarder who has representation in Zaire and subproject procurement in support of the SPSP has gone quite smoothly. It should be noted that the UMU has procurement expertise on their staff resident in the United States.

ATTACHMENT 1

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM (IEE)

Impact
Identification
and
Evaluation

Impact Areas and Sub-areas

- A. LAND USE
 - 1. Changing the character of the land through :
 - a. Increasing the population
 - b. Extracting natural resources
 - c. Land clearing
 - d. changing soil character
 - 2. Altering natural defenses
 - 3. Foreclosing important uses
 - 4. Jeopardizing man or his works

- B. WATER QUALITY
 - 1. Physical state of water
 - 2. Chemical and biological states
 - 3. Ecological balance

- C. ATMOSPHERIC
 - 1. Air additives
 - 2. Air pollution
 - 3. Noise pollution

- D. NATURAL RESOURCES
 - 1. Diversion, altered use of water
 - 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments

- E. CULTURAL
 - 1. Altering physical symbols
 - 2. Dilution of cultural traditions

- F. SOCIO-ECONOMIC
 - 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns
 - 2. Changes in population
 - 3. Changes in cultural patterns

- G. HEALTH
 - 1. Changing a natural environment
 - 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element

- H. GENERAL
 - 1. International impacts
 - 2. Controversial impacts
 - 3. Larger program impacts

Key: H=high, M=medium, L=low, N=none, U=unknown
All "H" discussed in determination memo.

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ACTION AID 2 INFO AME DCM ECON

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15-MAY-90

TOR: 20:34

CN: 17S87

CHRG: AID

DIST: AID

ADD:

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT PROJECT (660-0125)

CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION FOR SUBJECT PROJECT WENT FORWARD TO THE EILL ON MAY 10. OBLIGATION MAY BE INCURRED ON MAY 25, ONCE MISSION ADVISED THAT CN HAS EXPIRED WITHOUT OBJECTION. WILL ADVISE. PAKER

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PROJECT AGREEMENT FUNDS CERTIFICATION

Funds Available Per STATE 138417

Project Agreement No : 660-0125 Am. 2
Appropriation : 72-1101014
Budget Plan Code : GSSA-90-21660-KG13
Obligation Amount : \$2,000,000

MACS Reservation Control No.: K900013



Controller's Office Signature

5/30/90

21.11