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School of Public Health Project
A.I.D. Project Number 660-0101

Ecole de Santé Publique
Projet No. 660-0101 de l'A.I.D.

PROJECT AGREEMENT AMENDMENT

AMENDEMENT A L'ACCORD DE PROJET

AMENDMENT NUMBER 4, dated May 31, 1989, between the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, acting through the Agency for International Development ("A.I.D. ") and the REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE ("Grantee") to the Grant Agreement for the School of Public Health Project, dated August 28, 1984, as amended on May 22, 1985; March 27, 1986; and August 29, 1987 (the "Agreement"),

AMENDEMENT numéro 4, du 31 mai 1989, à l'Accord de Projet passé le 28 août 1984 pour le Projet Ecole de Santé Publique, entre les ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE, agissant par l'intermédiaire de l'Agence Américaine pour le Développement International ("A.I.D."), et la REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE, ("Bénéficiaire"), tel qu'amendé le 22 mai 1985; le 27 mars 1986; et le 29 août 1987 ("l'Accord"),

WHEREAS, the Grantee and A.I.D. desire to further amend the Agreement to (1) increase by three million U.S. dollars (\$3,000,000) A.I.D. funding under the Agreement, (2) reflect an increase in the Grantee contribution, (3) revise the schedule and budget for technical assistance, and (4) update the project implementation and evaluation plans;

ATTENDU QUE, le Bénéficiaire et l'A.I.D. souhaitent amender à nouveau l'Accord afin (1) d'y faire figurer une augmentation de trois millions de dollars américains (\$3.000.000) apportée par l'A.I.D. à son engagement financier dans le cadre de l'Accord; (2) de refléter une augmentation de la contribution du Bénéficiaire au projet; (3) d'amender le programme et le budget de l'assistance technique; et (4) d'actualiser les programmes de mise à exécution et d'évaluation du projet;

NOW THEREFORE, the parties hereto hereby agree that the Agreement is further amended as follows:

EN CONSEQUENCE, les parties au présent Amendement conviennent par les présentes que l'Accord sera amendé à nouveau de la façon suivante:

1. Section 3.1 is amended to read as follows:

1. La Section 3.1, est amendée de la façon suivante:

Section 3.1. The Grant. To assist the Grantee to meet the costs of carrying out the Project, A.I.D., pursuant to the Foreign Assistance act of 1961, as amended, agrees to grant the Grantee under the terms of this Agreement not to exceed eleven million eight hundred fifteen thousand United States ("U.S.") dollars (\$11,815,000) ("Grant"). The Grant may be used to finance foreign exchange costs, as defined, in Section 6.1 and local currency costs, as defined in Section 6.2.

Section 3.1. La Subvention. Pour aider le Bénéficiaire à financer les coûts de l'exécution du Projet, l'A.I.D., conformément à la Loi de 1961 sur l'Aide aux Nations Etrangères, telle qu'amendée, accepte de donner au Bénéficiaire, aux termes du présent Accord, un montant qui ne dépassera pas onze millions huit cent quinze mille dollars américains (\$11.815.000) ("Subvention"). La Subvention peut être utilisée pour financer les coûts en devises, comme définis à la Section 6.1., ainsi que les coûts en monnaie locale, comme définis à la Section 6.2.

2. Section 2.1. Definition of the Project: is hereby revised to read as follows:

2. La Section 2.1. Définition du Projet est révisée de la manière suivante:

The "Project", which is further described in Annex 1, will consist of assisting the Grantee to develop the Public Health Department of the University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN) medical school into an independent and fully-accredited school of public health. Annex 1, amplifies the above Description of the Project. Within the limits of the above definition of the Project, elements of the amplified description stated in Annex 1 may be changed by written agreement of the authorized representatives of the Parties named in Section 8.3, without formal amendment of this Agreement.

3. Section 3.2. is amended by deleting "\$5,997,000" and substituting "\$6,920,000" therefor.

4. Section 4.1 is deleted in its entirety and the following substituted therefor:

Section 4.1. First disbursement. Prior to first disbursement, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of commitment documents pursuant to which disbursement will be made under the Grant, the Grantee shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, 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 section 8.3 of this Agreement, and of any additional representatives, together with a specimen signature of each person specified in such statement.

5. Sections 4.3 and 4.4 are hereby renumbered as Sections 4.5 and 4.6, respectively, and new Sections 4.3 and 4.4 are inserted after Section 4.2 as follows:

Section 4.3. Condition Precedent to disbursement for local cost financing. Prior to disbursement under the grant, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made, to finance local costs, the determinations required by chapter 18A1C of A.I.D. Handbook 1, Supplement B, shall have been made.

Le "Projet", qui est décrit plus en détail dans l'Annexe 1, consistera à aider le Bénéficiaire à développer le Département de Santé Publique de la Faculté de Médecine de l'Université de Kinshasa (UNIKIN) pour en faire une Ecole de Santé Publique indépendante et pleinement accréditée. L'Annexe 1 élargit la Description du Projet ci-dessus. Dans les limites de la définition du Projet ci-dessus, certains éléments de la description détaillée dans l'Annexe 1, peuvent être modifiés par accord écrit entre les représentants autorisés des Parties nommées à la Section 8.3. sans amendement préalable du présent Accord.

3. La Section 3.2. est amendée en remplaçant "\$ 5.997.000" par "\$ 6.000.000".

4. La Section 4.1. est remplacée par ce qui suit:

Section 4.1. Premier Décaissement. Avant le premier décaissement effectué au titre de la Subvention ou avant l'émission par l'A.I.D. des documents en vertu desquels le décaissement sera fait, le Bénéficiaire, et moins que l'A.I.D. n'en convienne autrement par écrit, fournira à l'A.I.D. une déclaration contenant le nom de la personne occupant le poste du Bénéficiaire spécifié à la Section 8.3. du présent Accord, ou agissant en son nom, et de tout autre représentant, avec un spécimen de la signature de chaque personne spécifiée dans cette déclaration.

5. Les Sections 4.3 et 4.4. deviennent par les présentes les Sections 4.5 et 4.6, respectivement, et de nouvelles Sections 4.3 et 4.4 sont insérées après la Section 4.2 comme suit:

Section 4.3. Condition Préalable au Décaissement pour le Financement des Coûts en Monnaie Nationale. Avant le décaissement effectué au titre de la Subvention ou avant l'émission par l'A.I.D. des documents en vertu desquels le décaissement sera fait pour financer les coûts en monnaie nationale, les déterminations requises en vertu du Chapitre 18A1c du Manuel 1 de l'A.I.D., Supplément B, auront été faites.

Section 4.4. Condition Precedent to disbursement for the Debt for Development program. Prior to disbursement under the Grant, or to the issuance by A.I.D. of documentation pursuant to which disbursement will be made, to finance the purchase of grantee debt under the Debt for Development program, the grantee shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, have demonstrated to A.I.D. that the Grantee has met all conditions for participation in the Debt for Development Program.

6. Section 7.2 is deleted in its entirety and the following substituted therefor:

(A) After satisfaction of conditions precedent, the Grantee may obtain disbursements of funds under the Grant for local currency costs required for the project in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, by submitting to A.I.D., with necessary supporting documentation as prescribed in project implementation letters, requests to finance such costs.

(B) The local currency needed for such disbursements may be obtained:

(1) By acquisition by A.I.D. with U.S. dollars by purchase or from local currency already owned by the U.S. Government; or

(2) By A.I.D. (a) requesting the Grantee to make available the local currency for such costs, and (b) thereafter making available to the Grantee, through the opening or amendment by A.I.D. of special letters of credit in favor of the Grantee or its designee, an amount of U.S. dollars equivalent to the amount of local currency made available by the Grantee, which dollars will be utilized for procurement from the United States under appropriate procedures described in project implementation letters.

Section 4.4. Condition Préalable au Décaissement pour le Programme de la Dette pour le Développement. Avant le décaissement effectué au titre de la Subvention ou avant l'émission par l'A.I.D. des documents en vertu desquels le décaissement sera fait, pour financer l'achat de la dette par le Bénéficiaire dans le cadre du Programme de la Dette pour le Développement, le Bénéficiaire, à moins que l'A.I.D. n'en convienne autrement par écrit, aura démontré à l'A.I.D. que le Bénéficiaire a rempli toutes les conditions requises pour sa participation au Programme de la Dette pour le Développement.

6. La Section 7.2. est remplacée par ce qui suit:

(A) Après avoir rempli les conditions préalables, le Bénéficiaire peut obtenir des décaissements de fonds au titre de la Subvention pour le financement des Coûts en Monnaie Nationale nécessaires à l'exécution du Projet conformément aux termes du présent Accord en présentant à l'A.I.D., accompagnées des pièces justificatives nécessaires comme le stipulent les Lettres de Mise à Exécution du Projet, les demandes de financement desdits coûts.

(B) La monnaie nationale nécessaire à de tels décaissements peut s'obtenir:

(1) Par l'achat par l'A.I.D. de monnaie nationale avec des dollars américains, ou de monnaie nationale que possède le Gouvernement Américain; ou

(2) (a) sur demande faite par l'A.I.D. au Bénéficiaire de mettre à disposition la monnaie nationale nécessaire pour couvrir de tels coûts, et (b) par la mise à la disposition du Bénéficiaire par l'A.I.D., par la suite, de la contre-valeur en dollars du montant en monnaie nationale mis à disposition par le Bénéficiaire, et ce, par l'ouverture ou l'amendement par l'AID de Lettres Spéciales de Crédit en faveur du Bénéficiaire ou de son mandataire. Ces dollars serviront à effectuer des achats aux Etats-Unis suivant les procédures appropriées décrites dans les Lettres de Mise à Exécution du Projet.

The U.S. dollar equivalent of the local currency made available hereunder will be, in the case of subsection (b)(1) above, the amount of U.S. dollars required by A.I.D. to obtain the local currency, and in the case of subsection (b)(2) above, an amount calculated at the rate of exchange specified in the applicable special letter of credit implementation memorandum hereunder as of the date of the opening or amendment of the applicable special letter of credit.

7. Section 8.4. is amended by deleting "Annex B" and substituting Annex 2 therefor.

8. Annex A and B are deleted in their entirety and Annexes 1 and 2, respectively, attached hereto, are substituted therefor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, each acting through its respective duly authorized representative, have caused this Amendment to be signed in their names and delivered as of the day and date first above written.

La contre-valeur en dollars américains de la monnaie nationale mise à disposition dans le cadre du présent Accord sera constituée, en ce qui concerne la sous-section (b) (1) ci-dessus, du montant en dollars américains requis par l'A.I.D. pour obtenir la monnaie nationale, et en ce qui concerne la sous-section (b) (2), ci-dessus, d'un montant calculé au taux de change spécifié dans le Mémoire de Mise à Exécution de la Lettre Spéciale de Crédit dont question, à la date de l'ouverture ou de l'amendement de la Lettre Spéciale de Crédit applicable.

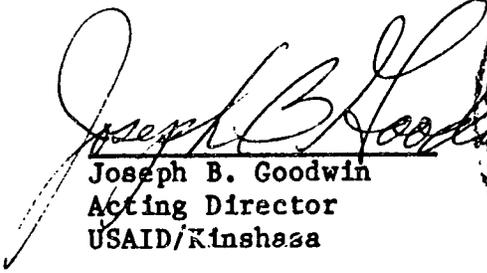
7. La Section 8.4. est amendée en remplaçant "Annexe B" par "Annexe 2".

8. Les annexes A et B sont entièrement supprimées et remplacées, respectivement, par les Annexes 1 et 2, ci-jointes.

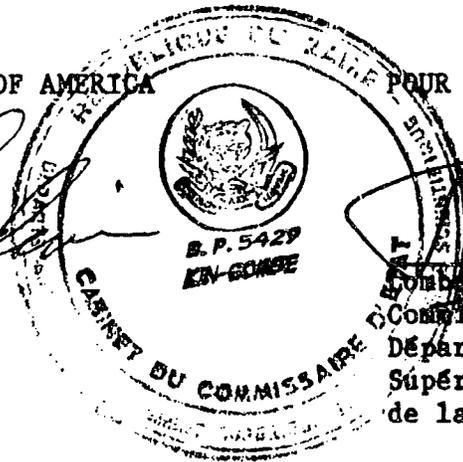
EN FOI DE QUOI, la REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE et les ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE, chacun agissant par l'intermédiaire de son représentant respectif dûment autorisé, ont fait établir et signer le présent Amendement en leur nom et l'ont fait remettre à la date et à l'année indiquées en tête des présentes.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POUR LA REPUBLIQUE DU ZAIRE


Joseph B. Goodwin
Acting Director
USAID/Kinshasa


Combya Bosongo Likund'Elio
Commissaire d'Etat
Département de l'Enseignement
Supérieur, Universitaire et
de la Recherche Scientifique



Appropriation: 72-1191014
Budget Plan Code: GSSA-89-21660-KG13
Amount \$3,000,000

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Project Agreement Amendment No. 4

School of Public Health Project
Project No. 660-0101

Revised Amplified Description
of the Project

Note: This Annex replaces
the Annex A to the
Original Project
Agreement in its
entirety

USAID/Zaire
Office of Health, Population
& Nutrition

May 22, 1989

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1. ACSI-CCCD - African Child Survival Initiative/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases
2. CDC - Centers for Disease Control (USG Agency)
3. CSPH - Collaborating Contractor School of Public Health (U.S.)
4. DHESR - Department of Higher Education and Scientific Research
5. DPH (M) - Department of Public Health (Ministry)
6. DPH (U) - Department of Public Health (University)
7. HIID - Harvard Institute of International Development
8. HIV/AIDS - Human immuno-deficiency virus, Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
9. GOZ - Government of Zaire
10. KSPH - Kinshasa School of Public Health
11. LOP - Life of Project
12. MPH - Master's of Public Health
13. MPR - Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution
14. NIH - National Institutes of Health
15. OYB - Operating Year Budget (October 1-September 30)
16. PACD - Project Assistance Completion Date
17. PCA (Z) - Project Council of Associates (Zaire)
18. PID - Project Identification Document or "Avant Projet"
19. PMCU - Project Management Coordination Unit
20. PP - Project Paper
21. PVO - Private Voluntary Organization
22. SPH - School of Public Health Project (No. 660-0101)

23. Tulane - Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine
24. UNIKIN - University of Kinshasa
25. USAID - United States Agency for International Development
26. WHO - World Health Organization

Note:

Diploma in Public Health - Upon successful completion of the one year full-time program of study at the UNIKIN School of Public Health participants will receive a Diploma in Public Health from UNIKIN. The level, content, and intensity of the program leading to this degree, will be equivalent to that found in Masters of Public Health Degree programs in the United States.

Accredited - For the purposes of this document "accredited" refers to: (1) the recognition, within the Zairian University system, of the School of Public Health as a degree-granting institution with the same status as the Medical School, Law School, etc., and (2) the recognition of the one-year program leading to the Diploma in Public Health as being equivalent in content and intensity to most MPH programs in the United States.

I. General Project Description

A. Rationale for Revising the Original Project Design

The original design of the project has been revised twice since the original design. The first revision added a nutrition/growth monitoring component to the project and this was the subject of the most recent (third) Amendment to the Project Agreement between the GOZ and USAID.

The second revision was carried out in response to a mid-term (1987) evaluation which called for an extended tenure of the Tulane University team and from a judgement that an additional four years of technical assistance and training will be necessary to achieve the objectives of the ten-year project. The project goal and purpose, major objectives and PACD are not substantially affected under the revised design. Changes to the original design reflected in the two PP amendments include: a) addition of \$6.0 million dollars to the LOP funding and establishment of a total counterpart contribution of \$6.9 million dollars in local currency in-kind contribution; b) revised schedule and budget for technical assistance (key personnel extended by 4 years); c) increased training and research activities related to HIV/AIDS; and d) updated the project implementation and evaluation plans. The technical and administrative analyses conducted for the original PP were determined to be still valid and are not revised under this amendment. Signature of the 4th Amendment to the Project Agreement will signal agreement between USAID and DHESR on the project revisions described in this Annex.

B. History of the Project

The School of Public Health project plays a key long-term role in the USAID Mission's overall development strategy and particularly in the Mission's Child Survival Strategy. The role of the project in the Mission's view was first spelled out in the original PP: the School of Public Health to be developed by this project provides the keystone for comprehensive and coordinated national public health development. It will both set the direction of public health development and provide the capacity to manage that development.

Following the discussions held in 1982 between the University of Kinshasa, the Department of Higher Education, the Eglise du Christ au Zaire, other donors and USAID, it was decided to investigate the idea of developing a school of public health in Zaire. The decision to go ahead with the project was based on several important considerations. For one, the curriculum and training provided at foreign schools in U.S.A. and Europe are not the most appropriate and applicable to Africa; for another, it would be more economical to train students in Zaire than in Europe or the U.S.. Finally, the institutions capable of providing appropriate training (in Lome and Cotonou) could not accept more than one or two students per year from each country.

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Zaire's needs were determined to be on the order of 30 graduates per year for the next ten years. The School of Public Health in Zaire would provide the mid- and upper-level personnel required to implement the health policies and child survival programs supported by the GOZ, USAID and other donors (notably UNICEF, Belgian Cooperation and WHO). The conditions and events which resulted in the project remain applicable today and support the continuation of both the project and the university contractor.

C. Project Goal and Purpose

The goal of this project is to improve the effectiveness of health services in Zaire. The purpose of the project is to develop the UNIKIN Faculty of Medicine's Department of Public Health into an independent and fully accredited School of Public Health.

Major Objectives

1. The design and organization of an administrative system and management plan for the School of Public Health with acceptance by the GOZ of the School's degree-guaranting status.
2. The development of curriculum and educational strategies for long-term graduate degree and undergraduate programs as well as specialized, short-term training programs.
3. The education and training of faculty and senior Ministry of Health personnel to administer and implment the full range of educational and applied research programs of the school.
4. The establishment of a computer-assisted library and resource center to support the education and training programs, including desktop publishing and other audio-visual technologies.
5. The establishment of two collaborative field research training centers.
6. The design, installation, and operation of a public health laboratory.
7. The development of an applied research program and the initiation of research activities adapted to health problems and related conditions in Zaire and other Central African countries, with particular emphasis on AIDS prevention and public health education.

8. The organization of consulting, public information and service programs to enable the technical resources and information at the school to be disseminated among health institutions and individuals outside Zaire.
9. The renovation of the nursing/allied health building on the UNIKIN campus and facilities at the field training sites.
10. To establish an independent, sustainable School of Public Health with sufficient resources to continue full functioning after project assistance has ended.

To assist the GOZ achieve these objectives, the Tulane will provide technical assistance and training in Zaire, the U.S., and Europe at institutions with graduate programs in public health. Project implementation units at Tulane University in New Orleans and at the School of Public Health in Kinshasa will administer and manage project activities.

D. Description of Major Project Activities

In addition to the long term and short term training services, the project purpose will be achieved through a combination of mutually reinforcing technical assistance activities.

The major activities of the school will include:

1. Teaching
2. Training
3. Research
4. Field Training
5. Consultation
6. Public Information
7. Service

1. Teaching: The School aims to establish a one-year M.P.H.-equivalent degree program for physicians and other high-level health professionals with a new class each year and a maximum of 24 students per class at the outset and an eventual class of 30 or more by end of project. The first Diploma in Public Health class began in October 1986 and completed its studies in July 1987. Since then, a second class (1987-1988) has completed the 10-month program and a third class (1988-89) has begun. The school will also teach students enrolled in other graduate and undergraduate programs on a selective basis.

The basis for selecting students will be the job to which the trainee is committed and assigned following graduation. In this way, the public health program will be directed towards meeting the manpower needs of the health sector and will not provide random training where graduates find little or no use for their acquired skills.

In the first years of the project, priority should be given to training individuals who will fill the following key positions:

- (a) The faculty of the School.
- (b) People who can influence policies on the administration and development of rural and urban health services in the Department of Public Health (Ministry) and in related non-governmental organizations.
- (c) Heads of key special units that exist or are being planned in the DPH (M), such as the planning cell, the national training unit, and the primary health care direction.

From the outset, the School will offer and conduct short-term courses, seminars and workshops. These will be planned to contribute to specific requirements in the DPH (M) or other public health plans in Zaire. Priority attention will be given to those key health personnel who can train others, thus maximizing the benefits of the School program. For some subjects, the participants will have multidisciplinary backgrounds. To further some types of program development, it may prove desirable for teams who work together in particular areas to be admitted and trained together.

2. Training

A. Training Objectives

The major thrust of education and training programs is to develop the capacity of Zairians to undertake the full range of administrative and academic activities associated with the creation and management of a new school of public health. The training activities, particularly during the early years will, therefore, focus on:

- a. The establishment of a core group of senior public health professionals in the major specialty fields; and
- b. The design and implementation of special programs to increase the ability of Zairians to assume senior-level administrative responsibilities;

Beginning in 1988 and beyond, training would also focus on a third priority:

- c. Training in the epidemiology and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

B. Training in the U.S.A. and Europe

The Tulane Project Office (TPO) will coordinate long and short-term overseas training. Ten Zairians will participate in long-term training. These individuals, in most cases, will be enrolled in regular degree programs at Tulane Consortium schools and at other such schools as determined in consultation with USAID Zaire. There will be at least one degree candidate in each of the specialty fields listed in the proposal (public health administration, MCH/nutrition/population, environmental sanitation, epidemiology and infectious diseases, health education, library/resource centers and public health laboratories).

A total of 408 person-months of long-term training is planned under the project. This is required in order to train twelve candidates to the doctoral level and two persons to the master's degree level. A total of 84 short-term months of training in U.S. and/or European schools is also budgeted. The planned training and budgetary resources (USAID dollar contribution) required are given in Table I page 24.

A first teaching objective will be to give graduate physicians a "public health slant" to add to their clinical orientation. This will be done by integrating approaches such as maternal and child health into their program through separate obstetrics and pediatrics units; other approaches will include community, family and group epidemiology rather than person to person infectious disease transmission.

Secondly, the School will support essential disciplines and techniques in public health through a combination of classroom learning, reading assignments and practical field work. These will include methods of measurement, epidemiologic investigation, administrative principles, community organization, public information and communication, record systems, and appreciation and analysis of cultural factors.

Beyond that, much of the teaching will be multidisciplinary and built around public health themes, problems, and community case histories, so that all techniques will be brought into play. Such a teaching program, while demanding on the faculty, is also valuable in keeping the faculty alert to new public health concepts and developments.

3. Research:

a) Priority Health Issues

The School will be a unique locus in Zaire for competence in public health research. Such research should be of the applied type and oriented to provide public health organizations in Zaire a basis for choosing policy and organizational

alternatives and approaches in public health. Research will be undertaken in cooperation and collaboration with the operating health service delivery agencies and in different parts of the country. The research designs should permit findings to become promptly available for feedback into the health service delivery system.

b. Doctoral-level Research

Some School faculty members will divide their time between teaching and research. Students will be exposed to, and participate in, the research. Special funding will be made available to support doctoral research of candidates returning to conduct research in Zaire on priority health topics. This will be awarded to qualifying candidates on the basis of merit and resource requirements under procedures to be developed by the grantee and approved by USAID. The autonomous status of the School will facilitate interdisciplinary and intersectoral research in cooperation with other branches of the University and with various types of agencies in fields such as economics, demography, family planning services and education.

4. Field Training Areas:

(i) Scheduling for Students in the Certificate Program

Practical field experience under supervision and tied to classroom work will be heavily emphasized as a vital part of the Certificate curriculum. Each student will spend at least 10 percent of the academic year's days in field work. Their personal work there will include both individual and group activities. Visits will be at least one full day in length and might involve overnight stay for four-day periods.

To permit this type of scheduling, the school year will reserve "block-time" (free from usual classroom scheduling) throughout the school year. This block time for field training will permit both separate student group time and a plenary day every week for interchange among the groups and for common synthesis of the field experiences for the entire class. Block-time not used for the field training will be scheduled for activities related to other courses and to individual counseling, tutoring and special project work.

(ii) The geographic area

One of the two areas should be rural. Practicable one-day access from the SPH at all seasons of the year, is essential. Such proximity to Kinshasa should not, however, alter the essential rurality of the area to an excessive

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extent. On the job after graduation, students should then be able to recognize deficiencies and feel motivated to correct them. In this sense, these are "demonstration" areas. Involving the area staffs in teaching makes them "demonstration-training" areas.

The clientele in each of the training areas should be large enough for students to observe the entire range of problems. The usual array of official, PVO and community activities should exist, illustrating cooperative and multilateral relationships. There should be a local health center with a program of outreach supervised closely by a referral hospital.

5. Consultation:

School faculty will be called upon to advise on public health matters when doing so will not jeopardize scheduled commitments, plans or duties. Any such activities in Zaire should be considered as within the role of the school in promotion of the country's public health.

6. Public Information:

The School will also sponsor and conduct conferences for dissemination of information or exchange of ideas (in addition to the short courses mentioned above). The School will also issue printed reports and use other means for public education and information. Papers should also be published in scientific journals. Project funds will support the purchase of desk-top publishing, and computer graphics equipment to provide publication quality materials for use in lectures, announcements and educational programs. In close collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control, the School will establish a Communications Center at the KSPH. When properly equipped and staffed, the center will train others and carry out its own work in design, dissemination and evaluation of educational and mass-media materials for priority public health programs.

7. Service:

The School may be called upon to undertake administrative or other tasks beyond those required for its basic teaching and research roles. While rendering of selected services may be appropriate in some cases and help the faculty to see actual problems, generally the service burden must be kept within reasonable bounds if the school is to remain a place of learning and investigation.

In recognition of the School's role in serving the public good, the School and the Contractor University will solicit an endowment fund to support the School's activities, and establish services related to the School's purpose which can help de-tray costs while responding to health needs of the Zairian and African community. In addition, a private non-profit fundation to be established with the aim of furthering higher education and scientific research, may qualify for participation in AID's Debt for Development Program. See the Conditions Precedent for Reference to this program (and State cable 046571) for detailed information.

E. Academic Program at the KSPH

The program will be comprehensive and will include the following disciplines and fields of public health.

- a. Public health administration and management (includes the organization of health services, the management of training and research, program planning and evaluation);
- b. Maternal, child and reproductive health, nutrition and primary health care; environmental sanitation (includes water supply and waste disposal systems);
- c. Biostatistics and quantitative analysis and decision making;
- d. Epidemiology and infectious diseases; AIDS/HIV infection and preventive interventions;
- e. Health education, social and behavioral sciences, curriculum design and training methods;
- f. Library and other audio-visual and information resources (includes computer-assisted information systems, desktop publishing, animation, etc.);
- g. Public health laboratories.

Heavy emphasis will be placed on administration and management, and on training methods in public health. Special attention will be given to the development and maintenance of a strong public health library. The broad design of the curriculum at the SPH will follow current concerns of WHO in areas such as primary health care, tropical diseases, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, etc.. WHO has in the past sent faculty members as well as researchers and students to the University of Kinshasa and appears willing to provide this type of assistance to the Kinshasa School of Public Health.

F. Project Outputs:

The contracting U. S. school of public health (Tulane University) will help coordinate training abroad of Zairians committed to return to work in the SPH. Both schools will participate in decisions on priority fields, places and duration of study, and selection of candidates. The respective institutions in the U. S., and perhaps in francophone countries where study would take place, would be responsible for academic and qualifying aspects. However, the contracting U. S. school of public health will assist those institutions to plan classroom and research programs adapted to the needs of Zairian students.

This project will realize a series of specific outputs that will contribute to the realization of the project purpose.

1. Training in U.S. and European Universities

The selection and organization of long- and short-term training abroad for planned faculty members for the new SPH. This training is programmed at the following levels for LOP:

The first year of training to be supported under the revised project will provide for training at Tulane University of: 2 doctoral-level students in epidemiological methods and HIV/AIDS specific training, and 10 health professionals with a 3-month intensive course in epidemiological methods and applications to HIV/AIDS infection.

Twelve of the participants will be trained at the Ph.D. level and will be selected from the pool of existing and new faculty with MPH degrees. The total planned person months and estimated budget requirements (USAID dollar funds) are provided in Table 1, attached. The project will support 360 person-months of overseas (U.S. Europe) training for degree candidates, 48 person-months in AIDS-related degree training and 48 person months of short-term training outside of Zaire.

2. Diploma Program at the KSPH

The core of the training program at the KSPH will be the long-term Diploma in Public Health training. Starting in the second project year these outputs will be as follows.

Long-term Diploma training at the new Kinshasa School--number of students:

1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992-1994	<u>Total</u>
20	23	17	30	30	90	210

3. Establishment of an Autonomous School of Public Health

The project outputs include the establishment of the new KSPH as a viable self-supporting institution within the Zairian education system and subsequently improving levels of public health research and planning. This should be accomplished as soon as feasible, however, the School will be granted autonomous stature order the authority of the DHESR no later than December 31, 1990. A more abstract output will be the creation of a critical mass of public health professionals who will serve to stimulate a more preventive and public health orientation to national health problems.

4. Training of Undergraduates

The Department of Public Health (U) in the Medical School currently teaches courses taken by students in medicine, nursing, pharmacy, etc.. The new School of Public Health will continue to provide this component of health training to physicians and nurses and will expand the number of courses available to these and other students.

In addition, the School will offer undergraduate courses and consider the possible development of an degree program in public health. A detailed description of this program (if judged feasible and desirable) should be produced by the end of 1990 and begun in 1991. Another possibility concerns development of a doctoral degree program. However, this would have to await the motivation of the new faculty and should be considered only over the long term.

5. Research Component

An important output of the School will be the development of a public health research unit capable of carrying out high level applied and operational research in Zaire. A significant portion of the input of the technical advisors during the first five years will be to establish and sustain a data processing and analysis unit, a computer assisted bibliographic and reference system supporting laboratory facilities. These data processing units will also play an important part in continuing cost management for the SPH.

Members of the technical assistance team will assist the Zairian faculty and research/evaluation staff of health service agencies to design and implement applied studies. These activities will be integrated into the teaching programs and field training components. In addition, most of the faculty and trainees will be expected to carry out applied research when examinations are completed. Some topics which merit priority are:

- Teaching Programs (i.e. multidisciplinary teaching, pedagogical methods, curriculum evaluations);
- Impact evaluations of primary health care programs in rural areas;
- Health manpower surveys;
- AIDS/HIV infections: KAP among population groups and epidemiology of the infection;
- Health information systems and;
- The organization of health services.

The grant also includes US \$500,000 for the impact assessment of growth monitoring and nutritional surveillance. This activity will take place over 2 phases and will be carried out in collaboration with CEPLANUT and other health providers.

Over the next several years the KSPH will continue to focus on the social and behavioral aspects of HIV/AIDS and its consequences, while expanding its efforts in operational research and training. To this end, the KSPH and Tulane University jointly applied to NIH for support in a major effort to train some of the medical and scientific professionals Zaire required to address this worsening crisis. NIH has approved, but, not yet fully funded the grant. Some initial funding (\$50,000) has been approved for 1989. USAID has informed NIH of its intention to cover the remaining funding needs for the first year of the proposal (through this amendment) and has strongly endorsed NIH funding of the remaining years.

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II. Reponsibilities of the GOZ

A. General

The Government of Zaire agrees to provide or cause to be provided for the Project, all funds, in addition to the Grant and all other resources and support required to carry out the project in a timely and effective manner. Specific contribution required of the GOZ in local currency, human resources, land and other in-kind contribution are to be not less than \$6,920,000. These contributions and requirements are described in the Project Agreement and Amendments under the Articles entitled "Grantee Contribution," "Conditions Precedent" and "Special Covenants"

The DHESR will have the following responsibilites under the project:

1. Negotiate and approve the project agreement and amendments with USAID/Zaire.
2. Provide USAID with the documentation to satisfy the Conditions Precedent of the Project Agreement.
3. Continue to pay salaries and other costs for incumbent Zairian faculty and administrative staff of the KSPH.
4. Prepare line item ordinary budget request for assistance to KSPH.
5. Establish policies and support programs to encourage cooperation among the School of Public Health and public and private institutions involved in health programs.
6. Facilitate USAID and GOZ participation in periodic external evaluations.

C. The University of Kinshasa (UNIKIN)

1. Allocate space in existing and newly renovated facilities to accommodate the School of Public Health - classrooms, laboratory, library, office space, dormitories, parking, grounds, etc., and to maintain facilities in good order.
2. Review and approve initial KSPH curriculum schedules and field training until the KSPH has been recognized by the DHESR.

3. Establish, in collaboration with the KSPH and the Department of Public Health (M), criteria for selection of candidates to be trained at the KSPH.
4. Establish collegial relationships with other Universities, both in Africa and elsewhere.
5. Establish, at the appropriate time, but no later than December 31, 1990 the SPH as an autonomous School with equal status of other schools within the higher educational system in Zaire.

The KSPH through the Office of the Director would have the following responsibilities:

- Represent the Office of the Dean of the Medical School
- Direct and supervise the activities of the faculty assigned to the SPH
- Designate counterparts to work with the U.S. contracting university's team
- In the initial period of project implementation, the Director will make recommendations to the Dean of the School of Medicine concerning academic appointments, grades and continuation of services of all personnel in the KSPH. Once the school is established, however, (no later than 12/31/90), the Director will make these decisions based upon the candidates' written record of performance and upon recommendations of KSPH faculty and staff.
- Be responsible for requisition and allocation of space for offices and classes and for distribution of supplies and equipment.
- Certify project expenditures to the appropriate University fiscal office; maintain records on activities; prepare periodic progress reports and make records fully available for AID auditing and other monitoring requirements.

III. Responsibilities of USAID/Zaire:

USAID/Zaire will be one of four principal participants along with the DHESR, UNIKIN, and the contractor U.S. University. USAID/Zaire will have the following responsibilities under the project:

1. Represent the USG in negotiations and discussions with other concerned parties on project matters.
2. In regards to the first six PMCU specific responsibilities listed below, USAID will review and approve all action recommendations.
3. Negotiate the project agreement with the GOZ.
4. Review and accept documentation related to satisfaction of Conditions Precedent.
5. Selection of the contractor J.S. University and negotiation of the contract with the University.
6. In cooperation with the KSPH and U.S. University, establish procedures for the disbursement of dollar and counterpart funds.
7. Disburse funds to the KSPH and contractor University - monitor expenditures.
8. Supervise and audit GOZ and University contracts.
9. Monitor the procurement of project commodities and their entry into Zaire.
10. Review progress reports from the GOZ and the contractor University.
11. Participate in the organization and implementation of periodic project evaluations.

IV. Responsibilities of the Contractor University

A. The Technical Assistance team from Tulane University and or sub-contractors will assist the Ministry of Higher Education to establish the following types of programs within the new School of Public Health.

1. A Graduate Diploma Program in Public Health: The Tulane Consortium staff will help develop a Diploma program directed primarily at Zairians with prior degrees and experience in the medical and health fields.

The role of the Consortium staff in Zaire in the development of the MPH program will include recommendations regarding (1) the establishment of training groups and decision-making procedures, (2) course content/training experiences, (3) degree requirements and (4) testing and evaluations procedures. These activities will be carefully evaluated by the Tulane Consortium groups in the U.S.A. and Europe. A major concern will be to establish procedures to regularly monitor and evaluate programs in Zaire and assure that programs meet international standards.

2. The Organization of the Preventive Health/Community Medicine Programs: The design of a curriculum and other training activities for students in the School of Medicine will be given special attention. The Tulane Consortium recognizes that courses and programs for public health professionals are not always applicable to individuals who plan careers as clinical practitioners.

3. The Organization of Undergraduate Programs: Using an approach similar to that described above for the preventive health component, the Tulane Consortium staff will assist in the planning and implementation of undergraduate training programs for Zairian students.

4. The Organization of a Program for Continuing Education: The GOZ has indicated its desire to develop the capacity of the new School of Public Health to organize special educational programs for individuals involved in the administration and implementation of government-sponsored health care programs. This suggests the need to establish an administrative mechanism to plan and manage short-term educational activities. The TA staff will assist the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and other authorities and implement this continuing education program.

5. The Organization of Two Field Training Sites: The lack of reliable scientific information on health conditions and health services organizations and programs in Zaire makes the research component a crucial element of the project. The Consortium's approach would be to organize a Center for Applied Research within the school whose activities are directed toward the analysis of health needs and the formulation of specific alternatives at the policy, program and project levels. This involves the planning and implementation of research oriented towards those in the public sector who formulate policies and make program and resource allocation decisions. This type of research is different from that normally conducted by university faculty and will require close collaboration with MOH personnel as well as rapid data analysis and reporting.

6. The Organization of a Public Health Library, Computer Services Center and Communications Center: The educational and research programs of the School will require the organization of a library, training materials in health education and communications, and computer resources and capability to develop, test and reproduce communication messages. With the rapid development of computer technology to assist research and educational activities, there is a strong need to coordinate the planning and acquisition of print and audio visual media. The contractor working with the Centers for Disease Control and other collaborators emphasize both traditional resources and technological innovations such as microcomputers and access to international health information resources.

The Tulane Consortium staff will conduct the following activities to help organize this component:

- a. The evaluation and acquisition of books and journals;
- b. The selection and installation of microcomputers, desk-top publishing facilities and audio-visual equipment for mass media communications to assist School staff in research and teaching activities; and
- c. The training of staff to manage these resources.

7. The Establishment of Public Health Laboratory: The Tulane Consortium will focus on the development of a basic public health laboratory and the appropriate field laboratory equipment. Emphasis will be on low cost, easy-to-use field diagnostic kits which are now available in various forms. laboratory equipment for environmental health, nutrition and parasitological and tropical medicine laboratories will be acquired and supplemented by special equipment and supplies needed for Zaire.

Several Zairian laboratory scientists will also be sent to the U.S.A. and/or Europe for training in AIDS/HIV testing and other laboratory procedures.

8. Renovations of UNIKIN Buildings: The Tulane Consortium will assist the UNIKIN faculty and administration plan and supervise renovations of the School's physical facilities. The public health laboratory and library resource center specialists provided by the Consortium will also work with the architects and engineers who will conduct the renovations. This may be done directly through the project coordination unit or through a subcontractor.

9. Consultant and Service Activities: An important part of the Tulane Consortium approach is to help the School establish and maintain close working relationships with the international health agencies and in Zaire. To achieve this objective, the project staff will help organize consultant and service activities within the overall administrative structure of the School. The contractor should work closely with the USAID Controller to establish safeguards over Project and School accounts. The staff will develop guidelines for consulting activities that prevent interference with academic responsibilities and will conduct workshops on how to organize, promote and carry out consulting and other services.

V. Implementation

A. Administrative Arrangements

1. The Agreement Between two Governments.

The project mode will be a bilateral agreement between the Government of Zaire represented by the Department of Higher Education and Scientific Research (DHESR) and the Government of the United States represented by USAID. The UNIKIN will have specific responsibilities for project implementation. At the beginning of project activities this will be exercised through the UNIKIN Medical School's Department of Public Health. At a point to be determined jointly by DHESR and UNIKIN, but no later than December 31, 1990, the GOZ will accord the Kinshasa School of Public Health independent status and equality with other recognized institutes of higher teaching in Zaire. At this point the School of Public Health will take on the major responsibility for project implementation.

Other elements of the GOZ will participate in project implementation. The most important of these will be the DPH(M). This organization will be responsible for collaboration in selecting the two field training research areas, make recommendations of training candidates and participate in the development of the field training and laboratory training exercises.

The entity responsible for the day-to-day implementation activities will be the Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU). Initially, this Unit will be under the administrative control of the Medical School's Department of Public Health. Control will transfer to the KSPH when the School has been recognized, but no later than December 31, 1990. The contracting U.S. university team will work through the PMCU. The PMCU will be made up of at least the following:

- 1 Director of the Kinshasa SPH (GOZ representative)
- 1 Chief of Party of the contractor U. S. university and Deputy Director (one position)
- 1 Full time administrator (expatriate)
- 1 Full time administrator (local hire)
- 1 Full time bilingual secretary
- 2 Full time messengers/chauffeurs.

One of the first tasks of the Project Director will be to prepare detailed job descriptions for the PMCU core staff. This will be done in consultation with the contractor U.S. university. As the project moves into implementation other positions may be established as needed. It is anticipated that this staff will grow to 14 by the end of 1989 and to 21 by the end of 1993. Every effort will be made to use existing GOZ employees who can be transferred into the PMCU.

2. Specific responsibilities of the PMCU will include, but will not necessarily be limited to the following:

- 1) Establish policy and program in consultation with the Project Council of Associates
- 2) Develop detailed program plans, schedules, budgets and operational procedures
- 3) Enter into agreements with national and local institutions for project implementation
- 4) Coordinate and monitor implementation by participating institutions

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- 5) Plan and monitor training in collaboration with the DPH (M)
- 6) Plan and monitor short-term technical assistance
- 7) Report regularly to the Council of Associates and the DHESR, DPH (M), USAID and other donors
- 8) Prepare annual reports
- 9) Prepare the counterpart funded annual budgets and administer disbursements; prepare reports for same
- 10) Recommend requests for ordinary budget assistance to the DHESR/UNIKIN
- 11) Prepare requests for purchase of project commodities; monitor use of same
- 12) Monitor project and provide periodic reports to the School of Public Health, the contractor U.S. University and USAID/Zaire.
- 13) Provide housing, logistical services, transportation and general administrative support for long and short term contract personnel.

B. Implementation Plan

Schedule of Activities

As in the original PP, the following schedule of activities must be constructed as a function of the academic year which calls for classes to begin in mid-October. Thus, this schedule begins with the third year class of the KSPH and ends with PACD.

<u>Activities:</u>	<u>Month/Year:</u>
Third Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1988
Second PP Amendment Draft Completed	January 1989
Steering Committee Meets	January 1989
Hold discussions with CDC on H1 Education Center at SPH	February 1989
PP Amendment Draft sent to Project Committee	February 1989
Start Course Plan for Fourth Year	March 1989
Steering Committee Meets	April 1989
Complete first research station	April 1989
Submit sub-contract for Growth Monitoring to USAID	April 1989
Fourth Year Students Selected	May 1989
Consult with PEV on Training Plan	May 1989
PP Amendment No. 2 Approved	May 1989
Finalize plans for 2nd research station	June 1989
Environmental Professor (new COP) arrives	June 1989
Short Courses Begin	July 1989
Third Year Graduation	July 1989
Sustainability: Establishment of Legal Entities in U.S.	July 1989
3 Participants Return	July 1989
Research Grant Applications Filed	July 1989
Third Year Report Generated	October 1989
Contract extension signed for 4 years	October 1989
Fourth Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1989
Steering Committee Meets	November 1989
Annual Work Plan Submitted for 1990	December 1989
Sustainability: Establish Legal Entities in Zaire	January 1990
Project 2nd mid-term evaluation	March 1990
Start Course Plan for Fifth Year	March 1990
Steering Committee Meetss	April 1990
Fifth Year Students Selected	May 1990
Short Courses Begin	May 1990
NCIH Grant 2nd year funding begins	June 1990
Fourth Year Graduation	May 1990
End of School Year 1990	July 1990
Research Grant Applications Filed	July 1990
3 Participants Returned	July 1990
Fourth Year Report Generated	October 1990

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Implementation Plan (Continued)

Fifth Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1990
Steering Committee Meets	November 1990
Sustainability: Contribution to Endowment of \$ 500,000	December 1990
Annual Work Plan for 1991 Submitted	December 1990
KSPH Accreditation Obtained by this date	December 1990
Start Course Plan for Sixth Year	March 1991
Steering Committee Meets	April 1991
Sixth Year Students Selected	May 1991
Fifth Year Graduation	June 1991
Short Courses Begin	June 1991
Implementation of Income Generating Activities in Zaire	May 1991
End of School Year 1991	July 1991
Research Grant Applications Received	July 1991
3 Participants Returned	July 1991
Fifth Year Report Generated	October 1991
Sixth Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1991
Steering Committee Meets	November 1991
Annual Work Plan for 1992	December 1991
Sustainability: Funds for Endowment add \$ 500,000	January 1992
Start Course Plan for Seventh Year	March 1992
Steering Committee Meets	April 1992
Seventh Year Students Selected	May 1992
Sixth Year Graduation	May 1992
Short Courses Begin	May 1992
# Dissertations Defended; PHDs Obtained	June 1992
End of School Year 1992	July 1992
Research Grant Applications Received	July 1992
Sixth Year Report Generated	October 1992
Seventh Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1992
Steering Committee Meets	November 1992
Sustainability: Contribute to Endowment \$500,000	December 1992
Annual Work Plan for 1993 Submitted	December 1992
Start Course Plan for Eighth Year	March 1993
Steering Committee Meets	April 1993
Eighth Year Students Selected	May 1993
Seventh Year Graduation	May 1993
Short Courses Begin	May 1993
# Dissertations Defended; PHDs Obtained	June 1993
End of School Year 1993	July 1993

Implementation Plan (Continued)

Research Grant Applications Received	July 1993
Seventh Year Report Generated	August 1993
Tulane Team Leaves	August 1993
Eighth Year Diploma Class Begins	October 1993
Steering Committee Meets	November 1993
Sustainability: Capitalization of Foundation Fund \$500,000	December 1993
Annual Work Plan for 1994 Submitted	December 1993
Start Course Plan for Ninth Year	March 1994
Steering Committee Meets	April 1994
Ninth Year Students Selected	May 1994
Eighth Year Graduation	May 1994
Short Courses Begin	May 1994
Final Evaluation	June 1994
End of School Year 1994	July 1994
PACD	July 1994

VI. Monitoring and Evaluation. The project's prior requirement of monthly reports is modified to require quarterly written reports and extensive PIRs (Project Implementation Reports), which are prepared on a biannual basis. The PIRs report on cumulative progress in achieving specific outputs, specific problem areas and significant actions for the next six months. USAID also requires an annual inventory status report - providing details on location, current use and value of project equipment. In addition, the project is required to submit for USAID approval an annual procurement and an annual LOP implementation plan.

A mid-term evaluation was held in 1987 by a team of highly qualified educators with experience in graduate level public health education. A second external mid-term evaluation is planned for April 1990 and a final external project evaluation for August of 1994. As consistent with USAID/Zaire policy, the KSPH and other participating GOZ agencies will receive prior notification prior to commencement of any planned evaluations.

VII. Financial Plan:

A. Total cost summary: Total costs for the project are estimated to be Dols 22,085,000 of which A.I.D. will fund not more than Dols 14,815,000 in grant funds over the life of the project. The amount of A.I.D. funding available to the project is the amount set forth in section 3.1 of Article 3 of this Agreement. Subsequent increments of A.I.D. funding for the project will be subject to the availability of funds for that purpose and to agreement of the parties to proceed. The grantee will fund the remaining project costs, including in-kind and cash contributions.

B. A.I.D. Cost Summary: It is planned that A.I.D. will finance up to a total of \$14,815,000 as shown in the attached Table 1. An annual plan for USAID dollar expenditures is provided in Table 4.

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C. Grantee Contribution: The Grantee contribution to the project in local currency and in-kind will be not less than dollars (or dollar equivalent) valued at \$6,920,000. The GOZ contribution in local currency will be evaluated at the official exchange rate in effect at that time. From its inception through 1989, the project has received a total of \$2,820,000 (dollar equivalent) from project counterpart funds. The GOZ has donated land, buildings and other in-kind resources valued conservatively at \$2,000,000 dollars. For 1990-1994, the GOZ contribution in local currency through project counterpart funds is estimated at \$1,900,000. For the same period, the GOZ investment Budget will provide salaries for KSPH personnel estimated at \$200,000. These contributions are described in Table 2. The estimated GOZ contribution in local currency for 1990 is given in Table 3.

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TABLE 1. Revised Life of Project US. Dollar Budget (\$ 000) and Regional Person-Months (PMs) rounded to nearest \$1,000

Item	Original Budget		Changes in Budget		Revised Budget	
	\$	PMs	\$	PMs	\$	PMs
1. <u>Technical Assistance</u>						
Long term (\$12,500/PM)	1,800	(144)	1,288	(103)	3,088	(247)
Short Term (\$14,000/PM)	1,630	(166)	700	(50)	2,330	(216)
Administrator(A)	-	(30)	200	(48)	200	(78)
USA Coord(B)	180	(54)	105	(14)	285	(68)
Overhead & Admin (30%)		-	688	-	688	-
SUBTOTAL (1)	<u>3,610</u>	<u>(394)</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>(215)</u>	<u>6,591</u>	<u>(609)</u>
2. <u>Overseas training (AIDS emphasis under amendment)</u>						
Long term (MPH, PH.D) \$28,000/year	840	(360)	112	(48)	952	(408)
Short term (USA) \$10,000 per quarter	260	(30)	90	(54)	440	(84)
Short term (Zaire)	150	(15)	90	-	150	(15)
SUBTOTAL (2)	<u>1,250</u>	<u>(405)</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>(102)</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>(507)</u>
3. <u>Commodities</u>						
Library, BKs, & Shipping	190		150		340	
Microcomputers/Supplies	130		80		210	
Lab Equipment/Supplies	210		190		400	
Office/classroom Equipment/Supplies	200		180		380	
HH Equipment (3 Households)	100		20		120	
Vehicles (C)	160		160		320	
Transport, Handling & Insurance			220		220	
SUBTOTAL (3)	<u>990</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,990</u>	

Table 1 (Continued)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Changes in Budget</u>	<u>Revised Budget</u>
4. Int'l Travel/Per diems			
Travel	50	70	120
Per Diems	50	70	120
SUBTOTAL (4)	<u>100</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>240</u>
5. Research Allowances/ Dissertations (5)	-	160	160
6. Debt-for-Development*		500	500
7. Growth Monitoring PP Amendment No.1	500	-	500
SUBTOTAL (1-7)	<u>6,450</u>	<u>5,073</u>	<u>11,523</u>
Inflation (D)	979	614	1,593
Contingency (E)	1,386	313	1,699
TOTAL	<u>8,815</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>14,815</u>

Notes:

- A) Administrative Position for 30 months under "long term Technical Assistance" in the original PP Budget.
- B) USA Academic Coordinator will be a senior academician for 24 months over the amended 4-year contract at an estimated \$5,000 per month plus overhead (3%) and benefits (9%).
- C) Six 4WD vehicles under the Amendment.
- D) 7% (compounded) per annum under original budget, 5% (compounded) under the amendment.
- E) 20% under original budget, 3% under the amendment.

* Subject to Conditions required under the Agency's Debt for Development Program.

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Table 2: GOZ Counterpart Fund Contribution from PL 480 Funds,
GOZ National Budget and School's
Contribution from Private Endowment, Exclusive of
Tuitions and Research
(in equivalent US dollars) 1990-1994.

Year	GOZ & Endowment			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Counterpart Funds</u>	<u>GOZ Budget</u>	<u>Endowment</u>
1990	515,930	485,930	30,000	-0-*
1991	523,870	488,870	35,000	-0-*
1992	513,310	363,310	40,000	110,000
1993	443,630	283,890	45,000	115,000
1994	453,000	278,000	50,000	125,000
Total	<u>2,450,000</u>	<u>1,900,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>350,000</u>

* Private Contributions will be saved and eventually invested in revenue-producing assets once of sufficient magnitude.

Table 3: Proposed GOZ Counterpart Funds Budget for 1990,
Exchange Rate = 480 (estimated)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Dollar</u>	<u>Zaires (000)</u>
I. Personnel	\$ 126,400	Z 60,672
II. Transportation	85,760	41,164
III. Office	99,270	47,650
IV. Construction/Repairs	20,000	9,600
V. Project Specific	150,000	72,000
VI. Contingency	4,500	2,160
Total	<u>\$ 485,930</u>	<u>Z 233,246</u>

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Table 4. Revised US Dollar (\$000) Project Expenditures by Year
1989-1994

<u>Item</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Technical Assistance	1,125	1,191	570	800	800	520	5,001
2. Training	206	242	60	60	30	-	598
3. Equipment	70	260	330	200	100	-	960
4. Int'l Travel	20	45	20	30	30	35	180
5. Research		50	50	40	20	-	160
6. Debt-for-Development*	-	250	250	-	-		500
Inflation	208	277	250	300	250	179	1,464
Contingency ...	161	277	170	180	165	132	1,035
FY Total	1,785	2,542	1,700	1,610	1,395	866	9,898

* Subject to GOZ meeting conditions required under Debt-for-Development Program and successful negotiations between GOZ and Tulane University.

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