

Agency For International Development

CONTRACT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CIMS)

DIRECT ACTION DATA FORM

(For awards to U.S. Individuals and Third Country Nationals (not FSNs) with a TEC less than or equal to \$25,000, only the shaded items on pages 1-5 of the form need to be completed.)

SECTION 1: GENERAL AWARD INFORMATION (All Actions)

1a. Basic Award Number 679-0008-G-00-1384 1b. Basic Mod Number 1c. Order Number 1d. Order Mod Number

AWARD NUMBER COMPONENTS [Items 2-6] NOTE: For modifications and orders - these items refer to the Basic Award.

2. Country/Office (Award Prefix) CONGO (679) 3. Project Number 0008

4. Procurement Instrument: Report one of the following codes to identify the type of action. For a work order or a modification to a contract or work order, indicate the category of the basic contract.

- A - Cooperative Agreement, B - Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA), C - Contract (Other than BOA, DQC, IQC, PO, RC, PSC), D - Definite Quantity Contract (DQC), E - Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA), G - Grant, I - Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC), M - GSA Schedule Order, N - Other Federal Schedule Order, O - Purchase Order (PO), P - Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA), Q - Requirements Contract (RC), R - Resources Support Services Agreement (RSSA), S - Personal Services Contract (PSC), X - Ribbon PASA, Z - Ribbon Contract (Buy-In)

5. Participating Agency (PASAIRSSA only) 6. FY of Award 91

7. Award Description GRANT FOR FOREST CONSERVATION (PLEASE NOTE: PROJECT AUTHORIZED IN STATE 218/26(91) - NO PID/H ISSUED)

8. Principal Place of Performance a. A.I.D. Country Code or Name 679 U.S. ONLY ENTERED c. State d. Zip Code

9. Benefiting Country (A.I.D. Country Code or Name) 679 NOV 22 1991

10. Project Officer USAID ZAIRE/PDO MACKEN RICHARD MI A

11. Requirement Received by Procuring Office (MM/DD/YY) 07/15/91 12. Date Award Signed by A.I.D. (MM/DD/YY) 08/22/91 13. Effective Date of Award (MM/DD/YY) 08/10/91 14. Estimated Completion Date (MM/DD/YY) 07/31/96

BASIC AWARDS ONLY

15a. SIC Code 9512 15b. Is This Vendor a Small Business for the SIC of Award? No 16. Product/Service Code AH94

BASIC AWARDS AND ORDERS ONLY

17. Procurement Type A - Technical Services To A.I.D., B - Technical Services to Host Country, C - Commodities, D - Training Services to A.I.D., E - Training Services to Host Country, F - Participant Training, G - Procurement Service Agent (PSA), H - Research, I - Architect and Engineering Services, J - Construction

18. Negotiator (Last, First, MI) KAYSCHTAR J. J. Country Code & Org. Symbol or A.I.D./W Org. Symbol 660 Signature

19. Contract Officer (Last, First, MI) JOHNSON CHARLES W Country Code & Org. Symbol or A.I.D./W Org. Symbol 660 Signature NOT AVAILABLE

# CONTRACT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CIMS) DIRECT ACTION DATA FORM

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Use this data form for reporting all contracts, DQCs, RCs, GSA and other Federal Schedule Orders, POs, PSCs and Ribbon Contracts with a total estimated cost (TEC) greater than \$25,000. Use this form to report all BOAs, BPAs, IQCs, Cooperative Agreements, Grants, PASAs, RSSAs, and Ribbon PASAs, regardless of dollar amount. Use this form to report all awards to U.S. individuals and Third Country Nationals (not FSNs), including PSCs and POs, regardless of the dollar amount. It should also be used to report any orders or modifications to all of the above awards, regardless of the dollar amount of the modification or order. Complete the appropriately labeled sections for different types of awards.

For awards to U.S. individuals and Third Country Nationals (not FSNs) with a TEC less than or equal to \$25,000, only the shaded items on pages 1-5 of the form need to be completed. If the TEC is greater than \$25,000, all of the items pertaining to awards must be completed.

When all parts of this form have been completed send one copy, along with the requirement document(s) and the award to:

CIMS Section  
MS/OP/PS/SUP  
Room 1472, SA-14  
Agency For International Development  
Washington, DC-20523-1418

For detailed instructions, consult the Contract Information Management System (CIMS) Data Form Instruction Manual.

## SECTION 1 - INSTRUCTIONS

1a. **Basic Award Number:** Enter the award number of the award. For a modification, report the basic award number in block 1a. and the modification number in block 1b. For actions such as IQC delivery orders, report the award number of the basic contract in block 1a. and the order number in block 1c. For a modification to an order, report the basic award number in block 1a., the order number in block 1c. and the order modification number in block 1d.

For item numbers 2 through 6, see the latest version of the Contract Information Bulletin (CIB) on the Uniform Numbering System for A.I.D.-Direct Procurement Documents, for instructions and a list of codes. A list of codes is also provided in the CIMS Data Form Instruction Manual. *NOTE: For modifications or orders these items refer to the basic award.*

2. **Country/Office (Award Prefix):** Report the Country or A.I.D./W Procurement Office Code as specified in the CIB.

3. **Project Number:** Enter the last four digits of the seven-digit project number funding the award. For awards funded by operating expense money or money other than project funds, enter "0000" (zeros).

5. **Participating Agency (PASA/RSSA only):** For PASA/RSSA type actions, report the code of the participating U.S. Government Agency providing services under the agreement. A list of codes is provided in the CIMS Data Form Instruction Manual and in the CIB on Uniform Numbering Systems.

7. **Award Description:** The award description shall consist of a brief one-sentence description of the products or services being procured. The sentence shall start with the phrase "Contractor/Grantee/Recipient shall provide/assist/support..." Fill in the Award Description for all basic Awards, Orders, and modifications to PASA/RSSA awards.

8. **Principal Place of Performance (Country):** Report the A.I.D. country code, if available, or the name of the area where the work for this award will be primarily performed. For products, report the code for the country where the product is manufactured. If the place of performance cannot be determined, report the vendor's billing location.

9. **Benefiting Country:** Report the A.I.D. Country Code, if available, or the name of the country receiving technical assistance from this award.

12. **Date award signed by A.I.D.:** Enter the date on which this action (basic award, order or modification) was signed by A.I.D.

15a. **SIC Code:** Enter the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code that best describes the product or service acquired in this basic award. See FAR 19.102 for codes. A short list containing the codes most often used in A.I.D. is also provided in the CIMS Data Form Instruction Manual.

15b. **Small Business (Y/N)?:** Check "Yes" if the vendor is classified as "small" for the SIC of the award.

16. **Product or Service Code:** Enter the Principal Product or Service code that best describes the product or service acquired in the basic award. A short list containing the codes most often used in A.I.D. is provided in the CIMS Data Form Instruction Manual. See the FPDS Product and Service Codes Manual for a complete listing, if necessary.

17. **Procurement Type:** Check the box next to the code which best describes the category of service or commodity being procured under this award.

**SECTION 2: DATA REQUIRED FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF ACTIONS**

**GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS ONLY**

Grant/Agreement Type

21. Total Amount of Non-Federal Funds pledged to this Grant/Agreement

\$ 3,110,000

- A - Disaster Assistance
- B - American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)

- C - Other Specific Support Programs
- D - Title XII Authority
- E - Other than A, B, C, or D

**GSA & OTHER FEDERAL SCHEDULE ORDERS**

Schedule Contract Number

23. Name of Federal Agency Awarding Schedule

**IQC BASIC ONLY**

IQC Service Area

25. Minimum

26. Maximum (life of contract)

\$

\$

**ORDERS AND CONTRACTS ONLY**

Advisory & Assistance Services?

Yes

No

**BASIC CONTRACTS ONLY**

a. Contract Type

28b. If Cost-type Contract is this a level of effort (term, contract)?

Yes  No

- A - Cost-Plus (Fixed Fee)
- B - Firm Fixed Price
- C - Time and Materials
- D - Labor Hour
- E - Cost Sharing

- F - Cost (No Fee)
- G - Cost-Plus (Award Fee)
- H - Cost-Plus (Incentive Fee)
- I - Fixed-Price Incentive
- J - Fixed-Price Redetermination

- K - Fixed Price with Economic Price Adjustment

a. Is this a Letter Contract?

29b. Is this a Definition of a Letter Contract?

Yes  No

Yes  No

Preference Program

- A - No Preference Program or Not Listed
- B - 8(a) Program
- C - Small Business (SB) Set-aside
- D - Sheltered Workshop

- E - Tie-bid Preference
- F - Labor Surplus Area (LSA) Set-aside
- G - Combined LSA/SB Set-aside

Subject To Labor Statute

32. Country of Manufacture/Origin of Services (A.I.D. Country Code or Name)

- A - Walsh-Healey Act, Manufacturer
- B - Walsh-Healey Act, Regular Dealer
- C - Service Contract Act
- D - Davis-Bacon Act
- E - Not Subject to the Above (Include PSCs)

33. Subcontract Plan Required?

Yes  No

Date Solicitation Notice Published in CBD (MMIDDIYY)

35. Date Solicitation Issued (MMIDDIYY)

20. **Grant/Agreement Type:** For Grants and Cooperative Agreements, check the box next to the code which best describes the award. Code C- "Other Specific Support Programs" refers to Chapters 4 and 6 of Handbook 13. Use Code E- "Other than A, B, C, or D," for unusual types which are not covered in codes A, B, C or D.

21. **Total Amount of Non-Federal Funds pledged to this Grant/Agreement:** Enter the total amount of matching (non-federal) funds pledged to this Grant or Cooperative Agreement.

22. **Schedule Contract No:** Enter the schedule contract number assigned by GSA or other Federal Agency which awarded the basic schedule contract. Do not use dashes in the schedule contract number.

23. **Name of Federal Agency Awarding Schedule:** Enter the name of the Federal Agency which awarded the basic schedule contract.

24. **IQC Service Area:** For IQC basic awards, enter the code which best describes the services rendered by the vendor. See listing provided in the CIMS Data Form Instruction Manual.

27. **Advisory & Assistance Services? (Y/N):** Check "Yes" if the award is for advisory and assistance services. See FAR 37.2 for definitions and examples.

28a. **Contract Type:** Check the box next to the code for the type of contract. Use code C- "Time and materials" for

IQCs. Most PSCs are usually code C or D.

28b. **If Cost-Type Contract, is this a level of effort (term) contract? (Y/N):** If this is a Cost-Type Contract, check the box to indicate whether the award is a level of effort or completion. (See FAR 16.306)

Y - Yes, Level of effort (term)

N - No, Completion

30. **Preference Program:** Check the box next to the code which best describes the preference program used in making this award. Check A if no preference program.

31. **Subject to Labor Statute:** Select the Labor Statute which applies to this award by checking the appropriate box. Most A.I.D. contracts, including PSCs, are code E.

32. **Country of Manufacture/Origin of Services (Country Code or Name):** Enter the A.I.D. country code, if available, or the name of the country where the product is manufactured. For services, report the code for the nationality of the vendor. If there are multiple sources, enter the code of the country that supplies the greatest portion.

33. **Subcontract Plan required (Y/N)?:** Check "Yes" if the vendor for this award is required to submit a plan for using small business concerns and small disadvantaged business concerns as subcontractors. (See FAR 19.702(a)).

34. **Date Solicitation Notice Published in CBD:** If applicable, enter the date that a synopsis of the solicitation appeared in the Commerce Business Daily (CBD).

**CICA Applicability**

- A - CICA Applicable (Include 8(a))
- B - Small Purchase Procedure

- C - Subject to a Statute other than CICA (use for F.)
- D - Pre-CICA

**7. Extent Competed**

- A - Competed Action (Include Small Business set-aside)
- B - Not Available for Competition (use for sole-source 8(a))

- C - Follow-on to Competed Action
- D - Not Competed

**36. Solicitation Procedure**

- A - Full and Open Competition (Sealed Bid)
- B - Full and Open Competition (Competitive Proposal)
- C - Full and Open Competition (Combination)
- D - Architect - Engineer
- E - Basic Research
- F - Multiple Award Schedule

- G - Alternate Source (Reduced Cost)
- H - Alternate Source (Mobilization)
- J - Alternate Source (Engineering/R&D)
- K - Set Aside ( Include competitive 8(a))
- L - Other Than Full & Open Competition (Include sole-source 8(a), FAA.)

**9. Authority - Other than Full & Open Competition (Complete Only if No. 38 = L)**

- A - Unique Source
- B - Follow-on Contract
- C - Unsolicited Research Proposal
- D - Patent/Data Rights
- E - Utilities
- F - Standardization
- G - Only One Source - Other than A-F above
- H - Urgency

- J - Mobilization
- K - Essential R&D Capability
- L - International Agreement
- M - Authorized by Statute (inc. sole-source 8(a), I)
- N - Authorized Resale
- P - National Security
- Q - Public Interest

**4. A.I.D. Special Authorities - Other than Full & Open Competition (Complete only if No.39 = M)**

- A - Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs: All Personal Services Contracts (PSCs). (See AIDAR 706.302-70)
- B - Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs: Award of \$100,000 or less by an overseas contracting activity. (See AIDAR 706.302-70)
- C - Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs: Written Determination by Assistant Administrator or Administrator. (see AIDAR 706.302-70)
- D - Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs: Title XII Selection Procedure-General. (See AIDAR 706.302-70)

- E - Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs: Title XII Selection Procedure-Collaborative Assistance. (See AIDAR 706.302-70)
- F - Disaster Relief. (See Handbook 8, Chapter 2)
- G - None of the Above Special Authorities

**Synopsis of Procurement**

- A - Synopsized prior to award
- B - Not synopsized due to urgency (use only if No. 39 = H)
- C - Not synopsized for other reason

42. No. of Offers

43. No. of Offers of Non-U.S. Item(s)

**MODIFICATIONS ONLY**

**Modification purpose (Mark all that apply)**

- Incremental Funding
- Administrative Change
- Extension of Term
- New/Revised Scope of Work
- Increase in TEC
- Decrease in TEC
- Overhead Rate Adjustment

- Exercise of Option
- Transfer Administrative Responsibility
- Novation Agreement
- Termination for Convenience
- Termination for Default
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

For a modification which was non-competitive (i.e., which required a non-competitive justification and was outside of the scope of work of the original contract) complete items 36 thru 43. See FAR 6.302 and 6.303.

36. **CICA Applicability:** Check the box next to the code which describes the applicability of CICA or other statutes to this award. Select code B - "Small Purchase Procedure" if this action is a small purchase pursuant to the procedures in FAR Part 13. Select Code C - "Subject to a Statute other than CICA" if this action is pursuant to the procurement procedures authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) for Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs, Title XII Selection Procedures, or Disaster Relief. Select code A - "CICA Applicable" for all other procurement actions resulting from a solicitation issued on or after April 1, 1985 and codes B or C do not apply. 8(a) awards are coded as A. Non-competitive modifications are coded as A. Select code D - "Pre-CICA" for new procurements resulting from a solicitation issued prior to April 1, 1985.

37. **Extent Competed:** Check the box next to the code which describes the extent to which this award was competed. Select code A - "Competed Action" for Small Business set-asides and competitive 8(a) awards. Competed actions also include procurements authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) for Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs, Title XII Selection Procedures, or Disaster Relief, where more than one offer was received. Select Code B - "Not Available for Competition" for sole-source 8(a) awards. Select Code B for procurements authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA), where only one offer was received.

38. **Solicitation Procedure:** Check the box next to the code which describes the method by which this award was competed. (See FAR Part 6.) Select Code K - "Set-Aside" for small business set-asides and competitive 8(a) awards. Code L - "Other Than Full & Open Competition" includes sole-source 8(a) awards and procurements authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) for Impairment of

Foreign Aid Programs, Title XII Selection Procedures, or Disaster Relief.

39. **Authority - Other Than Full & Open Competition:** Complete only if Item No. 38 is equal to "L". For awards exercising other than full and open competition, check the box next to the code which describes the authority by which the award was not fully competed. (See FAR Part 6.) Code M - "Authorized by Statute" includes sole-source 8(a) awards and procurements authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) for Impairment of Foreign Aid Programs, Title XII Selection Procedures, or Disaster Relief.

40. **A.I.D. Special Authorities - Other Than Full & Open Competition:** Complete only if Item No. 39 is equal to "M". For those awards authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) for other than full and open competition, check the box next to the code which describes the authority. Select Code G - "None of the Above Special Authorities" for sole-source 8(a) awards.

41. **Synopsis of Procurement:** Check the box next to the appropriate code based on the Commerce Business Daily synopsis requirements of FAR 5.2. Code B - "Not synopsisized due to urgency" may be used only if item 39 is equal to "H".

43. **No. of Offers of Non-U.S. Item(s):** Enter the number of bidders offering non-U.S. foreign end items worth 51% or more of the contract value. If the contract is exclusively for services, enter "0".

44. **Modification Purpose (Mark all that apply):** If this action is a Modification to a Basic Award or a Modification to an Order, check all of the Modification Purposes that apply to this action. If the purpose is other than those listed on the form, check "Other" and provide a brief description.



45. **Prime Vendor:** Record the vendor's full name and address in the space provided. For U.S. Universities include participating School/Center/Institute. For PASA/RSSAs include participating Agency and Department. For individuals, record the name as last, first and middle initial.

46. **DUNS or CEC No.:** Enter the 9-digit Dun & Bradstreet number or Contractor Establishment Code for the vendor of this action.

47. **Taxpayer ID No. (TIN):** Enter the 9-digit Taxpayer Identification Number used by the IRS for the vendor of this action. (Note: for individuals, the TIN is the individual's Social Security Number.) Foreign vendors which do not do business in the U.S. do not have a TIN. See FAR 4.9.

48. **Economic Sector:** Check the box next to the code which best applies to the sector in which the vendor of this action participates.

49. **Business Organization Type:** Check the box next to the code which best describes the vendor of this action.

50. **For Profit (Y/N)?:** Check "Yes" if the vendor is a profit organization. Check "No" if the vendor is a non-profit organization. ( Even if a non-profit organization charges a fee, it is still considered to be non-profit).

51. **U.S. Nationality (Y/N)?:** Check "Yes" if the vendor is a U.S. citizen; is a corporation or partnership organized under the laws of the U.S.; is a U.S.- controlled foreign corporation (per 957 et seq. of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service Code); or is a joint venture consisting entirely of individuals, corporations, or partnerships falling into one of the three foregoing categories.

52. **Ownership Type:** Complete only if Item No. 51 is equal to "Yes". If the vendor is a firm or individual of U.S. Nationality, check the box next to the code which best describes the ownership type of the vendor of this action.

53. **Woman/Woman-Owned (Y/N)?:** Complete only if item No. 51 is equal to "Yes". If the vendor is a firm or individual of U.S. Nationality, indicate whether or not the vendor is a woman or woman-owned. A woman-owned business is a business that is at least 51% owned, controlled, and operated by women who are U.S. citizens.

54. **If the Vendor is an individual who is not a U.S. Citizen, is he/she a Green Card holder? (Y/N):** Answer "Yes" if the individual has a green card, even if they are not currently residing in the U.S.

55. **Host Country Counterpart Institution:** If the vendor is a U.S. University, enter the name of the host-country institution receiving technical assistance.

56a. **Common Parent Organization (Tax Purposes):** Answer "Yes" if the firm is a member of an affiliated group of corporations that files Federal Income Tax returns on a consolidated basis. If "Yes", complete items 56b. - 56d. related to the parent firm.

56c. **Common Parent DUNS or CEC No.:** Enter the 9-digit Dun & Bradstreet number or Contractor Establishment Code for the common parent (tax filing) organization.

56d. **Common Parent Taxpayer ID Number (TIN):** Enter the 9-digit Taxpayer Identification Number used by the IRS for the common parent organization. See FAR 4.9.

57a. **Joint Venture?:** Answer "Yes" if the awardee is a joint venture. If "yes", complete items 57b, 57c and 57d for each participant in the joint venture.

57c. **Participant DUNS or CEC No.:** Enter the 9-digit Dun & Bradstreet number or Contractor Establishment Code for each joint venture participant.

57d. **Participant Taxpayer ID Number (TIN):** Enter the 9-digit Taxpayer Identification Number used by the IRS for each joint venture participant.

Total Estimated Cost (TEC)

Previous TEC

- 0 -

b. (Increase/Decrease) This Action

\$ 2500000

c. Current TEC

\$ 2500000

OBLIGATION DATA

a. Budget Plan Code	b. Project Number	c. Amount Obligated/Deobligated (This Action)	d. Funds Type
6551-91-21679-K613	679-0008	\$ 500 000	USD
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$	
		\$ 500 000	

e. TOTAL →

Funds Type Codes

USD: U.S. Dollars

USL: U.S. Owned Local Currency

# Best Available Copy

Paying Office: Identify the Office responsible for paying vendor invoices.

For Mission Payments, enter:

USAID/ (country) ZAIRE

For A.I.D./W Payments, check either:

PFM/FM/A/OE

PFM/FM/CMPD/DC

a. Incrementally Funded?

YES

NO

61b. If Incrementally Funded;

Date Funded through: (MMDDYY)

073192

**NOTE:** All financial information must be in U.S. dollars or U.S. dollar equivalents. All local currency amounts must be converted to the U.S. dollar equivalent. "U.S. dollar equivalent" is the dollar value of the local currency at the time of the action signature.

**58a. Previous Total Estimated Cost (TEC):** Enter the total estimated cost to be incurred during the expected life of this award, as of the previous action.

**58b. Total Estimated Cost (TEC): (Increase/Decrease) This Action:** Enter the amount of change in the total estimated cost as a result of this action. Use a minus sign to indicate a decrease. If there is no change, enter "0".

**58c. Current Total Estimated Cost (TEC):** Enter the current total estimated cost to be incurred during the expected life of this award.

**59a. Budget Plan Code (BPC):** Enter each Budget Plan Code associated with this action.

**59b. Project Number:** Enter the Project Number associated with each BPC.

**59c. Amount Obligated/Deobligated (This Action):** Enter the obligation amount associated with each BPC. Use a minus sign to indicate a deobligation.

**59d. Funds Type:** Enter the Funds Type Code associated with each BPC. "USD" = U.S. Dollars. "USL" = U.S. Owned Local Currency.

**59e. TOTAL Obligation/Deobligation:** Enter the sum of all BPC amounts found in item 59.c. Use a minus sign to indicate a deobligation.

**61a. Incrementally Funded (Y/N)?:** An award which is not fully funded but will be funded in increments. The award states the amount presently available for payment by the government and allotted to the award, and the period of performance it is estimated the allotted amount will cover.



Agence des Etats-Unis  
pour le Développement International  
Agency for International Development  
Kinshasa



USAID Zaire  
APO New York 09662-00

B.P. 8599 Kinshasa  
Tél 21732 Tlx 21604  
Fax 21824

AUG 22 1991

Wildlife Conservation International  
New York Zoological Society  
Bronx Zoo  
Bronx, NY 10460

Attn: J. Michael Fay

Subject: Grant Number 679-0008-G-00-1384-00

Reference: Unsolicited Proposal - CONGO FOREST CONSERVATION

Dear J. Michael Fay:

We are pleased to inform you that, pursuant to the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Government of the United States of America, acting through the Agency for International Development, Mission to Zaire, (hereinafter referred to as "USAID", "A.I.D." or "Government"), hereby grants to the Wildlife Conservation International (hereinafter referred to as "WCI" or "Grantee") the sum of \$500,000. Subject to the availability of funds, additional funding from USAID up to a total contribution of \$2,500,000 may be added at a later date. The funds provided to the Grantee by this Grant represent partial support of a program to develop forest conservation in the Republic of the Congo as described in the Program Description, Attachment 2.

This Grant is effective and initial obligation of \$500,000 is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in the furtherance of program objectives for the period from August 1, 1991 through July 31, 1996.

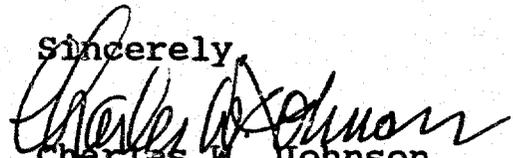
It is understood that the financial records, including documentation to support entries on accounting records and to substantiate changes within this Grant, shall be maintained in accordance with the Grantee's usual accounting procedures, which shall follow generally accepted accounting practices. All such financial records shall be maintained for at least three years after final disbursement of funds under this Grant.

The Grantee confirms that this program will be subject to an independent audit by the Grantee's outside certified or chartered public accountant and agrees to furnish copies of these audit reports to A.I.D. along with such other related information as may be requested by A.I.D. with respect to questions arising from the audit report.

This grant is made to the Grantee on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in Attachment 1 (the Schedule); Attachment 2 (Program Description); and Attachment 3 (the Standard Provisions).

Please indicate your acceptance of this Grant by signing the original and one (1) copy of this letter in the space provided below and return the original to the Grant Officer. The copy may be retained for your files.

Sincerely,

  
Charles W. Johnson  
Mission Director  
USAID Zaire

Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. Standard and Optional Provisions

ACKNOWLEDGED: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

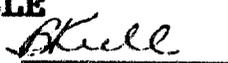
BY:

TITLE:

DATE:

  
Director  
9/9/81

Appropriation Number:	72-111/21014
Budget Plan Code:	GSS1-91-21679-KG13
Reference:	State 218126
Allowance:	181 54 679 00 69 11
Amount Obligated:	\$500,000
USAID Contribution:	\$2,500,000 (Additional funding subject to availability)
Total Program Cost:	\$6,442,000
USAID Technical Office:	Project Development Office

FUNDS AVAILABLE  
DATE: 8/20/91 BY: 

A. PURPOSE OF GRANT - The purpose of this Grant is to develop forest conservation in the Republic of the Congo as described in the Program Description, Attachment 2."

B. PERIOD OF GRANT - This Grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in the furtherance of program objectives for the period through July 31, 1996.

C. AMOUNT OF GRANT AND PAYMENT

1. The amount obligated to the Grant is \$500,000. The Grantee may not exceed the amount obligated. The total estimated amount of USAID's support to the Grant program is \$2,500,000. Subject to the availability of funds, additional funding in the amount of \$2,000,000 may be added to the Grant.

2. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in the Optional Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit", as shown in Attachment 3.

D. GRANT BUDGET

1. The following is the Budget for this Grant. The Grantee may not exceed the total estimated amount or the obligated amount, whichever is less. Except as specified in the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget", as shown in Attachment 3, the Grantee may, with prior written approval of the Project Officer, adjust line item amounts within the grand total as may be reasonably necessary for the attainment of program objectives.

2. Financial Plan -

**GRANT BUDGET**  
**From August 1, 1991 to July 31, 1996**  
**U. S. DOLLARS (000's)**

<u>Cost Element</u>	<u>USAID</u>	<u>OTHER USG</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
SALARY & WAGES	\$882			\$678	\$1,560
FRINGE BENEFITS	307			117	424
CONSULTANTS		\$100	\$117	438	655
TRAVEL & PER DIEM	215			206	421
OFFICE EQUIP/OPS	461	31	20	418	930
COMMODITIES AND CONSTRUCTION	328	86	48	783	1,245
OTHER			65	135	200
AUDIT/EVALUATION	29		7		36
VOLUNTEER SUPPORT		574			574
CONTINGENCY	67	19		78	164
INDIRECT COSTS	211	22			233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$257</b>	<b>\$2,853</b>	<b>\$6,442</b>

3. Establishment of Indirect Cost Rates - Pursuant to the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Predetermined" and "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional", an indirect cost rate or rates shall be established for each of the Grantee's accounting periods which apply to this Grant. The provisional rate for the initial period of the Grant shall be 9.21% of all costs.

**E. REPORTING**

1. Financial Reporting - Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit", as shown in Attachment 3. Three copies of all financial reports submitted in accordance with the Standard Provision shall be provided to USAID Zaire and distributed to the Project Officer, Grant Officer and to Controller.

## 2. Technical Reporting

(a) Program Performance Reports - In accordance with the Program Description set forth as Attachment 2 of this Grant, the Grantee shall prepare and submit program progress reports and a final report which presents the following information.

(1) A description of actual accomplishments compared with the goals established for the period. If the output/achievements of the program can be readily quantified, such quantitative data should be provided.

(2) An operational plan for the succeeding period.

(3) Reasons why established goals were not met.

(4) Other pertinent information including the status of finances and expenditures and, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(b) Between the required performance reporting dates, events may occur that have significant impact upon the program. In such instances, the Grantee shall inform USAID as soon as problems, delays, or adverse conditions that materially affect the ability to attain program objectives, prevent the meeting of time schedules and goals, or preclude the attainment of program objectives. This disclosure shall be accompanied by a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any USAID assistance needed to resolve the situation. Favorable developments or events that enable program objectives to be met sooner than anticipated should also be reported.

(c) If any performance review conducted by the Grantee discloses the need for change in the budget estimates in accordance with the criteria established in the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget", the Grantee shall submit a request for budget revision.

(d) Reports shall be submitted every six months to provide input to the Project Implementation Reports issued by USAID. The final program report shall be submitted within 90 days from the Grant completion date. A total of three copies of the reports shall be submitted to USAID Zaire. One copy of the reports shall be submitted Project Office, one copy to the Grant Officer and one copy to Controller.

F. TITLE TO PROPERTY - Title to property acquired hereunder shall be in accordance with Standard Provision No. 20 of this Grant entitled "Title to and Use of Property (Grantee Title)".

G. AUTHORIZED GEOGRAPHIC CODE

1. With respect to the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Air Travel and Transportation", "Ocean Shipment of Goods", "Procurement of Goods and Services", and "A.I.D. Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services", the authorized geographic code for source and origin of goods and services, and for nationality of suppliers of goods and services, is as follows:

(a) Goods and services financed by A.I.D. under this Grant, except for drug products and ocean shipping, shall have their source and origin in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Non-drug pharmaceutical products manufactured outside the United States and financed by A.I.D. hereunder shall not infringe on U.S. patent rights. Except for ocean shipping and drug products, the suppliers of goods or services financed by A.I.D. hereunder shall have the their place of nationality in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

(b) While it is not anticipated that A.I.D. will finance any drug products hereunder, any such drug products shall have their source and origin in the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Suppliers of drug products financed by A.I.D. hereunder shall have the United States as their place of nationality, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

(c) While it is not anticipated that A.I.D. will finance ocean shipping hereunder, any such ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. hereunder shall be financed only on flag vessels of the United States, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

2. Source. Source means the country from which a commodity is shipped to the Cooperating Country or the Cooperating Country itself if the commodity is located therein at the time of purchase. However, where a commodity is shipped from a free port or bonded warehouse in the form in which received therein, source means the country from which the commodity was shipped to the free port or bonded warehouse.

3. Origin. The origin of a commodity is the country or area in which a commodity is mined, grown, or produced. A commodity is produced when through manufacturing, processing, or substantial and major assembling of components, a commercially recognized new commodity results that is substantially different in basic characteristics, or in purpose or utility, from its components.

4. Componentry. Components are the goods that go directly into the production of a produced commodity. A.I.D. componentry rules are as follows:

(a) If a commodity produced in a country or area included in the authorized geographic code set forth above contains no imported component, it is eligible for A.I.D. financing.

(b) Unless otherwise specified herein, components from the United States, the Cooperating Country, and any other countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 may always be utilized in unlimited amounts, regardless of the authorized geographic code set forth above.

(c) Any component from a country not included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 makes the commodity ineligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder.

5. Nationality of Supplier. Except as specified in the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Air Travel and Transportation", "Ocean Shipment Of Goods", and "A.I.D. Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services", in order to be eligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder, the Grantee, and any other supplier of goods or services hereunder, must fit one of the following categories:

(a) A privately-owned commercial (i.e., for profit) corporation or partnership supplying services must be incorporated or legally organized under the laws of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code set forth above; must have its principal place of business in a country or area included in the authorized geographic code; and must meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (1) or (2) below:

(1) The corporation or partnership is more than 50% beneficially owned by individuals who are citizens of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code. In the case of corporations, "more than 50% beneficially owned" means that more than 50% of each class of stock is owned by such individuals; in the case of partnerships, "more than 50% beneficially owned" means that more than 50% of each category of partnership interest (e.g., general, limited) is owned by such individuals. With respect to stock or interest held by companies, funds, or institutions, the ultimate beneficial ownership of individuals is controlling; or

(2) The corporation or partnership:

(A) Has been incorporated or legally organized in the United States for more than 3 years prior to the issuance date of this solicitation; and

(B) Has performed within the United States similar administrative and technical, professional, or construction services under a contract or contracts for services, and derived revenue therefrom in each of the 3 years prior to the issuance date of this solicitation; and

(C) Employs United States citizens in more than half its permanent full-time positions in the United States; and

(D) Has the existing capability in the United States to perform the contract.

(b) A nonprofit organization (e.g., educational institutions, foundations, and associations) supplying services must meet all the criteria in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) below. NOTE: International Agricultural Research Centers and such other international research centers as may be, from time to time, formally listed as such by the Senior Assistant Administrator of the A.I.D. Bureau of Science and Technology (SAA/S&T), are considered to be of U.S. nationality.

(1) The nonprofit organization must be organized under the laws of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code;

(2) The nonprofit organization must be controlled and managed by a governing body, a majority of whose members are citizens of countries or areas included in the authorized geographic code; and

(3) The nonprofit organization must have its principal facilities and offices in a country or area included in the authorized geographic code.

(c) An individual supplying services must be a citizen of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code; or, must be a non-U.S. citizen lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States. The forgoing nationality provision for an individual supplying services does not apply to the employees of the Grantee or contractors and subcontractors, but all Grantee, contractor and subcontractor employees engaged in providing services under this Grant must be citizens of countries included in Geographic Code 935, or non-U.S. citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

(d) A joint venture or unincorporated association supplying services must consist entirely of individuals, corporations, partnerships, or nonprofit organizations which are eligible under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) above.

(e) A supplier of goods must meet the criteria in any of the subparagraphs below.

(1) The supplier must be an individual who is a citizen or legal resident of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code; or

(2) The supplier must be a corporation or partnership organized under the laws of a country or area included in the authorized geographic code; or

(3) The supplier must be a controlled foreign corporation of which more than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock is owned by United States shareholders within the meaning of Section 957 et seq. of the Internal Revenue Code (26 USC 957); or

(4) The supplier must be a joint venture or unincorporated association consisting entirely of individuals, corporations, or partnerships which are eligible under any of the forgoing criteria.

(f) A Government Owned Organization, i.e. a firm operated as a commercial company or other organizations (including nonprofit organizations other than public educational institutions) which are wholly or partially owned by governments or agencies thereof, are not eligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder.

(g) A local supplier of construction services, when the Cooperating Country is an authorized source for services and the estimated cost of the construction services is \$5 million or less, a corporation or partnership which is determined by A.I.D. to be an integral part of the local economy is eligible (such A.I.D. determination is contingent on first ascertaining that no U.S. construction company with the required capability is currently operating in the Cooperating Country, or, if there is such a company, that it is not interested in bidding for the proposed construction contract). A corporation or partnership is an integral part of the local economy provided:

(1) It has done business in the Cooperating Country on a continuing basis for not less than three years prior to the issuance date for the solicitation (i.e., invitation for bids, request for proposals);

(2) It has a demonstrated capability to undertake the proposed activity;

(3) All, or substantially all, of its directors of local operations, senior staff, and operating personnel are resident in the Cooperating Country;

(4) Most of its operating equipment and physical plant are in the Cooperating Country.

(h) Notwithstanding the forgoing, an A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 supplier of construction or engineering services must be approved in advance by the USAID Project Office.

6. Eligibility of Commodities Determined by Ineligibility of Carrier and Marine Insurance

(a) Commodities shipped by a transportation medium owned, operated, or under the control of any country not included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 are ineligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder, regardless of whether such transportation costs are financed hereunder.

(b) Commodities are ineligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder if shipped on a vessel which A.I.D. has designated as ineligible, regardless of whether such transportation costs are financed hereunder.

(c) With respect to paragraph (c) of the clause of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "A.I.D. Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services", if the Cooperating Country discriminates against any marine insurance company authorized to do business in any state of the United States, failure to insure all A.I.D.-financed commodities with U.S. insurance companies shall render the commodities ineligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder.

(d) Commodities are ineligible for A.I.D. financing hereunder if shipped under an ocean or air charter that has not received prior approval of A.I.D./Washington, regardless of whether such transportation costs are financed hereunder.

7. A.I.D. Geographic Codes - A.I.D. Geographic Codes are defined in Appendix D of A.I.D. Handbook 18, which, as from time to time amended, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference.

8. Approvals - In accordance with paragraph 13 of Attachment B of OMB Circular A-122, which requires prior A.I.D. approval of certain equipment and other capital expenditures, the Grant Officer does hereby provide approval for such expenditures; PROVIDED, however, that such purchases must be within the terms and conditions of this Grant, and shall serve to promote the specified purposes and objectives of this Grant.

9. Automation Equipment - Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, the Grantee must obtain the approval of the USAID Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Grant for any purchases of automation equipment (e.g. computers, word processors, etc.), software, or related services made hereunder, if the total cost of such purchases will exceed \$100,000. The USAID Project Office must, in turn, have the concurrence of A.I.D./W, M/SER/IRM, before providing any such approvals.

#### H. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. For the purposes of this Grant, references herein to the cost principles of OMB Circular A-122 shall include the A.I.D. implementation of such cost principles, as set forth in subpart 731.7 of the A.I.D. Acquisition Regulations (48 CFR Chapter 7).

2. With reference to paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services", the requirement to notify the A.I.D. Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) at least 45 days prior to placing an order or contract in excess of \$25,000 is hereby waived, when time does not reasonably permit such prior notification. Prior notification continues to apply when time permits. This does not relieve the Grantee from prudent advance procurement planning, nor does it relieve the Grantee from the requirement of said Standard Provision to make positive efforts to utilize small business and minority-owned business sources of supply.

3 The Grantee will undertake an environmental assessment and implement its recommendation prior to proceeding with the Forestry Buffer-zone activity (paragraph II.K of Attachment 2 - Program Description). The environmental assessment may be undertaken with Grant funds; however, the USAID Regional Environmental Officer must approve the scope of work for the environmental assessment before Grant funds are used for the assessment. The USAID Regional Environmental Officer must also review and concur with the recommendations of the environmental assessment before the Grantee proceeds with the Forestry Buffer-zone activity.

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lowland tropical forests cover roughly 60% of the People's Republic of Congo (Congo/PRC), or more than 200,000 km<sup>2</sup>. This extensive forest zone is second in total area only to that of Zaire, Cameroon and Gabon and is believed to contain some of the most biologically diverse sites on the African continent. The size and the relatively undisturbed condition of the remaining forest and low human population densities, especially in the north, combine to create favorable conditions for the long-term conservation of key areas.

The intensification of commercial logging in response to macroeconomic conditions and the lack of a clear forest conservation policy, however, combine to threaten this forest resource base in the short to medium term for very limited economic gain. Continuation of current practices could result in a serious reduction in the potential of the forestry sector to support long term economic development.

The government of Congo has recognized this threat to forest resources -- resources second only in importance to petroleum as an economic asset in the country. However, current financial and personnel constraints in Congo do not allow the development and implementation of a program to effectively deal with this threat. Consequently the government is seeking aid in formulating sustainable forestry policy and in the creation of protected reserves. Wildlife Conservation International has been solicited by the government to help establish and develop the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, advise in forest conservation policy, investigate other areas with high conservation potential in the country and give hands-on training to the Congolese cadre responsible for these activities. Because of the interest in environmental affairs --and particularly in conservation of biological diversity --demonstrated by USAID missions and American Embassies, it is proposed that these institutions coordinate with WCI and assist in financing such activities.

## I. PROGRAM RATIONALE

### A. Biological Resource Base

The extensive stretches of lowland forest in northern Congo constitute one of the richest intact tall moist forest ecosystems on the continent. The area is characterized by a variety of habitat types, including some of the largest virgin examples of the Sterculiaceae-Ulmaceae dense forest ecosystem, monodominant Gilbertiodendron dewevrei forest, and Raphia swamp forest. These provide a complex array of habitats in which high numbers of both plant and animal species reside. It has been demonstrated that the area holds some of the world's most important wildlife populations, including high densities of several endangered and threatened species such as forest elephants (Loxodonta africana cyclotis), gorillas (Gorilla gorilla gorilla), chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes), bongo (Tragelaphus euryceros), buffalo (Sycerus caffer nanus), and leopard (Panthera pardus) (Hecketsweiler 1988, Fay and Agnagna 1989, Fay et al. 1990, Wilkie and Sidle 1990).

The very high populations of elephants in the region make conservation particularly important (Fay and Agnagna 1991). Elephant populations in Central African forests have maintained relatively stable levels because of the difficulty of hunting, but increased access to the forests and severe depletion of African savannah elephants has put increased pressures on forest elephant populations. Northern Congo contains one of the priority populations for conservation in the AECCG African Elephant Action Plan. Of an estimated remaining elephant population in Africa of 600,000, at least 225,300 inhabit the rain forest (WCI 1989). Of the current 5.9 million sq km of elephant range, only 90,000 km<sup>2</sup> (or less than 2% of the total range) offer a high level of protection. The need to protect a large block of forest habitat containing important elephant populations is great because logging, poaching and human encroachment have put these areas in jeopardy.

Congo basin forests possess further values that may be less obvious, but extremely important: (a) In an era of rapid resource exploitation and deforestation, maintenance of large tracts of natural forest may be crucial in averting significant climate change. (b) Intact forest sites offer living laboratories for research, both fundamental and applied. Information derived from these systems will give us a better understanding of the dynamics of tropical forests, and therefore insight on how best to conserve and manage them. It is important that some sites remain in their natural state to serve as a basis for evaluating impacts of various exploitation systems employed elsewhere. (c) These forests include the headwaters of numerous river systems and thus provide for ecological regulation of the region's hydrological system. (d) Potential exists for added benefits via diversification of development opportunities in forest regions: eg. through the introduction of tourism and other low-impact activities.

The preservation of a large intact parcel of virgin forest has been identified as a priority of the government of Congo (GRPC) (Ndinga 1990, Agnagna 1990, Moutsombote 1990, Oko 1990). In order to protect in perpetuity an example of this rain forest ecosystem, the government is planning to establish at least one national park in the northern forests (Kanwe and Ndinga 1990). Furthermore, the GRPC has specifically requested American assistance in elephant research and conservation (MEF 1989).

## B. Forest Policy and Practice

As recently as the 1970's, forest exploitation in the form of logging was the primary source of foreign exchange for Congo (Esteve 1989). With the development of oil reserves, its importance was eclipsed and rates of exploitation declined significantly. However, much attention is beginning to be focused again on the economic potential of the forestry sector for long term development, evidenced by current development of a Tropical Forest Action Plan (FAO) and the preparation of a Natural Resource Management project to be financed by the World Bank. Both initiatives are being designed to improve forestry planning, rationalize timber production, and conserve biodiversity, relying on the premise that the Congo's forests will produce economic gain in the future.

The dense forest of Congo is divided in its entirety into Unites Forestiere d'Amenagement (UFA). To date, most exploitation has taken place in the southern and central forests of the country, where 13 UFA's are located. Of the exploitable forest area in the south 76% has been attributed to logging concessions. Logging has been ongoing in the south for decades and most of the forest has been exploited to varying degrees. In some areas logging companies have gone in for a third or fourth cut with a progressive degradation of forest resources. Productivity in many of the southern concessions has declined to a point where exploitation is no longer feasible in the medium and perhaps long term. A recent survey in the south (Agnagna 1991, in prep.) has shown that wildlife populations have concomitantly suffered heavy losses and in many areas have been driven close to extinction. Despite the far higher costs of access and extraction, the northern forests are now receiving the attention of loggers because of the large area of completely virgin forest there and because of government incentives to develop the land locked area. Given the juxtaposition of development and conservation interests in this area, our-major focus will be on northern forests.

The exploitable surface of forest in northern-Congo is enormous: 8,984,749 ha divided into 21 UFA's (see map, Annex I). Nine UFA's are located west of the Sangha River (5,254,750 ha) and 12 east of the Sangha River (3,729,999 ha), averaging 427,845 ha per UFA. Of these, ten have been attributed to logging firms: three in the west accounting for 2,435,000 ha and seven on the east constituting 1,920,895 ha, for a total of 4,355,895 ha. Two other UFA's in the east containing an additional 852,112 ha are currently being negotiated for attribution. Logging concessions in the east will therefore total 2,773,007 ha, which represents 75% of the exploitable surface east of the Sangha River. To date, however, a relatively small percentage of this forest has been logged.

Forest exploitation in northern Congo is selective. Only two species are normally cut: Sapeli (Entandophragma cylindricum) and Sipo (E. utile). Both are very large, wind dispersed emergents with average densities of one exploitable stem per hectare. The stands are virgin, containing very old growth. The age of mature, exploitable trees is generally unknown but they are most likely an average of several hundred years old. Approximately 10% of the forest is clearcut in the process and probably 20% of all tree stems are killed or damaged (Wilkie and Sidle 1990). The regeneration of Entandophragma spp. after exploitation is problematical. Once cut these forests will never again produce the density and average diameters of the stands that exist in virgin forest. Second-cut exploitation is therefore most often based on cutting of less desirable species, lower average diameters and trees found in areas difficult to exploit, and not on recruitment of young Sapeli or Sipo trees into exploitable age classes. These virgin Entandophragma stands should perhaps therefore be regarded as non-renewable in the short to medium term, and there is no evidence that even in the long term the precut stand characteristics will be attained.

Given a combination of unfavorable economic factors, eg. high equipment costs, extremely expensive transport costs, high financial costs incurred by transport delays and relatively low world market wood prices, it is very difficult for logging companies to succeed in northern Congo (Esteve 1989, World Bank 1988). This situation results in a great deal of waste because only wood of the highest quality is feasibly exported as logs, and many companies do not transform second grade timber. This is now burned or left to rot. In addition, low profitability leaves no means to enact measures, or enforce existing laws to reduce environmental damage caused by exploitation. Finally, because of the current low profit margin the People's Republic of Congo receives very little income for the wood taken (ca. 5000 CFA/ha).

Due to the current rate of destruction of forests elsewhere in the tropics, it is likely that prices of tropical hardwoods will increase significantly over the next 30 years. Considering the poor current economic returns both for the exploiter and exploited in northern Congo, and the potential for much greater returns in the future which would presumably encourage much less wasteful logging practices, it is logical to reserve a significant percentage of virgin forests of the north for the long term. For all of the above reasons, the government of Congo is interested in a reassessment of forest management strategies and practices, with the possibility of establishment of a network of additional reserves intended for future multiple use in the spirit of the Tropical Forest Action Plan (PAFT).

### C. Technical Capability

Across the African forest zone, there is a consistent lack of trained national cadres in the areas of conservation and management. Because the field of forest conservation has received little attention in the past, the lack of personnel in this domain is particularly acute. As forest conservation becomes increasingly important in the very near future it will be imperative to have well trained individuals to fill positions.

At present these

individuals are few in number and their operational capability is limited. While the Congo has perhaps a slight advantage over some other African countries in this regard, the GRPC has officially recognized the inadequate number of skilled wildlife biologists and managers, and has requested external assistance for training (MEF 1989b, Ndinga 1990). A strong program of field-based, hands-on training is required and may be assisted through World Bank financing.

### D. Nouabale-Ndoki as Site Choice

Nouabale is one of the UFA's east of the Sangha River that has not yet been attributed to a logging company (see Annex II for map). For several reasons the integral protection of the Nouabale site is crucial and desirable for the long term protection of the northern ecosystem. The major reasons for conservation of this site include the following:

(1) It contains very high populations of endangered or threatened mammals including forest elephants, gorillas, chimpanzees, bongc, buffalo and leopard.

(2) It is covered by a rich and diverse forest habitat which includes superb examples of Sterculiaceae-Ulmaceae semideciduous forest (with a moderate density of Entandrophragma spp.), Gilbertiodendron dewevrei (Malapa) forest, and Raphia spp. swamp forests. These forests are virgin, never having been significantly disturbed by man.

(3) The Nouabale area is adjacent to the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve and National Park in the Central African Republic (CAR). The combination of the CAR reserve with a reserve in the Nouabale region would ensure protection of wildlife populations over a large area, thereby creating an effect of synergy between the efforts of the two countries.

(4) The attribution of the Nouabale UFA to a logging concessionaire in the near future is a distinct possibility if conservation proposals are not implemented.

(5) The area contains the headwater regions of three of the four major watersheds in northern Congo threatened by forest exploitation, and thus contributes important ecological services to the Sangha and Oubangui watersheds.

Following preliminary reconnaissance surveys in northern Congo by personnel from Wildlife Conservation International and MEF biologists, and consideration and discussion of the above with government officials and private forestry interests, the Ministère de l'Economie Forestière (MEF) has drafted a Decree to create the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, covering more than 4200 km<sup>2</sup> (see Annex III). This decree must now pass for approval by the appropriate central government structures.

#### E. Wildlife Conservation International (WCI) as Implementing Organization

WCI is experienced in the management of long-term, field based conservation projects. The organization currently operates more than 140 projects in 45 countries, and has developed an extensive African Forest Program in 12 countries over the past 20 years. At present, WCI is implementing four other cooperative projects with USAID in Africa in this sector (see Annex IV for institutional capability statement).

WCI initiated forest surveys in Congo in 1989 (Fay and Agnagna 1989, WCI 1989) and has continued similar work through the present (Fay et al. 1990; Agnagna 1990 and Moutsambote 1990). The proposed expansion of activities in Congo is seen as a high priority for the WCI Africa Program, worthy of substantial attention and investment. As a result, WCI has made an initial commitment of \$150,000 of private sector funding for the next two years, with the expectation of longer-term involvement and the intention to seek additional sources of funding. More specifically J. Michael Fay, the proposed Project Director, has 13 years of African experience, including long-term involvement with the Dzanga-Sangha conservation project directly across the border in the Central African Republic. He has spearheaded the described survey work for WCI in Congo.

WCI and the Ministere de l'Economie Forestiere have agreed upon a 5-year "Accord de Cooperation". This document, which has been signed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will establish WCI as an officially-recognized NGO in Congo. It is intended to provide an umbrella structure for collaboration not just in the Nouabale Ndoki area, but across the entire conservation sector (see Annex V).

#### F. USAID Mandate for Conservation of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity

Among the bilateral assistance programs, USAID has taken the lead in promotion of projects focused on environmental issues. In particular, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act in 1986 (PL

99-529) direct USAID to place a high priority on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests. Proposed project components all fall within the provisions stated in this act, including: assistance in the identification of forest species and ecosystems in need of protection, establishment and management of protected areas, training and education to improve the ability to prevent loss of biological diversity, and study of animal and plant species in tropical environments. A long history of conservation interest and expertise has been demonstrated in the US, and is currently being applied with success in assistance projects in the tropics. It is proposed that these assets be applied to forest conservation and management in the RPC.

## II. PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Goal - To improve the capability of the government of the People's Republic of Congo in natural forest conservation and management.

B. Objectives - To assist the government of RPC in:

- o Creation and development of Nouabale-Ndoki National Park
- o Biological and forestry surveys/assessments
- o Training in forest conservation and forestry management
- o Formulating environmental strategies, especially as they relate to natural forest conservation and management

**C. Anticipated Project Outputs - Anticipated outputs of the project will include:**

- 1. Creation of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, the first national park to be created since independence.**
- 2. Comprehensive management plan for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park.**
- 3. Establishment of management infrastructure for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park.**
- 4. Establishment of biological data base for the Nouabale Ndoki area.**
- 5. Strengthened institutional and professional capabilities in conservation and scientific activities for national agencies, NGO's, and local communities.**
- 6. Establishment of an effective national conservation education program.**
- 7. Protection and biological understanding of a key elephant population and other mammal species.**
- 8. Identification of other key conservation areas in need of protection in northern Congo.**
- 9. Timely and effective advice to GPRC in conservation matters that will lead to more rational protection and management of Congolese forest ecosystems.**
- 10. Assisting the World Bank in implementing a natural resource management plan that would (a) aim at conserving an adequate percentage of virgin biotopes, and (b) give the GPRC the tools and incentives to implement national land use policies.**

### III. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

#### Project Framework

The proposed project is designed as a dual approach to the challenge of forest conservation in Congo. (1) A core of site specific activities will be concentrated in the Nouabale-Ndoki forest region of northern Congo. These activities will include multi-disciplinary assessments leading to the development of a park/reserve management plan, park development, and more intensive biological monitoring and research on selected indigenous species. (2) More extensive activities will be undertaken on a national level, intended to have a direct impact on forest conservation policy and capability in Congo. These activities will include training of field biologists, completion of surveys and forestry assessments in other regions of the country, and provision of information and advice to appropriate host-country institutions concerned with forest conservation. All project actions will be coordinated through an office in Brazzaville. Implementation will be done in full collaboration with the Ministere d'Economie Forestiere with some actions involving collaboration with personnel from the Ministere des Enseignements Secondaire et Superieur Charge de la Recherche Scientifique, the Ministere de l'Equipement Charge de l'Environnement, and the national university. Certain project activities (A-C below) are designed to be prescriptive in effect, and will be completed within the first two years. Others (G-I) will be subsequently undertaken to follow-up on earlier analyses. Finally, a core of actions (D-F,J) will continue throughout the length of project.

#### Project Activities

##### Nouabale-Ndoki Site Specific Activities

###### A. Gazetting of Protected Area

Because the process of gazetting reserves is usually a long one it is best to initiate the procedure at the earliest feasible date. In fact this process was started in 1989 and has been received very favorably by the national government. Follow-up is intended to proceed during Phase I. As data become available from surveys and assessments, modifications can be made in serial drafts of the reserve proposal. In this way gazetting of the reserve may well occur in the first two years.

## **B. Surveys and Assessments**

Detailed surveys and analyses will serve as a basis for the development of a management plan for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. To accomplish this goal the field-based director will coordinate the activities of a team of experts, assistants, national counterparts, and Peace Corps volunteers assembled by the WCI central management and the project, that will take a multidisciplinary approach in the analysis of all aspects of the development of the reserve area. The resulting data will form the basis of a management plan for the area.

1. Background survey. All existing data on the project area will be compiled, including cartographic, satellite and other aerial imagery, and data derived from forest inventory, hydrological, biological, meteorological, mineral, pedological, census, land tenure, and historical studies. These data will be collected primarily in Brazzaville, Congo region capitals and abroad.

2. Biological surveys. These will consist of extensive surveys over the entire proposed reserve area, designed to assess biological diversity, population densities (in particular mammalian and floristic), areas of particular interest for large mammal conservation, and vegetational types. The surveys will be carried out over several months and will follow methods used previously in the same area (see Annex VI) with a higher degree of quantitative precision, especially with regard to the vegetation survey.

3. Economic survey. An economic analysis will be conducted on the impact over the short and long term of the establishment of an integral reserve (national park) and possible associated forest reserves. This analysis will take into account economic benefits of current forest exploitation via logging (the principal economic activity in the area), the evolution of this activity, and potential for the future in this sector. Alternative economic activities that may be viable will be outlined, and their probable impacts on the environment -- in particular protected areas -- will be suggested. This survey will be carried out in close collaboration with the World Bank and the national government, taking into account national development plans and local human needs issues as they relate to the conservation of natural resources.

4. Sociological survey. This will consist of an evaluation of the impact of the establishment of an integral reserve in the project area on the indigenous human population, especially the Bayaka ("Pygmy") population. There is currently no permanent human habitation in the proposed reserve area and very limited transient use of the area by humans, but the study will take into account human populations living in the general reserve area and the predicted evolution of human settlement based on probable future development.

The above surveys will be conducted by project personnel and consultants recruited on short term contracts. Consultancy input will allow for a quick, comprehensive compilation and analysis of information. All consultants will work with appropriate Congolese counterparts where possible. Each team will be responsible for producing a comprehensive report on their findings within a period of three months following the survey period. These teams will coordinate their efforts in order to address cross disciplinary problems. This survey will expand on the initial assessments to be carried out for the World Bank, in the framework of their proposed GEF and Natural Resources Management Project.

#### C. Development of Nouabale-Ndoki Management Plan

Data collected over the initial period of 18 months will be evaluated by a committee of government officials, donor agencies, and project personnel. From this a management plan for the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park will be derived. The final document will be published and serve as a manual for project and reserve development.

The management plan will address the issues of reserve boundaries, legal status, constraints on use, required protection efforts, infrastructure development, training needs, monitoring mechanisms (of human use, wildlife populations), and priority research themes.

A project action plan will be elaborated in conjunction with the park management plan. It will detail budgeting and timing of subsequent project activities.

## D. Biodiversity Inventory

Biological diversity is very high in the proposed park but currently, because of a lack of data, it is difficult to assess levels of endemism and how diversity compares with other areas of central west Africa. Initially research will focus on the floristic and mammalian diversity in the project area. These foci have been identified for two reasons: (a) background information and expertise are available to collect a good sample of these groups in a relatively short amount of time, and (b) these taxa are the most vulnerable to the types of human disturbance typical in the project area. Data on biodiversity will prove essential to establishing reserve limits and land use.

1. Floristics. Botanical inventory is a priority of the Ministère des Enseignements Secondaire et Supérieur Charge de la Recherche Scientifique (MESSRS). Facilities for botanical research, including a national herbarium, are located at ORSTOM in Brazzaville. For some time this institution has suffered from relative isolation from the international botanical community because there has been little means for contact. The future Nouabale-Ndoki Park has shown a remarkable amount of botanical diversity in preliminary studies, including several new species to science (Moutsambote 1990), but a much more comprehensive survey is necessary. This study will not only provide data on the biodiversity of the region but also the means by which vegetation patterns can be described within the park area and how these may relate to mammal density and diversity. In any future ecological study of forest or animal ecology, a comprehensive knowledge of the flora is essential.

The botanical aspects of this project are intended to be undertaken jointly by the Centre d'Etudes des Ressources Vegetales (CERVE) at ORSTOM, Brazzaville and Missouri Botanical Garden, the designated center for African botany in the United States.

Botanical study in the proposed park will serve an important role in institution building in Congo. The national herbarium staff is very competent and the basic infrastructure is well maintained and curated. CERVE's participation in the project framework will certainly improve their ability to be active in the field, will provide ample opportunity for contact with the botanical community at large, and will almost certainly lead to a more vigorous floristic program in RPC in the future.

2. **Mammalian Inventory.** Inventory and monitoring of large mammal diversity and density, especially over time, is extremely important in management of integrally protected areas in tropical forests. Large mammals, through tourism in the protected areas and subsistence and safari hunting in accessory areas, are one of the principal renewable economic assets in these areas. But they require precise management. At present the data necessary for proper management are not generally available, especially for central African forests. The data made available through study in the Nouabale-Ndoki will be of considerable interest for the management of the entire tri-national reserve and other areas in the region. Mammalian studies within the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki National park will concentrate on the following components:

a. **Duiker populations in dense forest environments.** Because duikers are the principal species hunted by subsistence hunters, knowledge of their diversity, densities and habitat preferences in undisturbed areas are essential for management of buffer zones. We will concentrate on studies that will address the question of sustainable off-take. The methodology for this study will follow that previously used in the Ituri Forest (Zaire) and Korup National Park (Cameroon) by WCI personnel.

b. **Hunting off-take and its effect on mammal populations in non-protected areas.** This study will involve survey work inside the reserve area over the entire range of large mammals. Similar surveys will be conducted later in unprotected areas along with off-take surveys in these areas. These data will give us insight into how to manage the proposed traditional hunting and safari area south of the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki National Park.

c. **Large mammal observations at natural forest clearings.** Visitation of open forest clearings by large mammals (most species come to drink mineral enriched water) will undoubtedly be the tourist main attraction of the proposed national park. Detailed knowledge of daily and seasonal visitation to clearings by large mammals is essential to future 'exploitation' of these clearings.

### **E. Forestry**

While logging is taking place on a very large scale throughout the forest zone of central Africa, very little is known about changes in forests as a result of logging or regeneration. These data are quite obviously essential in the establishment of a sensible forest exploitation policy. The project will set up a monitoring study in the logging concession adjacent to the proposed park and others to address questions of damage, and changes in wildlife populations and tree regeneration after logging. This study will be set up by a forestry consultant who will make periodic visits to the site, and will be executed by project staff. The World Bank has already earmarked grant funds to finance this study with WCI as an executing agency.

### **F. Elephant Monitoring and Research**

Because elephants are found in higher densities here than almost anywhere in Africa, are a keystone species in the forest environment, are the principal indicator species of human environmental impact, and have seasonal migratory patterns that traverse the entire tri-national reserve area, it is the mammal species that will receive principal research attention. We need a solid data base on elephant populations, movements, social structure, reproduction, genetics and levels of poaching if we hope to effectively conserve their populations at the juncture of Congo, CAR and Cameroon.

Long term monitoring of elephant populations is already funded and has been initiated in the Dzanga-Sangha area (CAR). It is necessary to expand the scope of this research across national boundaries, particularly between the Central African Republic and Congo. Additional funding will be required, as requested in this proposal.

## Principal Components of Elephant Research

1. Population study in the Mbeli clearing. In the major forest clearing in the Dzanga National park (CAR) over 400 individual elephants have been identified. This work will continue for the next few years in order to determine the total population that visits the saline. A second very important step is to transfer this study to the major forest clearing in the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki National Park. Identifications of the majority of the population that visits the saline will permit for the first time, based on comparisons of the two populations and a modification of a capture-recapture technique, an estimate of the overall population size in the entire area and considerable knowledge of annual migrations within the tri-state reserve area. Data obtained will give indications of reproduction rates, age structure, male-female ratios, etc. These data will provide a great deal of insight into the condition of the elephant population and the change in condition over time.

2. Social relations of forest elephants. Preliminary research in the Dzanga Park (CAR) has shown that forest elephant social relationships are considerably different from those of savannah elephants. It is evident that family groups are smaller and reproductive rates seem to be considerably accelerated. Tolerance of males by females also seems to be considerably greater in the forest elephant. Addition to the data base is needed to gain precision on these initial observations for long term herd management.

3. Population genetics of tri-state elephant populations. Modern skin biopsy and Polymerase Chain Reaction methods have considerably reduced the technical burden of population genetic studies in the wild. These will permit rapid and broad analyses of the tri-national elephant population. Skin biopsies will be taken from a wide range in the tri-state area. This will provide data on genetic variation within the population. These data will be quite important in reserve limit and management decisions.

4. Ranging behavior. It is well known that the elephants in the tri-state area demonstrate very wide and regular 'migratory' patterns. Details on the extent and range of these movements are completely unknown. Using modern techniques of satellite tracking it is possible to follow the annual movements of large mammals. Three elephants will be tracked using satellite techniques. These data will be crucial in determining daily and annual ranging patterns of elephants in the tri-state reserve, and thus will prove essential to herd and reserve management.

An important benefit of this study will be close surveillance of the resident elephant populations, especially in critical zones. This will reduce significantly the level of poaching of elephants in the area.

#### G. Environmental Education

A program of environmental education will be initiated to inform local people of the new status of the reserve, constraints on its use, rationale for its establishment, and other more general forest and conservation issues. The program will be designed to encourage a better understanding of and support for conservation in surrounding residential communities. Activities will be concentrated in villages along the Sangha River north of Ouessou (west and south of the reserve,) and villages along the Motaba River (east of the reserve). The program will include frequent visits to targeted villages, formal and informal discussion with residents, production of informational materials, monitoring of attitudinal changes, and evaluation of any subsequent changes in forest use practices. An effective combination of environmental education, protection, and integration of those people that have a direct impact on the proposed park through employment should help to instill a tradition of vested interest in the proposed park, ensuring its long-term survival as a protected zone. The conservation education program will integrate technical staff, park guards, Peace Corps volunteers and the local population in the hope of creating a spirit of mutual understanding and collaboration.

#### H. Park Management and Protection

Human pressures at present are not great in the proposed park area

-- thus only a minimum of management is anticipated. As development envelops the park over time however, it is essential that the basic infrastructure and management staff exist as a foundation. In years one and two camps will be built for project staff, and transportation and communication systems will be established. In year three of the project a small staff of guards will be hired primarily from the local population, to institute effective park protection. Some training may be done in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve (CAR), thus promoting collaboration between the two reserves.

## I. Development of Economic Sector

Evaluations of current and potential forest resource use conducted earlier in the project will lead to recommendations for rational, long term development of such resources. Where appropriate, the project will include facilitation or implementation of these recommendations. These actions may include generation of foreign exchange, income and employment, as described below.

1. Nature Tourism. There is currently no tourism in the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, although in August a US based tour agency (Wilderness Travel) will be bringing in its first group of visitors for a boat trip on the Ndoki south of the area. Tourism development in the park is a good possibility in the future. The high density of gorillas, chimpanzees and elephants, the other large forest mammals and the virgin forest habitat could attract large numbers of tourists for photo safaris. Several of the large forest clearings in the proposed area could be managed for tourism. The experience in the Dzanga-Sangha Park and Reserve (CAR) has shown that a forest environment with a high concentration of forest clearings is a viable attraction for large numbers of tourists given the appropriate touristic infrastructure. The Nouabale-Ndoki Park could be one of the best sites in Africa for forest tourism if the proper infrastructure were put in place. If successful, tourism would generate foreign exchange for Congo, income for tour operators, and significant local employment. As the project progresses and more information becomes available, project personnel will evaluate touristic possibilities and facilitate its development where appropriate.

2. Safari Hunting. Safari hunting could also be established in the area, as has been done in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve. This activity in Dzanga-Sangha has proven highly successful. As with nature tourism, it generates foreign exchange for national government, produces significant income for local government, employs local people and creates demand for a wide range of private sector activities. The possibility exists that such an operation could be established on a larger scale than in Dzanga-Sangha in the area south of the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki Park, if it is well controlled and managed. With additional experience and information, personnel will evaluate the potential for organized hunting and facilitate its development if determined appropriate.

3. At present there is no permanent human habitation within the proposed Nouabale-Ndoki site, and human impact until now has been minimal. The low-level hunting which does take place is largely done from bases in CAR, or is contracted by merchants operating outside the area (Kabo, Ouesso, Brazzaville, Bangui and Cameroon). Local benefits are small. Economic options for local people will be examined earlier in the project. Where advisable, the project will facilitate resolution of conflicts arising from park establishment. This may include designation of a traditional hunting reserve to be located south of the proposed park, encouragement of renewable forest product extraction in that area (eg. Raphia spp.), and/or employment of local hunters as tour and scientific guides or park guards.

#### J. On-site Training

Throughout the project, emphasis will be put on a broad range of on-the-job training through integration of Congolese at all levels of implementation. Since on-the-job training is by nature long term and extensive, results are rather difficult to quantify. However, it is felt that this method will result in a motivated, competent and experience-based pool of individuals who can undertake similar work in the future. Several aspects of training are discussed below.

1. Administration and management. Two high level management positions will be held by Congolese project personnel. These individuals will receive considerable training, in working with their counterparts in administration and management as they relate to conservation. At the end of the project these individuals will have gained the professional skills necessary to develop and implement similar projects in Congo and train additional individuals in the same skills.

2. Technical. One high level scientific coordinator will be seconded to the project from the Ministere of Economie Forestiere. This individual will undertake much of the basic research envisaged in the project while collaborating directly with the project director. He will direct a large staff and will develop extensive experience with collaborating institutions. By the end of the project, he will be capable of running a field based scientific research program.

A cadre of students (both graduate and technical) will join the project in various capacities throughout the project. These individuals will receive the hands-on field training that is extremely rare in their curriculum. This will provide the RPC with a skilled and motivated cadre of conservation professionals which does not currently exist. An emphasis will be put on involving a large number of students through close ties with the MESSRS and the University. We will provide opportunities for exchange site visits for these students, especially in the adjacent Dzanga-Sangha Reserve.

A team of field technicians will be trained in various aspects of conservation and park management. These individuals will be selected from the local population to the extent possible. With time this group of individuals, because they will continue to work in the project area for a long period of time, will not only provide critical help to managers and researchers that subsequently come into the area but will also be some of the best ambassadors for the park.

3. Park Guards. In year three of the project a team of park guards, originating from the local population, will be selected and trained. These individuals will be responsible for park protection. This will come from both contact with the local population and through antipoaching activities. Because the project is starting at a time when poaching is low and resentment by the local population is likely to be very mild, it will be possible to de-emphasize antipoaching and emphasize public awareness campaigns.

These individuals will be trained in the field. An attempt will be made to provide the opportunity for extended training in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve, where there is already a large team of well trained guards. The guards will be trained in forest ecology, map reading, compass skills, guide skills, military discipline and operations in a forest environment.

4. Bayaka Guides. A team of guides will be hired from the local Bayaka community that will share their knowledge of the forest to other project employees, researchers and eventually tourists. It has been found in the Dzanga-Sangha Reserve that these individuals are quite motivated and usually seek to improve their skills when employed. This has the added benefit of maintenance of forest skills in the Bayaka community, skills which are currently being lost at a rapid rate. Employment dependent on knowledge of the forest will stimulate preservation and improvement of this knowledge.

8. Approvals - In accordance with paragraph 13 of Attachment B of OMB Circular A-122, which requires prior A.I.D. approval of certain equipment and other capital expenditures, the Grant Officer does hereby provide approval for such expenditures; PROVIDED, however, that such purchases must be within the terms and conditions of this Grant, and shall serve to promote the specified purposes and objectives of this Grant.

9. Automation Equipment - Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, the Grantee must obtain the approval of the USAID Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Grant for any purchases of automation equipment (e.g. computers, word processors, etc.), software, or related services made hereunder, if the total cost of such purchases will exceed \$100,000. The USAID Project Office must, in turn, have the concurrence of A.I.D./W, M/SER/IRM, before providing any such approvals.

#### H. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. For the purposes of this Grant, references herein to the cost principles of OMB Circular A-122 shall include the A.I.D. implementation of such cost principles, as set forth in subpart 731.7 of the A.I.D. Acquisition Regulations (48 CFR Chapter 7).

2. With reference to paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services", the requirement to notify the A.I.D. Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) at least 45 days prior to placing an order or contract in excess of \$25,000 is hereby waived, when time does not reasonably permit such prior notification. Prior notification continues to apply when time permits. This does not relieve the Grantee from prudent advance procurement planning, nor does it relieve the Grantee from the requirement of said Standard Provision to make positive efforts to utilize small business and minority-owned business sources of supply.

3 The Grantee will undertake an environmental assessment prior to proceeding with the Forestry Buffer-zone activity (paragraph II.K of Attachment 2 - Program Description).

## K. Forestry Buffer-zone Management

In the years following the establishment of the park, timber exploitation is expected to enter into the border areas, especially to the north and the south. Much of the research that will be carried out in the first several years of the project will provide the basis for management not only of the park but surrounding areas. An accessory program to the project in buffer-zone management will be developed and funding will be sought outside of the project. This program will develop a buffer zone management scheme that will involve management of timber exploitation to limit waste and unnecessary damage, protection of wildlife populations during and after exploitation, and perhaps creation of forest reserve areas adjacent to the national park.

Two probable funding sources for this activity are the World Bank and GTZ (see Cooperative Links, below). This new program will be coordinated with the proposed USAID project.

### Extended Activities

#### A. Further Surveys

Beyond the immediate focus on the Nouabale-Ndoki Park, the GRPC has requested assistance in identifying other natural areas of interest and conducting associated biological surveys (Ndinga 1990). This would constitute an important contribution in an effort to determine the faunal and floristic resource base of Congo. The identification of other key areas for increased protection is considered to be an activity of great importance before logging becomes both more widespread and more intensive. These surveys will initially concentrate on three areas: Lac Telle and the vast Likouala aux Herbes swamps, Garabinzam in a large tract of virgin forest in the northwest along the border with Gabon and the Conkouati reserve in the Mayombe. All three of these locations are particularly interesting from a conservation point of view and are in need of attention. Methods employed for these surveys will follow those used in previous surveys in Congo (Fay and Agnagna 1989, Fay and Agnagna 1990).

## B. Forest Resource Management Recommendations

The next five years are going to be a critical period for conservation in the RPC. The country still holds great natural resources that are in an intact state. The human population is low but pressure for petroleum and forest exploitation are serious threats to the natural ecosystems. There is a considerable amount of interest both within the government and from international organizations to set up a permanent conservation infrastructure and management policy for the Congo. Because of extensive, on the ground experience, the project can play a critical role in advising the government and international organizations on conservation planning for RPC. This should help significantly in charting the course of a permanent national conservation infrastructure and policy. This aspect of the project will be coordinated closely with the overall World Bank GEF financing scheme.

## C. Training

In addition to on-site training described above for the Nouabale Ndoki area, training and technical support will be provided for staff of the central coordinating office concerning administration. Field staff, students, professors, MEF and MESSRS staff will participate in off-site surveys and expeditions. More formal training may take the form of in-country short-courses and workshops. WCI has also found the practice of site exchanges with other projects in the African forest zone to be of particular benefit (e.g. Ituri in Zaire, Dzanga-Sangha in CAR, Korup in Cameroon -- all of which receive some USAID funding). Advanced study outside of the Congo might eventually be appropriate, but will be dependent on the availability of additional funding.

Training needs in the natural resources sector in Congo are somewhat different than many other places. In most cases we are dealing with a highly educated cadre of government employees, in many cases overqualified, from a technical point of view, for the positions that they hold in the ministries. You also have a large population of people who may even have Ph.D. level degrees who are currently unemployed. Once again from a technical point of view many of these individuals are highly qualified to work in solving the environmental problems that need to be addressed in Congo.

Typically lack of financial resources is sited as the problem for the lack of concrete actions on the part of the individuals in the various ministries. There was a time not long ago, however, that many of the ministries were well funded but the mechanics of forest conservation was not put in place.

We believe that one of the major problems is lack of practical field experience. In the past two years we have trained a limited number of Congolese biologists in practical field techniques. These individuals have now coauthored several technical reports and papers with us and in one case carried out a field study completely independently for three months with great success.

The focus of our training program will not be to send Congolese overseas for additional education. We will integrate them into the mechanics of field conservation biology in their own country. The results of this type of training are somewhat less tangible than higher education, but we feel that in the near future this training will produce the first team of highly motivated field biologists and conservation strategists in the Congo.

Because training is to be integrated into the general workings of the project, the budget line items for training are not listed as such. In fact a significant portion of budget line items for per-diem, travel, materials, consultancies, analyses, etc. will be spent on Congolese for on the job training.

#### D. Environmental Education

At present environmental education does not exist on a national level in the Congo. Through the project office and staff in Brazzaville, a national program will be initiated. This will take advantage of the national media, especially radio and television. Information will be offered to the media concerning both general conservation principles and specifics of forest Congo forest conservation. This may take the form of interviews with interested parties (governmental and non-governmental) and project employees, video footage from important conservation areas, and locally produced shows on environmental activities and problems within Congo. The project will foster relations with existing NGO's in Brazzaville and may help to organize joint educational activities.

#### IV. PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

##### A. Financial Contribution

The project will receive financial contributions from USAID/Mission Funds, WCI, World Bank, Peace Corps, and the government of the RPC. In addition, negotiations are underway for additional project funding from USAID/Washington (NRMS/Biodiversity funds) and German bilateral assistance (GTZ). (See Budget for details.)

##### B. Management

At the request of USAID the project is designed to be self sufficient in its administration, because there is currently no USAID administrative base located in Congo. Given a long history of field-based, self-administered projects, WCI welcomes the opportunity to take on this responsibility. The proposed project director is highly qualified, and an excellent candidate has been identified for the central coordinating post (see below). Independent administration of a project of this scale will initially require substantial financial support, but the support will strongly influence success.

##### 1. Project Direction

Overall responsibility for the project will be that of the Project Director. The Director will establish and supervise the project management structure, determine priority activities, assume a scientific advisory role with the government, and direct and conduct research.

Due to the dual approach being undertaken in this project, encompassing both site-specific and national-level project components, the Director will delegate many administrative responsibilities to the management units described below. This will be necessary to ensure punctual, efficient and effective management of the project, and to allow the Director to realize his primary role as a technical expert and advisor.

## 2. Coordinating Office

A central office will be established in Brazzaville to assume the responsibility of overall project coordination and liaison with multiple collaborators. The Project Coordinator and his staff will manage liaison with the national government, donor agencies, collaborating organizations, consultants and the WCI home office. The office will provide and coordinate logistical support for field-based operations (procurement, transport, communications, clerical services, publications), and undertake overall financial reporting. The office will be established in the first year of operations.

## 3. World Bank Natural Resource Management Project and/or GEF project administrator.

It is likely that the World Bank will base a coordinator in Congo to manage the design and implementation of an Environmental Action Plan, the Natural Resource Management Project and the GEF funded Wildlands Conservation and Management Project. Involvement of this coordinator will be at the governmental level for strategy and administrative purposes. Because of the joint financing of many project activities, close ties will be maintained with this coordinating unit.

## 4. Nouabale-Ndoki Management Base

A regional management office will be established at the proposed limit of the Nouabale-Ndoki Park, on the Sangha River. This office will run day-to-day project activities, including: establishment and management of infrastructure, training and coordination of local staff, liaison with local persons and agencies (eg. governmental, logging companies), reception of short-term collaborators, clerical services, and logistical coordination (vehicles, communications). This base will be constructed in the first 18 months of project operations.

## C. Personnel

1. Project Director -- This individual will be experienced in forest conservation/management and ecological research. Responsibilities are outlined above (see Annex VII for Fay resume).

2. Project Coordinator -- This individual will be responsible for all Brazzaville activities as described above. The post will be filled by an individual experienced in conservation and administration. The current lack of available nationals trained in this field requires that an expatriate fill this position initially.

3. Assistant-coordinator -- A Congolese will be recruited to work with the WCI-designated project coordinator, with the intention that this individual will assume full coordination responsibilities.

4. Project Manager -- This individual will be responsible for all Nouabale-Ndoki field operations as described above. The post will be filled by an individual experienced in field based conservation activities and administration. This person will be responsible, in collaboration with his national counterpart, for all day to day field based project activities including infrastructure development, training, logistics, protection and personnel matters.

5. Co-manager -- This individual will be a Congolese governmental employee (MEF) and will be the homolog with the project manager, with the intention that within three years this individual will assume full management responsibilities.

6. Scientific Coordinator -- This individual will be a Congolese government employee (MEF) with a high level of expertise in wildlife biology and forest conservation, and an extensive background of field experience. He will be charged with coordinating, overseeing, and personally undertaking various aspects of the project research and monitoring program. This will involve a considerable amount of training of project staff and students. He will coordinate activities with other institutions carrying out study in the park and assure a direct liaison between the project and the central government for research matters.

7. Peace Corps Volunteers -- A request has been submitted to Peace Corps/Congo for five volunteers at the earliest possible date, to assist in infrastructure development, research on animal populations, forestry and floristic analysis, and environmental education (see Annex) III for Job Descriptions).

8. Consultants -- A number of consultants (expatriate and Congolese) will be hired on short term contracts in order to accomplish timely project goals. These will include specific activities as well as on-the-job training for Peace Corps volunteers and Congolese counterparts. Consultants will be hired primarily in years one and two of the project.

9. Guards -- In year three of the project a corps of ten guards will be hired and deployed in two key areas for protection. Poaching pressure in the proposed park area is currently low and will probably not increase significantly in years one and two of the project. Elephant protection will be the major focus of the forces to be engaged. These guards will primarily be recruited from the local population. Two of the guards will be requested from the Ministere de l'Economie Forestiere who will serve as team leaders.

10. Technical assistants -- Five Congolese will be engaged and trained for a wide range of research, survey and environmental education activities. These individuals will initially be Peace Corps volunteer counterparts. In the long term it is intended that these individuals will undertake needed research projects and assist future students and senior researchers in the field.

11. Guides -- Approximately ten guides will be hired from the local Bayaka population as guides for a wide variety of activities, including biological surveys, monitoring, research, and possibly tourism.

12. Construction Staff -- Both skilled and non-skilled labor will be hired as needed for construction of project infrastructure.

13. Support Staff -- A number of accessory positions have been built into the budget that will assure smooth project operations (office staff, driver, boat operators, expeditors etc.).

At all times preference will be given to local people in hiring.

D. Participation of Government of the People's Republic of Congo (GRPC).

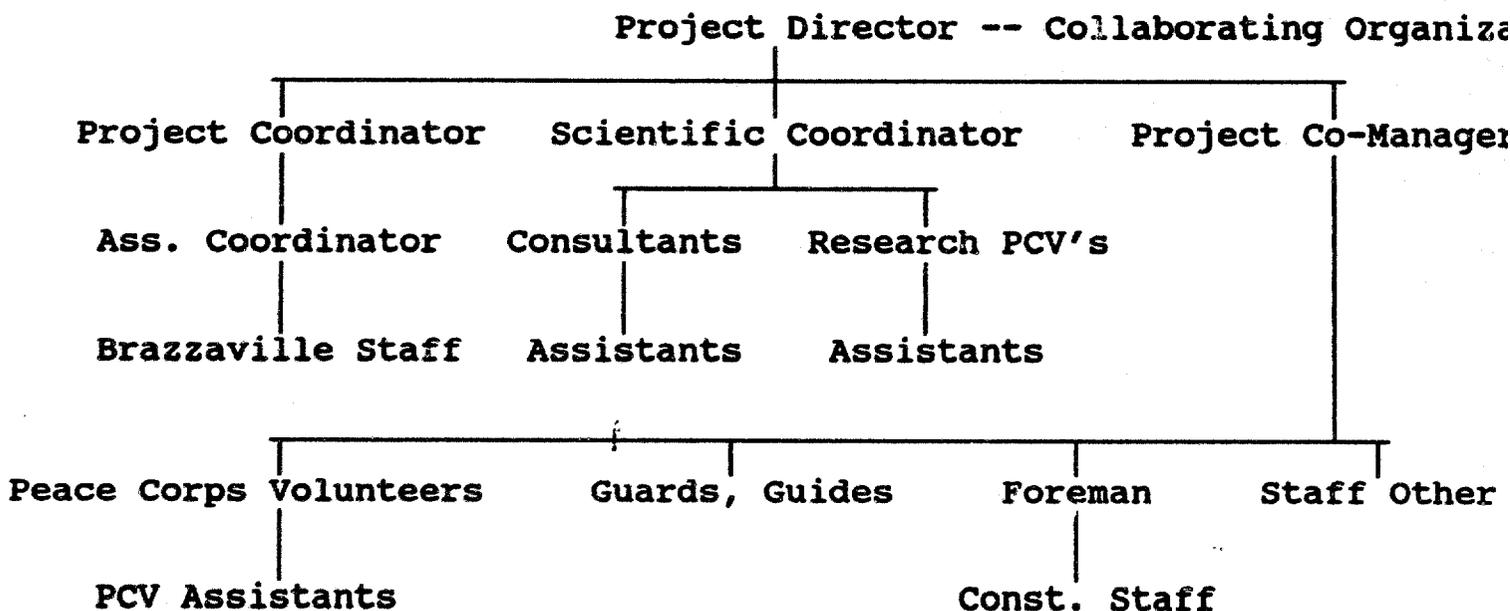
This effort is designed as a joint project, with WCI and MEF the chief collaborating partners. Collaboration will entail frequent communication and strong coordination in field activities, as described above.

1. MEF. MEF will participate directly as the host ministry for all operations. It will engage two full-time MEF professionals for project activities as co-manager and scientific coordinator. Furthermore, other appropriate MEF personnel will participate on a punctual basis as short term consultants and/or field counterparts. As of year 3, MEF will hire at least two park guards.

MEF will also contribute some services and a limited amount of equipment to the project. The Ministry will obtain necessary authorizations for construction of project buildings and for use of radio frequencies. It will provide logistical support at the Ouesso office (communications, vehicle storage, etc.), and supply the firearms and ammunition determined necessary for park protection.

2. The project will also collaborate with the Ministere des Enseignements Secondaire et Superieur Charge de la Recherche Scientifique (MESSRS). Interaction with MESSRS will involve collaborative research with personnel from the Centre d'Etudes sur les Ressources Vegetales (CERVE), as well as field consultancies. In addition, the Project Director is already facilitating coordination between CERVE and the Missouri Botanical Garden (US).

**Project Organization**



3. In order to operate efficiently and effectively, it is expected that the government of Congo (GRPC) will grant tax-free status to the project, and will give laissez-passer permission for the Project Director to cross international boundaries within the tri-national reserve system.

4. Therefore, financial obligations from the GRPC for implementation of the project include: (a) full-time salaries of two professional counterparts, (b) guard salaries for two persons stationed in key posts starting in Year 3, with the possibility that additional salaries will be assumed by project end, and (c) costs of limited equipment (guns, ammunition).

GRPC investment is considered reasonable and sustainable, since it is expected that funds from the governmental 'Fonds Forestiere' will be designated for forest conservation as well as management.

#### E. Infrastructure Development - Constructions

##### 1. Sangha River Base (Nouabale-Ndoki Management Base)

Physical plant: This base will consist of durable, low cost concrete block (CB) and hanger-type (HT) buildings as follow:

			Square meters
1	Office (CB)	10x12 m	120
1	Operations building (CB)	12x15 m	180
1	Shop (CB)	10x12 m	120
1	Warehouse (CB)	10x12 m	120
3	Lodging (CB)	10 m octangle	234
2	Lodging (CB)	6x6 m	72
4	Toilets (CB)	3x3 m	27
1	Kitchen (CB)	5 m octangle	27
1	Common area (HT)	12x15 m (oval)	180
1	Port (HT)	5x15 m	75
1	Generator Building (CB)	5x5 m	25

Total: 1180 m2

An abandoned village site very close to Bomassa will be used for this camp construction. The construction of the camp will not involve destruction of any primary forest.

## 2. Ndoki Field Camp

This camp will be constructed to serve as a physical plant for field based research and as a stepping-off place for park protection and management. The camp will be constructed in the first 18 months of project operations.

**Physical plant:** This camp will be built largely with local materials or treated lumber and will have concrete foundations.

			Square meters
1	Operations base	10x12 m	120 m
1	Storeroom	8x10 m	80 m
5	Lodging	6x6 m	180 m
1	Kitchen	5x5 m	25 m
1	Common area	12x15 m	180 m
1	Port	2x5 m	10 m

Total: 423 m<sup>2</sup>

A site for this camp has been selected, located at the end of an abandoned logging road on the Ndoki River. The site is 3 km from the Mbeli clearing, a primary research and protection site for the project. The camp will be constructed in an abandoned logging camp with little impact on the surrounding forest.

**3. Field camps -** A series of rudimentary field camps will be constructed as necessary in strategic locations within the proposed Park area. These will be used for research and park management. These camps will be constructed with local materials and will be designed to have minimum possible impact on the forest environment.

**4. Guard Camps - Guard Camp I.** This will be a camp to house the field operations of a team of 5 guards who will be responsible for the protection of the southern end of the proposed national park. This base will be built in year three of operations in close proximity to the Sangha River Base.

**Physical Plant.** Construction will be of durable concrete block and zinc roofing design.

			Square meters
1	Office	8x10 m	80
1	Storage building	8x10 m	80
5	Lodging	8x10 m	400
5	Kitchen	3x3 m	45
3	Toilets	2x2 m	20
1	Port	5x10 m	50

Total: 675 m<sup>2</sup>

Guard Camp II. This will be a camp to house the field operations of a team of 5 guards who will be responsible for the protection of the northern end of the proposed national park. This base will be built in year three of operations in the village of Makao in the north-eastern border of the proposed park area.

Physical Plant. Construction will be of durable concrete block and zinc roofing design.

			Square meters
1	Office	8x10 m	80
1	Storage building	8x10 m	80
5	Lodging	8x10 m	400
5	Kitchen	3x3 m	45
3	Toilets	2x2 m	20
1	Port	5x10 m	50
Total:			675 m <sup>2</sup>

#### 5. Observation Towers at large forest clearings

Mbeli clearing. A series of five towers will be constructed at the Mbeli clearing in order to facilitate mammal observation for reserve management and tourism.

			Square meters
5	Obs. Towers	3x5 m	75

#### Roads, River Transport and Trails

Roads. One road of 25 km will be opened from Bomassa to the Ndoki River. The road is an abandoned logging road that has been closed for the past 10 years. It will be reopened to a width of 4m using chain saw and manual labor, in order to minimize impact on the ecosystem. This road will provide rapid access to the area of primary concern for park management and research.

Rivers. The upper Ndoki and Motaba rivers will be opened for pirogue travel in order to provide access to some of the more inaccessible regions of the proposed park. Currently there is a large amount of grass and logs which block access.

Trails. A trail system will be established to provide access into the interior of the proposed park area for management and research.

**F. Equipment** - The majority of equipment purchases will be in the first year of the project. Periodic replacement of certain equipment is built into the budget. Beginning in the second year, two 4-wheel drive vehicles (Isuzu and pick-up) will be based in Brazzaville for operations and field missions. One vehicle (Nissan) will be based in Ouesso for operations there and field missions to the east. Two 4-wheel drive jeeps with one replacement, for a total of three, will be based at the project site for construction and transport from the Sangha River to the Ndoki River. There is a considerable investment in outboard motors and dug-out canoes. This is because the majority of travel, both on the western and eastern sides of the reserve, will be via river. Four outboard motors with one replacement will be purchased each year. Chainsaws will be used for road maintenance and in camp construction. The main camp on the Sangha River will have generated power while the Ndoki and Motaba camps will be solar powered. The Sangha River and Ndoki camps as well as the central office in Brazzaville will have computers. The three camps and the central office in Brazzaville will have radio links. These radios will also have the capability of contact with the Dzanga-Sangha reserve in CAR. This will considerably facilitate the protection system for the tri-state area. Camping equipment will be purchased for field missions, guards and for the initial set up period during which there will be no durable housing. Survey equipment will include measuring devices, location devices, video equipment and remote recording devices. The tracking line item will cover costs of satellite tracking and other radio tracking devices. Analyses will cover genetic and chemical analyses as well as equipment used to collect samples. The construction line item will cover all equipment and materials needed for construction. Furnishings will cover all interior materials for the infrastructure in Brazzaville, Sangha, Ndoki, and Makao.

A procurement plan is described in Annex IX.

A statement of project environmental impact is provided in Annex X.

**G. Timetable** - See Calendar of Activities (Annex XI).

## H. Cooperative Links

### 1. World Bank

The project will collaborate from the outset with the World Bank, which is currently preparing a Natural Resource Management Project, and a GEF funded Wildlands Conservation and Management Project. The focus of the World Bank program will be on a countrywide Environmental Action Plan, management of reserves, and the forestry sector in Congo: its policies, strategies, production and profitability. Nouabale-Ndoki has been cited as a possible focus for a contribution to natural forest conservation within the framework of this scheme. GEF funding from the World Bank has been made available to WCI to conduct initial assessments at the site (see Budget). It is intended that collaboration will continue as the World Bank program is defined and implemented. At some future date supplemental funding from this source will most likely be allocated to new project components as they are identified. Several sources of grant funds have already been attracted by the World Bank project, and a considerable part of these funds will be earmarked for conservation activities.

### 2. Regional Coordination (World Wildlife Fund, USAID/NRMS)

The Nouabale-Ndoki site is adjacent to the recently created Dzanga-Sangha Reserve and National Park in CAR and a contiguous forest in Cameroon. The proposed project has therefore been conceived as one component of a tri-national conservation effort, to be coordinated with similar projects focusing on the contiguous areas. This association is designed to multiply the potential for conservation impacts through the creation of a tri-national reserve complex of more than 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Such a large reserve system should: (a) accommodate wildlife populations which traverse international boundaries (especially elephants), (b) allow for the protection of larger, and therefore more viable populations of all resident species, and (c) relieve many of the difficulties of protection in border areas. WCI and World Wildlife Fund/US (currently managing reserve development in Dzanga-Sangha) are preparing a proposal for regional coordination in the tri-national area. The program is intended to foster an integrated approach to conservation by increasing communication, interactions, personnel exchanges and joint regional activities. The Congo component will remain autonomous, but will be closely coordinated with activities in CAR and Cameroon. Additional funds are being requested from central USAID/NRMS-Biodiversity Funds to support such integration. The World Bank is presently preparing a proposal for a GEF funded Wildlands and Conservation Management project in Cameroon.

### 3. U.S. Peace Corps

Peace Corps has launched a program in Congo, and will have its first volunteers in country during 1991. Initial emphasis for volunteer positions will be on the natural resource sector. The Peace Corps Director already has approval to place five volunteers with the project (see Annex VIII for Scopes of Work). These volunteers should be sworn in around the end of February 1992.

### 4. German Bilateral Technical Assistance (GTZ)

The German government has recently identified conservation of tropical forests as a high priority and has obligated substantial funds for this purpose. The regional representative for German forestry assistance has indicated great interest in contributing to planned efforts in the Nouabale-Ndoki area and the government has made a formal request that GTZ participate in the Nouabale project. As project plans develop, supplemental funds for a discrete set of activities may be requested from the GTZ.

### 5. Center for African Studies/Kyoto University

A team of Japanese scientists is conducting primatological research in the Ndoki area, with plans to continue the work on a long term basis. Because of mutual interest in research and the obvious benefits of collaboration, WCI staff and the Kyoto team have agreed to maintain close communication, with the possibility of further coordination.

### 6. NGO's

Several NGO's have recently been organized, or are in the process of being formed, around concerns for various environmental affairs in Congo. (These include 'Protection Internationale de la Faune Congolaise', 'Action Environnement Congo', 'Friends of the Brazzaville Zoo'.) In addition, government-associated conservation projects are currently in operation - (eg. Unite de Protection des Gorilles a Brazzaville). Project personnel, especially in Brazzaville, will establish contact with appropriate groups and investigate possibilities of coordination.

## V. Evaluation & Monitoring

### A. Formal Evaluation

Full-scale evaluations will take place at the end of year 2 and during year 5. The evaluation team will include at least one representative from USAID, MEF and WCI. Financing for this activity has been allocated in the budget. As other financing becomes available evaluation by these organizations would also be expected.

### B. Reporting

The Project Director will be responsible for submitting regular reports to USAID, MEF and WCI. These reports will be submitted twice per year, normally in June and December. They will contain a summary of all project activities to date as well as an outline of those planned for the next six months. A financial report will accompany the text.

### C. Monitoring

Biannual reporting will allow for continual within-project monitoring of project implementation. In addition, informal visits from supervisory staff of WCI, MEF, Peace Corps and USAID/US Embassy will be encouraged.

### Disbursement Procedure

Project funds will be released by USAID to WCI via WCI's current Federal Reserve Letter of Credit: No. 72001630 established 3/91. Funds will be drawn from this account by WCI for. (1) direct payments for US-based procurement of goods or services, and (2) disbursement to the project office in Brazzaville for all in-country expenditures. In-country funds will be deposited in an account dedicated solely to USAID funds to be established at the BICD in Brazzaville, with signatory rights held solely by the project director and project coordinator.

For up-country operations a separate USAID-funded account will be established at a bank in Ouesso, with signatory rights held by the project director and project manager. As needed, funds will be transferred from central funds in Brazzaville to the Ouesso account for up-country operations.

All project funds will be monitored on an accrual basis. Ouesso financial reporting will be the responsibility of the project manager, under the direction of the project director. Reports will be sent on a monthly basis to the Brazzaville office, where they will be consolidated with financial records at that office, under the responsibility of the project coordinator. Computerized accounting and inventory statements will be provided to the WCI Accounting office in New York quarterly. The WCI office will provide a financial statement and project inventory to USAID on a semester basis. All records will identify source and application of all funds such that USAID monies will be identifiable, tracked separately from all others. Reports to USAID will present all budget information required by USAID including inputs, outlays, balances and income.

The grant will be fully audited. WCI will keep detailed financial records of all Congo expenditures from the USAID/Kinshasa grant. On an annual basis, at the end of each fiscal year, WCI will hire an independent, accredited auditing firm in Brazzaville to audit its books and inventory. If USAID/Kinshasa wishes, WCI will invite them to participate in this audit. The audit report will be sent to the Mission in Kinshasa, also to AID Washington if USAID/Kinshasa wishes, and to WCI New York. WCI does an annual audit for the entire institution. This audit is done by Peat Marwick, an independent auditing firm. Audit of the USAID grants to WCI is done on an annual basis by the same firm. WCI envisages that Peat Marwick will audit the USAID Kinshasa grant to WCI.

Statement of Co-financing - Total financing for LOP of 5 years is 6.437 million with the following Co-financing contributions:

\$US	Direct Contribution	Foregone Revenue	Status
USAID Kinshasa	2,500,000		Firm
USAID Washington	258,000		Good
WCI	250,000		Firm
World Bank (GEF)	2,609,000		Firm (yrl)
Peace Corps	575,000		Firm
GOC	245,000	16,053,000	
	<u>6,437,000</u>	<u>16,053,000</u>	
Total	\$22,490,000		

Additional funds of \$2,131,000 are possible from DOD (1,142,000); USFWS (89,000); and GTZ (1,000,000)

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Several other agencies have taken a great interest in the Nouabale and Tri-national projects. There are firm commitments from the World Bank, GTZ, Peace Corps, and the Congolese Government. In addition WCI will be contributing private sector funds to the project throughout its duration. We have had very positive responses from USAID-Washington, USFWS and have applied for funding under the DOD, FMF Africa Biodiversity Funds.

The World Bank has already committed \$100,000 to finance the management plan for the Nouabale Reserve. These funds are currently available. They have also committed a minimum of \$240,000 for year one studies (Annex XII). The Nouabale Project is considered an integral part of the GEF-Congo project (Aménagement et la Gestion des Aires Protégées). The first phase of the GEF-Congo project has approval for \$1.125 million and we expect the total of \$10,000,000 will be approved in the near future. The World Bank has indicated that they will be willing to finance the project at a level of \$700,000/yr ca. \$2,500,000 from the World Bank.

The GTZ has had several meetings with WCI expressing their firm interest in the Nouabale project. GTZ has drafted a letter with the government to demand assistance for environment in three areas: agroforestry, the Lefini Reserve and the Nouabale Reserve. GTZ will wait for the TFAP conference letter in the year to commit funds. They will send an expert to Congo in July to visit the Nouabale site and write the GTZ project component. The regional GTZ director has already given his approval and we expect to get approval from the division head, Mr. Burger, in the coming month. We have every indication that the GTZ contribution, both financial and in the form of one expert, will materialize in the near future. We intend to write up their component for ca. \$1,000,000 for the five year period.

Peace Corps Congo has very favorably received our request for volunteer assistance. We requested 5 volunteers, two for research, two for construction and one for environmental education. PC-Congo sent a formal request to Washington and they have approved the program, which is meant to be a long term program, and have also approved the special request from PC-Congo to conduct a special training in order that these volunteers will be available in early 1992.

USAID-Washington has received the final version of the trinational project proposal. This has been received favorably and we expect this funding to become available, however there has been considerable discussion about the actual funding procedure for the project. We expect things to become considerably more clear by July 1991. The World Bank has assured us that any shortfall in the USAID budget will be made up through the GEF project. It is for this reason that the current budget is primarily in World Bank. In any case as the budget evolves we will adhere to the 25% non-federal requirement.

WCI has submitted a grant proposal to the USFWS under the African Elephant Conservation Act. The proposal for the first fiscal year is for \$89,350. This has received a very favorable response from USFWS and we expect that this funding will be forthcoming. This funding is renewable, and committed on a year by year basis.

WCI has submitted two grant proposals to the \$15,000,000 (FY91) DOD-FMF Africa Biodiversity program. This is a request for antipoaching assistance and an airplane for the tri-national reserve, to be based in the Congo. These requests for \$430,160 and \$712,000 respectively were submitted very recently and we have yet to get a response. This fund is grant from the DOD and as yet there is no funding for FY92.

Even during these uncertain times in the govt. of Congo, with the ongoing national conference, we continue to have complete support from the national govt. They have already rejected two proposals from logging companies for the Nouabale UFA. In the face a great pressure to attribute this UFA to a logging concessionaire they have decided firmly to allocate this UFA to a reserve. The creation of the Nouabale-Ndoki national park of 448,000 ha represents a considerable contribution by the GOC in lost revenue that it could receive from logging, which would undoubtedly commence almost immediately without the creation of the park. If one takes an average yield of 5 m<sup>3</sup>/ha of Sapeli/Sipo of all grades, which is a very low estimate throughout the park area, potentially there is ca. 2,240,000 m<sup>3</sup> of commercially exploitable timber in the park area. The current FOB price for LM Sapelli is \$90,000, and \$62,500 for BC and \$133,750 for sawn wood (at 30% yield). The reforestation and forest management tax that is forgone at current rates of ca. 3% FOB, for all first cut lumber is equivalent to \$16,053,000.00.

In our discussions with the Minister of Economie Forestière, with the American Ambassador, he has given his promise that Nouabale will not be attributed to a logging company and has expressed his full support for the project. As soon as the USAID funding is available we will be able to make considerable progress concerning the actual classification of the reserve. This will be a precondition explicitly stated in the project agreement. It is very unlikely that the govt. will change course on this matter especially in view of the multinational interest in the site. The creation of the Nouabale Reserve is also explicitly stated by the World Bank as a conditionality for the \$10,000,000 GEF grant to the Congo.

As funding is approved from World Bank, GTZ, USFWS, and DOD we will modify the request to USAID-Washington. There will be no further changes in the request to USAID-Kinshasa. The current request is for ca. \$2,500,000 over five years. Some of these grants will be integrated into the existing project, especially for consultant costs, others will contribute to the expansion of the existing program, especially outside the Nouabale area, and for activities that are not a focus in the current project.

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