

ZAIRE

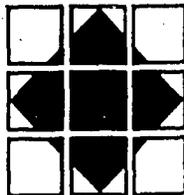
AREA FOOD AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONTRACT # AFR-0660-0102-C-00-8002-00

KIKWIT - BANDUNDU

CONTRACT FINAL STATUS REPORT

MARCH 31, 1992



THE PRAGMA CORPORATION

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President
Jacques Defay

Established 1977

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OAS
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PD-ABE-305

March 31, 1992

Mr. Ron Harvey
Program Officer
USAID Zaire
Zaire Evacuee Group, Room # 2450
Agency for International Development
Washington D.C. 20523

Ref.: Contract Final Status Report
Area Food and Market Development Project
Contract # AFR-0660-102-C-00-8002-00

Dear Mr. Harvey,

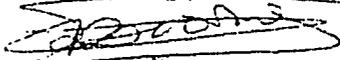
Per USAID letter of February 28, 1992, attached please find the document related to the above reference. This document is compiled in accordance with the format we received from USAID on November 20, 1991 a copy of which is also attached.

The information provided in this report is as accurate as possible, given that most of project documents are not at our disposal after the ordered evacuation due to the civil unrest in Zaire last September.

We will provide you under separate cover documents related to the commodities and inventories of non-expendable properties, including the ones that were transferred to GOZ / PROCAR, sold at public auction in Kikwit, and stored at USAID warehouse in Kinshasa.

We thank you very much for your assistance during the implementation of this important project. Should you need further details, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Nga-Ambun Kabwasa
Chief of Party, Project 102

cc: - J. J. Kryshstal
Contracting Officer
USAID Zaire

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Contractor/Grantee Status Report

A. Summary

1. Project Name and Number
2. Contractor Name and Number
3. Contract (and Amendment) Dates and Amounts
4. Scheduled Contract Completion Date

B. Programmatic Status

1. Summary Description of Project (no more than 10 lines)
2. Summary Description of Contract SOW or Grant
3. Expected Contract or Grant Outputs (please be specific and brief in identifying measurable outputs and targets expected to be achieved by the contractor or grantee prior to the scheduled completion date.)
4. Progress to Date

- a. Evolution of Sectoral Environment (This should simply be a brief description of the condition of the sector at the time of the contract/grant and how the environment has changed up to the date of evacuation, pointing out positives and negatives and the role of other institutions.)
- b. Description of Contract (Grant) Execution

- (1) Implementation Problems Encountered Along the Way and How They Were Resolved (also highlighting those which remained to be resolved at the time of evacuation.)
- (2) Achievements Toward Accomplishing Outputs and Targets (This section should tie back into Section B1 above.)
- (3) Pending Actions and Achievements (what elements of the contract or grant remain to be implemented and what outputs and targets, either partially or en toto, remain to be accomplished.)
- (4) Lessons Learned (what would the contractor or grantee consider as vital information for the Mission to restart quickly the activity with minimum disruption and misdirection.)

- c. The Status of the Principle Zairian Counterpart Agencies (at the time of departure, including recommendations in this area for a restart of implementation.)

C. Administrative Status

1. Personnel (as of the date of evacuation)
 - a. List all U.S. personnel by name and position (with the present status of employee, location, last salary, and projected, or actual, termination cost and schedule.)
 - b. List all TCN personnel (with the same information.)
 - c. List all FN personnel (with the same information.)

2. Real Property (as of the date of evacuation)
 - a. Describe all leases in force under the contract or grant (with beginning date and ending date, present status, and requirements for termination.)
 - b. List all NXP finance under the contract or grant (in Zaire and the U.S., with date of acquisition, present condition, acquisition cost, present location and security provided at that location.)
 - c. List all procurement in process at the time of evacuation (only those financed under the contract or grant, and provide description of current status.)

3. Participants in Training

List all participants, their Zairian sponsoring institution, program of study, location of study, date training begun (explain if ELT or degree program), location of study, educational status, estimated termination date, recommendation for additional funding or time, if required, subcontractor or subgrantee, if relevant.

4. Records Management
 - a. List all reports, plans, diagrams, or other written material which has been provided to AID as called for under the contract.
 - b. List all reports, plans diagrams, and other written material which is called for under the contract or grant but which has not yet been provided.
 - c. Describe the status of all contractor records which remained in Zaire following evacuation and plans for securing them.

5. Financial Management

CONT will provide guidance at a later date.

C

ZAIRE

AREA FOOD AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CONTRACT # AFR-0660-0102-C-00-8002-00

KIKWIT - BANDUNDU

CONTRACT FINAL STATUS REPORT

MARCH 31, 1992

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I. SUMMARY

The project was intended to increase agricultural production, processing and marketing in sixteen "collectivites" in the Kwilu and Mai-Ndombe sub-region of Bandundu. The original three main elements of the project are production, marketing and processing which are supported by the training and research and information divisions. However, talks were initiated between USAID and GOZ during the last quarter of 1990 and much of the first three quarters of 1991 for the redesign of the project from integrated rural development to increased focus on marketing activities. The USAID had proposed to forgo the training, production and extension activities but the GOZ preference was to keep the project components as originally designed, while agreeing on the new marketing focus.

The implementation under this document is divided into two phases. Phase I covers the first three and half year of the contract from October 1987 to March 1991, and Phase II begins with the latest contract extension under amendment # 8 from April 1, 1991 to October 31, 1991. Other Phase II marketing systems amendment beyond October 31, 1991 was under discussion. It should be noted that significant marketing oriented activities were successfully being implemented during the last eleven month of part Phase I and the extension period stated above including the development of a pilot market site at Petit Kasai. The market site has been operational since March 27, 1991. However, some activities remain to be accomplished (infrastructure and management) before turning over the management responsibility to the site management committee. Lessons learned from these pilot marketing interventions will enable the project to replicate them in future selected marketing centers within the project area.

We were expected to achieve the goal and objective set forth in amendment # 8 during the extension period. However, the implementation activities were interrupted because of the civil unrest in Zaire and the ordered evacuation of the Technical Assistance Team members. Proposal for Phase II's interventions were under discussion. They are included in this document under annex # 1. Some of these intervention were being implemented under the amendment # 8.

The circumstances around the ordered evacuation did not allow our taking all necessary documents with us. Therefore, in this document, we will attempt to list accomplishments and other requested information under Phase I and Phase II based on our team members' field experience and best recollection of events. Any other information will be forward soon whenever they are available to us from the field.

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1. Project Title : Area Food and Market Development
Project Number: 660-0102
 2. Contractor Name: The Pragma Corporation
Contractor Number: 54-1046282
 3. Contract Date : October 29, 1987
Amount: \$2,200,000 (Obligated)
\$2,893,103 (Total Estimated Cost)
- Amendments # 1 : July 12, 1988
Amount: \$ 654,469 (Obligated)
\$2,854,469 (Total Estimated Cost)
- # 2 : July 1, 1989
Amount: \$ 279,561 (Obligated)
\$3,134,030 (Total Estimated Cost)
- # 3 : December 21, 1989
Amount: -0-
- # 4 : January 28, 1990
Amount: -0-
- # 5 : February 26, 1990
Amount: -0-
- # 6 : October 30, 1990
Amount: -0-
- # 7 : June 14, 1991
Amount: \$ 350,000 (Obligated)
\$3,484,030 (Total Estimated Cost)
- # 8 : July 5, 1991
Amount: \$ 408,118 (Obligated)
\$3,892,148 (Total Estimated Cost)

4. Scheduled Contract Completion Date: March 31, 1992 based on the Mission's wind-up plan to conclude its development programs in Zaire (ref. AID letter of February 28, 1992).

The Project Grant Agreement between the GOZ and USAID was signed March 29, 1985 with February 28, 1995 as PACD. On the GOZ side, the operation began with the appointment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Mr. Nkoy Baumbu as Project Director and GOZ liaison official for daily project implementation. He arrived in Kikwit on December 17, 1985. On the USAID side, however, the Technical Assistance contract was awarded to Pragma on October 29, 1987, and two T/A team members started in November 1987 with the remainder arriving soon after.

II. Demography

The project covers approximately 32,000 square kilometers. The project comprises two sub-regions, four zones, and sixteen "collectivites" with a total population of 951,533 (see annex # 2 for details).

III. Beneficiaries

Currently, the project is assisting four non governmental organizations (NGOs) with 913,840 targeted population, 152,307 households (six people per agricultural family), and 2,945 contact farmers (see annex # 3 for details). Apart from the four NGOs, the project is assisting a savings and loan cooperative which has 23 branches in the Bandundu region. The ultimate beneficiaries are the farmers and the small traders.

IV. PROGRAMMATIC STATUS

1. Summary Description of the Project

The Area Food and Market Development Project is a rural development project sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Government of Zaire.

The project's purpose is to increase agricultural production, processing and marketing in sixteen "collectivites" in the Kwilu and Mai-Ndombe sub-region of Bandundu.

This is a ten year project aimed at raising the standard of living of the rural population.

The original three main elements of the project are production, marketing and processing which are supported by training and research and information divisions.

The project works also with Peace Corps Volunteers who are placed with selected local NGOs as agricultural extension specialists.

On the marketing side, the project works in close coordination with the Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-098) to rehabilitate feeder roads in the project area. The project also collaborates with other agencies such as SENARAV and SENASEM for the diffusion of improved production techniques, seeds, and cassava cuttings.

In addition, the project supports natural resource management by assisting participating NGOs in promoting nitrogen fixing trees for soil enrichment.

Original goals of the project under Phase I were to:

- a) Increase agricultural production, marketing, and processing in the central region of Bandundu;
- b) Build on the existing physical and institutional infrastructure to promote agricultural development in the region; and
- c) Use local voluntary organizations and private sector companies as mechanisms for the extension of technology in production, processing and marketing of agricultural products to benefit small farmers, merchants and people in the project area.

2. Summary Description of the contract scope of work.

The original Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is subdivided into functional divisions. These are : General Administration, Production and Extension, Marketing and Processing, Training, and Research and Information. With the exception of the Training Division, the contractor had technical assistance (T/A) team members in the divisions. Individuals who are division heads and those who are line staff or subordinates have the normal authority and responsibility of their respective positions. At the present time, the contractor has only three T/A team members who are Chief of Party, Marketing Specialist, and Administrative Specialist. Two T/A team members (Chief of Party and Administrative Specialist) are posted at the project site in Kikwit, and one team member (Marketing Specialist) is posted in Kinshasa. The T/A team members' responsibilities are described in the individual scope of work as amended in amendment # 8.

3. Expected Contract Outputs.

Under amendment number eight, the contractor's scope of work was amended to reflect; A) Close-out of Phase I, B) Design of Phase II, and C) Implementation of Phase II. Some of these activities were underway until they were interrupted by the ordered evacuation last September 1991. These activities are described as follows:

A. Close-out of Phase I.

Phase I focused project resources on agricultural production, processing and marketing. The new focus for the project in Phase II is limited to marketing.

* Expected Contract Outputs Under Phase I.

The expected outputs in the original project design center around: higher yields per hectare of food and cash crops; increased marketing of food cash crops; and more efficient processing methods including mills, improved drying and storage techniques.

B. Design of Phase II.

The contractor will assist USAID in the Project redesign effort. The contractor's contribution to the redesign effort will be primarily in the elaboration of specific marketing interventions in the Kwilu sub-region of Bandundu and documentation related to a pilot wholesale market in Kinshasa and market information system. Talks were underway between USAID and GOZ during the last quarter of 1990 and much of the first three quarters of 1991 for the redesign of the project to focus more on marketing.

The USAID had proposed to forgo the training, production and extension activities while the GOZ preference was to keep the project components as originally designed while agreeing on the new marketing focus. Pending the final agreement between USAID and GOZ on the design of Phase II, the project continues to successfully implement activities under amendment " 8, most of which overlap with those intended under Phase II. The contractor will assist USAID in the Project Design of the Phase II effort. The contractor's contribution to the design effort will be in the elaboration of specific marketing interventions in the Kwilu sub-region of Bandundu and documentation related to a pilot wholesale market in Kinshasa and market information system. Proposal for Phase II's interventions were under discussion.

* Expected Contract Outputs Under Phase II.

The expected outputs under Phase II begins under contract amendment number eight focus on marketing and center around: Improving market facilities; greater price transparency; functioning market communication system; appropriate marketing infrastructure, technologies maintained at selected points in the marketing channel; increase marketing between rural and urban areas; improved access to credit by area households through credit union entities; small and medium-scale entrepreneurs involved in agricultural marketing; existence and practice of a market policy reform; existence of a plan for wholesale markets in Kinshasa; and operation of food processing centers.

C. Implementation of Phase II.

Some of activities planned for Phase II in the amendment # 8 were being implemented by the contractor as indicated later under "Pending Action and Achievements". The amendment calls for the following:

a. Petit Kasai

The contractor will complete construction of the pilot Petit Kasai assembly site to make the site operational as a transfer point in the marketing chain. In conjunction with local officials and USAID, the contractor will identify specific sites for rural assembly points of agricultural produce and placement of market information centers to develop the marketing system in the Petit Kasai area. The contractor will begin implementing these new interventions as directed by USAID and depending upon funding availability. The contractor will be responsible for data collection, analysis, and reporting on impact of marketing assistance in the Petit Kasai area.

b. Other Marketing Domains in the Kwilu Sub-Region.

The contractor will recommend to USAID specific sites for rural assembly points of agricultural produce and marketing information centers in other areas of the Kwilu sub-region of Bandundu. Recommendations of other interventions critical to the success of improving the marketing system (ie. river and credit constraints) will be identified.

c. Kinshasa

The contractor will participate with USAID in the development of a pilot wholesale market for cassava in Kinshasa. With assistance from the GOZ's Urban Planning Office, a site will be identified for the market. In conjunction with the GOZ, the Contractor will participate in the identification of a local contracting firm to construct the market. The contractor will also assist USAID in the initial stages of developing a pilot information program on agricultural marketing for GOZ transmission by various media methods.

In accomplishing the above objectives, the contractor will coordinate with other USAID projects, donors, private sector entities, and regional GOZ officials as appropriate.

4. Progress to Date:

a. Evolution of Sectoral Environment

The project was dealing with four NGOs and one savings and loan institution. Working relationships with these institutions and their beneficiaries were excellent. The project interventions in areas of production and extension, training, marketing and processing, research and information have a positive impact on these institutions and the beneficiaries in the project area. Some of these activity obstacles have been overcome in some cases because of the constant project follow up of its interventions. This follow up facilitates the improvement of communication between the beneficiaries and management, increases participation of the intended beneficiaries in the decision making process, and provides insight that helps bring about significant improvements of the project interventions.

The project collaboration with other projects in the area has also given everyone the opportunity to share ideas and concerns for the benefit of project interventions. Working relationships and the team spirit with the GOZ counterparts were excellent until matters beyond the T/A control came into play. These incidents included the talk about the redesign of the project, the termination of the counterpart funds, the application of the Brooke Alexander amendment countries in arrears to the United States, the T/A responsibilities for overseeing the project non-expendable properties, and the local staff under the local cost financing. Although beyond the T/A control, these matters did have some negative impact on the collaboration between T/A and GOZ during the implementation of the project interventions. We hope that solutions will be found soon in order to overcome the situation.

b. Description of the Contract Execution.

ba. Implementation problems encountered and how they were solved.

bba. T/A team members: Some of those that were released were not replaced. As a result, burdens were put on others for the fulfillment of the contract scope of work (e.i. the COP for reporting requirements and other technical, and management activities). Local staff were hired during the extension to overcome the burden.

bbb. Increased cost of fuel and lubricant, and their availability made the follow up of project interventions difficult.

bbc. State of the roads and bridges made the follow up time longer. These constraints also have a negative impact on the marketing activities.

bbd. T/A collaboration difficulties with the GOZ cadre due to the termination of the counterpart funds, the application of the Brooke Amendment, T/A 's responsibility for the management of local staff and non expendable properties under the contractor's custody. These issues are beyond T/A's scope and no solution was found at the time of the ordered evacuation.

bb. Achievements toward accomplishing outputs and targets.

The achievements toward accomplishing outputs and targets are presented under: Phase I, dealing with the original contract implementation plan, and the Extension Period, relating to the current marketing focus activities.

The contractor designed and implemented a Kinshasa market information system to address the needs of USAID after the civil turmoil.

Situation reports on Kinshasa cassava transport flows and market prices in nine Kinshasa markets for seven weeks after the civil turmoil were submitted directly to USAID Zaire. These reports demonstrated the importance of establishing a market information system for food and nutritional security reasons. Information relating to this activity remained with trained personnel at the USAID Mission in Kinshasa. Moreover, the contractor recommends that USAID give high priority to the institutionalization of a regional market information program that incorporates food and nutritional security as a major focus and part of any start-up relief or development activity.

* Phase I.

The three main elements of the project are production, marketing and processing which are supported by training and research and information divisions. During this period, the interventions were centered around assisting non-governmental organizations in the project area.

In term of Women In Development, the project provided logistical and extension support to the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) under "Etude Pilote pour l'Integration des Femmes / Centre Agricole de Lusekele" EPIF/CAL program. This was a pilot project design to reach women farmers in four collectivities in Central Bandundu. The objectives of the project are to: a) develop an approach to extension that targets women directly and is based on women's real constraints and opportunities, and b) train CAL staff and extension agents in gender issues in agriculture so that they can more effectively reach women farmers.

The project undertook a variety of extension activities with women farmers in ten villages. These activities included the introduction of and experimentation with new food crops such as cowpeas and soybean, farmer to farmer exchanges, establishment of on-farm trials, nutrition seminars, and training two farmer leaders to act as extension agents in their own villages.

The project has also trained CAL staff on specific crops that are important to women and extension methods including any special consideration for working with women farmers.

The justification and criteria for selecting NGOs were based on the overall goals and objectives of the project. The selection process is in accordance with Project Paper guidelines (page 19).

Through the Rapid Rural Appraisals, the project identified thirty-five NGOs within the sixteen "collectivites" of the project area. Since the implementation of the project got underway four and half years ago, the project has focused its interventions on four NGOs: "Centre Agricole de Lusekele (CAL)," "Developpement Progres Populaire (DPP)," "Projet d'Alimentation et de Developpement Rural (PADR)," and "Cooperative pour Elevage, Agriculture et Artisanat d'Ekubi (CEAE)," and one savings and loan institution "Cooperative Centrale d'Epargne et de Credit (COOCEC)". Aside from these recipients, the project has identified another nine potential NGOs for future assistance. No decision has yet been made about extending assistance to new NGOs in the project area.

Interventions and Achievements during Phase I.

In addition to the General Administration, the project interventions during Phase I, were centered around four areas: Training, Production and Extension, Marketing and Processing, and Research and Information. We are enclosing under annex # 4, an identification of the participating NGOs and the type of project interventions. They also indicate detailed achievements the project has made toward accomplishing outputs and targets during Phase I. Some of the planned activities were not achieved because of the various reason beyond the project control such as counterpart funds shortage, various changes in the project focus and scope of work, timing for the project extensions, changes in personnel, recent ordered evacuation... Data for the follow-up of project interventions and impact could not be obtained and were left behind in the field during the ordered evacuation. These data could have provided an overall impact of the project interventions and the affected beneficiaries.

Nevertheless, some achievements during Phase I are summarized as follows:

1. Training:

NGOs' agents and beneficiaries were trained by the project during Phase I. Some Peace Corps Volunteers assigned at the NGOs' location benefitted also from some the training. The themes for these short-term training were related to agricultural extension activities; financial, personnel, and administrative management, supervision, accounting, marketing, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry skills, and others. Number of NGOs trainees planned and actual are as follows:

Actual:		Planned:
-----		-----
DPP	: 170	
PADR	: 96	
CEAE	: 45	
CAL	: 52	
COOCEC	: 62	
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Total	= 425	250
=====		=====

2. Production and Extension:

Production activities are centered around the establishment of demonstration and multiplication fields, the distribution of improved seeds and cassava cutting and the extension of the planting techniques. The project has also provided the participating NGOs with agricultural tools, transportation and communication means for its extension and marketing activities as stated in the sub-grant agreements (protocols). Production and Extension interventions were focused on four main crops namely: cassava, corn, peanuts and rice.

Some secondary crops were added to the extension activities such as cowpeas and soybeans. Details for the distribution and the yield of the improved seeds and cassava cuttings are indicated under annex # 5. The total summary of such details are as follows:

Crops		Seeds/Cuttings Received	Peasants Working in Group	Total Area in Hectare	Yield Estimates in kg
Cassava*	Total	95,400 m	3,054	38.16	457,920
Corn	Total	2,366 kg	7,571	94.64	236,600
Peanut	Total	2,755 kg	1,836	22.93	45,860
Rice	Total	962 kg	1,283	16.03	40,075
Cowpea	Total	199 kg	1,061	13.26	7,956
Soybean	Total	244 kg	325	4.07	3,256

* Total estimated yield of cassava cuttings is 381,600 m.

Harvest yield for season A of 1990 (July 1990 to February 1991) was not available.

3. Marketing and Processing:

Most of assistance given to NGO in the area of Marketing and Processing has been in form of training and some commodities to enhance their applicable marketing and activities. Outputs of these interventions are as follows:

Planned: -----	Actual: -----
Prototype small mills: 2	2
Small mills: 500	0
Bicycles and push carts: 160	100
Tools: various (see commodities)	various
Motorcycles: 32	32
Vehicles: 32	26
Communication (Radios): 10	10

Critical bottlenecks to area marketing and local priority transport infrastructure needs were identified for action. However, time constraints and events that lead to the ordered evacuation precluded project 102 and 098 to taking appropriate actions. Credit studies were also undertaken during the first phase of the project. Some of the recommendation lead the project to assist COOCEC in transportation and communication equipments to enhance its financial activities in the project area. Other project achievement are listed in annex # 4 under applicable NGOs.

4. Research and Information

The project interventions in this area were through training of the NGOs' agents for survey and monitoring techniques. The project achieves a number of studies and surveys such as three Area Appraisal Reconnaissance; Institutional Inventory; Area Food and Market Development Project; Rice Survey in Kikwit; The Potential Savings Mobilization in Zaire; Women Farmers in Bandundu; EPIF/CAL Baseline Study II; Cassava Soaking and Drying Study at Massamba Agricultural Center; NGOs and Pre-cooperative Evaluations; Survey of the Project's Agricultural Extension Program; Post Harvest Grain Storage; Marketing Programs and Market Site Development; Baseline on Farming System in Central Bandundu; Synthesis of Data on Agricultural Production and Marketing - Contribution to Baseline of Project Monitoring and Evaluation; Petit Kasai Baseline Study.

Interventions and Achievements during Phase II.

As of calendar year 1991, the project was being reoriented to focus only on marketing of food crops. As a result, the Petit Kasai market continued to be developed as a pilot site. The lessons learned from this marketing intervention achievement will be replicated to future marketing centers within the project area.

Achievements under the Petit Kasai marketing activities started during the second quarter of 1990 and include the site selection, the market development of infrastructure and the management system. The market site was functional since March 27, 1991. An overall summary of interventions and achievements are indicated in Annex # 1 under Marketing Site Development (Petit Kasai).

bc. Pending Actions and Achievements

Our overall contract responsibilities and requirements during the current extension period are part of contract amendment number eight (8). For project management purposes, these responsibilities and requirements were summarized as indicated below, with the emphasis on infrastructure and management. However, other activities were not accomplished because of time constraints, the ordered evacuation and other externalities beyond our control.

We assume that the "on-going?" activities (up to the ordered evacuation date of September 28, 1991) mentioned below, are being carried out by the GOZ local staff. The "pending" actions and achievements are indicated in the following project management work plan:

ACTIVITIES	STATUS
1. Negotiate and execute contract amendment # 8;	Done
2. Develop a market network system and assembly points for agricultural produce in the project area;	Pending
3. Elaborate and document marketing interventions in the Kwilu Sub-Region of Bandundu, and a pilot wholesale market in Kinshasa;	Pending
4. Complete the pilot Market Site at Petit Kasai;	On going?
5. Assess, document, and monitor the progress of the operation and management of the Petit Kasai market site interventions;	On going?
6. Identify specific rural market sites and assembly points of agricultural produce in the Project area;	On going?
7. Initiate the implementation and development of wholesale markets in Kinshasa;	Pending
8. Develop the river transport system and improve storage facilities;	Pending
9. Coordinate activities with USAID staff, projects and other donors to alleviate transport and policy constraints to agricultural marketing;	On going?

ACTIVITIES	STATUS
10. Contract for Market site Development/Construction;	Pending
11. Coordinate with Regional and Local GOZ authorities, other donors, and USAID projects in the accomplishment of the projects objectives;	On going?
12. Initiate contacts with GOZ and private sector media for marketing information programs for agricultural produce;	Pending
13. Participate in feasibility studies to provide economic analysis, data, and advise to the communication media;	Pending
14. Design and implement baseline studies, including development of a system for marketing data collection, analysis, and reporting on the impact of rural and urban marketing interventions;	On going?
15. Collect and provide relevant information about various marketing systems used throughout the project area related to agriculture products, structure, movement, price trends and other;	On going?
16. Identify road and river transportation constraints affecting the marketing system in the project area and recommend appropriate actions to alleviate such constraints and improve the transport efficiency;	On going?
17. Follow-up, monitor and evaluate the impact of the project's interventions;	On going?

ACTIVITIES	STATUS
18. Evaluate new rural market sites and assembly points;	Pending
19. Identify rural sites for installation of marketing information centers in the project area and other areas in the Kwilu sub-region;	Pending
20. Identify credit constraints affecting marketing interventions and recommend appropriate actions;	Pending
21. Close out of phase I, and provide final report;	On going?
22. Assist in specific aspects of the phase II redesign and implementation tasks;	Pending
23. Undertake inventory of project's expendable and non-expendable properties, recommend commodities disposition if any, and monitor properties end-use;	Done
24. Manage and coordinate logistics activities for the project's office, T/A residences, project's commodities and the USAID Guest House in Kikwit;	On going?
25. Evaluate the need for management training for related market site management committees;	Pending
26. Provide financial, administrative, personnel management, marketing and other related training to market sites and assembly points management committees members;	Pending
27. Follow-up and monitor the application of management training;	Pending

bd. Lessons Learned and Applied

Besides the few constraints indicated above, we have learned and applied the following lessons as part of the project implementation process. The application of these lessons was possible due to our field experience and knowledge of the project goals and objectives, the local languages, the sectorial environment, and the local culture. We summarize these lessons as follows:

- * Development is a process that induces people to change their lives for the better. To be effective, a development project must enlist the cooperation of the people who become the agents of their own improvements. One gauge of the project's success is the degree to which it has encouraged people to do things for themselves beyond what the project did for them. This encouragement of the people to act on their own behalf may be seen as the catalytic effect of a development project.
- * When people were encouraged to continue an ongoing process of improving their home or small business, they were more responsive than in the case of something started by others and provided to them as part of the project such as incomplete interventions.
- * Avoid following the project from the office, and ignoring important little details. Visit the field and sound out opinions and reactions of the people who are expected to benefit from the project interventions.
- * Use a participatory approach allowing the development project to be more effective by incorporating the point of view of the people who are the intended beneficiaries during the planning process and the rest of the project cycles.

- * Use of the beneficiaries' perspectives in the design, execution, and monitoring of the project. Gain their insights that help bring about significant improvements in the project.
- * Interpret the real world of the intended project beneficiaries, their perceived needs, hopes, and frustration to help and contribute to the decision making process of the project.
- * People of the grass roots of the society who are the ultimate beneficiaries have a point of view distinct from that of executing entities. Their point of view need to be taken into account during the planning and implementation process.
- * Explain and address the project's shortcomings whenever they arise during the project implementation.

c. The Status of the Principle Zairian Counterpart Agencies.

We maintained a cordial working relationship with the Principal Zairian Counterparts and Agencies. The only issues which may have lately affected such relationship and collaboration during the implementation of the project interventions were: the drying up of counterpart funds, the application of the Brooke Alexander amendment, and the reorientation of the project goals and objectives. Also affecting the project environment was the shifting to the T/A team the sole responsibility of management of non expendable properties and local support staff, tasks previously shared with the GOZ staff. These issues were beyond our control as executers of the provided guidelines. Recommendations on these issues are to find ways and means to resolve them at the appropriate level.

d. Post-Evacuation Activities

Due to the civil unrest in Zaire during the month of September 1991, the US Ambassador announced an ordered departure from Zaire for all dependents of official Americans and for all nonessential personnel. This evacuation applied to all USAID institutional personnel.

In the case of this project, the Chief of Party and dependents were evacuated from the project site to the US along with the other expatriates. At the home office, the Chief of Party along with the home office backstopping support team continued to perform project activities related to contract issues including; financial, personnel, and administrative management, commodities and inventory reconciliation, and other reporting requirements.

The Administrative Specialist stayed behind at the time for family reasons and departed later in November 1991 for the USA. The Marketing Specialist was requested by USAID/Zaire to be a member of an "Emergency Needs Assessment" team based in Brazzaville, Congo, after the evacuation from Zaire. Specifically, he assisted USAID/Zaire in the design, and implementation of a Kinshasa emergency food security monitoring program. This program collected market price information, conducted transport counts, and estimated the volume of produce flowing into Kinshasa from the interior. The objective was to continually up-date information on the deteriorating economy in Kinshasa, and to evaluate the need for emergency food and medicine relief. To this end, market information was collected three times per week and consolidated into a weekly situation report for both USAID and the State Department.

The marketing Specialist also developed and proposed technical options for an emergency food and medical relief program, to be implemented in conjunction with the office of Disaster Assistance and locally based PVOs. The proposed program was coordinated with technical assistance from the health and nutrition programs, especially concerning relief information and logistical needs. He returned to USA in November 1991 accompanied by the Administrative Specialist and rejoin the Chief of Party to continue work at the home office on reporting requirements for the contract close out.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS

1. Personnel as of September 28, 1991.

a. List of U.S. personnel (Technical Assistance)

The project had a total of five expatriates (Chief of Party, Financial and Administrative Specialist, Agronomist, Extension Specialist, and Research and Information Specialist) since the implementation. There were some personnel changes during the contract implementation, some positions were eliminated (Agronomist, Extension Specialist, and Research and Information Specialist). An additional position was added (Marketing Specialist) to the contract. The composition of the current T/A team members is as follows:

- aa. Nga-Ambun Kabwasa,
Chief of Party
Kikwit
- ab. Charles T. Vaughan
Administrative Specialist
Kikwit
- ac. Thomas Fattori
Marketing Specialist
Kinshasa

d. List of GOZ Counterpart Personnel

There were also some personnel changes (Administrative Assistant) on the GOZ side. The current composition of GOZ Counterpart personnel is as follows:

- da. Nkoy Baumbu
Project Director
Kikwit
- db. Ngoy Hamadi
Technical Officer
Kikwit
- dc. Kilek Gerd
Marketing Division Chief
Kikwit
- dd. Tanda Babianga
Training Division Chief
Kikwit

- de. N'tetani Makola
Research and Information Chief
Kikwit
- df. Dabo
Follow-up and Evaluation Officer
Kikwit
- dg. Kaziama Kamary
Production and Extension Officer
Kikwit
- dh. Kasereka Luazoluanzo
Financial and Administrative Officer
Kikwit

Besides the above, there were sixty two (62) support staff for the project paid through counterpart fund (CPF). The majority of these staff were for guard services.

c. List of USAID Project Personnel

There were also some changes in personnel on the USAID/ARD side as well. The current personnel in charge of the project is as follows:

- ca. Ms. Carol Felkel
Project Officer
Kinshasa
- cb. Mr. Nkiere Mbo Wassa
Assistant Project Officer
Kinshasa

d. List of TCN personnel

There were no TCN hired for the project.

e. List of FSN personnel

The list of FSN personnel under the T/A budget (local cost) is attached under annex # 6.

2. Real Property as of September 28, 1991

a. Lease in force under the contract

All landlords were given a ninety days termination notice effective October 1, 1991 for premises occupied by the project (3 depots, 1 office, 2 residences in Kikwit, and 1 residence in Kinshasa). The project has vacated the premises and made the required repairs before "remise et reprise" handing over the keys to the landlords in December 31, 1991 and January 31, 1992.

b. List of non expendable properties

The original list (prior to the ordered evacuation) of non expendable properties purchased in zaires and in dollars was submitted to AID on February 7, 1992. Other commodities were transferred to GOZ / PROCAR, stored at the USAID warehouse in Kinshasa, sold at public auctions in Kikwit (see list under separate cover including the proceeds for the auction) in accordance with USAID Mission Director's letter of November 20, 1991.

c. List of all procurement in progress

All project procurement, as provided under contract amendments number two (2) and five (5), has been completed as stipulated by the amendment requirements and in compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). However, shipping company reimbursed us for procurement that were stolen from the Air Express depot at N'Djili airport before and during the civil unrest in Kinshasa on September 23, 1991. These include six antennas and four power supplies intended for the COOCEC, one photocopy machine for CAL as agreed to in the protocol agreements signed with the project, and a shipment of calculators, film and slide projector. Pragma in turn give the same credit to USAID in voucher # 50 (\$4,200) of November 1991, and voucher # 53 (\$2,990) of February 1992.

Earlier, USAID signed off the exoneration documents for clearing this equipment through customs, and our agent forwarded these documents to the Foreign Affairs Ministry for their signature when civil unrest broke out. One project antenna is being used by Capital Associates in Kinshasa. The loaning of the antenna was necessary to facilitate communications during the recent emergency situation in Zaire. A signed receipt for this equipment is held in Pragma's Home Office.

3. Participants Training

There is no participant training under our current contract.

4. Records Management

- a. List of Reports, Plans, Diagrams, or other written material provided to USAID.

We have provided USAID with reports in accordance with the contract reporting requirements such as quarterly, annual, and other consultants' TDY reports. USAID also has the blueprint of the Petit Kasai storage hangar.

- b. List of Reports, Plans, Diagrams, or other written material to be provided to USAID.

We have provided USAID with all the required reports. However, due to the circumstance after the ordered evacuation, the Contracting Officer informed us in his letter of December 1991, and February 28, 1992 that the interim (third and fourth quarter) report of 1991, and the year end report of 1991 will not be required under the contract, with the exception of this final report. and the remaining financial management reports (vouchers).

- c. Status of contractor records remained in Zaire

Contractor records were packed and stored at the USAID warehouse in Kinshasa. They are being handled by USAID contractor in Kinshasa.

4. Financial Management.

From October 1987 to February 28, 1992, we have submitted forty nine (53) vouchers to USAID Controller's office in Kinshasa. As of February 28, 1992, we have spent \$3,875,404 of the budgeted amount of \$4,253,800 leaving a balance of \$378,396. The overall budget expenditures by line item are shown under annex # 7. Effective March 31, 1991, the project was no longer eligible to receive the counterpart fund (CPF). As the result, the local cost financing mechanism was negotiated between Pragma and USAID and included in amendment # 8. At present time, data for the CPF expenditures are still in Kikwit. The CPF was managed by the GOZ Project Director and the Chief of Party. Related financial reports were submitted on a monthly basis to USAID Controller's office in Kinshasa. Other financial management reports will be submitted later upon the receipt of USAID Controller's guidance including the closing of CPF accounts.

ANNEX # 1

PROPOSAL FOR PHASE II'S INTERVENTIONS

The following information details the objectives and scope of work under Phase II interventions.

1. Background.

Several studies sponsored by the USAID/Zaire mission have demonstrated that marketing margins of basic food staples from Bandundu are high. Total marketing margins are defined as the spread between producer and consumer prices. Assembly and transport margins are the difference between urban semi-wholesale price and rural producer price; and urban distribution margins are the difference between retail price paid by the urban consumer and the semi-wholesale price.

The scope of the marketing problem and the importance of cassava to both rural producers and urban consumers can be expressed by the following statistics compiled during 1989-90.

- A. Total marketing margins for cassava marketed in Kinshasa was 74.6%, of which 42.9% was attributable to assembly and transport and 31.7% to urban distribution.
- B. Total marketing margins for maize and peanuts were 67.9% and 63.2%, respectively.
- C. Marketing margins for cassava from Bandundu have increased 196% between 1984 and 1989.
- D. Importance to the producer is evident by the fact that between 80 and 90% of total farm income is from the sale of cassava.
- E. Importance of an efficient marketing system for the consumer is evident by the degree of seasonal movement of cassava prices in the Kinshasa market, which are extreme and can vary between 80 and 120% of the yearly average price.
- F. The deflated price trend for cassava from Bandundu has steadily increased between 1986 and 1990.
- G. Variation in the price of cassava among the numerous retail markets in Kinshasa is high, with a difference in price between certain markets reaching 20%.

2. Project Goal in Phase II

The project goal in Phase II is to improve food security and contribute to broad-based market oriented economic growth. The verifiable indicators will include:

- A. Increased per capita sales of basic consumer goods in Central Bandundu.
- B. Increased cassava sales at lower real prices.
- C. Increased income of participants.
- D. Nutritional status of rural producer families.

3. Project Purpose in Phase II

The project purpose in Phase II is to reduce marketing margins of major food staples, mainly cassava from Central Bandundu. The verifiable indicators will include:

- A. Average unit marketing costs for cassava from the project area.
- B. Farm share of wholesale prices for staple food crops increased in project area.
- C. Kinshasa wholesale prices for staple food crops reduced.
- D. Greater price transparency in Kinshasa food crop markets.

4. Project Concept.

The system approach to rural and urban marketing of agricultural produce from Bandundu to Kinshasa is a complex and dynamic process that has evolved over time. It is closely related to overall conditions in Zaire. The existing marketing system for cassava from Bandundu is an integral part of Zaire's demographic, geographic, and technological conditions.

Furthermore, the system reflects the political/economic and social/cultural forces within Zaire, and in turn influences them. Therefore, conceptualizing marketing activities as constituting a functioning system is imperative if the project is to achieve it's objectives and serve the needs of appropriately targeted beneficiaries. The system approach in this case will imply that:

- A. Activities are linked together in some meaningful way;
- B. There are interactions among various activities (it is especially important to understand how actions taken by a project to affect one activity may affect some previous or following activities within the system);
- C. Inputs into the system will be associated with some kind of output;
- D. And, both endogenous and exogenous functions influence the marketing process.

5. Marketing Implementation Activities Under Phase II.

Due to time constraint and the current ordered evacuation, the project did not complete all intended marketing activities during Phase I. Since most of these activities will also continue under Phase II, we label them as programs in this document. These programs will involve rural marketing development, urban marketing, and market information systems as follows:

A. Rural Marketing Development Program:

a. Objective

The objective of the rural marketing program is to lower those components of the total marketing margins that are attributable to the assembly and transport function. Therefore, the proposed strategy for improved, lower cost, rural assembly of agricultural products, seeks to encourage horizontal integration among rural Bandundu village assembly points and market town (on paved road) collection centers through the development of an integrated marketing network.

b. Flow of Activities and Project's Inputs

- ba. The assembly and transport process is conducted by small traders or "par-colis" who buy agricultural produce house to house (47% of the time) or in several village markets (37% of the time), and rent space on Kinshasa bound trucks (90% of the time), where they spend 2 days selling by the sack. Par colis traders average 13 days to assemble a full load in the rainy season, and 6 days in the dry season.
- bb. A network of strategically located bulking, storage, and transfer facilities along the paved road, at major feeder roads, or in market towns could help overcome some of these assembly and transport inefficiencies and help lower marketing margins.
- bc. Linking individuals and groups of traders via an accessible network of village based assembly points and market town (on paved road) collection centers can lower marketing margins by establishing a reliable place for public exchange, facilitating storage, grading, bulking, loading and unloading of assembled produce, and by providing other associated services such as, communications, information, and mechanical repairs.
- bd. Collection Centers. The function of the collection centers is to serve as an accumulation site where small to mid-sized traders could, if so desired, transfer ownership of assembled produce to larger, more economically efficient transporters. The specialized transporters are capable of lower per unit transport costs which lowers transport margins. This function works for both urban-bound agricultural products, as well as rural-bound manufactured goods.
- be. The incentives provided by the collection center are secured storage, strategic location, allied services (tires repairmen, fuel, mechanics), information and communication opportunities, loading facilities and rapid turnaround time.

bf. Assembly Points. Proposed activities include upgrading the quality of village storage depots to a structure that will reduce storage losses and enhance the regularity of assembly by rural marketing agents, at a reasonable cost. Ideally, village storage depots would be built in partnership with village-based marketing agents, the project, and perhaps with collection center participants.

B. Urban Marketing Program.

a. Objective

The urban marketing program objective centers on the development of a wholesale facility that will reduce per unit exchange costs and risk through improved physical infrastructure and more efficient market coordination. Also, the market facility will provide traders with a quicker turn around time resulting in larger business volumes for participants, improved sanitary conditions, and protection from poor weather.

b. Flow of Activities and Project's Inputs

ba. Kinshasa does not have a true wholesale market for agricultural produce. There are, however, currently over 55 semi-wholesale markets ("parking") operating in Kinshasa. The successful decentralized entrepreneurial energy that was instrumental in the evolution of these parking should be understood and considered in project design. This is keeping with the basic philosophy of facilitating the work of targeted clients operating in an existing marketing system.

bb. The creation of the first pilot wholesale market (ameliorated parking) is a project output capable of reducing marketing margins. However, incentives to attract market participants must be designed into the development plans. Incentives will be quick turnaround time, ready access to buyers, established public price information, availability of vital services like water, security, truck and tire repair, and freedom from harassment and illegal taxes.

C. Market Information System (MIS).

a. Objective

The objective of the MIS program is to ensure that all market participants have access to the same quantity and quality of information, which in turn promotes the development of a truly competitive market.

An efficient MIS program can help producers and traders make decisions on production, storage, and marketing, which helps control seasonal price fluctuations. Also, the MIS can help stabilize demand across time and space.

b. Flow of Activities and Project's Inputs

ba. The MIS program is characterized as an integrated communication / information network that provides for both a business communication function, as well as a market information recording and diffusion system. The objective is the timely dissemination of accurate market information based on user needs.

bb. An effective market information system (MIS) provides its clients with an array of timely and accurate information. To ensure this effectiveness, the agents responsible for implementing and maintaining this program should be provided with incentives that enable them to collect, record, and diffuse information efficiently.

- bc. Creating and maintaining a MIS requires a deliberate effort by public authorities to make markets more price efficient, equitable and to maintain their competitive character. Government backing of an MIS program is part and parcel of an overall policy decision to promote market liberalization, increase private sector involvement, and maintain competitiveness. Also, an effective MIS program will increase producer bargaining power, improve market flows, and increase consumer choice.
- bd. The relationship between the private and public sectors utilizing a market information system implies that the information needs for the two sectors are quite different. The private sector utilizes information to conduct business, where speed and reliability are of critical importance. The private sector, therefore, should be the responsible agents for the communication network. They have the incentive to make the information generation and diffusion process work, because the success of their business depends on it. Whereas, the public sector is less concerned with speed and more concerned with recording of a broad range of economic variables that are unbiased and complete.
- be. A more business-like approach to managing the MIS would place the accent on the communication needs of the marketing agents, with data collection and price information playing a supportive role to the basic communication need. This implies that within the MIS program there are two inter-linked information systems; one designed for price information to be reported by public agencies, and another market communication network that generates market information as a byproduct to the communication needs. Pertinent market data from both sectors will be collected by the project as a management tool to assess project impact, and for measuring progress towards specific project milestones.
- bf. Because the MIS program generates data for both the private and public sectors, this information is ideally suited for promotional use. Promotion of the project may include monitoring and impact evaluations; promotion of the marketing system through advertizing campaigns; and promotion of public agencies through seminars.

6. Sustainability

As we learn to integrate policies and plans with people's priorities and perspectives, we help bring about processes of sustained development. Project marketing development issues are based around both infrastructure and management as follows:

A. Infrastructure.

Physical infrastructure, such as assembly point storage depots, collection centers, and the urban wholesale market, constitute the bulk of project investment in terms of hardware. These heavy duty structures will stand the test of time and continue to contribute to marketing activities for several generations. For example, the pilot collection center at Petit-Kasai was guaranteed by the manufacturer for twenty years.

Other infrastructure components, such as short wave radios and computers have been selected to improve management efficiency. Selection criteria is their durability, their low energy demands, and ease of use. They could be depreciated by the private sector managers over a normal equipment life span.

B. Management.

The marketing problems associated with the facilitating and exchange function of markets has been addressed in the form of short course management training programs, seminars, workshops sessions designed principally for the private sector participants and beneficiaries. By allowing the private sector management committees the responsibility for individual site development, the economic incentives for business survival will provide a strong impetus for continued use.

Furthermore, by limiting the individual management committees responsibility to an individual site, the same economic incentives will support their need for cooperation and networking with the other sites in the system. Simply stated, each site will be given the resources to create an efficient node in the system with success dependent upon their own willingness to profit from economic opportunity.

ANNEX # 2

DETAILED PROJECT'S DEMOGRAPHY

The Area Food and Market Development Project covers approximately 32,000 square kilometers. The Project comprises the following two sub-regions, four zones and sixteen "collectivites":

Sub-Region	Zones	Collectivites	Population
Kwilu	Idiofa	Banga	44,828
		Kalanganda	35,977
		Bulwem	47,698
		Kapia	81,718
		Sedzo	54,579
		Mateko	49,957
		Subtotal	314,757
	Bulungu	Nkara	90,274
		Kilunda	59,814
		Kwilu Kimbata	86,401
Luniungu		86,554	
Mikwi		50,467	
Due		62,736	
	Subtotal	436,560	
Bagata	Manzasay	62,675	
		Kidzweme	48,718
		Subtotal	111,393
Mai-Ndombe	Kutu	Batere	34,250
		Kemba	54,573
		Subtotal	88,823
		Grand Total	951,533

ANNEX # 3

PROJECT'S BENEFICIARIES

The targeted population, number of households (six people per agricultural family), and number of contact farmers for the four current participating NGOs are listed as follows:

NGO	Collectivites	Targeted Population	Household	Contact Farmers
DPP	Banga	44,828		
	Kalanganda	35,977		
	Bulwem	47,698		
	Kapia	81,718		
	Sedzo	54,579		
	Mateko	49,957		
	Total	314,757	52,460	942
CAL	Kilunda	59,814		
	Kwilu Kimbata	86,401		
	Luniungu	86,554		
	Mikwi	50,467		
	Due	62,736		
	Total	436,560	57,714	1,761
CEAE	Nkara	90,274	15,046	42
PADR	Banga	44,828		
	Kalanganda	35,977		
	Kapia	81,718		
	Total	162,523	27,087	200
	Grand Total	913,840	152,307	2,945
		=====	=====	=====

IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICIPATING NGOS AND THE TYPE
OF
PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

1. DEVELOPPEMENT PROGRES POPULAIRE (DPP/IDIOFA)

A. Location

DPP headquarters are located in the city of Idiofa in the Idiofa Zone. It has five "Centre d'Expansion Rurale" (CER). Only two CERs (Laba and Mbeo) are located within the project's zone of activities. These centers are responsible for managing the activities of approximately 15 women's social centers. The extension programs, including the management activities, within each CER are operated under the same general guidelines set forth by the DPP Central.

B. Beneficiaries

In the Idiofa zone under DPP, the project covers six collectivites with 314,757 targeted population /beneficiaries, 52,460 estimated households, and 942 contact farmers.

C. Project Interventions

a) Training

So far, 170 agents from DPP and its CERS were trained under the project's assistance. Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to the DPP have also benefitted from some of this training. The themes for these short-term training activities are related to agricultural extension activities; financial, personnel, and administrative management; supervision; accounting; marketing; blacksmithing, and tinsmithing, carpentry skills; and others activities. Under the project contract, Technoserve, a U.S. Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) with offices in Kinshasa, provided financial management assistance to DPP and its marketing branch (COMBILIM). This training included in-house training in financial management and accounting.

b) Production and Extension:

The production activities are centered around the establishment of demonstration and multiplication fields as well as the distribution of improved seeds and cassava cuttings. The use of extension manuals, training, natural resource management are among these activities. Production and extension intervention have focused on four main crops, namely -- cassava, corn, peanuts, and rice -- and two secondary crops, -- cowpeas and soybeans --. The project has also provided DPP with agricultural tools and transportation means (motorcycles and bicycles) for its extension and marketing activities. In addition, the Women in Development oriented program implemented, on a pilot basis, by International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) at CAL, will be extended to DPP during the agricultural season (A) of 1991. The project provided DPP ten bicycles, and six motorcycles to be used by its agents and the Peace Corps Volunteers in its area for the strengthening extension and marketing activities. The tools for blacksmithing, tinsmithing, and carpentry were part of the project intervention to assist DPP agents and beneficiaries in extension and marketing activities.

c) Marketing and Processing:

Currently, most of assistance given to DPP in the area of Marketing and Processing has been in form of training in anticipation of future assistance. Currently, DPP's marketing activities are handled by its sub-project, COMBILIM, in Idiofa.

d) Research and Information:

The intervention in this area is through training DPP's agents.

2. PROJET D'ALIMENTATION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (PADR)

A. Location

PADR's headquarters are located in the city of Impini Lwatsi. PADR is organized into committees based in about 56 villages. Its agents provide the villages with technical advice as well as encouragement to increase their agricultural production with the application of new agricultural techniques and improved seed varieties. Most of PADR's members work on collective fields. There are eight management committee members who oversee PADR's organizational activities, in addition to monitoring the dispensary and the maternity ward.

B. Beneficiaries

PADR has a total of 1,502 members and monitors extension activities in five collectivities, three of which are in the project area. These three have a total of 162,523 targeted population/beneficiaries, 27,087 estimated households, and 200 contact farmers.

C. Project's Interventions

a) Training

So far, 96 agents from PADR have been trained with the project's assistance. The themes for these short-term training activities are related to agricultural extension activities; financial, personnel and administrative management; supervision; accounting; marketing; blacksmithing, tinsmithing skills; and others activities.

b) Production and Extension:

The production activities are centered around demonstration and multiplication fields, as well as the distribution of improved seeds and cassava cuttings. The use of extension manuals, training, and natural resource management were also among these activities. Production and extension intervention have focused on three main crops, namely -- cassava, corn, and peanuts --. The project has also provided PADR with agricultural tools, transportation means (motorcycles and bicycles) for its extension activities.

c) Marketing and Processing:

Most of our interventions with PADR in these areas have been through the use of boat "EBOKA" for the evacuation and marketing of agricultural produce along the Lubwe River. The project has also helped PADR establish business contacts with a firm in Kinshasa for selling its cassava (800 sacs) with future additional orders. The Area Food and Market Development Project has assisted with the development of three depots on the Lubwe River and with the installation of cassava dryer in Niendongo. Since 1990, the boat has evacuated a total of five hundred (500) tons of agricultural produce (cassava 300 tons, peanuts 50 tons, corn 120 tons, other 30 tons) on the Lubwe river for sale in Dibaya Lubwe, Ilebo and Kinshasa.

d) Research and Information:

The intervention in this area is through training PADR's agents.

3. COOPERATIVE POUR ELEVAGE, AGRICULTURE ET ARTISANAT D'EKUBI (CEAE)

A. Location

CEAE is located in the "collectivite" of Nkara in the Bulungu zone. Its headquarters are in the city of Ekubi. CEAE's organizational structure is composed of three members: the President, the Cooperative Manager, and the Cooperative Secretary. It has 352 members who live in Ekubi and its surrounding villages. In addition to agricultural production, the CEAE also runs a dispensary, which includes a maternity ward for its members, the rest of Ekubi's residents and neighboring villages residents.

B. Beneficiaries

CEAE has a total of 352 members and covers one collectivite. It has 90,274 targeted population/beneficiaries, 15,046 estimated households, and 42 contact farmers.

C. Project Interventions

a) Training:

So far, 45 agents from CEAE have been trained with the project's assistance. The themes for these short-term training activities were related to agricultural extension activities; financial, personnel and administrative management; supervision; accounting; marketing; blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry skills; and others activities.

b) Production and Extension:

The production activities are centered around the establishment of demonstration and multiplication fields, as well as the distribution of improved seeds and cassava cuttings. The use of extension manuals, training, and natural resource management are among these activities. Production and extension intervention have been focused on four main crops, namely -- cassava, corn, peanuts, and rice --, and one secondary crop, -- cowpeas. The project has also provided CEAE with agricultural tools, transportation means (motorcycle and bicycles) for its extension activities.

c) Marketing and Processing:

Our primary interventions with CEAE in these areas have been the procurement and installation of a rice hulling machine costing 8,870,000 zaires (including installation and training), a solar cassava dryer called "Autobus", and the construction of a depot and its annexes to hold about 3,000 sacs of agricultural produce. The rice hulling machine is having a major impact on the marketing aspect of CEAE agricultural activities. The machine processes an average of 7,500 kilos of rice per day. The project is assisting CEAE with the establishment of business contacts with firms in Kikwit and Kinshasa for selling its agricultural produce. From fiscal year 1990 (4th quarter), and 1991, CEAE has processed over three thousand tons (3,000) of rice.

d) Research and Information:

The intervention in this area is through training CEAE's agents.

4. CENTRE AGRICOLE DE LUSEKELE (CAL)

A. Location

CAL is located near the Vanga Medical Center. It provides extension services in thirteen "collectivites" in the Bulungu Region. Nine of these collectivites are located in the project zone. Since 1978, CAL has trained over 150 agents. Over 40 agents work within 70 kilometers of CAL and live in a centrally located village. They work in about 15 villages within a 10 kilometers radius of their home base.

B. Beneficiaries

CAL has an estimated target population of 436,560, including 57,714 households and 1,761 contact farmers who reside within five "collectivites".

C. Project's Interventions

a) Training:

Beside CAL's own training programs on agricultural techniques, production, transformation, animal husbandry, animal health care, and appropriate technology, the project has trained 52 of CAL's agents. The themes for these short-term training programs are related to extension activities; financial, personnel and administrative management; supervision; accounting; marketing; blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentry skills, and others activities.

b) Production and Extension

The production activities are centered around the establishment of demonstration and multiplication fields, as well as the distribution of improved seeds and cassava cuttings. The use of extension manuals, training, and natural resource management, were among these activities. Production and extension intervention have been focused on three main crops, namely -- cassava, corn, and peanuts --, and two secondary crops -- cowpeas and soybeans --. The project has also provided to CAL agricultural tools, transportation means (i.e.: truck, motorcycles and bicycles) for its extension and marketing activities. Another CAL's agricultural production and extension initiative is a Women in Development oriented project known as the "Etude Pilote pour l'Integration des Femmes / Centre Agricole de Lusekele" (EPIF/CAL). These activities were initiated earlier by The Pragma Corporation under the current contract. Subsequently, this program is being implemented on a pilot basis by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). Part of EPIF/CAL project's scope of work is to reach women farmers and provide them with training, new seed varieties, cassava cuttings, planting technic, and appropriate technologies. The approach and methods used constitute an effective way to transfer agricultural information to and among women farmers.

c) Marketing and Processing:

The project has provided CAL with a coffee hulling machine and an 8-ton truck. Both pieces of equipment are having a major impact on the marketing aspect of the CAL's agricultural activities. As of September 1991, the coffee hulling machine has processed a total of three hundred twenty thousand (320,000) tons of coffee for itself and other third parties in the area. In addition, the truck has evacuated a total of one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) tons of agricultural produce (cassava 40,000 tons, corn 30,000 tons, peanuts 20,000 tons, coffee 50,000 tons, others 10,000 tons) for sale for the center and the third parties in the area.

d) Research and Information:

The intervention in this area is through training CAL's agents.

5. COOPERATIVE CENTRAL D'EPARGNE ET DE CREDIT DE BANDUNDU
(COOCEC/BANDUNDU)

A. Location

The COOCEC/Bandundu headquarters are located in Kikwit. COOCEC has several branches known as "Cooperative d'Epargne et de Credit (COOPEC)" in the Bandundu region. COOCEC serves other COOPEC members within the region for savings and loans transactions. It is a member of the "Union Centrale des Cooperatives d'Epargne et de Credit (UCCEC)," which is located in Kinshasa.

B. Beneficiaries

COOCEC has a total of 23 branches, known as COOPECs, in the Bandundu region. These branches serve as financial institutions for savings and loan transactions.

C. Project Interventions

a) Training:

The project has trained 62 COOCEC staff members in accounting and management principles, in an effort to strengthen the financial services available to the rural population.

b) Transportation:

The project provided vehicle and motorcycles to facilitate and strengthen the follow-up of its financial activities in the region.

c) Communication:

The Area Food and Market Development Project has provided radio equipment for installation at the COOPEC branches in the project area. This equipment will facilitate the communication of financial data among COOCEC and its members.

D. COOCEC'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER NGOS

Last September, COOCEC granted CEAE a ten million zaires (10,000,000 Z) for agricultural campaign. This award was also a result of our relationship with COOCEC and our continued effort in working as a bridge between the NGOs and this financial institution. This loan is just the beginning and we hope that the same facilities will be extended to other NGOs and other working with the project.

6. MARKETING SITE DEVELOPMENT (PETIT KASAI)

As part of project intervention activities, the Area Food and Market Development Project is developing a pilot market site which will serve as a model for future market site development in the project area.

A. Location

The construction of a wholesale and retail market site is located at Petit Kasai near the crossroads of the paved road between Kinshasa-Kikwit and the Bulungu rural road. The site is about 75 kilometers from Kikwit and 452 kilometers from Kinshasa.

B. Beneficiaries

The region surrounding Petit Kasai is the most densely populated area of the Bandundu Region (49 people per square kilometer). The market will benefit an estimated 200,000 people in the area, as well as traders from Petit Kasai (population about 1,500) and Kinshasa. The expansion of such undertaking will contribute in lowering the marketing margins of basic food staples from the region, improve food security and assist in the broad-based market oriented economic growth.

C. Project Interventions

a) Infrastructure:

A hanger was built to house the marketing facilities. Other foundation works are nearly completed. Seven containers are under the hangar and being used to store agricultural produce and other manufactured goods. Based on the current work plan, the drainage system was completed. However, other improvements need to be proposed for USAID concurrence such as a roof over retails stalls, cement slab, wall in hangar, placement of containers, fuel shelter and mechanic pit.

b) Management:

A market management committee composed of 18 members has been formed to monitor marketing activities at Petit Kasai. Eleven of the committee members will play an advisory role and conduct audits of financial activities on a regular basis. A draft management policy and procedure document was written for review and consideration by the management committee and local authorities. This document was not finalized due to the time constraint and the current events. Although the site is functional since March 27, 1991, it has yet to be turned over officially to the management committee.

c) Price and Data Collection:

The development of a data collection system is in progress. The project plans to install radio equipment and other means of data collection to strengthen the flow of marketing information between the project area and Kinshasa.

d) Marketing Activities At the site.

Planning for the inauguration of the site was to take place last November 1990. However, the GOZ cabinet reshuffle at the time precluded such event to take place. The inauguration was then set for March 27, 1991. This event did not take place either but the marketing activities were underway. The project was honored at this date by the USAID Director's visit at the site during the marketing activities. The market activities are held twice a month on Wednesday. We have gathered the following data from March 27, 1991 to August 28, 1991:

- a) 1,640 sacs of cassava were transacted,
- b) 123 tons at average rate of 75 kg per sac,
- c) 571 manufactured goods merchants,
- d) 422 miscellaneous goods merchants,
- e) 321 "par-colis" merchants,
- f) 19,760 market participants.

Private sectors participation in this undertaking is essential. The project is making effort with the management committee in attracting truckers and other businesses for the use of the facilities as a transfer point for their produce.

The market takes place twice a month on Wednesday. The lack of reliable vehicles for transportation of agricultural produce from the rural markets to Petit Kasai and Kinshasa is the major constraint affecting the above statistics.

d) Financial Services:

Due to the anticipation of substantial liquidity in the project area, COOCEC may be interested in opening a COOPEC branch office at Petit Kasai.

e) Training:

As the market develops, the project foresees the need to train management committee members in market management principles and other related subjects.

f) Transportation:

The procurement of reliable transportation vehicles for evacuating agricultural produce to the Petit Kasai market site will greatly contribute to the success of the marketing activities at Petit Kasai market site.

ANNEX # 5

OUTPUTS
OF
IMPROVED SEEDS AND CASSAVA CUTTINGS

The distribution and the yield of improved seeds and cassava cuttings during the implementation are listed as follows:

Crops	NGO	Seeds/Cuttings Received	Peasants Working in Group	Total Area in Hectare	Yield Estimates in kg
Cassava*	CAL	57,150 m	1,829	22.86	274,320
	DPP	22,800 m	730	9.12	109,440
	CEAE	4,550 m	146	1.82	21,840
	PADR	10,900 m	349	4.36	52,320
	Total	95,400 m	3,054	38.16	457,920
Corn	CAL	245 kg	784	9.80	24,500
	DPP	851 kg	2,723	34.04	85,100
	CEAE	1,218 kg	3,898	48.72	121,800
	PADR	52 kg	166	2.08	5,200
	Total	2,366 kg	7,571	94.64	236,600
Peanut	CAL	1,088 kg	725	9.06	18,120
	DPP	770 kg	513	6.41	12,820
	CEAE	757 kg	505	6.30	12,600
	PADR	140 kg	93	1.16	3,320
	Total	2,755 kg	1,836	22.93	45,860
Rice	DPP	320 kg	427	5.33	13,325
	CEAE	642 kg	856	10.70	26,750
	Total	962 kg	1,283	16.03	40,075
Cowpea	CAL	168 kg	896	11.20	6,720
	DPP	30 kg	160	2.00	1,200
	CEAE	1 kg	5	0.06	36
	Total	199 kg	1,061	13.26	7,956
Soybean	CAL	138 kg	184	2.30	1,840
	DPP	106 kg	141	1.77	1,416
	Total	244 kg	325	4.07	3,256

* Total estimated yield of cassava cuttings is 381,600 m.

AFSA FOOD AND MARKETING PROJECT 1660-01021
 FSN PERSONNEL PAYROLL AT THE TIME OF EVACUATION
 PER
 FOREIGN SERVICE NATIONALS (FSN) GUIDELINES

NAME	CHIL	JOB TITLE	FSN GRADE AND STEPS	SALARY PER MONTH	TRANS. A PER MONTH	HOUSING A. PER MONTH	FAMILY A. CHILDREN	FAMILY A. SPOUSE	HEAL ALL.	MISC. BENEFIT	TOTAL PER MONTH
1. Mariana Lopez	00	Chief Account.	FSN 7-1	\$121.42	\$31.50	\$23.83	\$1.25	\$1.42	\$81.53	\$18.00	\$285.00
2. Iara Mubwa	00	Cashier	FSN 5-1	\$86.03	\$31.50	\$22.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21.18	\$16.25	\$226.75
3. Matilda Mubwa	00	Warehouseman	FSN 4-1	\$69.09	\$22.33	\$15.92	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.53	\$15.33	\$207.33
4. Juliana Mubwa	00	Secretary (Court)	FSN 4-1	\$66.02	\$31.50	\$22.33	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$16.25	\$214.25
5. Isabel Andrade	00	Secretary/Inventor	FSN 4-1	\$66.00	\$22.33	\$15.92	\$5.67	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$15.33	\$203.75
6. Mafalda Andrade	00	Confidential Messenger	FSN 3-1	\$61.92	\$22.83	\$14.83	\$5.67	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$185.42
7. Lara Mubwa	00	Engine Mechanic	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.33	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$136.42
8. Iara Mubwa	00	Engine Mechanic	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.33	\$12.42	\$5.67	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$125.30
9. Mariana Mubwa	00	Engine Mechanic	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.33	\$12.42	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$127.32
10. Mariana Mubwa	00	Engine Mechanic	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.33	\$12.42	\$2.83	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$122.17
11. Mariana Mubwa	00	Engine Mechanic	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.33	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$13.83	\$173.53
12. Mariana Mubwa	00	Truck Driver's Helper	FSN 1-1	\$23.42	\$22.83	\$10.00	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$15.00	\$133.75
13. Mariana Mubwa	00	Security Inspector	FSN 2-1	\$61.83	\$22.83	\$14.83	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$15.00	\$136.75
14. Mariana Mubwa	00	Security Inspector	FSN 2-1	\$61.83	\$22.83	\$14.83	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$16.25	\$210.00
15. Mariana Mubwa	00	Service Maint. Manager	FSN 5-1	\$66.02	\$31.50	\$22.33	\$2.83	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$16.25	\$241.42
16. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guesthouse Manager	FSN 5-1	\$66.02	\$31.50	\$22.33	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$16.25	\$241.42
17. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guesthouse Head Cook	FSN 3-1	\$61.83	\$22.83	\$14.83	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$15.00	\$193.75
18. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guesthouse Asst. Cook	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$5.67	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$185.00
19. Mariana Mubwa	00	Housekeeper	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
20. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
21. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
22. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
23. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
24. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$2.83	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
25. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
26. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
27. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
28. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$11.33	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$190.87
29. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
30. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
31. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
32. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
33. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
34. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
35. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
36. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
37. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
38. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
39. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$11.33	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$190.87
40. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
41. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
42. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
43. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
44. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
45. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
46. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
47. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
48. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
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51. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
52. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
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55. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
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57. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
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60. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
61. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
62. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
63. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
64. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
65. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
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78. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
79. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$11.33	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$190.87
80. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
81. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
82. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
83. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
84. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
85. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
86. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
87. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
88. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
89. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$11.33	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$190.87
90. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
91. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
92. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
93. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
94. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$7.08	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$186.42
95. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
96. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$8.50	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$187.83
97. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
98. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$12.75	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$192.69
99. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$11.33	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$190.87
100. Mariana Mubwa	00	Guard	FSN 2-1	\$47.75	\$22.83	\$12.42	\$4.25	\$0.42	\$20.58	\$14.33	\$183.53
101. Mariana Mubwa											

ANNEX # 7

Project Report

Date: 03/10/92

From: NGA-Ambun Nabwasa
Chief of Party
The Pragma Corporation

To: Office of the Controller
USAID/Windhava
Laire

Ref: Contract # AFR-0102-D-00-2002-00
Laire Area Food & market Development Project

Voucher # 53
Period Ending Feb. 29, 92
Home Office # 8726-000

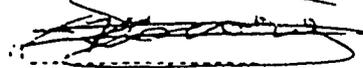
	Budget Amount	(Feb. 92)	(Year-91)	Previous	Contract	Obligated
	Assignment #	Am. SPENT	Prev. Cum.	Cum. total	Cum. total	Balance
	03 (Jul-91)	This Period	01/92-01/92	thru 12/91	thru 02/92	a/o Vo.# 53
		53	52	51	53	53
1) L/T-Salaries/Wages	572,000.00	17,729.39	4,128.16	883,488.79	905,346.34	(33,346.34)
2) S/T-(Consultants)	73,000.00	0.00	0.00	81,865.93	61,865.93	11,134.07
3) F/Benefits	177,000.00	4,473.63	990.76	188,678.64	194,143.23	(17,143.23)
4) Overhead	650,000.00	14,517.07	2,868.97	669,574.69	687,060.73	(37,060.73)
5) Travel & Trans.	482,000.00	8,212.32	1,831.06	376,545.43	386,588.81	95,411.19
6) Allowances	558,000.00	0.00	1,186.09	539,353.03	540,539.12	17,460.88
7) Comodities/Procur.	327,000.00	(2,990.00)	0.00	208,934.15	205,944.15	121,055.85
8) Local Costs	300,000.00	57,481.34	0.00	95,330.03	152,761.39	147,238.61
9) Other Direct Costs	243,000.00	6,208.18	155.00	236,251.15	242,615.33	384.68
10) Subcontract	329,000.00	23,677.73	0.00	232,061.61	255,739.37	73,260.63
Total Est. Costs	4,011,000.00	129,259.70	11,261.04	3,492,083.66	3,632,604.40	378,395.60
11) Fixed Fee	242,800.00	0.00	0.00	242,800.00	242,800.00	0.00
	4,253,800.00	129,259.70	11,261.04	3,734,883.66	3,875,404.40	378,395.60

The undersigned hereby certifies:

(1) That payment of the sum claimed under the cited contract is proper and due and that appropriate refunds to AID will be made promptly upon request from AID in the event of nonperformance, in whole or in part under the contract, or any breach of the contract

(2) That information on the fiscal record is correct and such detailed supporting information as AID may require will be furnished to the contractor's office or base office, as appropriate, promptly to AID on request, and

(3) That all requirements called for by the contract to the date of this certification have been made


Name: NGA-Ambun Nabwasa

Title: Chief of Party

Date: 3/20/92

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