PD-AAX-498

UNCLASSIFIED

Annual Budget Submission

FY 1989

ZAIRE

BEST AVAILABLE

May 1987

Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

THIS BUDGET SUBMISSION HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE A.I.D. FIELD MISSION.

IT IS PREPARED ANNUALLY AND USED FOR PLANNING PURPOSES IN THE FIELD AND IN WASHINGTON.

IT DOES NOT REPRESENT OFFICIAL AGENCY POLICY.

June 4, 1987

Enclosed is the FY 1989 Annual Budget Submission (ABS) for the U.S. economic assistance program in Zaire. This ABS continues to implement the approved Country Development Strategy Statement. It also incorporates the results of the recent Program Week Review as well as the Management Assessment of the A.I.D. program in Zaire.

This proposed budget concentrates on U.S. assistance activities in agriculture, rural transport, health, family planning and training. Policy reform is addressed at the macro-economic level with the provision of balance of payments support, including PL 480, and at the sectoral level in the context of on-going projects. The only strictly new initiative proposed for FY 88 or FY 89 funding is a Private Sector Support Project, now postponed until FY 1988 pending the outcome of a major research effort now underway. In addition, the mission is actively pursuing plans for several activities to combat the increasing incidence of AIDS. Otherwise, the remaining new starts are really the subsequent phases of current activities.

While the content of the program will remain basically the same, USAID/Kinshasa will be concentrating on implementation. This will involve a reduction in units of management so as to consolidate the program as much as possible. USDH staffing is projected to remain at 21 in the immediate future, with renewed emphasis being given to the training of Zairian employees (FSNs and FSPSCs). While the numbers of American contractor personnel will be carefully monitored in order to keep levels down, this effort will have to be reconciled with the responsibilities related to programs to which we are already committed, and new requirements brought upon us as well as the reality of what it takes to get the job done in Zaire.

A key consideration in all of the above will be the availability of Operating Expense (OE) funds. The mission is very actively pursuing various possibilities in achieving cost-savings in this area as well. Hopefully, we will not have to implement reductions in program responsiblities because of shortages of OE funds.

Dennis M. Chandler
USAID/Zaire
Director

ZAIRE

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ($000)
Country - Zaire

	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	----FY 1988--- CP	ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL	--------Planning Period-------- 1990	1991	1992	1993
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION									
TOTAL	13,000	13,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	13,000	13,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING									
TOTAL	2080	1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	2080	1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(CENT PROC COMMOD)				(200)	(250)	(250)			
HEALTH									
TOTAL	5,570	4,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	5,570	4,140	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION									
TOTAL	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES									
TOTAL	---	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	---	170	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA									
TOTAL	---	---	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
GRANTS	---	---	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS									
TOTAL	20,750	18,670	---	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
GRANTS	20,750	18,670	---	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL DA ACCOUNT									
TOTAL	20,750	18,670	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
GRANTS	20,750	18,670	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE 1/									
TOTAL	(500)	(1329)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	(500)	(1329)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	FY 1986 ACTUAL	FY 1987 ESTIMATE	----FY 1988--- CP	ESTIMATE	FY 1989 AAPL	--------Planning Period-------- 1990	1991	1992	1993
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND									
TOTAL	24,527	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRANTS	24,527	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DA AND ESF TOTAL									
TOTAL	45,277	28,670	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
GRANTS	45,277	28,670	33,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,500	35,000
LOANS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PL 480									
TOTAL	12,980	22,649	13,137	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
TITLE I	12,800	16,000	13,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
TITLE III	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE II 2/	180	6,649	137	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
USAID BILATERAL 3/									
TOTAL	58,257	51,319	46,137	53,000	53,000	53,000	54,000	54,500	55,000
GRANTS	45,457	35,319	33,137	48,000	48,000	48,000	49,000	49,500	50,000
LOANS	12,800	16,000	13,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

1/ Obligated from central funds and were therefore not included in the bilateral totals.

2/ Title II totals are exclusive of freight charges. In FY 1987, freight costs totalled approximately $4.3 million. These are expected to total approximately 40% of the FAS value of the Section 206 commodities in future years.

3/ In addition to these strictly bilateral amounts, there are a number of programs (CCCD, population/health activities, AMDP, etc.) which are centrally or regionally funded but managed in a bilateral manner. These amounts are not included here.

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	UNIT	OBLIG. DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) ----FY 1987---- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	---FY 1988------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION																
6600026 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN								SUBCAT: FNMS		%PVO: 02	PACD: 9/13/89					
	L	79	79	5000	5000	5000	1649	---	650	---	---	650	---	349		7350
6600028 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT								SUBCAT: FNMS		%PVO: 42	PACD: 9/30/88					
	G	81	85	300	300	300	191	---	134	---	---	57	---	---		9253
	L	81	85	4000	4000	4000	2709	---	2253	---	---	456	---	---		73510
6600070 AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY								SUBCAT: FNPA		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 3/31/87					
	G	77	85	4990	4990	4990	503	---	503	---	---	---	---	---		7357
6600079 AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT								SUBCAT: FFNI		%PVO: 23	PACD: 9/30/90				PC, CS	
	G	82	85	4300	4300	4300	2223	---	900	---	---	600	---	723		5290
6600080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION								SUBCAT: FNFO		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 9/15/88				PC	
	G	78	85	1186	1186	1186	686	---	298	---	---	376	---	---		7360

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	OBLIG. DATE UNIT	FIN	-TOTAL AUTH	COST- PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) ----FY 1987---- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	---FY 1988--------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989---------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600091 APPLIED AGRIC. RESEARCH AND OUTREACH								SUBCAT: FNIC		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 9/30/89				FR, RM	
	G	83	87	12802	12802	8802	6430	4000	3000	---	---	3000	---	4430		5286
6600098 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT								SUBCAT: FNRR		%PVO: 15	PACD: 7/31/94					
	G	84	86	8000	8000	8000	7081	---	1800	---	---	2200	---	3000		5288
6600102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.								SUBCAT: FNMS		%PVO: 75	PACD: 1/31/95				PC	
	G	85	87	8300	8300	6300	5980	2000	850	---	---	1680	---	1418		5290
6600104 APPPOPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY								SUBCAT: FNPV		%PVO: 100	PACD: 9/30/87				WA, EY	
	G	84	84	134	134	134	59	---	59	---	---	---	---	---		8528
6600105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.								SUBCAT: FNSA		%PVO: TBD	PACD: 9/30/93				PC	
	G	86	87	5400	5400	600	600	4800	600	---	---	4666	---	134		
6600113 PRIVATE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SUBCAT: FNPE %PVO: 100 PACD: 9/30/87															PC	
	G	85	87	794	1094	794	128	300	200	---	---	228	---	---		8529

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE G L	UNIT	OBLIG. DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEN-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600119 AGRICULTURE POLICY & PLANNING							SUBCAT: PNPA		$PVO: -0-	PACD: 5/31/96					
G	86	87	4500	4500	2600	2600	1900	400	---	---	1561	---	1755		9744
6600510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE							SUBCAT: PNPA		$PVO: -0-	PACD: ---					
G	85	C	---	---	371	138	300	290	---	---	134	---	---		8531
APPROPRIATION															
TOTAL			59706	60006	47377	30977	13300	11937	---	---	15608	---	11809		
GRANT			50706	51006	38377	26619	13300	9034	---	---	14502	---	11460		
LOAN			9000	9000	9000	4356	---	2903	---	---	1106	---	349		
POPULATION PLANNING															
6600094 FAMILY PLANNING							SUBCAT: PNFP		$PVO: 15	PACD: 9/30/89				CS	
G	82	87	4940	4940	3940	1849	1000	1307	---	---	970	---	571		7362

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	OBLIG. DATE UNIT	FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600101 SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH								SUBCAT: PNTR		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 7/30/94				WA, CS	
	G	84	86	2080	2080	2080	2080	---	500	---	---	600	---	300		8645
6600510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE								SUBCAT: PNPP		%PVO: -0-	PACD: ---					
	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	60	50	---	---	10	---	---		9740
APPROPRIATION																
TOTAL				7020	7020	6020	3929	1060	1857	---	---	1580	---	871		
GRANT				7020	7020	6020	3929	1060	1857	---	---	1580	---	871		
LOAN				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
HEALTH																
6600086 BASIC RURAL HEALTH								SUBCAT: HEDH		%PVO: 100	PACD: 9/30/87				PC, WA, EY, CS	
	G	81	85	4975	4975	4975	288	---	288	---	---	---	---			7360

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	UNIT	OBLIG. DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) ----FY 1987---- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	---FY 1988-------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989---------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600101 SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH								SUBCAT: HEEH		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 7/30/94				WA, CS	
	G	84	86	6235	6235	6235	5584	---	1340	---	---	400	---	525		5283
6600107 BASIC RURAL HEALTH II								SUBCAT: HEDH		%PVO: 83	PACD: 9/30/92				PC, WA, CS	
	G	85	87	10750	10750	6750	6268	4000	4004	---	---	3000	---	2900		9245
6600114 SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH								SUBCAT: HEDH		%PVO: 100	PACD: 3/31/91				CS	
	G	85	85	2500	2500	2500	1345	---	500	---	---	500	---	145		9271
6600116 SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY								SUBCAT: HEWS		%PVO: 88	PACD: 3/31/91				WA	
	G	85	85	2250	2250	2250	2071	---	894	---	---	337	---	839		9272
6600122 KIMPANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE								SUBCAT: HEPV		%PVO: 100	PACD: 9/30/89				CS	
	G	86	86	750	750	750	750	---	365	---	---	265	---	120		10782
6600510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE								SUBCAT: HEPP		%PVO: -0-	PACD: ---					
	G	85	C	---	---	185	21	140	180	---	---	94	---	---		8617

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE					ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)								
G L	OBLIG. DATE UNIT	FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
APPROPRIATION															
	TOTAL		27460	27460	23645	16327	4140	7571	---	---	4596	---	4529		
	GRANT		27460	27460	23645	16327	4140	7571	---	---	4596	---	4529		
	LOAN		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES															
6600068	DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING						SUBCAT: EHMA		%PVO: -0-		PACD: 12/30/87				
G	80	83	2544	2544	2544	1131	---	100	---	---	1031	---	---		7357
6600510	PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE						SUBCAT: EHPP		%PVO: -0-		PACD: ---				
G	85	C	---	---	114	71	---	75	---	---	---	---	---		8533
APPROPRIATION															
	TOTAL		2544	2544	2658	1202	---	175	---	---	1031	---	---		
	GRANT		2544	2544	2658	1202	---	175	---	---	1031	---	---		
	LOAN		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE						ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)											
	OBLIG			OBLIG	FY 86	FY 1987		MORTGAGE	FY 1988		FY 1989		SPECIAL CODES				ITEM
G	DATE	-TOTAL COST-		THRU	PIPE-	OBLIG-	EXPEND-	END OF	OBLIG-	EXPEND-	OBLIG-	EXPEND-					NO
L	UNIT FIN	AUTH	PLAN	FY 86	LINE	ATIONS	ITURES	FY 87	ATIONS	ITURES	ATIONS	ITURES					
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES																	
6600510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE						SUBCAT: SDPP		%PVO: -0-		PACD: ---							
G 85	C	---	---	---	---	170	100	---	---	70	---	---					9741
APPROPRIATION																	
	TOTAL	---	---	---	---	170	100	---	---	70	---	---					
	GRANT	---	---	---	---	170	100	---	---	70	---	---					
	LOAN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---					
FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT																	
	TOTAL	96730	97030	79700	52435	18670	21640	---	---	22885	---	17209					
	GRANT	87730	88030	70700	48077	18670	18737	---	---	21779	---	16860					
	LOAN	9000	9000	9000	4358	---	2903	---	---	1106	---	349					
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA																	
6600091 APPLIED AGRIC. RESEARCH AND OUTREACH						SUBCAT: FNIC		%PVO: -0-		PACD: 9/30/89							
G 86	88	2198	2198	---	---	---	---	2198	2198	2000	---	198					12575

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	G L	UNIT	OBLIG. DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) ----FY 1987---- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	---FY 1988--------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989---------- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.								SUBCAT: FNIL		%PVO: 55		PACD: 1/31/95			PC	
	G	88	90	6700	6700	---	---	---	---	6700	2000	---	2200	---		9741
6600105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.								SUBCAT: FNSA		%PVO: 15			PACD: 9/30/93		PC	
	G	88	88	9165	9165	---	---	---	---	9165	9165	---	---	---		12574
6600107 BASIC RURAL HEALTH II								SUBCAT: HEDH		%PVO: 100			PACD: 9/30/92		PC, WA, EY	
	G	88	89	10950	10950	---	---	---	---	10950	3000	---	4000	200		12288
6600115 SHABA REFUGEE ROADS 1/								SUBCAT: SDRA		%PVO: 12			PACD: 9/30/90			
	G	88	88	2140	2140	---	---	---	---	2140	2140	568	---	1239		
6600119 AGRICULTURE POLICY & PLANNING								SUBCAT: FNPA		%PVO: -0-			PACD: 5/31/96			
	G	88	90	10000	10000	---	---	---	---	10000	2402	---	3400	---		12270

1/ Previously funded with Refugee Assistance Funds. Total project LOP authorized at $7,500,000.

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

660 - ZAIRE — TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA — BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE / OBLIG. G L	DATE UNIT	FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600120	PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT						SUBCAT: SDPE		%PVO: 05	PACD: ---					
G	88	90	---	40000	---	---	---	---	---	11295	5000	10700	12750		12271
6600123	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AND SUPPORT						SUBCAT:PNFP		%PVO: 20	PACD: ---					
G	89	95	---	16000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3000	850		
6600124	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II						SUBCAT: FNIC		%PVO: -0-	PACD: ---					
G	89	92	---	18000	---	---	---	---	---	---		6000	1800		
6600125	SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT						SUBCAT: SDPV		%PVO: 100	PACD: ---					
G	89	91	---	6000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3000	1100		
6600510	PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE						SUBCAT: SDPP		%PVO: -0-	PACD: ---					
G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	725	700	710		9744
APPROPRIATION															
TOTAL			41153	121153	---	---	---	---	41153	33000	8293	33000	18647		
GRANT			41153	121153	---	---	---	---	41153	33000	8293	33000	18647		
LOAN			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG DATE	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
L UNIT FIN														
FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT														
TOTAL		137883	218183	79700	52435	18670	21640	41153	33000	31178	33000	36056		
GRANT		128883	209183	70700	48076	18670	18737	41153	33000	30072	33000	35707		
LOAN		9000	9000	9000	4358	---	2903	---	---	1106	---	349		
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND														
6600004 LOCAL COST SUPPORT						SUBCAT: ESZZ		%PVO: -0-		PACD: ---				
G 87	87	185	185	---	---	185	185	---	---	---	---	---		12402
660028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT						SUBCAT: FNPP		%PVO: 42		PACD: 9/30/88				
L 84	84	405	405	405	59	---	59	---	---	---	---	---		9746
6600070 AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY						SUBCAT: FNPA		%PVO: -0-		PACD: 3/31/87				
G 77	85	510	510	510	10	---	10	---	---	---	---	---		10362
6600080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION						SUBCAT: SDEX		%PVO: -0-		PACD: 9/15/88			PC	
G 78	78	464	464	464	37	---	49	---	---	---	---	---		10048
6600097 PVO ECONOMIC SUPPORT						SUBCAT: SDPV		%PVO:100		PACD: 9/30/87			WA, EY, CS	
G 83	83	5000	5000	5000	1016	---	1016	---	---	---	---	---		7363

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

660 - ZAIRE — TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA — BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE G L	UNIT	OBLIG DATE FIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	----FY 1987---- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	---FY 1988--- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	---FY 1989--- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES	ITEM NO
6600100 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT							SUBCAT: ESCI		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 2/01/88					
G	84	84	10000	10000	10000	4572	---	4572	---	---	---	---	---		7364
6600103 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II							SUBCAT: ESCI		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 2/01/88					
G	85	85	10000	10000	10000	9349	---	8849	---	---	500	---	---		5291
6600105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.							SUBCAT: FNSA		%PVO: 15	PACD: 9/30/93				PC	
G	86	87	19342	19342	9527	9527	9815	12315	---	---	---	---	6626		8533
6600121 AEPPP							SUBCAT: ESCI		%PVO: -0-	PACD: 9/1/88					
G	86	86	15000	15000	15000	15000	---	3000	---	---	12000	---	---		11624

660 - ZAIRE

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE				ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000)												
G L	OBLIG DATE UNIT PIN	-TOTAL COST- AUTH	PLAN	OBLIG THRU FY 86	FY 86 PIPE-LINE	FY 1987 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1987 EXPEND-ITURES	MORTGAGE END OF FY 87	FY 1988 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1988 EXPEND-ITURES	FY 1989 OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 1989 EXPEND-ITURES	SPECIAL CODES			ITEM NO
APPROPRIATION																
	TOTAL	60906	60906	50906	39582	10000	30085	---	---	12500	---	6626				
	GRANT	60501	60501	50501	39523	10000	30026	---	---	12500	---	6626				
	LOAN	405	405	405	59	---	59	---	---	---	---	---				
COUNTRY TOTAL																
	TOTAL	198789	279089	130606	92017	28670	51725	41153	33000	43678	33000	42682				
	GRANT	189384	269684	121216	87688	28670	48763	41153	33000	42572	33000	42333				
	LOAN	9405	9405	9405	4417	---	2962	---	---	106	---	349				

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FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV ATTACHMENT 4
CHILD SURVIVAL

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT PROJECT NO.	TITLE	L/G	LOP ($000)	FY 87 ESTIMATE	FY 88 ESTIMATE	FY89 AAPL
Population						
660-0094	Family Planning Services	G	4,940	1,000	---	---
	High Risk Births		(1,235)	(250)	---	---
660-0123	Family Planning Services and Support	G	16,000	---	---	3,000
	High Risk Births		(1,600)	---	---	(200)
	Population Appropriation Totals		20,940	1,000		3000
			(2,835)	(250)		(200)
Health						
660-0107	Basic Rural Health II	G	21,700	4,000	3,000	4,000
	Immunizations		(1,640)	(260)	(105)	(400)
	Oral Rehydration Therapy		(820)	(130)	(52)	(200)
	Nutrition		(820)	(130)	(52)	(200)
	High Risk Survival Functions		(492)	(78)	(32)	(120)
	Other Child Survival Functions 1/		(1,349)	(318)	(392)	(80)
	Health Appropriaton Totals		21,700	4,000	3,000	4,000
			(5,121)	(916)	(633)	(1,000)
	Child Survival Totals		42,640	5,000	3,000	7,000
			(7,936)	(1,166)	(633)	(1,200)

1/ Includes LOP of $1,007,000 and funding of $266,000 and $371,000 for FYs 87 and 88 respectively for Child Survival water related activities.

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV ATTACHMENT
INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

APPROPRIATE ACCOUNT PROJECT NO/ TITLE	L/G	LIFE OF PROJECT	FY 87 ESTIMATE	FY 87 ESTIMATE	FY 89 AAPL
AGRICULTURE					
660-0091 Applied Ag. Research	G	15,00	4,000	2,198	
Integrated Pest Mgt.		(300)	(150)	150	
Soil Erosion		(300)	(150)	150	
600-0105 Central Shaba Rural Devel.		33,907	14,615	9,165	
Soil Management		1,800	900	900	

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE I
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTION

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SHADOW ACCOUNT		FY 1988 BUDGET ALLOCATION
660-0091	Applied Research and Extension	ARDN		2,198
660-0102	Area Food and Marketing	ARDN		2,000
660-0105	Central Shaba Rural Development	ARDN		9,165
660-0119	Agriculture Policy and Plan	ARDN		2,402
660-0510	Program Development and Support	ARDN		300
	Agriculture Appropriation Totals		16,065	
660-0510	Program Development and Support	POP		170
	Population Appropriation Totals		170	
660-0107	Basic Rural Health I	HE		3,000
660-0510	Program Development and Support	HE		100
	Health Appropriation Totals		3,100	
660-0510	Program Development and Support	HRD		30
	HRD Appropriation Totals		30	
660-0115	Shaba Refugee Roads 1/	SDA		2,140
660-0120	Private Sector Support	SDA		11,295
660-0510	Program Development and Support	SDA		200
	SDA Appropriation Totals		13,635	
			======	
	FY 1988 DA and ESF Account Totals		33,000	

1/ Previous funding from Refugee Account

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE I
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FUNCTIONAL ATTRIBUTION

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	SHADOW ACCOUNT		FY 1989 BUDGET ALLOCATION
660-0102	Area Food and Marketing	ARDN		2,200
660-0119	Agriculture Policy and Plan	ARDN		3,400
660-0124	Applied Ag. Research II	ARDN		6,000
660-0510	Program Development and Support	ARDN		300
	Agriculture Appropriation Totals		11,900	
660-0123	Family Planning Services and Support	POP		3,000
660-0510	Program Development and Support	POP		100
	Population Appropriation Totals		3,100	
660-0107	Basic Rural Health II	HE		4,000
660-0510	Program Development and Support	HE		100
	Health Appropriation Totals		4,100	
660-0120	Private Sector Support	SDA		10,700
660-0125	Small Projects Support	SDA		3,000
660-0510	Program Development and Support	SDA		200
	SDA Appropriation Totals		13,900	
	FY 1989 DA and ESF Account Totals		33,000	

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE II
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PIPELINE REVIEW (AID/W)

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE II
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PIPELINE PEVIEW (AID/W)

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE III
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PVO ACTIVITY

Project #	Project Name*	PVO (US/Non US)	Account	PVO LOP	PVO LOP for Total Project and % of total	FY-87 Obligations	FY-88 Obligations	FY-89 Obligations
Bilateral Funding								
660-0028	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	American ORT Federation (US)	ARDN	86-88	791,000 - 17%	-	-	-
660-0028	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	American ORT Federation (US)	ARDN	83-87	1,197,000 - 25%	-		-
660-0079	Nutrition Improvement (B)	American ORT Federation (US)	ARDN	85-90	1,000,000 - 23%	-	-	-
660-0086	Basic Rural Health (B)	Church of Christ/Zaire (NON-US)	HE	81-87	4,975,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0094	Family Plan. Services (B)	National Com. Desired Birth (NON-US)	POP	82-89	591,000 - 15%	-	-	-
660-0097	PVO Econ. Support (B)	American ORT Federation (US)	ESF	83-87	5,000,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0098	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	Society of Jesus (NON-US)	ARDN	86-87	130,000 - 2%	-	-	-
660-0098	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	Bandundu Baptist Community (NON-US)	ARDN	85-87	100,000 - 1%	-	-	-
660-0098	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	American ORT Federation (US)	ARDN	87-89	500,000 - 7%	500,000	-	-
660-0098	Ag. Marketing Dev. (B)	Devel. Progrès Populaire (NON-US)	ARDN	87-88	400,000 - 5%	150,000	250,000	-
660-0102	Area Food and Marketing(B)	TBD - Multiple PVOs (NON-US)	ARDN/DFA	87-95	10,000,000 - 75%	TBD	TBD	TBD
660-0104	Rural Technology Dev. (B)	INADES (NON-US)	ARND	84-87	134,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0105	Central Shaba Rural Dev(B)	TBD	ESF/ARDN/DFA	88-93	TBD TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
660-0107	Basic Rural Health II (B)	Church of Christ/Zaire (NON-US)	HE/DFA	85-92	16,401,000 - 83%	2,600,000	1,051,000	4,000,000
660-0113	Priv. Management Support(B)	Technoserve (US)	ARDN	84-88	1,093,500 - 100%	300,000	-	-
660-0114	Shaba Refugee Health (B)	United Methodist Church (NON-US)	HE	85-91	2,500,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0116	Shaba Refugee Water (B)	International Rural Dev. Assoc.(NON-US)	HE	85-91	2,000,000 - 88%	-	-	-
660-0120	Private Sector Support (B)	TBD	DFA	88-91	TBD - TBD	-	TBD	TBD
660-0122	Kimbanguist Hospital (B)	Hadassah/USA (US)	HE	86-88	750,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0115	Shaba Refugee Roads (C)	American ORT Federation (US)	IDA	86-90	950,000 - 12%	-	-	-
N/A	Title II, (Nutr. Improv.)	American ORT Federation (US)	PL 480	85-90	900,500 - 100%	138,000	203,000	173,000
Central Funding								
936-5428	Appro. Technology (ATI)	SODERZA (NON-US)	ARDN	86-87	312,000 - 100%	30,000	-	-
938-1359	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)	Medical Benevolence Foundation (US)	FVA	84-87	3,015 - 100%	800,000	TBD	TBD

* (B) indicates bilateral; (R) indicates regional; (C) indicates centrally funded
TBD = To Be Decided
(T) = Activity terminated

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE IV
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTIVITIES

Project #	Project Name*	Implementation Organization (US/Non US)	Functional Accounting	Private Sector LOP Span	Private Sector LOP Total Project and % of Total	FY-87 Obligations	FY-88 Obligation	FY-89 Obligations
660-0080	Fish Culture Expansion (B)	GOZ/PC (US)	ARDN/ESF	78-88	1,650,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0079	Nutrition Improvement (B)	Amer.ORT Fed.(US)	ARDN	86-90	1,000,000 - 23%	-	-	-
660-0100	Agriculture Inputs Supports (B)	USAID	ESF	84-88	10,000,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0102	Food and Marketing Dev. (B)	TBD	ARDN/DFA	87-95	12,000,000 - 80%	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,760,000
660-0103	Agriculture Inputs Support II (B)	USAID	ESF	85-88	10,000,000 - 100%	-	-	-
660-0105	Central Shaba Development (B)	TBD	ESF/ARDN/DFA	86-93	25,000,000 - 75%	10,961,250	6,873,750	-
660-0113	Private Management Support (B)	Technoserve (US)	ARDN	84-87	1,093,000 - 100%	300,000	-	-
660-0119	Agriculture Policy and Planning(B)	USAID	ARDN	86-96	3,600,000 - 25%	247,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
660-0120	Private Sector Support (B)	USAID	DFA	88-92	40,000,000 - 100%	-	11,295,000	10,700,000
660-0121	AEPRP (B)	USAID	ESF	86-88	15,000,000 - 100%	-	-	
N/A	Title I	USAID	PL 480	N/A	N/A - 100%	16,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
N/A	Title II, Section 206	USAID	PL 480	N/A	N/A - 100%	10,875,000	14,794,000	14,824,000

* (B) indicates bilateral; (R) indicates regional; (C) indicates centrally-funded

TBD = To Be Decided.

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE V - A

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

(Funds Obligated Bilaterally)

Project #	Project Name	Organization Implementation (US/Non-U.S.)	Functional Account	LOP (yrs)	LOP ($000)	FY-87 Obligations	FY-88 Obligations	FY-89 Obligations
I.	Directly Related to Mission Portofolio:							
698-0421	Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases	US	HE	82-90	6,841	-	3,000	-
698-0433	African Manpower Development II	US	HRD	86-88	288	530 4/	130	130
II.	Indirectly Related to Mission Portfolio:							
III.	Not Related to Mission Portfolio:							
698-9901	Special Self Help	US	SDA	87-C	C	-	20	20
698-9801	Human Rights	US	SDA	83-C	C	34	40	40

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE V - B
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

(Funds Obligated Centrally)

Project #	Project Name	Organization Implementation (US/Non U.S.)	Functional Account	LOP1/ (yrs)	LOP1/ ($000)	FY-87 2/ Expenditures	FY-88 2/ Expenditures	FY-89 2/ Expenditures
I. Directly Related to Mission Portfolio:								
931-1018	Communication For Child Survival (HEALTHCOM)	US	HE	86-89	1,159	110	575	474
936-5927	Resources for Child Health (REACH)	US	HE	86-90	450	188	75	75
936-5920	Primary Health Care Operations Research (PRICOR II)	US	HE	86-89	622	180	180	3/
936-5952	Applied Diarrheal Disease Research (ADDR)	US	HE	86-89	189	50	50	3/
931-1010	Nutrition: Improvement of Maternal/ Infant Diet	US	ARDN/HE	86-87	65	40	---	---
936-5942	Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH)	US	HE	86-89	390	110	100	90
698-0455	African Graduate Fellowship	US	HRD	84-92	1,300	580 4/	180	180
936-3035.01	Population Policy Initiatives (TIPPS)	US	POP	86-88	313	197	50	---
936-3035.03	Population Policy Initiatives (OPTIONS)	US	POP	87-89	500	200	200	100
936-3030	Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (Tulane OR)	US	POP	80-89	2,787	550	637	349
936-3030	Strategies for Improving Service Delivery (Int'l Fed. for Family Life Promotion)	US	POP	80-92	275	30	45	45
936-3041	Family Health International	US	POP	81-90	82	27	150	150
936-3045	Training in Reproduction Health (JHPIEGO)	US	POP	81-90	190	25	25	25
932-3031	F.P. Training for Paramedical Auxiliary and Community Personnel (INTRAH)	US	POP	81-89	324	220	32	30

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE V - B
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

(Funds Obligated Centrally)

Project #	Project Name	Organization Implementation (US/Non U.S.)	Functional Account	LOP1/ (yrs)	LOP1/ ($000)	FY-87 2/ Expenditures	FY-88 2/ Expenditures	FY-89 2/ Expenditures
936-3039	Family Planning Management Training (MSA)	US	POP	86-89	369	50	221	98
936-3004	Population Communications Services (PCS)	US	POP	87-89	600	100	300	200
932-0955	Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	US	POP	72-92	1,864	70	108	140
932-0968	Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception	US	POP	80-89	543	75	23	22
936-3034	Family Planning Enterprise (JSI)	US	POP	88-91	300	—	150	150
936-3038	Family Planning Logistics Management (JSI/CDC)	US	POP	87-89	3/	3/	3/	3/
931-1135	Human Settlements and Natural Resources Systems Analysis (SARSA)	US	ARDN	86-95	320	100	137	-
931-1311	Soil Management (CRSP)	US	ARDN	87	100	100	-	-
931-1274	Nutrition: Consumption Effects Agricultural Policies (NEG)	US	ARDN	86-95	300	-	150	-
936-5315	Rural Savings for Capital Mobilization	US	ARDN	86-95	96	48	48	-
936-5313	Small Farmer Marketing Access (SFMA)	US	ARDN	84-88	150	56	-	-
940-2005	Financial Markets (PRE)	US	ARDN	86-88	100	-	100	-
936-5301	Access to Land Water and Natural	US	ARDN	86-95	75	48	10	5
936-4084	Agriculture Policy Analysis Project	US	ARDN	86-88	331	131	200	-

AFRICA BUREAU TABLE V - B
FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

REGIONAL AND CENTRALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES

(Funds Obligated Centrally)

Project #	Project Name	Organization Implementation (US/Non U.S.)	Functional Account	LOP1/ (yrs)	LOP1/ ($000)	FY-87 2/ Expenditures	FY-88 2/ Expenditures	FY-89 2/ Expenditures
940-2005	Financial Markets	US	SDA	88-91	100	-	100	-
931-1090	Small Enterprise Approaches to Employment (ARIES)	US	SDA	88-90	100	100	75	25
698-0438	African Private Enterprise	US	SDA	88-91	100	100	50	50
Not known	Bureau of Census (BUCEN)	US	ARDN	86-87	41	11	-	-
II. Indirectly Related to Mission Portfolio								
938-1359	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)	US	FVA	84-87	3,015	800	TBD	TBD
936-5428	Appropriate Technology International (ATI)	US	ARDN	86-87	312	30	-	-
III. Not Related to Mission Portfolio								
698-0442	African Labor Development II	US	HRD	83-89	1,560	265	265	265

1/ Estimated years of involvement in Zaire and estimated total cost to centrally funded projects including Mission buy-ins.

2/ Note that obligations were requested however USAID can only estimate expenditures of funds which are centrally obligated.

3/ To be determined.

4/ Includes buy-in of 400,000 in FY 1987

C: Continuing

LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS - FYS 1988 and 1989

Project List (Project No. and Title)	Last Eval. Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1988 Start (Qtr)	FY 1988 To AID/W (Qtr)	FY 1989 Start (Qtr)	FY 1989 To AID/W (Qtr)	Reasons/Issues	Funding Source	Funding $000	USAID Person days	Collateral Assistance
Project Start-up	-	1	1	-	-	Program Evaluation; will examine constraints to efficient project implementation	project	15	10	1 consultant x 18 days; AID/W PDO X 7 days
Area Nutrition Improvement 660-0079	11/84	1	1	-	-	PACD-03/01/88 Lessons Learned (Final) Evaluation	project	20	10	1 consutant x 24 days
CIP Evaluation 660-0100, 660-0103, and 660-0121	01/87	2	2	-		Routine Implementation Evaluation; will assess impact on rural population	project	-	10	RCMO x 21 days
Family Planning Services 660-0094	07/85	2	2	-	-	PACD-09/30/89 Threshold Decision Evaluation will guide new project design	project	20	14	1 consultant x 24 days; REDSO Population Officer 21 days
Mission Training Activities	-	2	2			Program Evaluation will examine training objectives vis-a-vis mission strategy	PD&S	30	10	1 consultant x 30 days AID/W Training Officer X 7 days
Small Projects Review 660-0080, 660-0104 660-0113, 660-0122	-	3	3	-	-	Threshold Decision Evaluation; will guide new project design	project	20	12	1 management specialist X 24 days
Commodity Procurement	-	3	3	-	-	Program Evaluation; will examine constraints to efficient project implementation	PD&S	20	10	1 consultant X 24 days

(Stephen D. Vance, 50%)

Project List (Project No. and Title)	Last Eval. Completed (Mo./Yr.)	FY 1988 Start (Qtr)	FY 1988 To AID/W (Qtr)	FY 1989 Start (Qtr)	FY 1989 To AID/W (Qtr)	Reasons/Issues	Funding Source	Funding $000	USAID Person days	Collateral Assistance
Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach 660-0091	09/86	4	4	-	-	PACD. 09/30/89 Threshold Decision Evaluation; will guide new project design	project	60	15	2 consultants x 30 days
Women in Development	-	-	-	1	1	Program Evaluation; will assess impact of mission activities on women	PD&S	20	5	1 consultant x 24 days AID/W consultant 7 days
Child Survival Strategy	-	-	-	2	2	Program Evaluation; will assess mission progress vis-a-vis child survival objectives	project	40	12	2 consultants x 24 days; REDSO - public health specialist 14 days
North Shaba Review 660-0059 and 660-0105	02/87	-	-	2	2	Joint Impact/Start-up Evaluation; will assess project activities on rural cultivators	project	40	10	2 consultants x 24 days
CIP 660-0103 and 660-0121	02/88	-	-	2	2	Routine Implementation Evaluation	-	-	-	RCMO X 18 days
Agricultural Marketing Development 660-0026 and 660-0028	06/86	-	-	3	3	Joint Routine Implementation Evaluation	project	20	12	1 consultant x 24 days
Shaba Refugee Area Projects 660-0114, 660-0115 and 660-0116	09/86	-	-	4	4	Routine Implementation Evaluation	project	35	15	1 consultant x 30 days 2 consultants x 12 days

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AID PROGRAM IN FY 1989
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
($000)

RANK PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ CONT	LOAN/ GRANT	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) APPROP	INCR	CUM
(1) PL02	PL-480, Title II	-	-	PL 480	(15,000)	(15,000)
(2) 0120	Private Sector Support	C	G	DFA	10,700	10,700
(3) PL02	PL-480, Title I	-	-	PL-480	(5,000)	(20,000)
(4) 0124	Applied Agricultural Research II	N	G	DFA	6,000	16,700
(5) 0123	Family Planning Services and Support	N	G	DFA	3,000	19,700
(6) 0125	Small Project Support	N	G	DFA	3,000	22,700
(7) 0119	Agriculture Policy and Planning	C	G	DFA	3,400	26,100
(8) 0107	Basic Rural Health II	C	G	DFA	4,000	30,000
(9) 0102	Area Food and Market Dev.	C	G	DFA	2,200	32,300
(10) 0510	PD & S	C	G	DFA	700	33,000
					======	
					33,000	
					(20,000)	

TABLE VI

FY 89 ABS: LOCAL CURRENCY USE PLAN

Local Currency Generation

Local currency proceeds are generated by non-project assistance programs including: PL 480 Title I; PL 480 Title II "monetization"; Pl 480 Title II, Section 206; and, ESF-financed Commodity Imports.

PL 480 Title I Agreements provide GOZ concessional loan financing for the importation of U.S. agricultural commodities; mainly wheat, cotton, and rice. The sale of these commodities have been the major source of local currency proceeds through 1987. Title I local currency generations are scheduled to decline in 1988-1989, reflecting a shift in assistance from loan financing to Section 206 grant funding. Title I allocations of $5 million are planned for FY 1988 and 1989.

As in 1986-1987, the regular PL 480 Title II program will generate small amounts of local currency in 1988-1989, through the monetization of non-fat dry milk (NFDM) provided in support of project activities under a MCH child feeding program.

Under the PL 480 Title II Section 206 program, food commodities (rice and wheat in FY 1987) are provided free to the GOZ. FY 1987 is the first year Zaire has received Section 206 funding. Allocations are expected to continue and at planned funding levels will represent the single largest source of newly generated counterpart funds in 1988 and 1989. Section 206 commodity funding for Zaire is planned to increase from a level of $6.5 million in 1987 to $15.0 million in 1988 and 1989. U.S.G. financing of ocean freight charges is also due to be provided with the Section 206 allocations, and depending on commodity market prices, these costs may also be recovered with payments to the counterpart fund.

The ESF Commodity Import Programs (CIP) finance the importation of items such as machinery, equipment, raw materials, and spare parts. The CIPs constitute the second largest source of U.S. generated local currency proceeds. Existing CIPs include, the Agricultural Inputs Support Projects I and II, financed in 1984 and 1985 at $10.0 million each, and the Structural Adjustment Support project financed in 1986 at $15.0 million with AEPRP resources.

A new project now under design, the Private Sector Support project, is planned for initial obligation in FY 1988, with funding from the new Development Fund for Africa. This project will likely include a CIP component which will also generate local currency resources.

Table VI-A details local currency generations throughout the period 1986-1989.

Local Currency Programming

Local currency proceeds are programmed on a calendar year basis, to correspond to the GOZ fiscal year. Guidelines and procedures for the programming of PL 480 generated local currency proceeds are established in the PL 480 Title I/II

Agreements and the Memorandum of Understanding incident to these agreements. Funds are jointly programmed by USAID and the GOZ for development projects/ activities which contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the more disadvantaged elements of the society, especially the rural poor.

Although the ESF Agreements contain no specific references as to the use of local currency generations beyond general development purposes, proceeds are used in accordance with the legislation under which USAID funds are made available. This mandate directs USAID to use funds for agriculture, health, human resource development - with emphasis on the poorest elements of the society. These development directions also follow the GOZ's priorities.

Local currency programming is a joint USAID/GOZ exercise. Representatives of both parties meet annually to plan and program the use of local currency proceeds. The resulting programming document includes allocations for bilateral projects, USG (CUP), USAID operating expense requirements, and other GOZ initiatives. Most of the local currency generations (80%) are programmed in support of the U.S.G. bilateral economic assistance program to Zaire, AID Mission operation expenses and for the CUP. Given GOZ budgetary constraints, counterpart resources are extremely important to the implementation of the USAID Mission development strategy and operational objectives.

Development activities initiated by the GOZ with USAID concurrence receive about 20% of total local currency proceeds. These funds are used for grants for NGOs and education programs, in addition to being channeled into financial institutions for on-lending to the private sector. Allocations are made to the Department of Plan and other GOZ institutions to cover the cost of activities of particular interest to USAID, e.g. 1986-1990 Five Year Plan, and PL 480 self-help measures.

Actual, planned and proposed local currency proceeds use is indicated in Tables VI-B-1 and VI-B-2. A comparison of Tables VI-A and VI-B reveals that sufficient local currency resources will be available to support AID/GOZ programs through 1989.

Table VI-A: Sources of Local Currency
($ million equivalent)

Sources	1986 Actual	1987 Estim.	1988 Planned	1989 Prop.
I. PL-480 Title I	13.471	14.719	8.220	5.110
- On-going	13.296	14.614	8.110	5.000
- Loan Repayments	0.175	0.105	0.110	0.110
II. PL-480 Title II 1/ (Regular)	0.180	0.149	0.206	0.219
III. PL-480 Title II (Section 206)	0	6.940	16.500	15.000
IV. ESF	4.323	10.000	11.500	13.800
Total	17.974	31.808	36.426	34.129
Prior year Carry Forward 2/	4.737	2.151 3/	5.043	7.513

1/ PL-480 Title II "MCH/Nutrition" program.
2/ Programmed cash balances in GOZ accounts on December 31 of prior year.
3/ Amount of $0.786 million included in this figure represents project account cash balances.

Table VI-B-1: Expenditures of Local Currency Generations from PL-480
($ million equivalent)

		1986 Actual	1987 Estim.	1988 Planned	1989 Prop.
A.	Public Dev. Activities	13.296	16.055	20.087	18.523
	1. Agric. Production	1.571	3.397	8.445	9.784
	Bilateral	(1.571)	(3.116)	(8.144)	(9.784)
	2. Agric. Research/Policy	3.084	4.826	5.002	3.142
	Bilateral	(3.084)	(4.686)	(4.777)	(3.142)
	3. Education	0.658	0.355	0.499	0.247
	Bilateral	(0.191)	(0.095)	(0.214)	(0.106)
	4. GOZ/Israeli activities	0.250	0.879	0.091	0.030
	5. Population	0.267	0.321	0.511	0.179
	Bilateral	(0.267)	(0.321)	(0.511)	(0.179)
	6. Public Health 1/	2.780	3.471	2.633	2.376
	Bilateral	(2.780)	(3.471)	(2.633)	(2.376)
	7. Refugees	2.269	1.098	1.170	1.046
	Bilateral	(2.269)	(1.098)	(1.170)	(1.046)
	8. Survey-Research	0.150	0	0	0
	9 Transportation	2.267	1.708	1.736	1.719
	Bilateral	(2.267)	(1.708)	(1.736)	(1.719)
B.	Private Sector Programs	2.862	1.622	1.948	2.425
	1. Industry 2/	0.317	0	0	0
	2. PVO Support	1.966	0.538	0.520	0.586
	Bilateral	(1.208)	(0.193)	(0.092)	(0.162)
	3. Self-Help	0.068	0.030	0.043	0.049
	4. Title II	0.178	0.282	0.147	0.154
	5. Development Bank	0.333	0.772	1.238	1.636
C.	Public Sector Recurrent Budget	0	0	0	0
	Budget Support to GOZ Institutions 3/	0	0	0	0
D.	AID Operating Expenses	0.667	1.821	0.500	0.250
	1. AID OE	0	0	0	0
	2. PD and E	0	0	0	0
	3. Other 4/	0	0	0	0
	4. CUP	0.667	1.821	0.500	0.250
E.	Dec. 31 Carry Forward 5/	1.563	3.873	6.264	5.395

1/ Includes nutrition.
2/ Loans.
3/ Support to activities proposed by Department of Plan.
4/ General project support, annual U.S. Navy Ship, etc.
5/ Programmed to cover bilateral project activities requirements during first quarter of following year.

Table VI-B-2 Expenditures of Local Currency Generations from ESF
($ million equivalent)

	1986 Actual	1987 Estim.	1988 Planned	1989 Prop.
A. Public Dev. Activities	0	2.722	4.293	5.998
1. Agric. Production	0	0	0	0
Bilateral				
2. Agric. Research/Policy	0	0	0	0.398
Bilateral				(0.398)
3. Education	0	0	0	0.247
Bilateral				(0.106)
4. GOZ/Israeli activities	0	0	0	0.031
5. Population	0	0	0	0.180
Bilateral	0	0	0	(0.180)
6. Public Health 1/	0	0	1.386	2.376
Bilateral			(1.386)	(2.376)
7. Refugees	0	1.013	1.170	1.047
Bilateral		(1.013)	(1.170)	(1.047)
8. Survey-Research	0	0	0	0
9. Transportation	0	1.709	1.737	1.719
Bilateral		(1.709)	(1.737)	(1.719)
B. Private Sector Programs	0	1.622	1.949	2.427
1. Industry 2/	0	0	0	0
2. PVO Support	0	0.537	0.520	0.586
Bilateral		(0.193)	(0.092)	(0.163)
3. Self-Help	0	0.031	0.043	0.050
4. Title II	0	0.282	0.147	0.155
5. Development Bank	0	0.772	1.239	1.636
C. Public Sector Recurrent Budget	2.069	1.544	2.567	2.543
Budget Support to GOZ Institutions 3/	2.069	1.544	2.567	2.543
D. AID Operating Expenses	1.666	3.530	2.612	2.832
1. AID OE	0.667	1.870	1.114	1.278
2. PD and E	0.416	0.172	0.385	0.424
3. Other	0.583	1.488	1.113	1.130
4. CUP 4/	0	0	0	0
E. Dec. 31 Carry Forward 5/	0.588	1.170	1.249	1.249

1/ Includes nutrition.
2/ Loans.
3/ Support to activities proposed by Department of Plan.
4/ General project support, annual U.S. Navy Ship, etc.
5/ Programmed to cover bilateral project activities requirements during first quarter of the following year.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1987
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
U.S. Direct Hire	U100		2,385.7		2,385.7	
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	U101	110	1,124.7		1,124.7	20.6
PT/Temp U.S. Basic Pay	U102	112				
Differential Pay	U103	116	224.9		224.9	20.6
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	119				
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	119				
Education Allowances	U106	126	124.0		124.0	21.0
Retirement - U.S. Direct Hire	U107	120	78.7		78.7	
Living Allowances	U108	128	100.3		100.3	
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	129	56.2		56.2	
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	129	27.3		27.3	
Post Assignment - Travel	U111	212	63.0		63.0	8.0
Post Assignment - Freight	U112	22	287.3		287.3	8.0
Home Leave - Travel	U113	212	61.4		61.4	5.0
Home Leave - Freight	U114	22	38.6		38.4	5.0
Educational Travel	U115	215	27.0		27.0	6.0
R and R Travel	U116	215	109.3		109.3	34.0
Other code 215 Travel	U117	215	63.0		63.0	9.0
Foreign National Direct Hire	U200		6.5	106.6	113.1	
Basic Pay	U201	114	5.5	63.1	68.6	15.3
Overtime, Holiday Pay	U202	115		4.6	4.6	
All Other Code 11 - FN	U203	119		37.4	37.4	
All Other Code 12 - FN	U204	129	1.0	1.0	2.0	
Benefits Former FN Personnel	U205	13		.5	.5	
Contract Personel	U300		512.7	69.5	582.2	
PASA Technicians	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U302	113	311.7		311.7	6.6
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	255	44.3		44.3	
F.N. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U304	113	85.3	69.5	154.8	32.2
All other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	255				
Manpower Contracts	U306	259	71.4		71.4	12.2
JCC Costs Paid by AID/W	U307	113				
Housing	U400		827.6	89.0	916.6	
Residential Rent	U401	235	587.7	16.0	603.7	21.0
Residential Utilities	U402	235	19.0	40.0	59.0	
Maintenance and Renovation	U403	259	92.0	30.0	122.0	
Quarters Allowances	U404	127				
Residential Furniture/Equip.	U405	311	13.1	3.0	16.1	
Trans./Freight - Code 311	U406	22	6.0		6.0	
Security Guard Services	U407	254	105.3		105.3	
Official Residence Allowances	U408	254	3.0		3.0	
Representation Allowances	U409	252	1.5		1.5	

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1987
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY (CONTINUED) ($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
Office Operations	U500		1,293.9	430.3	1,724.2	
Office Rent	U501	234	286.6		286.6	
Office Utilities	U502	234	18.0		18.0	
Building Maint./Renovation	U503	259		37.5	37.5	
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	310	36.2	6.0	42.2	
Vehicles	U505	312	22.8		22.8	
Other Equipment	U506	319	39.7	100.0	139.7	
Transportation/Freight	U507	22	32.2		32.2	
Furn/Equip/Vehicle Repair/Main.	U508	259	44.3	6.4	50.7	
Communications	U509	230		14.0	14.0	
Security Guard Services	U510	254	32.7		32.7	
Printing	U511	24		2.0	2.0	
Site Visits-Mission Personnel	U513	210		50.0	50.0	100
Site Visits-AID/W Personnel	U514	210	33.0	11.0	44.0	5
Information Meetings	U515	210	46.2		46.2	14
Training Attendance	U516	210	38.0		38.0	10
Conference Attendance	U517	210	17.9		17.9	5
Other Operational Travel	U518	210				
Supplies and Materials	U519	26	82.0	16.0	98.0	
FAAS	U520	257	525.9	150.0	675.9	
Consulting Svcs. - Contracts	U521	259				
MGT./Prof. Svcs. - Contracts	U522	259		30.0	30.0	
Spec. Studies/Analyses Cont.	U523	259				
All Other Code 25	U524	259	38.4	7.4	45.8	
Total O.E. Budget			5,026.4	695.4	5,721.8	
Reconciliation			2,010.4		2,010.4	
Operating Budget Requirements			3,016.0	695.4	3,711.4	
636C Requirements	U600	32				
Total Allowance Requirements	U000		3,016.0	695.4	3,711.4	

Dollars Required for Local Currency Purchases	0
Exchange Rate Used (Average rate for FY 86/87)	100
Estimated Inflation Rate	40

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1988
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
U.S. Direct Hire	U100		2,570.6		2,570.6	
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	U101	110	1,180.2		1,180.2	21.6
PT/Temp U.S. Basic Pay	U102	112				
Differential Pay	U103	116	236.0		236.0	21.6
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	119				
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	119				
Education Allowances	U106	126	124.4		124.4	19
Retirement - U.S. Direct Hire	U107	120	82.6		82.6	
Living Allowances	U108	128	108.6		108.6	
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	129	59.0		59.0	
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	129	30.5		30.5	
Post Assignment - Travel	U111	212	66.9		66.9	10.0
Post Assignment - Freight	U112	22	404.1		404.1	10.0
Home Leave - Travel	U113	212	65.9		65.9	4.0
Home Leave - Freight	U114	22	38.3		38.3	4.0
Educational Travel	U115	215	31.5		31.5	7.0
R and R Travel	U116	215	112.6		112.6	33.0
Other code 215 Travel	U117	215	30.0		30.0	7.0
Foreign National Direct Hire	U200		1.4	161.4	162.8	16.0
Basic Pay	U201	114		100.5	100.5	
Overtime, Holiday Pay	U202	115		6.4	6.4	
All Other Code 11 - FN	U203	119		52.4	52.4	
All Other Code 12 - FN	U204	129	1.4	1.4	2.8	
Benefits Former FN Personnel	U205	13		.7	.7	
Contract Personel	U300		461.7	118.6	580.3	
PASA Technicians	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U302	113	247.1		247.1	7.5
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	255	44.3		44.3	
F.N. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U304	113	75.0	118.6	193.6	42.8
All other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	255				
Manpower Contracts	U306	259	95.3		95.3	12.2
JCC Costs Paid by AID/W	U307	113				
Housing	U400		1,087.7	123.2	1,210.9	
Residential Rent	U401	235	600.6	16.0	616.6	21.0
Residential Utilities	U402	235	26.6	56.0	82.6	
Maintenance and Renovation	U403	259	128.9	10.0	138.9	
Quarters Allowances	U404	127				
Residential Furniture/Equip.	U405	311	112.3	41.2	153.5	
Trans./Freight - Code 311	U406	22	67.4		67.4	
Security Guard Services	U407	254	147.4		147.4	
Official Residence Allowances	U408	254	3.0		3.0	
Representation Allowances	U409	252	1.5		1.5	

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1988
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY (CONTINUED) ($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
Office Operations	U500		1,656.1	378.3	2,034.4	
Office Rent	U501	234	315.3		315.3	
Office Utilities	U502	234	19.8		19.8	
Building Maint./Renovation	U503	259		52.5	52.5	
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	310	66.9	8.4	75.3	
Vehicles	U505	312	60.0		60.0	
Other Equipment	U506	319	48.2		48.2	
Transportation/Freight	U507	22	105.0		105.0	
Furn/Equip/Vehicle Repair/Main.	U508	259	51.0	6.5	57.5	
Communications	U509	230		19.6	19.6	
Security Guard Services	U510	254	45.8		45.8	
Printing	U511	24		2.8	2.8	
Site Visits-Mission Personnel	U513	210		55.0	55.0	100
Site Visits-AID/W Personnel	U514	210	30.8	12.1	42.9	5
Information Meetings	U515	210	44.2		44.2	8
Training Attendance	U516	210	69.9		69.9	15
Conference Attendance	U517	210	27.1		27.1	8
Other Operational Travel	U518	210				
Supplies and Materials	U519	26	96.8	21.0	117.8	
FAAS	U520	257	621.5	150.0	771.5	
Consulting Svcs. - Contracts	U521	259				
MGT./Prof. Svcs. - Contracts	U522	259		40.0	40.0	
Spec. Studies/Analyses Cont.	U523	259				
All Other Code 25	U524	259	53.8	10.4	64.2	
Total O.E. Budget			5,777.5	781.5	6,559.0	
Reconciliation			1,943.3		1,943.3	
Operating Budget Requirements			3,834.2	781.5	4,615.7	
636C Requirements	U600	32				
Total Allowance Requirements	U000		3,834.2	781.5	4,615.7	

Dollars Required for Local Currency Purchases	0
Exchange Rate Used (Average rate for FY 86/87)	100
Estimated Inflation Rate	40

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1989
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
U.S. Direct Hire	U100		2,600.4		2,600.4	
U.S. Citizens Basic Pay	U101	110	1,229.9		1,229.9	22
PT/Temp U.S. Basic Pay	U102	112				
Differential Pay	U103	116	246.0		246.0	22
Other AID/W Funded Code 11	U104	119				
Other Mission Funded Code 11	U105	119				
Education Allowances	U106	126	144.0		144.0	20
Retirement - U.S. Direct Hire	U107	120	86.1		86.1	
Living Allowances	U108	128	112.8		112.8	
Other AID/W Funded Code 12	U109	129	61.5		61.5	
Other Mission Funded Code 12	U110	129	20.8		20.8	
Post Assignment - Travel	U111	212	49.8		49.8	7.0
Post Assignment - Freight	U112	22	295.2		295.2	7.0
Home Leave - Travel	U113	212	101.0		101.0	7.0
Home Leave - Freight	U114	22	60.0		60.0	7.0
Educational Travel	U115	215	22.5		22.5	5.0
R and R Travel	U116	215	137.8		137.8	39.0
Other code 215 Travel	U117	215	33.0		33.0	7.0
Foreign National Direct Hire	U200		1.8	207.5	209.3	16.0
Basic Pay	U201	114		129.2	129.2	
Overtime, Holiday Pay	U202	115		8.3	8.3	
All Other Code 11 - FN	U203	119		67.3	67.3	
All Other Code 12 - FN	U204	129	1.8	1.8	3.6	
Benefits Former FN Personnel	U205	13		.9	.9	
Contract Personel	U300		492.3	149.1	641.4	
PASA Technicians	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U302	113	253.7		253.7	7.5
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	255	44.3		44.3	
F.N. PSC - Salary/Benefits	U304	113	75.0	149.1	224.1	42.8
All other F.N. PSC Costs	U305	255				
Manpower Contracts	U306	259	119.3		119.3	12.2
JCC Costs Paid by AID/W	U307	113				
Housing	U400		1,200.8	154.2	1,355.0	
Residential Rent	U401	235	630.5	17.2	647.7	21.0
Residential Utilities	U402	235	34.2	72.0	106.2	
Maintenance and Renovation	U403	259	165.6	11.0	176.6	
Quarters Allowances	U404	127				
Residential Furniture/Equip.	U405	311	110.3	54.0	164.3	
Trans./Freight - Code 311	U406	22	66.2		66.2	
Security Guard Services	U407	254	189.5		189.5	
Official Residence Allowances	U408	254	3.0		3.0	
Representation Allowances	U409	252	1.5		1.5	

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII - FY 1989
OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY (CONTINUED) ($000)

Expense Category	Func. Code	Object Class	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Units
Office Operations	U500		1,731.6	393.9	2,125.5	
Office Rent	U501	234	346.8		346.8	
Office Utilities	U502	234	21.8		21.8	
Building Maint./Renovation	U503	259		67.5	67.5	
Office Furniture/Equipment	U504	310	62.7	14.4	77.1	
Vehicles	U505	312	22.0		22.0	
Other Equipment	U506	319	23.1		23.1	
Transportation/Freight	U507	22	72.6		72.6	
Furn/Equip/Vehicle Repair/Main.	U508	259	57.8	6.7	64.5	
Communications	U509	230		25.2	25.2	
Security Guard Services	U510	254	58.9		58.9	
Printing	U511	24		3.6	3.6	
Site Visits-Mission Personnel	U513	210		60.0	60.0	100
Site Visits-AID/W Personnel	U514	210	33.6	13.2	46.8	5
Information Meetings	U515	210	44.2		44.2	11
Training Attendance	U516	210	51.7		51.7	16
Conference Attendance	U517	210	30.0		30.0	10
Other Operational Travel	U518	210				
Supplies and Materials	U519	26	110.6	27.0	137.6	
FAAS	U520	257	726.6	150.0	876.6	
Consulting Svcs. - Contracts	U521	259				
MGT./Prof. Svcs. - Contracts	U522	259		13.0	13.0	
Spec. Studies/Analyses Cont.	U523	259				
All Other Code 25	U524	259	69.2	13.3	82.5	
Total O.E. Budget			6,026.9	904.7	6,931.6	
Reconciliation			2,350.1		2,350.1	
Operating Budget Requirements			3,676.8	904.7	4,581.5	
636C Requirements	U600	32				
Total Allowance Requirements	U000		3,676.8	904.7	4,581.5	

Dollars Required for Local Currency Purchases	0
Exchange Rate Used (Average rate for FY 86/87)	100
Estimated Inflation Rate	40

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (a)
Narrative

Reasons for Funding Increase

a. U100 Increase from FY 1987 to FY 1988:
Increase due to one additional U.S. Direct Hire and increased post assignment travel and freight costs related to replacement employees.

b. U200 Increase from FY 1987 to FY 1988:
Increase due to proposed FSN Wage increases due to inflation rates.

c. U200 Increase from FY 1988 to FY 1989:
Increase due to proposed FSN Wage increases due to inflation rates.

d. U300 Increase from FY 1988 to FY 1989:
Increase due to proposed FSN Wage increases due to inflation rates. There was no increase from 1987 to 1988 as increase in wages was offset by reduction of US PSC costs in 1988.

e. U400 Increase from FY 1987 to FY 1988:
Increase due to Residential Furniture and Equipment procurement deferral of purchases in 1987 to 1988 as a result of OE limitation of $150,000 in 1987 and cost increases in Security Guard Services, Residential Utilities and Maintenance and Repair due to inflation factor.

f. U400 Increase from FY 1988 to Fy 1989:
Increase due to Residential Furniture and Equipment procurement deferral of purchases in 1987 to 1989 as a result of OE limitation of $150,000 in 1987 and cost increases in Security Guard Services, Residential Utilities and Maintenance and Repair due to inflation factor.

g. U500 Increase from FY 1987 to FY 1988:
Increase due to Office Furniture and Equipment procurement deferral of purchases in 1987 to 1988 as a result of OE limitation of $150,000 in 1987; increased Operational Travel Costs and general increases due to inflation factor.

h. U500 Increase from FY 1988 to FY 1989:
Increase in office rent and FAAS due to general inflation factor.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (a)(Continued)
Narrative

Management Improvements

a. General: The decline in the U.S. Dollar's value relative to major European currencies has driven up the cost of rentals and any imported goods. It has not been possible to control certain mandatory expenses in these areas. The Mission has had to find other ways of limiting dollar OE expenses and made an effort to convert many dollar expenses to local currency costs. The Mission is in the process of negotiating an agreement with the Embassy to pay JAO support direct charges and selected residential rental billings in local currency Trust Funds. To date this has not resulted in savings due to lack of Trust Fund availabilities and final approval by the USDO. The Embassy has also agreed to assist with the purchase of a residence for the Director which would result in our annual lease/purchase rental being reduced by some $78,000 for FY 88 through FY 93. Providing that local currency can be made available and dependent upon USDO approval, the OE dollar savings could approximate $525,000 for FY 88 and FY 89 (refer to Trust Fund narrative). Finally, the Mission has negotiated with the local Wang dealer to purchase its FY 87 data and word processing equipment in local currency. This would have cost $75,000 if bought through the usual procedure.

Commencing in Fy 1987 the Mission initiated a long-term action plan directed at decreasing the highly vulnerable internal control deficiencies existing in the Controllers Office. Four new FSN positions have been created, two short-term USPSCs have been utilized to conduct on-site training, and two local hire USPSC positions have been created to continue to coordinate staff development and training as well as to assist in the computerization of the accounting system. The goal is to have a functional and trained FSN Controller staff by the end of FY 1989.

b. Staffing: U. S. Direct Hire Personnel has remained constant in FY 1987. In FY 1988 we are adding an engineering position in lieu of a secretarial position which is being deleted in the last quarter in FY 1987. One IDI position has been authorized for FY 1988 currently planned for the Controller Office.

(a). Personal Services Contractors: The three OE-funded PSC's increased to five, but this was due to switching two secretaries from the terminated recreation association contract to PSC's. This did not impact on the OE budget. The highest salaried PSC will depart in August and will be replaced by a Zairian at a savings of $35,000 per year.

(b). Foreign Nationals: The American Librarian was replaced by a Zairian. The Mission has hired several Zairian employees to replace expatriate employees. Two expatriates have resigned withihn the last eight months, bringing the total to eight, which includes two part time and three U.S. resident aliens.

c. Training: The Mission developed a training plan for each FY, but had to cut back on the plan due to OE shortage. One FSN DH is currently in an 18-month non-mission funded program to obtain an MPH from Tulane University. The Mission has sent three FSN employees to the project implementation course and has arranged with AID/W to have the C&R course conducted here. The only cost will be travel/per diem costs for the instructor. In addition, the Africa Bureau has tentatively scheduled a two week Financial Management Training Seminar for the entire FSN Controller staff to be held in Kinshasa in early FY 1988.

d. FAAS: The Mission has once more reviewed its FAAS support, and generally confirmed its conclusions that setting up a specific support structure would be more costly. Nevertheless, the mission has invited DMS, a management services firm, to submit a cost proposal for replacing an array of Embassy-provided support services. The firm has a successful track record in Cameroon and Chad; if the cost figures look favorable, we will attempt to contract with them. The Mission did begin charging projects for support provided to project-funded personnel, with expected savings of $280,000. The mission is exploring the possibility of increasing these savings through a more equitable method of charging Project funded PSCs costs against the total FAAS. The Mission is using all available Counterpart Trust Funds to pay FAAS costs. The remaining opportunity for savings is through reduction in the cost of vehicle fleet operation. The Mission currently has twelve Chevrolet sedans and four-wheel drive vehicles. The total cost of operating the fleet, including amortization, maintenance, fuel, insurance and chauffeurs is well in excess of twelve thousand dollars per year per vehicle.

e. Procurement Procedures

Procurement has not been orderly in FY 87 due to two problems. The first is the shortage of funds, which forced postponement of non-expendable property to FY 88 and FY 89. Also, the lack of a GSA contract for residential furniture has made it extremely difficult to conduct an orderly replacement cycle this year.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (a)(Continued)
Narrative

Automated Data Processing Procurement

Ten additional Wang Professional Computers (one with graphics capability) and Ten Laptop Computers will be procured in FYs 87 to 89 to increase the data processing capability of the Mission. Due to the increase in overall mission staffing levels (U.S. DH, FSN and U.S. PSCs), the proposed procurement has two objectives. First, to increase the amount of equipment available to secretarial and clerical staff for word processing. Currently, the mission secretarial staff share time with professional staff for use of the WANG PC. Second, the proposed procurement will provide the professional staff with Laptop computers to meet their daily work requirements.

Additional DP capacity is urgently required in the Office of the Controller. This office currently has only one Archiving workstation and one PC to support an office staff of 2 U.S. DH, 1 IDI due in FY 1988, 3 U.S. PSCs, 1 expatriate secretary, 4 FSNDH and 8 FSNPSCs (due to increase to 15 in FY 1988. Planned procurement in FY 87 through FY 89 will increase the DP capacity for this office by three additional PCs and two Laptop computers. The Mission's previous plan to procure a VS 100 for implementation of MACS was dropped as review of Controller requirements showed that the use of PCs was a more desirable and less costly investment than the VS 100.

In the remaining Mission Offices, additional DP equipment will result in more efficient project management and reporting capabilities. The Mission program focus has changed from a design phase from FY 83 through FY 85 to the implementation phase which started in FY 86 and was fully geared up in FY 87. The expansion in staff has led to additional requirements of DP equipment to effectively manage both OE and Program work requirements.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (a)(Continued)
Narrative

Trust Funds

USAID/Zaire anticipates that Trust Funds will be available through 1989 in the amounts reflected on Table VIII (a). There is a possibility that the Mission may be able to negotiate further increases in FY 1988 and FY 1989. These increases are dependent upon counterpart availabilities and concurrence from the US Embassy (and the USDO) that would allow us to reimburse the Embassy in local currency trust funds for dollar billings associated with property rentals and direct payments for JAO provided services. The costs associated with the foregoing approximates $525,000 in both FY 88 and FY 89 and would result in decreases by a like amount in the Mission's net operating expenses requirements. Mission will make a concerted effort to effect the foregoing.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (b)
Information on U.S. PSC Costs

US PSC COSTS

Job Title	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Executive Office			
-Asst. EXO	93.9 (6/87 - 5/87)	73.0 (6/87 - 5/88)	73.0 (6/89 - 5/90)
-Secretary	16.4 (12/86 - 10/87)	17.0 (11/87 - 10/88)	17.6 (11/88 - 10/90)
-Secretary	21.0 (1/87 - 1/88)	22.0 (2/88 - 1/89)	24.0 (2/89 - 1/90)
Program Office			
-Program Asst.	44.3 (8/87 - 7/88)	0	0
Controller Office			
-Counterpart Fund Accountant	92.5 (10/86 - 9/87)	57.0 (10/87 - 9/88)	57.0 (10/88 - 9/89)
-Financial Specialist	8.0 (7/87 - 10/87)	25.0 (11/87 - 10/88)	27.0 (11/88 - 10/89)
-Financial Specialist	8.0 (7/87 - 10/87)	25.0 (11/87 - 10/88)	27.0 (11/88 - 10/89)
-Financial MGT. Trainer	72.4 (6 months)	72.4 (6 months)	72.4 (6 months)
Total Costs:	356.5	291.4	298.0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (c)
All other Code 25 Detail

Description	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Medical Services for FN Employees	28.2	39.5	50.8
Garbage Collection	10.2	14.3	18.4
Total Costs	38.4	53.8	69.2

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII (d)
MANPOWER CONTRACT DETAIL

Description	Work Years(Units)	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
1. Drivers/Vehicle Maintenance Contract (salary for 11 people, maintenance for 13 vehicles excluding fuel, parts, insurance)	11	$ 56.0	78.4	100.8
2. Temporary Secretary Services (2 people), Temporary Translation Services (2 people), Temporary Non-personal services (6 people)	1.2	$ 15.4	16.9	18.5
Total	12.2	71.4	95.3	119.3

Breakdown of item 2:

Secretary	62 hours	$310.00
Translator	3 hours	$36.00
Translator	3 hours	$36.00
Program Design	30 days	$3736.00
Secretary	250 hours	$1783.00
Librarian	265 hours	$1601.00
Librarian	160 hours	$1022.00
Financial Specialist	450 hours	$2460.00
Dependent Hire	6 months	$4416.00

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(e-1)
OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
($000)

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
1. Capital Investment			
A. Purchase of Hardware			
(1) DWOS 60, WANG Daisy Printer	14.2	0	0
(Printer up-grade to replace those in use.)			
(2) HP 7475 A, Hewlett-Packard Plotter	1.8	0	0
(3) APC-PM025, 30 MB Disk Drive	4.7	0	0
(Up-grade for 4 - 10MB Disk Drives in use.)			
(4) UNI/KBD-US, US Qwerty Keyboard	0	.4	0
(5) PC-PM031, 256 KB Memory Exp. Board	0	1.1	0
(6) PC-PM101, Monitor Board & IBM. Emul.	0	.6	0
(7) PC-PM004, Monochrome Monitor	0	.5	0
(8) PC-PM015, 40 CPS Daisy Printer	0	.7	0
(9) PC-PM016, 180 CPS Matrix Printer	0	1.3	0
(10) PC-PM002, Graphic Board	0	.8	0
(11) WLTC-S2-US, LTC with 5.25 in. Dskt.	0	15.6	16.0
(12) Upgraded PC with graphic capabilities	0	8.0	0
(13) PC-XC4-I, PC 30 MB	0	8.7	0
(14) Math Coprocessor	0	2.5	0
	20.7	40.2	16.0
B. Purchase of Software			
(1) 195-2659-9 Lotus 1-2-3 WANG	.6	1.2	.7
(2) IBM/PC DOS	0	0	0
(3) PC-AS002, WP software	0	.6	0
(4) Wordstar (2 ea)	.6	0	0
(5) Norton Utilities	0	0	0
(6) DBASE II, IBM	0	0	0
(7) DBASE III, IBM	0	0	0
(8) DBASE III Plus, IBM	.1	2.0	1.1
(9) Project Management Software	0	1.2	0
(10) WLTC-AS002, Word Processing	0	1.6	2.3
(11) WLTC-SS040, System Glossary	0	.3	1.4
(12) WP Links	.4	0	0
	1.7	6.9	5.5
C. Site and Facility	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL Section 1	22.4	47.1	21.5
2. Personnel			
A. Compensation, Benefits and Travel	0	0	0
B. Workyears	0	0	0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(e-1) (Continued)
OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
($000)

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
3. Equipment Rental, Space and Other Operating Costs			
A. Lease of Equipment	0	0	0
B. Space	0	0	0
C. Supplies and Others	10.0	11.0	12.0
D. Non-Commercial Training	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL Section 3	10.0	11.0	12.0
4. Commercial Services			
A. Computer Time	0	0	0
B. Leased Telecommunications Services	0	0	0
C. Operations and Maintenance			
(1) Operations	0	0	0
(2) Maintenance	19.0	23.0	27.6
Other than WANG equipment			
WANG equipment (Local maintenance)	0	0	0
WANG equipment (A.I.D./W maintenance)	0	0	0
D. Systems Analysis and Programming	0	0	0
E. System Design and Engineering	0	0	0
F. Studies and Other (Training & Developing Software)	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL Section 4	0	0	0
5. TOTAL DOLLARS	51.4	81.1	61.1
TOTAL WORKYEARS (From item 2A)	0	0	0
6. MISSION ALLOWANCE LEVELS:			
A. Existing systems	43.2	34.0	39.6
B. New or expanded systems	8.2	47.1	21.5

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(e-2)
OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
($000 Trust Funds)

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
1. Capital Investment			
A. Purchase of Hardware			
(Below to be purchased Locally, costs shown in U.S. $ at rate 100 z equals $1.00.)*			
(1) PC-XC3-3 WANG PC (10 MB)	15.8	0	0
(2) PC-XC1-3, PC, 512 KB	5.2	0	0
(3) APC-PM029, Winchester Controller	.9	0	0
(4) APC-PM025, 30 MB Disk Drive	3.2	0	0
(5) UNI/KBD-US, US Qwerty Keyboard	0	0	0
(6) PC-PM031, 256 KB Memory Exp. Board	2.4	0	0
(7) PC-PM101, Monitor Board & IBM. Emul.	2.3	0	0
(8) PC-PM004, Monochrome Monitor	2.0	0	0
(9) PC-PM015, 40 CPS Daisy Printer	7.2	0	0
(10) PC-PM016, 180 CPS Matrix Printer	1.8	0	0
(11) PC-PM002, Graphic Board	.7	0	0
(12) WLTC-S2-US, LTC with 5.25 in. Dskt.	4.5	0	0
B. Purchase of Software			
(1) 195-2659-9 Lotus 1-2-3 WANG	.5	0	0
(2) DBASE III Plus, IBM	.8	0	0
(3) WLTC-AS002, Word Processing	.4	0	0
(4) WLTC-SS040, System Glossary	.8	0	0
(5) PC-AS002-2, WP Software	3.1	0	0
C. Site and Facility	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL Section 1	51.6	0	0
2. Personnel			
A. Compensation, Benefits and Travel	0	0	0
B. Workyears	0	0	0
3. Equipment Rental, Space and Other Operating Costs			
A. Lease of Equipment	0	0	0
B. Space	0	0	0
C. Supplies and Others	0	0	0
D. Non-Commercial Training	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL Section 3	0	0	0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(e-2) (Continued)
OBLIGATIONS FOR ACQUISITION, OPERATION
AND USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS
($000 Trust Funds)

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
4. Commercial Services			
A. Computer Time	0	0	0
B. Leased Telecommunications Services	0	0	0
C. Operations and Maintenance			
(1) Operations	0	0	0
(2) Maintenance	0	0	0
Other than WANG equipment			
WANG equipment (Local maintenance)	1.4	1.5	1.7
WANG equipment (A.I.D./W maintenance)	0	0	0
D. Systems Analysis and Programming	0	0	0
E. System Design and Engineering	0	0	0
F. Studies and Other (Training & Developing Software)	10.0	10.0	3.0
SUBTOTAL Section 4	11.4	11.5	4.7
5. TOTAL TRUST FUNDS	63.0	11.5	4.7
TOTAL WORKYEARS (From item 2A)			
6. MISSION ALLOWANCE LEVELS:			
A. Existing systems	1.4	1.5	1.7
B. New or expanded systems	61.6	10.0	3.0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(f) - 1
REPORT ON MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
A. Numbers of Vehicles:			
1. Purchased Vehicles			
(a) Number of vehicles on-hand at start of year	12*	11*	11*
(b) Plus Number of vehicles to be purchased during the year	2	3*	2
(c) Less Number of vehicles to be disposed of during the year	3	3*	2
2. Leased Vehicles			
Average number of leased vehicles in use during year	0	0	0
B. Estimated Obligations			
1. Vehicle Purchases	22.8	60.0	22.0
2. Special modifications (such as armor plating)	0	0	0
3. Transportation of purchased vehicles	10.7	30.0	12.0
4. Vehicle Leases	0	0	0
5. Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	28.0	39.2	50.4
6. Salaries/Benefits of Drivers/Dispatchers	28.0	39.2	50.4
7. Supplies/Materials/Gas/Oil	30.0	39.6	48.2
8. Rental of Warehouse/Garage space	0	0	0
9. Other Miscellaneous Costs (Insurance)	0	0	0
10. Total Obligations	119.5	208.0	183.0
C. Estimated Disbursements:			
1. Vehicle Purchases	22.8	60.0	22.0
2. Special modifications (such as armor plating)	0	0	0
3. Transportation of purchased vehicles	10.7	30.0	12.0
4. Vehicle Leases	0	0	0
5. Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	28.0	39.2	50.4
6. Salaries/Benefits of Drivers/Dispatchers	28.0	39.2	50.4
7. Supplies/Materials/Gas/Oil	30.0	39.6	48.2
8. Rental of Warehouse/Garage space	0	0	0
9. Other Miscellaneous Costs (Insurance)	0	0	0
10. Total Disbursements	119.5	208.0	183.0

4. Vehicles included in (A) above owned by A.I. D. but operated/maintained by JAO/Embassy motor pool:

(1) On-hand at start of year	1	1	1
(2) To be purchased during the year	0	1	0
(3) To be disposed of during the year	0	1	0

*One Vehicle for AID operated/maintained by JAO 100%.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

TABLE VIII(f) - 2
REPORT ON MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATIONS
(Trust Funds)

	Fiscal Years ($000)		
	1987	1988	1989
A. Numbers of Vehicles:			
1. Purchased Vehicles			
(a) Number of vehicles on-hand at start of year	0	0	0
(b) Plus Number of vehicles to be purchased during the year	0	0	0
(c) Less Number of vehicles to be disposed of during the year	0	0	0
2. Leased Vehicles			
Average number of leased vehicles in use during year	0	0	0
B. Estimated Obligations			
1. Vehicle Purchases	0	0	0
2. Special modifications (such as armor plating)	0	0	0
3. Transportation of purchased vehicles	0	0	0
4. Vehicle Leases	0	0	0
5. Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	0	0	0
6. Salaries/Benefits of Drivers/Dispatchers	0	0	0
7. Supplies/Materials/Gas/Oil	2.0	2.2	2.4
8. Rental of Warehouse/Garage space	0	0	0
9. Other Miscellaneous Costs (Insurance)	4.6	5.6	5.5
10. Total Obligations	6.6	7.8	7.9

3. Vehicles included in (A) above owned by A.I. D. but operated/maintained by JAO/Embassy motor pool:

(1) On-hand at start of year	0	0	0
(2) To be purchased during the year	0	0	0
(3) To be disposed of during the year	0	0	0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (g)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON U.S.DIRECT HIRE STAFFING

POSNO./ SACode 21660	Position Title	Program Management Responsibility	FY87	FY88	FY89
1005	Mission Director	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
1010	Deputy Mission Director*	N/A	1.2	1.0	1.0
1020	Secretary	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
1024	Gen. Dev. Off.**	N/A	0	1.0	1.0
2005(a,c)	Program Officer	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
2010(g)	Program Ecs Officer	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
2015	Program Officer	Food for Progress/ Title I	1.0	1.0	1.0
2018	Engineer***	N/A	0	.6	1.0
2020	Secretary***	N/A	.8	0	0
3005(h)	Executive Officer	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
4005	Controller	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
4010	Finl Mgt	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0
5005(d,f)	Project Dvl Off	Proj/DSN/Implement.	1.0	1.0	1.0
5010	Project Dvl Off	Proj/DSN/Implement.	1.0	1.0	1.0
6006	Sup Agr Dvl Off	Proj/DSN/Implement.	1.0	1.0	1.0
6011(i)	Sup Agr Dvl Off	Central Shaba Ag Dvl	1.0	1.0	1.0
6015	Agr Dvl Off	Fish Culture (660-0080)	1.0	1.0	1.0
6020(b)	Agr Dvl Off	Area Food & Mk. Dvl. (660-0102), Applied Ag. Rsh.	1.0	1.0	1.0
6026(e)	Agr Dvl Off**	Ag.Sector Stud. (660-0070) Ag. Policy & Plan. (660-0119)	.8	0	0
7005	Sup. H/Pop Dv. Off.	Proj/DSN/Impl.	1.0	1.0	1.0
7010	Population Dvl Off	Asst.Fam.Plng.Svc. (660-0094), Centrally Funded Pop. Proj.	.8	1.0	1.0
7015	Hlth Dev. Off.	Nutr Imprv. I,II(660-0079) PL 480 Title II Pub Health School (660-0101)	1.0	1.0	1.0
8007	New Hlth Dev. Off	Fmly Plng Serv.(660-0094) Kimbanguist Hospital Pub Health School (660-0101)	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Total Positions		21.0	21.0	21.0
	Total Work Years		20.6	20.6	21.0

*Overlap in Assignment.
**General Development Officer Position 1024 established in place of Agr. Dvl. Officer position 6026 which is to be abolished upon departure of incumbent in July, 1987.
***Engineer position 2018 established in place of Secretary position 2020 which is to be abolished upon departure of incumbent in July, 1987.
SACode:

(a) Disaster Relief Officer
(b) EEO Officer
(c) Emergency Preparedness Officer
(d) Energy Officer
(e) Environmental Officer
(f) PVO Officer
(g) Private Enterprise Officer
(h) Security Officer
(i) Women-in-Development Officer

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (h)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON I.D.I. STAFFING

BS Code	Position Title	FY87	FY88	FY89
04	Financial Analyst	0	1.0	1.0
	Total Positions	0	1.0	1.0
	Total Work Years	0	1.0	1.0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (i)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON FOREIGN SERVICE & THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL
DIRECT HIRE STAFFING

Category	Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
1. FSNDH	Program Specialist (PRM)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
2. FSNDH	Program Economist (PRM)	OE	.3	1.0	1.0
3. FSNDH	Financial Analyst (CONT)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
4. FSNDH	Voucher Examiner (CONT)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. FSNDH	Chf.Frgn. Currency Analyst(CONT)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
6. FSNDH	Chief Accountant (CONT)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
7. FSNDH	Asst. Engineering Advisor (PDO)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
8. FSNDH	Program Asst. CIP (PDO)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
9. FSNDH	Participant Training Spec. (PDO)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
10.FSNDH	Program Spec. (PDO)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
	(A/Proj. Off. Dev.Mp.Trng (660-0068)				
	(A/Proj. Off. AMDP 698-0433.25)				
11.FSNDH	Program Asst.(HPN)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
12.FSNDH	Program Specialist (HPN)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
	(Proj. Off. B.R.H. (660-0086))				
	(Proj. Off. Rural Hth II (660-0107))				
13.FSNDH	Program Spec. (ARD)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
	(Asst. Proj. Off. 102)				
14.FSNDH	Secretary (ARD)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
15.FSNDH	FNDH Proj. Off. Agr. (ARD)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
16.FSNDH	Agr. Economist (ARD)	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Total Positions	OE	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Total Work Years	OE	15.3	16.0	16.0
	Total Positions FY 87 Only	LSC	0	0	0
	Total Work Years FY 87 Only	LSC	0	0	0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (j)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON PART-TIME
PSC* STAFFING

Category	Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
EXPATPSC	Secretary CONT	OE	.9	.9	.9
EXPATPSC	Ass. Proj. Officer PDO	PRG	.5	0	0
EXPATPSC	Program Asst./Trans. PDO	PRG	.5	.5	.5
USPSC	Secretary SADO	PRG	.5	.5	.5
USPSC	Secretary SADO	PRG	.5	.5	.5
	Total Positions	OE	1	1	1
	Total Work Years	OE	.9	.9	.9
	Total Positions	PRG	4	3	3
	Total Work Years	PRG	2.0	1.5	1.5

*Mission has no Part-Time Direct Hire Staff.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (k-a*)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON U.S., FOREIGN & THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL
CONTRACT STAFFING

Category	Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
1. FSNPSC	Secretary PRM	OE	.9	1.0	1.0
2. FSNPSC	Secretary PRM	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
3. USPSC	Asst. Prgm. Off. PRM	OE	.9	0	0
4. FSNPSC	Secretary PRM	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. FSNPSC	Economic Specialist PRM	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
6. FSNPSC	Program Specialist PRM	OE	.3	1.0	1.0
7. USPSC	Asst. Executive Off. EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
8. FSNPSC	C&R Clerk EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
9. FSNPSC	Mail Clerk/Chauffeur EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
10. FSNPSC	Supply & Equip. Op. EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
11. FSNPSC	Receptionist EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
12. FSNPSC	Clerk/Typist EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
13. FSNPSC	Librarian EXO	OE	.6	1.0	1.0
14. USPSC	Secretary EXO	OE	.8	1.0	1.0
15. USPSC	Secretary EXO	OE	.8	1.0	1.0
16.EXPATPSC	Translator EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
17.EXPATPSC	Translator EXO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
18. FSNPSC	Translator Trainee EXO	OE	.8	1.0	1.0
19. FSNPSC	Translator Trainee EXO	OE	.2	1.0	1.0
20. USPSC	CPF Accountant CONT	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
21. USPSC	Accounting Spec. CONT	OE	.3	1.0	1.0
22. USPSC	Accounting Spec. CONT	OE	.3	1.0	1.0
23. USPSC	Financial Trainer CONT	OE	.5	.5	.5
24. FSNPSC	Secretary Trainee CONT	OE	.7	1.0	1.0
25. FSNPSC	Accts. Maintenance Clerk CONT	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
26. FSNPSC	Accounting Technician CONT	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
27. FSNPSC	Project Accounting Tech. CONT	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
28. FSNPSC	Accounting Tech. CONT	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
29. FSNPSC	Voucher Examiner CONT	OE	.5	1.0	1.0
30. FSNPSC	Accts. Maintenance Clerk CONT	OE	.5	1.0	1.0
31. FSNPSC	Pay Liaison Clerk CONT	OE	.4	1.0	1.0
32. FSNPSC	Dollar Voucher Examiner CONT	OE	0	1.0	1.0
33. FSNPSC	Project Accountant CONT	OE	0	1.0	1.0
34. FSNPSC	Secretary CONT	OE	0	1.0	1.0
35. FSNPSC	Secretary GDO	OE	0	1.0	1.0
36. FSNPSC	Engineer PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
37. USPSC	Secretary/Admin. Off. PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
38. FSNPSC	Secretary PDO	OE	.4	1.0	1.0
39.EXPATPSC	Secretary Part. Trng. PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
40. FSNPSC	Supply Mgt. Clerk PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (k-a*) (Continued)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON U.S., FOREIGN & THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL
CONTRACT STAFFING

Category	Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
41. FSNPSC	Admin. Assistant PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
42. FSNPSC	Secretary PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
43. FSNPSC	Secretary PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
44. FSNPSC	Office Clerk PDO	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
45.EXPATPSC	Secretary ARD	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
46. FSNPSC	Secretary Trainee ARD	OE	.7	1.0	1.0
47. FSNPSC	Secretary Trainee ARD	OE	.9	1.0	1.0
48. FSNPSC	Asst. Proj. Off. Agr. ARD	OE	.9	1.0	1.0
49. FSNPSC	Program Asst. HPN	OE	.4	1.0	1.0
50.EXPATPSC	Secretary HPN	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
51. FSNPSC	Secretary HPN	OE	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Total Positions	OE	49.0	50.0	50.0
	Total Workyears	OE	38.8	50.3	50.3

*Table k-a includes all OE funded employees, Table k-b includes all Program funded employees.

Note:
For FY 1987 U.S. Funded Workyears equals 6.6; FN and TCN Funded Workyears equals 32.2.
For FY 1988 U.S. Funded Workyears equals 7.5; FN and TCN Funded Workyears equals 42.8.
For FY 1989 U.S. Funded Workyears equals 7.5; FN and TCN Funded Workyears equals 42.8.

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (k-b*)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON U.S., FOREIGN & THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL
CONTRACT STAFFING

Category	Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
1. USPSC	Evaluation Officer PRM 0510	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
2. USPSC	Research Officer PRM 0510	PRG	.8	1.0	1.0
3. FSNPSC	Research Assistant PRM 0510	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
4. EXPATPSC	Secretary PRM 0510	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. USPSC	Contract Specialist EXO 105	PRG	.7	1.0	1.0
6. USPSC	Asst. GSO - BSU EXO 102	PRG	.8	1.0	1.0
7. FSNPSC	Research Assistant PDO 0510	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
8. USPSC	Cap. Projects Manager PDO 0422	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
9. USPSC	Asst. Proj. Officer PDO 105	PRG	.8	1.0	1.0
10. USPSC	Cap. Projects Officer PDO 0135	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
11. USPSC	Asst. Project Officer PDO 097	PRG	.8	0	0
12. USPSC	Asst. Project Officer PDO 098	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
13. USPSC	Asst. Project Officer PDO 0510	PRG	0	1.0	1.0
14. USPSC	Asst. Project Officer PDO 028	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
15. USPSC	Proj./Suply. MGT Off. PDO 105	PRG	.5	1.0	1.0
16. USPSC	Engineer Advisor PDO 028	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
17. USPSC	Communications Off. PDO 105	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
18. FSNPSC	Drafter PDO 0510	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
19. FSNPSC	Bilingual Secretary PDO 0510	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
20. FSNPSC	Freight Specialist PDO 0510	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
21. FSNPSC	Procurement Spec. PDO 0510	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
22. USPSC	Off.Des Rtes Liaison PDO 028	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
23. USPSC	Field Proj. Officer PDO SADO	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
24.EXPATPSC	Program Assistant PDO SADO	PRG	.5	1.0	1.0
25. USPSC	Program Assistant ARD 091	PRG	.8	1.0	1.0
26. USPSC	Ag. Policy Economist ARD 102	PRG	.1	1.0	1.0
27. USPSC	Proj. Officer ARD. 091	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
28. USPSC	Asst. Proj. Officer ARD. 102	PRG	.9	1.0	1.0
29. USPSC	Fish Extension Trainer ARD 080	PRG	.3	1.0	.2
30. USPSC	Rural Revenue Spec. ARD 105	PRG	0	1.0	1.0
31. USPSC	Cent. Shaba Proj. Off. ARD 105	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
32.EXPATPSC	Seed Specialist ARD 105	PRG	.9	1.0	1.0
33.EXPATPSC	Seed Specialist ARD 105	PRG	.9	1.0	1.0
34. USPSC	Logistic & Finance Off. ARD 105	PRG	.4	1.0	1.0
35. USPSC	Administrative Asst. ARD 119	PRG	0	1.0	1.0
36. USPSC	Health Advisor HPN 0421	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
37. USPSC	Asst. Proj. Off HPN 107	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
38. USPSC	Asst. Proj. Off HPN 0421	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
39. USPSC	Regional Coordinator HPN 079	PRG	1.0	0	0
40.EXPATPSC	Senior Proj. Advisor HPN 079	PRG	1.0	.3	0
41. USPSC	Nutrition/Ed. Advisor HPN 079	PRG	1.0	.4	0
42. USPSC	Fld/Food & Nut. Advisor HPN 079	PRG	1.0	.3	0

Organization: USAID/Zaire

ANNEX I
TABLE VIII (k-b*) (Continued)

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
INFORMATION ON U.S., FOREIGN & THIRD COUNTRY NATIONAL
CONTRACT STAFFING

Category		Descriptive Job Title	Funding	FY 87	FY88	FY89
43.	USPSC	Project Admin. Officer HPN 079	PRG	1.0	.5	0
44.	USPSC	Project Manager HPN 107	PRG	1.0	1.0	1.0
45.	USPSC	Technical Advisor HPN 107	PRG	.9	1.0	1.0
46.	EXPATPSC	Master Driller HPN 107	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
47.	USPSC	Asst. Administrator HPN 107	PRG	.3	1.0	1.0
48.	EXPATPSC	Project Technician HPN 094	PRG	1.0	0	0
49.	USPSC	Administrative Officer HPN 094	PRG	1.0	.2	0
		Total Positions	PRG	46.0	46.0	41.0
		Total Workyears	PRG	36.2	42.7	40.2

*Table k-a includes all OE funded employees, Table k-b includes all Program funded employees.

Country/Office: Zaire

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI
P.L. 480 TITLE I/III AND TITLE II SECTION 206 REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

	ACTUAL FY 1987		ESTIMATED FY 1988		PROJECTED FY 1989	
	$	MT	$	MT	$	MT
COMMODITIES						
Title I						
Cotton (thousands of 500 lb. bales)	5	16	5	16	5	16
Wheat	5.5	45	-	-	-	-
Rice	5.5	30	-	-	-	-
Total	16	NA	5	NA	5	NA
of which Title III	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Title II, Section 206						
Wheat	2.9	25	14.8	128	14.8	125
Rice	3.6	20	-	-	-	-
Total	6.5	45	14.8	128	14.8	125
Total	22.5	NA	19.8	NA	19.8	NA

Comment: a) Title II Section 206 commodity allocations of $14.8 million in FY 88 and FY 89 are exclusive of freight. It is estimated that complementary allocations of $6 million will be needed in FY 88 and FY 89 to pay for commodity shipment. b) A supplementary Title II, Section 206 allocation to that given in the Approved Assistance Planning Levels is proposed in the Annex J PL 480 narrative for the purchase of rice.

FY 1989 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE XII
COUNTRY/OFFICE ZAIRE
PL 480 TITLE I/III AND SECTION 206
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
(000 Metric Ton)

STOCK SITUATION	FY 1988	ESTIMATED FY 1989
Commodity - Wheat/Wheat flour		
Beginning Stocks	10	10
Production	10	10
Imports	260	290
Concessional	(159)	(157)
Non-Concessional	(101)	(133)
Consumption	270	300
Ending Stocks	10	10
Commodity - Cotton fiber*		
Beginning Stocks	8	8
Production	44	53
Imports	22	22
Concessional	(16)	(16)
Non-Concessional	(6)	(6)
Consumption	66	75
Ending Stocks	8	8

* (in thousands of bales; one bale equals 500 lbs)

Commodity - Rice		
Beginning Stocks	5	5
Production	150	160
Imports	85	95
Concessional	(-)	(-)
Non-Concessional	(85)	(95)
Consumption	235	255
Ending Stocks	5	5

Comment:

A supplementary Title II, Section 206 allocation to that given in the Approved Assistance Planning Levels is proposed in the Annex J PL 480 narrative.

FY 1988 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE XIII
PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Zaire

Sponsor's Name American ORT Federation (ORT)

A. Maternal and Child Health. . . . . Total Recipients 50.0

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	DOLLARS
50.0	Corn	600.0	$54.6
Total MCH		600.0	$54.6

B. School Feeding . . . . . Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	DOLLARS
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding. . . . . Total Recipients 2.4

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	DOLLARS
2.4	Corn	115.2	$10.5
Total Other Child Feeding		115.2	$10.5

D. Food for Work . . . . . Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	DOLLARS
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify) . . . . . Total Recipients -0-

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Monetization Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	DOLLARS
Not applicable (Monetization)	NFDM	1,250.0	$137.5
Not applicable (Kiosks)	Corn	184.8	$ 16.8
Total Other		1,434.8	$154.3

II. Sponsor's Name American ORT Federation (ORT)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Status of Agricultural Research

In the late 1960's agricultural research in the Belgian Congo was done by l'Institut Nationale pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (INEAC), a large, well funded and well staffed research institution. INEAC was probably the best tropical agricultural research center in the world at that time. The Zairian descendant of INEAC given the responsibility for all agricultural research is the Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique (INERA) operating under the Department of Research (DSR).

However, because of inadequately trained scientific staff and support personnel as well as severely inadequate financing, INERA's research programs have been largely abandoned. Its physical infrastructure has been maintained in a minimal state of repair and equipment has gradually deteriorated. The principal activities at INERA's 22 research stations (of which only about seven are currently operating) have been focused on the maintenance of genetic stocks of perennial and some annual crop species, limited multiplication of seed and plant materials, and crop and livestock production to supplement the employees meager salaries.

During the past 12 to 15 years, several attempts have been made to rehabilitate and revitalize INERA as a prime agriculture research institution. Several donors have participated in these efforts. Nevertheless, to date no substantial progress has been made toward placing INERA on a sound operational basis, leading to the conclusion that funding is not the only problem of INERA. Rather, INERA seemes to be trying to emulate the glory of INEAC with no possibility of doing so. Its mandate is to do all agricultural research; its resources allow it to do none.

Following failures in the efforts to improve production of the Zaire's main food crops and in response to recommendations provided by the "Consultative Group for Zaire" at its 1982 meeting in Paris, the Zaire Department of Agriculture (DOA) organized and implemented its own national research programs Programme National du Maïs (PNM), Programme National du Manioc (PRONAM), Programme National du Riz (PNR), Programme National Legumineuse (PNL) and Programme National Engrais (PNE). These programs, though generally operationally situated on INERA stations, were established to be financially and managerially automonous of INERA. While some of these prégrams were started with substantial support from the Government of Zaire (GOZ), these resources have dwindled with the deterioration of the Zairian economy.

USAID Support of Agricultural Research

USAID has provided the primary source of financing for PRONAM and PNL since 1979-80. Support has included both foreign exchange costs and local currency from PL-480 counterpart funds. Some limited counterpart funds have also been provided to PNM.

When USAID's support for PRONAM and PNL ended, USAID anticipated a need for extended support to avoid collapse of these important national foodcrop applied research programs. Therefore, USAID in dialogue with the DOA funded the continuation of the national food crop commodity research program through the Applied Agricultural Research Outreach Project (PAV), 660-0091. This project provides support for the three national food programs (PRONAM for

cassava, PNL for legumes and PNM for maize)and advisory services through an institutional contract with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA). RAV coordinates the integration of the three foodcrop research programs which currently represents most of the effective agricultural research in Zaire. RAV, however, is not intended to complete the establishment of a self-sufficient agricultural research organization. It is but the first step in the a long term process to build the institutional capacity essential to a national agricultural research program.
Serving as the focal point, the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project directly reflects and implements the Bureau strategy of developing effective commodity programs with a farming systems orientation. Through its research efforts with the three major food crops groups of Zaire, the project is developing both new varieties and strengthening existing varieties. In manioc, two new cultivars have already been released, and two more will be released next year. These varieties are resistant to mosaic virus and green spider mites. Maize research is working toward developing a variety resistant to leaf streak virus. Legume research is working with peanuts, cowpeas and beans toward higher producing seed varieties.

The farming systems research (FSR) component of the project is working with all three crop programs in developing a coordinated, problem oriented approach to applied agricultural research. This approach focuses on the farmer with the objective of ulitizing farmer identified problems in guiding the research agenda.

Following the variety development and/or improvement, extension agents are provided with information, seeds, cuttings, etc. for disemination. Many of these extension services are provided throught interfacing with other USAID agricultural projects (Area Food and Marketing Development Project, 660-0102), Central Shaba Project 660-0105); other donor projects (FAO, World Bank, Italian, Belgian and French Cooperation); and PVO's (Oxfam, Salvation Army, etc.). In total the RAV project provides extension services and/or improved seed materials to over 75 local and international institutions who collectively have the potential of reaching over 500,000 small farmer families.

Funding

Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project:

LOP: $15,000,000 with obligations of $4,000,000 and $2,198,000 for FYs 1987 and 1988 respectively.

Privatization Plan

I. Background

A. The Extent of Governmental Involvement in Privatization

USAID/Zaire's Privatization Plan is defined primarily by the extent of state involvement in sectors where its program is or will be active during the planning period. Given the GOZ's privatization stance since 1976, this involvement is very limited.

In agricultural production, state involvement is very limited. One case of state involvement is maize production in Shaba by Gecamines, the giant mining parastatal that produces Zaire's copper and cobalt exports (about half of exports by value). Gecamines grows maize on its own farms because market supplies for workers in the mines are insufficient. This practice was started under private ownership and management early in the mining industry's history, and therefore was parastatalized only incidentally as a result of the GOZ's buy-out of the mining industry in the 1960s. The GOZ also owns shares in firms in the cacao, palm oil, cotton, lumber industries. In such cases, however, management is still in private hands.

In agricultural marketing, the GOZ's policy is for there to be no state involvement. There are still some regional policies that inhibit free marketing activities: for example, prohibitions against purchasing specific commodities before specified dates. Such regulations apparently conflict with official central government policy. However, governmental involvement does not extend to state ownership of marketing firms at any level.

In production and marketing of agricultural inputs, there is state involvement in seed production and distribution as a result of the GOZ's support for agricultural research into improved seeds. Use of purchased inputs by most Zairian farmers is minimal in any case, as agriculture is still primarily slash and burn via hand labor on family farms.

In transportation services for agricultural marketing, there are major parastatals in railroads (SNCZ and ONATRA) and in river transportation (ONATRA). Private competition with ONATRA for river cargo is free and vigorous. The same is true for private competition with Air Zaire in air transportation of agricultural products, which is a substantial sector of activity.

In agricultural finance, the state continues to be an important agent. Of the two development banks, the Agricultural Development Bank (BCA) is wholly owned by the GOZ and the Development Finance Company (SOFIDE) is 40 percent owned by the GOZ. Aside from the BCA, there are nine commercial banks in Zaire. Five are foreign, private banks which together have 15 - 20 percent of all bank assets. Of the remaining four major banks, two are wholly owned by the GOZ and two have roughly one-quarter GOZ ownership but are effectively controlled by minority Belgian interests. The commercial bank sector has a relatively small agricultural loan portfolio in any case. This may be the result partly of the fact that they have been forced to offer reduced interest rates on loans to agriculture (aside from coffee, a major foreign-exchange earner). Primarily, however, the agricultural sector offers few bankable opportunities compared with foreign trade and the urban economy.

In health and family planning services, the GOZ continues to try to support many grossly underfunded clinics and hospitals, none of which are intended to be commercially viable. There is no health-related parastatal firm as such. Private voluntary organizations in Zaire have the predominant capacity in this sector.

There are, however, several sectors outside USAID's program areas where parastatals are still very important, primarily in mining, railways, electrical power generation, urban water supply, petroleum refining, basic steel, international air transport, maritime shipping, and so forth. In addition, a parastatal state trading company (SONATRAD) exists for centralized procurement for the four major parastatals (GECAMINES, SNCZ - railways, SNEL - electrical power generation, and REGIDESO - urban water supply). SONATRAD's purpose is to reduce overall procurement costs and to promote use of local Zairian inputs.

Overall, the GOZ's portfolio includes fifty-one wholly owned parastatals as well as shares in seventy-nine mixed enterprises. Twenty of the mixed enterprises are incorporated outside Zaire and do no business in Zaire; the remaining fifty-nine are Zairian businesses which are primarily managed privately. The book value of the GOZ's holdings are estimated at roughly 2.8 billion zaires (about twenty million dollars). Three-quarters of this are in the GOZ's wholly owned parastatals.

B. The GOZ's Policy

The GOZ's previous interest in government ownership of industry peaked in 1975, over ten years ago. Since then, the GOZ has consistently moved in the direction of privatization. This change was partly the result of the GOZ's fiscal crisis, which required and continues to require retrenchment in the government. Donor pressure favoring privatization has also had some effect, but the GOZ has also increasingly agreed in principle with the benefits of privatization.

Starting in 1976, the GOZ admitted that hasty Zairianization and nationalization in 1973-75 were economic failures in many cases and began to re-privatize many enterprises. Most agricultural marketing parastatals were abolished in 1978. In February, 1982, the GOZ published a list of another thirty-seven parastatals to be privatized. In 1984, President Mobutu adopted as one of the fundamental principles of his seven-year term that the GOZ would leave investment in directly productive enterprises to the private sector (inaugural speech of December 5, 1984).

C. Practical Progress in Privatization

Although many smaller parastatals have been eliminated, the GOZ remains committed to governmental ownership of firms in certain fields, e.g., mining. However, in the last three years, GOZ efforts have concentrated on improving the management and performance of parastatals. These improvements have resulted in the development of limited privatization measures.

Importation of fuels, formerly exclusively performed by the parastatal Petro-Zaire, was opened to competition from the private companies distributing fuels internally in 1985. Management of Air Zaire was contracted to the

French quasi-private airline company, UTA, as of February 1, 1986. The commercial parastatal, SOZACOM, was abolished in 1985 in favor of returning control over marketing mining products to GECAMINES, which has more private-sector background and connections as well as experience in marketing.

On the other hand, the creation in 1985 of SONATRAD, a GOZ controlled procurement organization has been viewed with some concern, especially by donors who had worked closely with the major public-utility parastatals to improve the technical quality of their procurement services and who feared that loss of direct control over procurement would prejudice their efficiency. The exact role of SONATRAD vis-a-vis each of the four major parastatals is still being worked out.

II. USAID's Privatization Strategy

A. Background and Philosophy

USAID's primary target group is the poor majority of rural Zairians, toward whom the DA (Development Assistance)-financed program of health and agricultural interventions are directed. These programs are focused in a limited number of regions or zones and are expanding as resources permit.

USAID is aware that a determining factor in the economic progress of the target group will be the economic health of the organized, off-farm private sector. Rural development in the future will increasingly depend on this sector for inputs to agricultural production, outputs for products, and basic consumer goods and health services vital to improving basic living standards, to reducing child morbidity and mortality, etc.

Historical experience in a wide range of countries indicates that the government is less efficient or simply unable to replace the off-farm private sector in these areas. Nowhere is this more likely to be true than in Zaire. The GOZ is severely debilitated by a long fiscal crisis, which on the most optimistic assumptions will only be resolved after many more years of fiscal restraint.

Therefore, USAID has adopted "Stabilization Support" as a strategic focus. This essentially means the use of Program Funds for rehabilitation and promotion of the Zairian off-farm private sector. Rehabilitation is stressed because of the existence of a substantial amount of underutilized and run-down productive facilities.

Financial support is the primary method identified for the private-sector program, as recommended by the 1985 Investment Climate Survey. USAID's CIPs and PL-480 programs have been targeted exclusively at private importers. The Private-Sector Support project (660-0120) proposed for FY88 will focus on improving financial services for the private sector through existing Zairian financial institutions.

In the future, these components of the private-sector program will be guided by a Private-Enterprise Development Strategy which will flow from research now underway. USAID is also in the process of adding analytical economic staff for agriculture and overall program purposes, which will contribute to refining the private-sector strategy.

B. Examples of Privatization in USAID's Program

In practical areas where USAID is closely involved with institutions, privatization has frequently proven to be a necessary part of USAID's efforts. For example:

1. USAID has encouraged the GOZ to turn hospitals over to PVOs for management.

2. USAID has put PVOs and private enterprise into competition with a parastatal in boat-building for improving river transportation, which is vital to agricultural marketing in USAID's project areas.

3. USAID has encouraged the GOZ's Roads Bureau to contract out road rehabilitation and maintenance to private contractors.

4. USAID has persuaded the GOZ and the World Bank to cancel a project to construct a governmental seed farm.

5. USAID has assisted PVOs to set up extension services in competition with the GOZ.

6. USAID is funding the construction of a mini-hydroelectric plant for a PVO-operated urban electricity supply. This effectively bucks the national monopoly of the GOZ's electricity parastatal and demonstrates that there is a private alternative.

III. New USAID Privatization Activities: FY's 1987 and 1988

A. The Agricultural Credit Bank (BCA).

1. The Target

The BCA is wholly owned by the the GOZ, which supplies all of its capital. The BCA was initially created as a department within SOFIDE, the national 40 percent GOZ owned development bank, but was split off in the 1970s. Since then, its effectiveness has been hampered by lack of resources. The management of the bank, although appointed by the GOZ, is convinced that the institution will profit from widening its capital base and is in favor of including private investors. USAID-generated counterpart funds have been lent to the BCA, and the mission is increasingly interested in investigating possibilities for increasing the BCA's effectiveness as a development institution.

2. The Strategy

The USG and the GOZ sign PL 480 agreements each year. These agreements cover use of counterpart funds, which are budgeted jointly by the Ministry of Plan and USAID on a calendar-year basis. The agreements also includes Self-Help measures to be discussed at quarterly meetings during the year.

USAID proposes to continue loans of counterpart funds to the BCA and to continue discussions on the strengthening of the BCA's capital base in the

context of Self-Help dialogues in 1987 and 1988. USAID's role is essentially to support an initiative supported by BCA's own management. The possibility of A.I.D.-financed technical assistance in designing the BCA's strategy for its offering will be discussed.

3. Timeframe

Two PL-480 agreements (Title I and Title II-206) were negotiated in FY 1987. The Title I agreement (January 1989) included a Self-Help measure requiring that the GOZ study the possibilities for expanding the capital base of the BCA. In addition, the Title II agreement (May 1987) requires that the Executive Council prepare and submit an ordinance to the President for signature which will allow for expanding the BCA's capital base. The World Bank has also adopted this policy initiative and will probably include the signing of the ordinance as a condition precedent for disbursement under the new Structural Adjustment credit which is now under negotiation.

If all goes well, USAID hopes to achieve agreement as part of the FY 1988 PL-480 agreements for the actual expanding of the BCA capital base.

B. Shaba Region Seed Farm

1. The Target

The seed farm established at Ngaba near the area of the Central Shaba Agricultural Development project (USAID project 660-0105) is wholly GOZ-owned and operated. Although the farm has been successful in producing and distributing improved maize seed through inputs from the donor-financed North Shaba Project (PNS), it now faces the typical problems of meeting recurrent costs without donor support. As presently constituted, the Ngaba seed farm cannot generate enough revenue to maintain itself and the GOZ is unable to support it with subsidies.

2. The Strategy

Under the Central Shaba project, USAID is promoting the development of a private Zairian firm to start a viable, private seed enterprise in Shaba. Technical assistance in improved maize seed production from an established private commercial seed producer, probably from a neighboring African country, will be commercially contracted. This seed enterprise will be provided with incentive payments for the actual sale at a profit of the desired seed to the target farm population. The firm if it wishes will also be able to grow and market hybrid maize seed among more advanced commercial farms in southern Shaba. Thus, the Ngaba seed farm will be pressured to improve its operations, possibly by privatizing, or to go out of business and thus to leave the field to private enterprise.

3. Timeframe

The RFP was issued in May 1987. There has been considerable advance interest by both Zairian firms and African seed companies in this endeavor and USAID is expecting a number of proposals. USAID will not fund the capitalization nor operating expenses of the firm to be established. However, it will fund Technical Assistance and provide incentive payments for the actual sale at a profit of the desired seed to the target farm population. USAID anticipates that the private company will be operational in 1988.

C. The USAID/GOZ Counterpart Fund.

1. The Target

The PL-480 and Commercial Import Programs are currently generating $20 to 30 million dollars worth of local currency per year. In the past these funds have been kept in a Central Bank Account at no interest until used . USAID is desirious of creating competition among the commercial banks for these funds and in attempting to channel a portion of them into loans directed at private sector expansion.

2. Strategy

During FY 1987, USAID opened negotiations with the GOZ and the IMF for transfer of these funds to the commercial banks. Negotiations were successfully concluded and funds are being transferred. As the balances build, it is anticipated that commercial bank competition will become greater that USAID will therefore be able to influence the allocation by sector with respect to loaning of funds.

3. Timeframe

Competition for the accounts has already been demonstrated by various competing proposals with respect to interest and services to be offered. USAID is in the process of developing a private sector strategy which will further define how to leverage the CPF asset in support of private sector expansion.

D. Road Maintenance

1. Target

The Office des Routes is responsible along with the Ministry of Rural Development for road rehabilitation and maintenance. Increasingly USAID will attempt to encourage functions through contracting for the needed services to the private sector, rather than having them performed through "force account" (government crews).

2. Strategy

The USAID project program is responsible for rehabilitating approximately 6,000 kilometers of rural roads. USAID has and will continue to use its considerable influence to move both construction and maintenance into the private sector.

3. Timeframe

The Office des Routes is currently, wherever possible, attempting to contract with local groups for minor manual maintenance of roads. In April 1987, the Office des Routes with considerable encouragement from USAID signed a contract with a local merchant, "FERNADES", for both mechanical manual maintenance of a 108 kilometer stretch of road in the Bandundu region. Performance will be closely monitored and hopefully will prove to be a model for the future. Additionally, USAID and the Office des Routes are planning in FY 1989 to contract out 400 kilometers of road rehabilitation in the Central Shaba area rather than perform the rehabilitation through force account.

FY 1987 NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Private Sector Support, 660-0120

A project narrative for this project was developed for the FY 1987 ABS. However, subsequent to that submission USAID is reconsidering project scope and goals. Mission is currently conducting research which will directly impact on the project structure and objectives. A new project narrative will be included in the FY 1989 Congressional Presentation.

FY 1989 ABS NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Family Planning Services and Support, 660-0123

Project Funding

Initial year obligation: $3,000,000, FY 1989. AID's LOP contribution: $16,000,000 in grant funds from the Development Fund for Africa Appropriation (Population shadow account). Obligations FYs 89-95. Project Activity Completion Date: 9/30/96.

Purpose

The project aims to increase contraceptive use in both urban and rural areas and to strengthen institutional capacity in population planning, policy, applied research and coordinated services delivery.

Project Description

Zaire's population is currently growing at 2.8% annually as compared to an annual economic growth rate since 1984 of about 1.8%. This imbalance increases demands on the public sector to use its resources to meet basic human needs and results in a decreasing standard of living for individuals and families.

This proposed project which builds upon the Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) and Basic Rural Health Projects (660-0086 and 660-0107), will support the Government of Zaire's (GOZ) implementation of the Zaire National Population Policy. Major components of support will be 1) expanding accessibility to quality clinic and community-based family planning information and services through the utilization of both public and private sectors, and 2) strengthening institutional capacity to coordinate population and family planning activities and to integrate population variables into planning the country's development. The target group for services will be women and men of reproductive age (15-44) especially women under 20 and over 35. This project will also incorporate several activities to combat the increasing incidence of AIDS in Zaire.

Proposed implementing organizations are the GOZ's Departments of Plan, Public Health and Social Affairs, and Women and Family in addition to NGOs, PVOs, institutes, or trade unions in the private sector. The complexity of implementation will require a U.S. institutional contractor. The contractor will provide technical assistance and administer sub-projects.

Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are women of reproductive age (15-44) and their partners, a group comprising at least 40 % of Zaire's population. Indirect beneficiaries are the population as a whole.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy

The goal of the Mission's program is to improve the living standards of the Zairian population by supporting rehabilitation of infrastructure and

improvements in managerial and technical skills. Lower population growth is one of the five program objectives to achieve this goal. This proposed project supports that objective through provision of training, technical assistance and commodities, including contraceptive supplies.

Host Country and Other Donors

Both the United Family Planning Association (UNFPA) and the World Bank are expected to contribute significantly to the GOZ's family planning and population programs over the next 5 to 10 years. USAID will work closely with UNFPA and its executing agencies, as well as with the World Bank, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and other international donor agencies to avoid duplication and to utilize funds efficiently in achieving overall sector objectives.

Major Outputs

Contraceptive prevalence rate of 15% by 1996, a population planning unit coordinating all population activities in Zaire, widespread access to family planning information and methods.

Design Schedule and Workday Implications

The PID is expected to be completed by May 1988, with the Project Paper completed by September 1988 and an institutional contract awarded during 1st quarter of FY 90. Since implementation will be by a U.S. institutional contractor, no additional USAID staffing will be required for the proposed project.

Delegation of Authority

USAID/Kinshasa requests the authority to approve this project's PID and PP in the field on the basis of approval of the project description in the FY 87 ABS.

FY 89 ABS NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Applied Agriculture Research II, 660-0124

Project Funding

Initial year of obligation: FY 1989 ($6,000,000). Proposed LOP funding over the six year life of project is $18 million in grant funding from the Development Fund for Africa appropriation (ARDN, Shadow account). Obligations FYs 89-92. Project Activity Completion Date: September 30, 1995.

Purpose

The project is directed at establishing a sustainable system for delivering improved genetic material and information on improved agricultural practices to small farmers.

Background

This project is consistent with the Agency's policy supporting transfer of technology and institution building. It is also consistent with the CDSS objective of building basic institutions related to increasing agricultural productivity in Zaire. The project will directly address policy issues related to project sustainability though dialogue with the GOZ and examination of questions related to the structures and policies required to assure continual and adequate financing of essential public service in support of agriculture development. In addition, the project will look at appropriate use of private institutions in research, information and other services for farmers.

Project Description

This project is the successor to the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project, 660-0091, which began the initial phase of the development of an efficient, output oriented, applied agricultural research and outreach program for the principal food crops in Zaire (corn, cassava, and grain legumes). During the course of project 660-0091, a number of new improved varieties of cassava and corn have been developed and have been, or are close to being, released. In addition, the research organization being developed by the project initiated the process of putting into place basic management and accounting procedures.

Evaluations of the current Applied Agriculture Research project have indicated that it is in the process of establishing a technically sound research organization with a strong cadre of well trained Zairian scientists. However, these evaluations as well as in-house reviews of the project have identified several major issues yet to be resolved. These include fully implementing management and budgeting control, increasing efficiency of operation, expanding the outreach element of the project, and assuring long term project sustainability. This proposed follow-on project specifically addresses these issues by: 1) continuing to develop Zairian scientists' and research managers' capabilities to effectively develop appropriate small farmer-based research agendas and to efficiently carry them out; 2) intensifying the outreach element of the research program by establishing PVOs and private organizations as the principal means of disseminating research information; and, 3) gathering information and engaging in a policy dialogue, in coordination with other donors, concerning national fiscal policy and long term sustainability of agricultural research.

he fundamental target group of this project is the small-scale farmer. The project provides resources to support the basic institutional infrastructure and develop the personnel that will be able to provide, in a sustained manner, the benefits for this fundamental target group.

Research Activities

Zaire has been selected by AID as one of eight African countries to receive priority in establishing a national agricultural research system in the Agency's "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa". The proposed project is consistent with this Plan in selecting a limited number of principal food crops for research emphasis (corn, cassava, grain legumes). The project's research will be centered on several specific problems including: 1) genetic improvement for pest and disease resistance, yield, and cultural acceptability; 2) improved agronomic and cultural practices including rotation, intercropping, ally cropping, etc.; and 3) soil fertility research directed towards maintaining natural fertility level through cost-effective and efficient measures.

Special Concerns

This project will impact on four areas that are special concerns of A.I.D.: environment, women in development, PVO activities and the private sector. Research conducted by the project will continue the current work on economically and technically viable alternatives to slash and burn agriculture for small farmers. Such a development will have a major impact on environmental degradation in tropical agriculture such as is found in Zaire. Continual emphasis on Farming Systems Research within the project will lead to more effective ways of addressing the farming needs of women who are the principal farmers of the country. The outreach component of the project will further strengthen and expand the role played by PVOs as the major source of research information for most small farmers. Finally, the project will be working closely with the emerging private sector seed industry in providing basic genetic material for multiplication. Since these activities are integral parts of the research program, it is difficult to give an accurate dollar amount specifically directed to each of these concerns.

Participant Training

The project will provide training to approximately 25 people in such fields as plant genetics, agricultural economics, farm management, soils, entomology, plant pathology and research management. The estimated cost of this training is $1.5 million.

Workforce Implications

Since the proposed project is a follow-on activity of the current Applied Agricultural Research Project, the current project officer will be able to assume the responsibility of the new project without creating a need for additional staff persons.

FY 1989 ABS NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

Small Project Support, 660-0125

Project Funding

Initial year of obligation: FY 1989 ($2,000,000). AID's LOP contribution: $6 million (grant), from the Development Fund for Africa appropriation. Obligations FYs 89-91. Project Activity Completion Date: September 30, 1995.

Purpose

To provide support to small and discrete activities that complement and further USAID's and the GOZ's development objectives in Zaire and to develop the institutional capacity of local organizations to carry out self sustaining development activities.

Background

Zaire has numerous private voluntary organizations working in all sectors, including infrastructure development, health, agriculture, energy, etc. Both indigenous and international/U.S. PVOs are represented, with the indigenous PVOs, including various religious organizations, filling important roles in all areas of Zairian life. Many of these PVOs are engaged in projects that overlap, both geographically and sectorally, with primary areas of concern for AID. In many cases, then, AID could and should make use of these organizations. At the same time, USAID staff resources are extended to the limit, and small projects of the type these PVOs typically engage in cannot compete with larger bilateral efforts for limited management resources. The Small Project Support project will provide a mechanism for AID participation in selected small activities, while keeping to a bare minimum the USAID staff resources required to ensure project success.

USAID has an ongoing PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097) that has funded interventions in the health, infrastructure, and energy sectors in Zaire. An evaluation of this project was carried out in May of 1987. Recommendations resulting from this evaluation will be incorporated into the FY 1988 design of the Small Project Support Project.

Project Description

The design of the Small Project Support Project will emphasize the need to keep AID management requirements to a minimum, while still ensuring adequate project monitoring. In order to accomplish this, AID will contract with a U.S. entity (possibly a PVO) to provide overall management of the project. This managing organization will be responsible for identifying and implementing various sub-projects in the sectors of health, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure improvement. Specifically, the U.S. PVO will be responsible for identifying potential sub-projects, assisting in the preparation of proposals, negotiating the sub-project agreement with the recipient, monitoring sub-project progress, and conducting interim and end-of-project evaluations. USAID management responsibilities will be limited to reviewing and approving sub-project proposals, overseeing management of the project by the prime contractor and participating as is deemed necessary in project evaluations.

It is anticipated that several of USAID's ongoing small projects will be considered for continuation under the umbrella of the Small Project Support Project. These include USAID assistance to TECHNOSERVE (660-0113), an American PVO providing management training to local private firms and development institutions; the joint Peace Corps-USAID fisheries project (660-0080); and assistance to CEPAS, a local Catholic organization active in appropriate technology and non-formal education (660-0104). Examples of new sub-projects that would be considered for funding include: mini-hydroelectric installations, hospital/dispensary construction and rehabilitation, assistance to agricultural production or transportation cooperatives, assistance to schools, and institution building assistance to established organizations working in development. While it is anticipated that most of the sub-grantees will be PVOs, viable proposals from private sector entities will also be eligible for financing.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of this project will be varied and will include both men and women. Most will be from the rural zones of the country, and a large number will be small farmers.

Special Concerns

Private voluntary organizations, private sector entities including cooperatives, and women will all be actively involved in and benefit from the Small Project Support Project. USAID anticipates funding PVO hydro-electric and/or solar energy projects. The exact dollar breakdown will be dependent on the viable projects identified for funding.

Delegation of Authority

USAID/Kinshasa requests the authority to approve both the PID and PP for this project in the field, based on the approval of the project description in the FY 1989 Annual Budget Submission.

Workforce Implications

The Small Project Support Project will be managed out of USAID's General Development Office. This office will be reinstituted by USAID during the summer of 1987, and will be staffed by one USDH and one or more Personal Services Contractors. In light of the conscious effort that will be made during the design effort to minimize USAID's management burden, it is not anticipated that implementation will require any additional personnel.

PDS FY88 BUDGET

Proposed activities to be conducted under PD&S are listed below by priority along with the functional (appropriation), obligation, and category use codes, the project number (where possible), the proposed amount, and the obligation month.

Appropriation	Mission Ranking	Obl Log	cty use	Project	Request	Plan Mo. of obl
DF-FN	1	F	1	660-0120	250,000	1
DF-SD	2	F	1	PVO Project	100,000	1
DF-HE	3	F	1	AIDS Research	100,000	1
DF-SD	4	F	3	CDSS	100,000	1
DF-PN	5	F	1	660-0094	170,000	1
DF-EH	6	F	1	Training	30,000	1
DF-FN	7	F	2	Commodity Procurement	50,000	1

The purpose of each research activity is outlined below. 1. Research on the private sector will be conducted for the 660-0120 PID and PP. 2. The Mission will explore during the PID and PP how its small projects can be incorporated and managed under one project. 3. As AIDS is the number one public health problem in Zaire, USAID will continue its research on this disease. This research is expected to lead to modification in the Basic Rural Health and Family Planning Services Projects. 4. Several issues affecting the fundamental nature of USAID's work will be studied in preparation for the new FY89 CDSS. These issues are listed in the Mission's Research Plan, which is attached to the ABS. 5. The current Family Planning Services Project 660-0094 will be re-designed. 6. This evaluation will be used to develop a comprehensive training plan for the Mission. 7. This evaluation will assess whether or nor commodity procurement can be made more efficient (see Evaluation Plan).

PL 480 Narrative

I. Introduction

Zaire has been a beneficiary of U.S. agricultural commodity assistance since having achieved independence in 1960*. In FY 1987, Zaire received food assistance through three separate PL 480 programs: Title I concessionary loan financing, Title II Section 206 grant assistance, and Title II regular allocations for a small MCH/Nutrition project. The continued provision of agricultural commodity assistance to Zaire is proposed for FYs 1988 and 1989, through allocations from the same three PL 480 funding sources.

New project narratives for the Title I and Title II Section 206 programs are presented below. The PVO Operational Plan for the continuation of the Title II MCH/Nutrition project was approved by USAID on May 15,1987 and subsequently submitted to FVA/PPP/AFR by the PVO, ORT.

II. Planned Project Narratives

Planned project narratives are presented herein for: A) one year PL 480 Title I programs for FY 1988 and FY 1989; and, B) a three year (FY 1988-1990) PL 480 Title II Section 206 program. In accord with the approved assistance planning levels of State 143319 and Zaire Program Week conclusions, Title I financing assistance of $ 5,000,000 is requested in each of the fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the purchase of cotton, and $14,800,000 of Title II Section 206 assistance is requested for each year over the three year period, FY 88-90, for the purchase and shipment of wheat. Information is similarly provided in the Section 206 narrative for the possible financing of a rice import program during the FY 88-90 period at an expected cost of $ 11 million in FY88, $13 million in FY89, and $15 million in FY90. This supplemental information is provided in the event further commodity funding assistance to Zaire becomes available.

A. FY 88 and FY 89 PL 480 Title I Programs

(1) Major Development Problems Addressed: Cotton import financing is proposed to partially alleviate domestic supply shortages to local textile companies. Other donors, including the World Bank, are investing in local cotton production development schemes for longer range solutions to domestic cotton supply problems. USAID is monitoring progress under these and other production activities so as to assess properly any disincentives caused by concessional imports.

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* Except for a four year period, 1972-1975.

PL 480 Title I cotton imports since 1985 have contributed to rising plant capacity utilization rates and new profitability for the textile industry. Significant employment level increases have resulted, and the textile companies are now actively involved in activities designed to improve local cotton production, processing and delivery.

(2) Program Purpose: PL 480 Title I commodity financing assistance is a key element of the United States economic assistance program to Zaire. In the approved Country Development Strategy Statement, PL 480 assistance is identified, along with ESF-financed commodity imports, as the primary means for assisting the Government of Zaire in the achievement of short-term economic stabilization objectives during this period of IMF-guided economic austerity. Specifically, PL 480 Title I assistance provides balance of payments support and significantly supplements the GOZ's investment budget by generating counterpart funds.

(3) Preliminary Project Description: Allocations of $5,000,000 are requested for the purchase of cotton in each of the two fiscal years 1988 and 1989. Purchases will be effected by private textile companies on behalf of the GOZ.

(4) A.I.D. Policy Factors: The GOZ utilizes the private sector as much as possible to implement the annual Title I program. Private firms already active in the pertinent commodity trade are designated to buy, receive, handle, process and distribute the commodities with no special price or in-country distribution controls imposed by the GOZ.

Payment for the commodities in local currency to the counterpart fund is the responsibility of the private buyer. Guarantees on these payments are required from a private commercial bank before the buyer takes receipt of the commodity.

Self-help measures for (1) the improved institutional management of agricultural research in Zaire and, (2) private contractural maintenance of public farm-to-market roads are expected to be retained in the proposed Title I Agreements for FY 88 and FY 89. Past GOZ performance on these and other measures has been encouraging.

(5) Design Schedule: Program proposals for each of the two fiscal years will be submitted for AID/W review before the start of the subject fiscal year. The signing of the Title I Agreement as early as possible in the new fiscal year permits buyers to spread purchases over the course of the year and avoid cash flow and marketing problems.

B. Multi-year (FY 88-FY 90) PL 480 Title II, Section 206 Program

(1) Major Development Problems Addressed: The Zaire Section 206 Agricultural Development Program is an integrated development program encompassing food aid delivery, medium term policy reform, and local cost support of on-going development projects. It was initiated in FY 1987 with an allocation of $10.9 million* and is being implemented within the larger context of the GOZ-adopted, IMF and IBRD-led Economic Recovery Program for Zaire. Continued funding of the Zaire Section 206 Agricultural Development Program for a three year period is requested.

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* Value of commodities and freight.

Food commodity deliveries provided through Section 206 contribute to short-term food security by partially alleviating local production and market supply gaps. Balance of payments support is the immediate macro-economic benefit.

Policy reform measures to be included in the FY88-90 Zaire Section 206 program will follow on that of the FY87 accord and address agricultural sector development needs for rural savings mobilization and improved credit availability. Policy dialogue encourages private sector solutions to these problems.

Local currency proceeds generated through the program will be used generally, as in FY 87, for local cost support of the U.S.G. bilateral economic assistance program to Zaire. Specific uses, to be determined jointly by USAID and the GOZ, are: a) food crop marketing development activities; b) agricultural crop research and outreach; c) agricultural sector planning and policy development activities; d) improvement of basic rural health services including family planning and nutrition education services; and e) key government and private sector institutional support and human resource development activities.

(2) Project Purpose: The Zaire Section 206 Agricultural Development Program is an integral element of the United States economic assistance program to Zaire. All three aspects of the program (i.e. food aid, proceeds investment and policy reform) contribute to USAID and GOZ objectives for economic stabilization and recovery.

The FY 1987 Section 206 grant award was heavily influenced by the United States' desire to support GOZ resolve to maintain past reforms for economic liberalization and to stay the course with the IMF and IBRD-designed economic recovery program. Further progress in this regard will be an implicit condition for disbursement of assistance under the requested FY 88-90 Section 206 Program to Zaire.

(3) Preliminary Program Description:

a) Food Delivery; Annual allocations of $14.8 million over the three year period FY 1988 - 1990 are requested for the purchase of wheat. Should further funding become available, supplementary annual allocations are proposed for the purchase and shipment of 60,000-80,000 MT of rice.

The requested allocation for wheat would finance the importation of almost 130,000 MT of wheat or about 50% of the total annual wheat import bill for Zaire. The proposed rice commodity allocation would finance about 70% of the total annual rice import bill for Zaire. Based upon rice consumption and production projections, Section 206 program allocations of $11 million in FY 88, $13 million in FY 89, and $15 million in FY 90 will be needed to continue to finance 70% of Zaire's rice import bill, as was done in FY 87.

Freight financing of the Section 206 commodities is also requested. In FY 87 program freight costs amounted to 40% of the FAS value of the wheat and rice commodities.

b) Policy Reform: In FY 1987 the Section 206 Program contained a self-help measure recommending a presidential ordinance amending the statutes of incorporation of the Agricultural Credit Bank to provide for private equity participation in the bank. It is expected to be implemented in accord with established benchmarks. Subsequent measures are being developed to further pursue Mission and GOZ objectives for rural savings mobilization and improved credit availability in the agricultural Sector.

c) Proceeds Use: Proceeds will be jointly administered by the GOZ Secretariat for Counterpart Funds and USAID. Disbursements are proposed to support activities undertaken to promote the economic development of the country, and specifically for the uses described in the final paragraph of Section (1) above.

(4) A.I.D. Policy Factors: Zaire qualifies for priority consideration for funding under Section 206 as one of the poorest countries of the World with an annual per capita income level estimated at $140.

Zaire further qualifies as the GOZ has maintained an economic stabilization/recovery program under IMF and IBRD guidance since 1983. Important reform elements of this program have included institutionalization of a market based foreign exchange system; liberalization of domestic pricing and interest rate policies; elimination of many parastatal enterprises; imposition of fiscal authority; and significant reduction of inflationary pressures.

Recent U.S.G. experience with the delivery of food aid to Zaire has been excellent. The GOZ depends on experienced, reputable private sector businesses to implement their program, and procedures are in place whereby commercial banks guarantee payments to the GOZ/USAID jointly administered counterpart fund. Self-help measure obligations have been respected with few exceptions.

(5) Design Schedule: A comprehensive strategy and plan for the requested multi-year Section 206 program is being prepared for a July 1987 submission to FVA/FFP.

PVO

ABS NARRATIVE

As a group, PVOs can be found throughout Zaire, delivering basic services that no other entities, public or private, provide. Currently, there are about 40 American PVOs operating in Zaire, a dozen international PVOs, a very large number of indigenous PVOs.

Although diverse in program priorities, PVOs unite in the common goal of alleviating the suffering of the poor majority. Through their philanthropic development activities, PVOs staff and manage hospitals, rural dispensaries, community development centers, schools, agricultural production centers, appropriate technology initiatives, and rural road rehabilitation and maintenance activities. The Government of Zaire recognizes the public services provided by the PVOs and does not attempt to compete with or closely control these organizations.

Established PVOs

USAID has found that established PVOs, whether indigenous, international, or American, generally provide one of the most effective channels available in Zaire for implementing projects. USAID's preferred policy of working through established PVOs is clearly cost-and-program-effective in that these PVOs provide an in-place institutional infrastructure, with experienced and field-tested personnel.

Addionally, established PVOs also have a substantial program investment in country, a proven track record of accomplishment, and established relationships with local officials and target groups which often enables them to implement projects in a more effective, economic way than could be achieved by contractors unfamiliar with the dynamics of Zairian society. PVOs operating in Zaire often share AID's development priorities, and USAID has an extensive project portfolio with such organizations.

Indigenous PVOs

Foremost among local PVOs in Zaire are the religious missions that implement a multitude of projects through their development arms. These development activities are normally apart from their religious activities. The Catholic and the Protestant Churches, both of which have been involved in the development of Zaire for close to a century, constitute a well-known and well-organized network throughout the country. The Catholic Church in Zaire is represented by some 45 dioceses, most of them located in rural areas, each of which has individual indigenous PVO status. The Protestant Church (known as the Eglise du Christ au Zaire - E.C.Z.) is represented by 62 member communities, 26 of which are affiliated with U.S. PVOs.

In addition to the two major religious PVO networks in Zaire, a third indigenous religious PVO is the Kimbanguist Church, which provides health, agricultural, and education services apart from its religious ministry.

Projects

The USAID PVO project portfolio currently consists of 14 projects with roughly 45 million dollars directly financing PVO-managed development activities.

Over the past nine years, USAID has registered 11 indigenous PVOs for the purpose of granting them development assistance. ORT is currently involved in six USAID projects, one being a PVO umbrella-type project with three sub-projects, all implemented by local PVOs. One sub-project is a hydroelectric facility with a Protestant PVO in Haut-Zaire. The second is a roads and bridge sub-project, where nine bridges are being constructed and 200 culverts installed by a Catholic PVO in the Bandundu region of Zaire. In addition, local PVO staff are being trained in general management and accounting, and the technical staff are gaining engineering experience. The third sub-project is a companion to a larger bilateral program, implemented by the Medical Bureau of the Protestant PVO, the Church of Christ in Zaire (ECZ). This nation-wide health project has succeeded in creating a self-sustaining, community-supported system effectively offering preventive, promotive, and curative services to some 3,750,000 rural inhabitants throughout the country. Services are provided largely through an established network of PVO-managed centers, many of which have been rehabilitated under the PVO sub-project.

USAID has other PVO projects in the health sector. An indigenous PVO, the United Methodist Church Mission of southwest Shaba, is the implementing agent for a health facility improvement project. Medical buildings are being rehabilitated under the project, operating equipment modernized, and primary health care services are being improved through training, provision of vehicles, and extension of the dispensary system. The PVO-owned air ambulance system is to be assisted through mechanized repair of airstrips, and provision of solar-powered radio equipment.

Under a Cooperative Agreement with an indigenous PVO, the International Agency for Rural Development in Zaire, 600 springs are being capped, 400 tubewells with pumps installed, and piped water systems installed for hospitals in rural areas of the Shaba region.

Under another AID grant, a U.S. PVO, Hadassah, is assisting the Kimbanguists, an indigenous PVO, through the efforts of Hadassah Israel personnel to rehabilitate, equip and provide medical supplies for a PVO-run hospital in one of the poorest zones of Kinshasa. This 2 year project will effectively combine the efforts of 3 PVOs to achieve project goals.

In the agriculture sector, the Area Food & Market Development Project emphasizes extension activities through PVOs. Established PVOs are in place in the project area to train Zairian extension agents and farmers in basic food crops, garden crops, and small animal husbandry.

In the transport sector, USAID has several PVO projects to alleviate physical barriers between producing farmers and consumers. The American ORT Federation is contracted to provide technical assistance to two rural road rehabilitation projects in the Bandundu region. In the Shaba region, ORT also provides technical assistance to the National Roads Bureau and operates a training center for Zairian mechanics.

Through the Agricultural Marketing Development III project, USAID provides financing to a local Jesuit PVO for the construction of 14 concrete bridges. USAID also supports boat-building activities of a local, Baptist-supported PVO and an indigenous Catholic PVO.

In food aid, the American ORT Federation is implementing a Title II program, targeted towards the poorest people of the capital city of Kinshasa.

Technoserve, a U.S. based PVO, assists small farmer cooperatives and other private enterprises to achieve viability and profitability. Technoserve has assisted USAID projects in basic management and accounting services and will work more closely with USAID development projects in the Bandundu region of Zaire. Technoserve also provides on-the-job and in-house training to build up a Zairian professional staff.

Under another OPG, USAID assists the local branch of the international PVO, INADES-Formation, to collect and disseminate appropriate technology information.

A new Small Projects PVO umbrella project is planned to begin in FY 89. The Mission plans to incorporate our existing viable, smaller PVO projects under this umbrella as a way to continue our partnership with those PVOs who provide services consistent with our development priorities. The new umbrella project is also expected to allow the continuation of the joint Peace Corps/GOZ/AID fisheries project with possible PVO involvement in managerial and accounting services. The new umbrella project will also be designed to provide flexibility to support new, viable PVO initiatives.

Communication with PVOs

Consultations with the PVO community is done through projects, and written or verbal communication. USAID has regular contact with our implementing partners through reports, meetings, and field visits. The Mission receives many written requests for assistance from local PVOs and often meets with local PVO representatives at their request.

Programming

Because they are a critical and strong link to AID's major target group, the rural farmer, PVOs have a profound influence on how AID dollars are spent in Zaire. The size and success of our health program is made possible only by the existence of indigenous PVOs capable of efficiently managing hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries in rural areas, and our choice of Bandundu as one of the two areas of geographic concentration, was largely determined by the region's particularly dense network of PVOs active in health, agriculture, and road construction.

Natural Resource Management Activities

USAID has several activities that are aimed at natural resource management. These activities are concentrated in the following projects: Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (RAV, 660-0091); Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105); and Area Food and Market Development Project (660-0102). The RAV project has primary responsibility for the development of applicable extension packages that include a wide range of production activities. Research and extension are being applied in the areas of soil conservation (contour planting and plowing, alley cropping), soil fertility/enhancement (rotation systems, leguminous intercropping), and development of cassava varieties adapted to savannah, which increase productivity in already cleared areas. The Central Shaba Project and the Area Food and Market Development Project are designed to extend and encourage the application of packages developed by RAV. It is estimated that these projects will directly affect 35% of the farm families in Zaire over the next ten years.

During the next two fiscal years, the Mission plans to investigate several environmental issues. Those studies will explore: 1) possibilities of supporting with counterpart funds ongoing activities of private voluntary organizations and other donors working in this area; and 2) other environmental issues that USAID may feasibly incorporate into its current program. Baseline information on forest and savannah cropping area will be provided by satellite photos of the Shaba and Bandundu project areas.

Biological Diversity

In FY 1988, the Mission will send one AFGRAD candidate to the United States to study wildlife management at the doctoral level. He is currenctly an Assistant Professor at the University of Kinshasa and conducts wildlife ecology research in Zaire's national parks. He received his master's degree in wildlife management at the University of Idaho, in 1983. Upon completion of his studies he plans to resume his career as professor/researcher at the University of Kinshasa.

The Mission as part of its Research effort leading to a new CDSS in FY 1989, plans to investigate possibilities of supporting with counterpart funds ongoing activities of Private Voluntary Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and other donors working in this area, as well as other environmental issues that USAID may feasibly incorporate into its current program.

ZAIRE ACTION PLAN

ATTACHMENT TO THE

FY89 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

MAY 1987

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	-	Annual Budget Submission
AEPRP	-	Africa Economic Policy Reform Program
AID OR AID/W	-	Agency for International Development (Washington)
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BHR I	-	Basic Rural Health I
BHR II	-	Basic Rural Health II
CCCD	-	Combatable Childhood Communicable Diseases
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CIP	-	Commodity Import Programme
DOA	-	Department of Agriculture
FSNs	-	Foreign Service Nationals
FY	-	Fiscal Year
FONAMES	-	Foreign National Medical Sociale
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency virus
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OE	-	Operational Expenses
PID	-	Project Implementation Document
PL480	-	Public Law 480
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development (Zaire)

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PREFACE

The Mission's Action Plan, divided into six sections, addresses the Mission's overall development goal: To improve the living standards of the Zairian population by supporting both rehabilitation of infrastructure and improvements in managerial and technical skills. Section I describes the progress that the Mission has made and future objectives at the project level. (Annexes A, B, and C substantiate that narrative by quantitatively listing project achievements, benchmarks, and planned actions). Section II describes the Mission's strategy for research, including the research to be completed for the planned FY89 CDSS. The Mission's strategy for policy dialogue is described in Section III. Section IV outlines the Mission's training activities and its strategy for developing a comprehensive training plan. Section V describes the orientation of Mission's evaluation schedule. The final section outlines the Mission's proposals for addressing major management issues.

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I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH FY86 AND OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES THROUGH FY89

The Mission's major development objectives are briefly stated as: stabilization and economic recovery support; increased agricultural production; improved health status and lower population growth; and improved transportation infrastructure. The progress that the Mission has made towards meeting these objectives, and targets for the next two fiscal years, are described below.

A. Stabilization and Recovery

1. Setting. The GOZ's efforts in promoting economic stabilization and recovery efforts (launched in 1983) have been effective. For example, Zairian farmers, receiving higher prices for their products, are increasing their deliveries to markets. Foreign exchange is used more efficiently (e.g., Gecamines, the copper and cobalt producer, receives adequate foreign exchange for operations, and shortages of imported basic consumer goods have been reduced). Also public investment selection and execution is gradually improving (a core program was identified for Zaire's Five Year Plan). The U.S. role in economic stabilization has been to support and encourage the GOZ, IMF, and World Bank to maintain the economic liberalization program; however, with the obligation of the $15 million AEPRP (September 1986), the U.S. Government has become more involved in the analysis and discussion of the current fine tuning phase of Zaire's liberalization program.

2. Accomplishments To Date. Although USAID's dollar contribution alone has not been large, it indicates U.S. support for the GOZ's liberalization program, and provides support to the total donor contribution, which has been significant. USAID also supports the GOZ's efforts in this area through local currency generated by USAID's Commodity Import and PL 480 Programs. These counterpart funds, which are programmed jointly by USAID and the GOZ, represent a high percentage of the GOZ's investment in the agriculture, health, and transportation sectors, USAID's priority sectors for development. The AEPRP was the first USAID program with conditions precedent and covenants regarding economic performance. One covenant required the GOZ to maintain the free floating exchange rate. When the Central Bank began interfering with the exchange rate in October 1986, USAID froze all AEPRP disbursements. Disbursements started once the GOZ allowed the exchange rate to float independently (April 1987). Balance of payments and budgetary support programs have reinforced policy dialogue efforts (see Section III), and have supported numerous GOZ reforms. These include: a) floating the exchange rate; b) eliminating import licensing; c) decontrolling prices; d) permitting the repatriation of profits; e) encouraging private sector initiative; f) increasing credit to the private sector; and g) reducing government budget deficits.

3. Future Objectives. In addition to the FY87 PL 480 Title I program ($14 million), USAID will negotiate a PL 480 Title II (206) grant program for $11 million. The FY87 balance of payments support will then total $26 million. Assuming that the GOZ adheres to its liberalization program, USAID will pursue a combined $30 million (or more) PL 480 Title I and II program in FY88 and in FY89. In addition, USAID's Private Sector Support Project ($60 million), scheduled to begin in early FY88, may contain a covenant requiring technical assistance to further economic liberalization. USAID will also continue budgetary support through counterpart fund generation. Counterpart generations will drop to approximately $1 million per month in FY87, though FYs 88 and 89 levels will surpass levels of

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previous years. These funds are used primarily to support local currency needs for USAID projects; however, USAID increasingly sees potential uses for these funds as powerful tools to facilitate policy dialogue efforts, particularly concerning the private sector.

B. Small Cultivator Food Production

1. Setting. Unlike many other African countries, the agricultural sector in Zaire has much potential. Simple technological approaches produce excellent results as USAID's Shaba experience has shown. Critical first-level agricultural constraints addressed in USAID projects include: poor transport infrastructure (road and riverine); lack of research in single input technology (e.g., improved seeds); and insufficient institutional development (primarily for extension). As first-level constraints are eliminated, secondary-level constraints will be addressed by providing: institutional development for credit; distribution and marketing systems; further research; multiple input technology; and technical assistance for promoting storage and processing techniques.

The GOZ has addressed many traditional agricultural policy issues (e.g. price liberalization, elimination of parastals, and decentralization) in recent years. The GOZ's official (and in most cases actual) policy allows the private sector to provide, in a free market atmosphere, the services and inputs needed for agricultural development. While great progress has been made, other issues must be addressed; however, these issues will require more complicated and sophisticated solutions. For example, establishing agricultural credit discount rates or removing local crop purchase restrictions and other mechanisms used to support local oligopsonies and monopsolies in private sector farm marketing.

USAID's primary agricultural objective is to increase output from small farms, particularly foodcrop production that will improve income and nutrition. In operational terms this means rehabilitating rural transport infrastructure, promoting agricultural marketing and agribusiness, and institution-building to support agricultural research, policy planning, and extension work.

2. Accomplishments to date. Under the North Shaba Rural Development (PNS) Project (660-0059) corn shipped from the project area to urban centers increased from 5,000 MT to over 50,000 MT in less than ten years. Also, increases in income of farmers and local businessmen living in the project area are evident: the number of businesses has increased; a new branch office of a major bank has opened; and there is now a regularly scheduled airline service. Under the Agricultural Sector Studies Project (660-0070) marketing and production data were collected in the PNS project area. Analysis of these data produced findings that supported the GOZ's decision to liberalize agricultural prices. Under the Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) high yielding cassava varieties that were pest resistant and mosaic resistant varieties of corn were produced and used in the PNS area as well as in other areas to facilitate production increases. Three personal service contractors familiar with Shaba were hired and have started implementing the agricultural component of the new Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105), a year in advance of the date projected in the Project Paper.

Although USAID made significant progress in meeting its agricultural goals and objectives, several objectives were not met. A descriptive

mathematical model of the agricultural sector was not initiated under the Agriculture Sector Studies (660-0070) because both USAID and the GOZ realized that such a model was too advanced for available data and too costly to implement and maintain. Training objectives for the Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) are behind schedule due to a lack of qualified candidates (See Section V.B.1.c).

3. Future Objectives The Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) will continue to concentrate its research on improving genetic material for cassava, corn, and legume crops. Multiple input technology such as fertilizer, pesticides, and mechanization will be promoted when the distribution and credit institutions to support such a technology are in place. Under the Area Food and Market Project (660-0102) and the Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105) the private sector will be emphasized: PVOs will play major implementation roles. Also, the Central Shaba Project will work with a local firm to develop a private seed farm.

C. Health and Population

1. Setting. Many significant constraints hamper the delivery of effective interventions: inadequate government financial support; deficient planning and management; and insufficient training programs. Poor communication and transport systems, although beyond the health sector's purview, continue to impede the delivery of health services and supplies in rural areas. Despite these constraints, USAID builds its child survival program on several positive factors. First, Zaire's national health strategy emphasizes prevention and concentrates on the most serious public health problems. Second, private organizations manage a significant portion of the nation's health services. Finally, user fees for health services, including family planning, are well accepted throughout the country. Studies in Kinshasa indicate that the incidence of AIDS in Zaire is ten times higher than in either North America or Europe. Eighty percent of Zairian AIDS victims contracted the disease through sexual (heterosexual) transmission; the other victims contract the disease through skin piercing instruments or through mother-to-child transmission (at birth or from breast-feeding). AIDS cases are increasing 1 to 2% annually; at this rate 15 to 25% of child-bearing women in Kinshasa could be infected in five to ten years.

USAID's child survival strategy has been aimed at five major health problems: a) the spread of chloroquine resistant malaria; b) dehydration from diarrhea that causes 30 to 35% of all child deaths; c) vaccine preventable diseases, particularly measles and tetanus; d) malnutrition (approximately 60% of Zaire's children are chronically malnourished and approximately 20% are acutely malnourished); and e) closely spaced births that detrimentally affect infants on both sides of the birth interval. This child survival strategy will soon be expanded to include efforts against AIDS.

2. Accomplishments to Date. The Basic Rural Health (BRH) I and II Projects (660-0086 and 660-0107), the Mission's core health projects, have established a community supported system of primary health care in 50 zones that offers preventive treatment for the ten most prevalent health problems. These projects transformed 220 curative dispensaries into full service primary health care centers, providing 2.8 million rural inhabitants services. Community participation was promoted through training of

approximately 4,400 village health workers and village development committee members. A 1986 study of ten rural health zones found that, on average, 79% of operating expenses were recuperated through user-fees. USAID and FONAMES, the national primary health coordinating unit, are working together to improve regional and subregional supervision and coordination of the rural health zones and to establish a national management information system. The new Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Project (660-0122) has begun construction plans for a 180 bed hospital. The Shaba Refugee Health Project (660-0114) is rehabilitating over 60 health facilities. Both these projects have been integrated into the national health plan.

Under AID's centrally funded Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) project a health information system based on selected sentinel posts has been set up to collect monitoring data. A surveillance system to monitor the response of malaria infections to antimalarial drugs is in place. Oral rehydration therapy for diarrheal treatment is promoted through community education training and through the sale of oral rehydration salts. A revolving fund ensures resupply of rehydration salts and anti-malaria drugs. The Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) has established over 70 delivery centers in 16 cities and towns, and has played the lead role in developing a national strategy for family planning information education and communication (IEC). The project's overly optimistic objective of attaining 250,000 continuing users has been curbed to 100,000.

The Shaba Refugee Water Project (660-0116) and the water component of the BHR II are working to reduce water borne diseases through training and infrastructure development. Training will improve the quality of the techincal back-stop provided by the National Rural Water Service to villagers. Over 150 water systems of various types have been constructed to provide potable water to approximately 270,000 villagers. The School of Public Health Project (660-0101) is developing a diploma program in public health at the University of Kinshasa. Field training sites have been established to offer students practical experience. Many students participating in the program are linked with the rural health zones.

2. Future Objectives. The Mission recognizes AIDS as the number one public health problem. At present, the Mission is focusing its activities on slowing the spread of AIDS. Activities include support for: screening blood donors; improving sterilization practices for vaccination needles; promoting AIDS preventive education; and distributing condoms to the high risk population. The Mission will also continue to support research on prevalence through surveys of private business personnel and on cost through economic impact studies. (The Mission is at present developing an AIDS strategy. See Section II.)

In addition to further strengthening the 50 health centers under BHR I, BHR II will assist 50 new centers. Assistance will include delivery of basic equipment and medicines, staff training, operations research, and the development of management systems. The CCCD project will continue to address dehydration through oral rehydration therapy and chemoprophylaxis in high risk groups. The Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) will increase urban contraceptive prevalence by increasing activities in information, education, and communication; counseling on sexually transmitted disease (focusing on AIDS) will be emphasized.

D. Farm-to-Market Transportation

1. Setting. Zaire's transport sector is dilapidated as a result of 20 years of neglect. There are 15,000 kilometers of navigable waterways, 5,000 kilometers of railway, and 145,000 kilometers of roads (all but 2,500 kilometers are dirt). USAID's objective in this sector is to improve transportation so that small farmers may more efficiently market their goods and receive information and consumer items.

2. Accomplishments to Date. The North Shaba Rural Development Project (660-0059) reconstructed over 300 kilometers of link roads and 700 kilometers of agricultural feeder roads. A major issue, post project maintenance, was resolved when the National Roads Bureau assumed financial and technical responsibility for the network. The new Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105) was designed and approved. The Shaba Refugee Roads Project (660-0115) has completed procurement of technical assistance and equipment and is poised to begin construction. In Bandundu, the Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0026) has constructed 110 kilometers of road. Travel time on this stretch has been reduced ten to two hours. In the same area, the PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097) completed five of nine bridges with bridge spans varying from 30 to 50 meters. The Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0028) completed plans for construction of 80 kilometers of road linking two major market towns.

3. Future Objectives. The emphasis of road construction in Shaba is on feeder roads that link the North-South railroad that runs between two major towns: Lubumbashi (Shaba's capital) and Kindu. In the south-west the road system will link with six train stops of the east-west railroad (Lubumbashi to Dilolo). An additional 200 kilometers of link road will be rehabilitated in central Shaba during the next two years. Over the next four years, construction will proceed from the north central area to the south, linking highly populated areas to railheads. By 1991, a good road will link the north to south.

The program in the south-west will rehabilitate approximately 750 kilometers of road annually, allowing farmers easy access to a good road that leads east to the mining belt and to the railheads that lead south. During the next three to five years USAID will focus on post-project sustainability. Road maintenance will be provided by the National Roads Bureau and the private sector including traders and religious missions. Various sources of local revenue and technical expertise will be explored and tested.

In Bandundu, road construction is concentrated in the Kwilu sub-region, an area that lacks good construction materials such as laterite or gravel. Thus, a higher per kilometer investment is required than in Shaba. During the next three years USAID will construct approximately 100 kilometers of road annually. To ensure proper maintenance, USAID will train 100 foreman in manual maintenance techniques through the National Roads Bureau, and assist that agency in developing a contract for a local entrepreneur to do mechanical and manual maintenance.

USAID will also assist the National Waterways Administration (RVF) to map and mark selected passes of the Zaire river. During the next three years approximately 50 kilometers of river will be mapped annually. USAID will also assist RVF to develop the institutional capacity to map these passes periodically. Funding for the construction of two ports on the Kasai river will be provided.

II. RESEARCH AND DESIGN

Mission research is primarily conducted for one of the three following reasons. First, it explores and analyzes issues related to program strategy. Research of this sort includes the proposed studies for the development of a new CDSS and the policy dialogue studies proposed under the Agricultural Policy and Planning Project (660-0119). Second, research is conducted to explore issues that might improve project implementation or promote attainment of project goals. Research on infant weaning under the Area Nutrition Improvement Project (660-0079) is an example. Third, research is conducted as preliminary studies to new project design. This type of research involves studies at both the program and project levels. The private sector studies listed below are examples of this type of research.

A Research Committee and professional staff have been established to coordinate and monitor ongoing and planned mission research. Through these mechanisms the Mission reviews proposals and findings of major research activities to ensure that the Mission builds on what it has learned and that research remains aligned to the Mission's overall strategy. The research staff itself conducts research that is pertinent to the Mission's interests as a whole but that transcends any one particular division's interest, or that is complementary to the research that has been conducted in one or more divisions. An example of this research is the planned cost/benefit analysis of small hydroelectric power facilities in Zaire.

The status of each research activity is reported semi-annually during the Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs). The Research Committee, comprising representatives from each office, meets periodically to review the purpose, methodology, and utility of all research proposals. The major research activities for the next two years are described below.

A. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH - FY89 CDSS

Program Development Research examines issues that pertain to USAID's development strategy for Zaire. During the upcoming fiscal years the Mission will conduct many program research activities to prepare for the development of a new CDSS, scheduled for publication in FY89. That research will grapple with a number of concerns affecting the fundamental nature of USAID's work in Zaire. Specific topics to be studied include those listed below.

1. Measures of Performance. Macro-level benchmarks and objective indicators will be developed to measure USAID's overall performance. The Mission will conduct a social institutional profile of Zaire to develop closer links between USAID's overall program and basic human needs.

2. Program and Project Mix. Within a framework of a continuing and expanding structural adjustment program, Zaire's primary needs include additional balance of payments and budgetary support, better in-country capacity for policy analysis, and a rehabilitated infrastructure to support an expanding economy. Research will study the appropriate balance between program and project aid to address these constraints, and will develop a strategy whereby the use of project and non-project resources (including food aid) are linked to central development issues in an integrated fashion. As a part of this research, the Mission will study the possible disincentives of food aid to agricultural production, and re-examine appropriate PL 480 commodities for Zaire.

3. Policy Dialogue. In its policy dialogue with the GOZ, the Mission will promote several policy issues that if pursued could strengthen efforts in improving stabilization, food production, health, and transportation. These issues are outlined in Section III of this Action Plan. The Mission will continue to exploit its on-the-ground analytical capabilities to maximize its leverage with the GOZ and donor community. To avoid broadening the Mission's focus and increasing the workload, USAID will attempt to tie policy dialogue efforts into other ongoing activities.

4. AIDS. The Mission is at present developing a more comprehensive and long-term strategy to fight AIDS (see Section I for a description of ongoing activities related to AIDS). In this work, the Mission will assess whether or not current Mission activities are promoting the spread of the disease (e.g., promoting the spread of the disease by rehabilitating roads). As feasible, new efforts will be integrated into ongoing projects.

5. Private Sector Support. Through analysis of the baseline research now underway (see below), USAID will review its strategy to increase support to the private sector. This strategy will be outlined in the new CDSS.

6. Transportation Investments. USAID will examine the impact of its road projects on agricultural production to assess whether greater impact might not be achieved if investments were made in rehabilitating national and regional roads rather than rural agricultural roads.

7. Sustainability. The Mission will examine sustainability issues particularly in the transportation and health sectors. USAID will continue to study how roads may best be maintained once rehabilitated and how the level of health services may be maintained once Mission project objectives have been met.

8. Environmental Studies. Actions necessary for Zaire to conserve its tropical forest and maintain its biological diversity are among the topics to be explored on the environment.

B. PROJECT FUNDED RESEARCH

Project research is divided into activities related to the sectors in which USAID works. These include stabilization, agriculture, health and population, and transportation infrustructure.

1. Stabilization. USAID will consider including additional funding for local cost financing as a method of inputing foreign exchange into the banking system (other studies on stabilization will be included in the private sector research).

2. Agricultural Development Research. The focus of research conducted in agricultural development is the rural agricultural producer. An important development objective of the Mission is to increase the standard of living of the small farmer by improving production and marketing systems that will promote both cash and food crop production. Specific studies to be examined include the following:

a) Land Tenure. Reports from various field trips to the Bandundu Region revealed that some cash crops are grown on customary land by small farmers under an innovation added to traditional land tenure. During the next couple of years, the Mission will look at these small farmers to explore how they might increase agricultural production.

b) Rural-Urban Linkages. In the early 1980s, USAID began to understand that, to effectively support the village cultivator, the rural market towns must be further developed. Studies indicated that these towns played major roles in training, marketing, and technical assistance (e.g. vehicle maintenance). USAID explored various options of furthering development in these towns, including rural electrification. Future research will continue in this direction. That is, how best rural cultivators can be aided through the development of rural towns.

c) Village Cultivator. During the design of the Area Food and Market Development Project (660-0102), USAID undertook a comprehensive research activity to study the project's target group. The Small Farmer Profile surveyed many aspects of the village cultivator's life (e.g. his lodging, eating habits, saving patterns, and commodity purchases). During the next few years the data generated from the study will be further analyzed. Additional research on the village cultivator will include a closer look at women, the primary cultivators, to determine how agricultural projects may best reach them.

d) Policy Dialogue. A major thrust in agricultural development research for the next few years will be to develop and execute a policy dialogue agenda (See Section III.B4).

3. Health and Population. Recent research in this area has been and will continue to be focused on the issue of child survival. Both technical and operational questions will be addressed while examining the program objectives of encouraging birth spacing, reducing malnutrition, and improving basic rural health care.

a) Family Planning. To date, efforts to increase contraceptive use have been primarily clinic-based, an approach that has had only limited success. USAID is supporting studies of expanded methods of distribution, including community-based distribution and distribution through the private sector. With regard to demand for contraceptives, consumer acceptance - social and cultural factors that either motivate or deter user's acceptance - as well as continued use will be examined. Population research will examine the economic and social consequences of high fertility and the current demographic situation in relation to such problem areas as food and nutrition, health, and education. It will provide impetus for the integration of demographic variables into development planning. Applied research on topics such as regulatory constraints to family planning, optimum combinations of delivering family planning services, and constraints on family planning in the private sector will be undertaken.

b) Nutrition. To further develop an education strategy on weaning, USAID recently surveyed mothers in three peripheral zones of Kinshasa. Preliminary findings reveal that constraints impeding good weaning practices may be less related to a lack of education than to a lack of disposable income. USAID will also explore this issue to implement appropriate interventions through the Title II project.

c) Health Care Delivery. USAID will support a number of studies aimed at improving the operational delivery of child survival interventions. The Mission will examine the effectiveness and impact of basic health services delivery on health and mortality in selected rural health zones. A central concern of sustaining the provision of adequate health care services is cost. In this regard, the Mission will conduct studies leading to the development of pricing policies and cost recovery mechanisms for basic health care in rural areas.

4. Transportation. USAID will continue to study the perennial question of rural road maintenance. This will be pursued in Bandundu and Shaba, the two regions where USAID is financing significant road work. Truck counts in these regions will continue in an effort to study the effect of improved roads. The Mission also will examine further the prospects for privatization of parastatal riverine operations, specifically the operation of river ports.

C. NEW PROJECT DESIGN

To reduce the workload, the Mission will consider project extensions in lieu of designing new projects and will try to incorporate new initiatives (e.g., AIDS, budgetary support, etc.) into ongoing activities. It is currently planned that eighteen projects and programs will end in the next three years while seven projects and programs will be designed during the same period. The latter are described below.

1. Private Sector Development. During the past few years, USAID has been investigating various aspects of the private sector in Zaire. Studies included a survey of banking and financial institutions, an assessment of the investment climate, and a preliminary private sector development strategy. The results of this work, intended to give the Mission a focus for the design of the Private Sector Support Project, in fact led the Mission to conclude that more information was needed. Research will be conducted to provide additional information necessary to commence the design of the private sector project. In addition to this research, which is listed below, USAID will review program priorities and objectives of other donors in Zaire, and assess their impact on private sector expansion.

a) Policy Studies. USAID will examine the activities and trends in private sector development, with special emphasis on those aspects that inhibit expansion. Private sector needs and opportunities will be assessed on the basis of size of operation, ownership, and location. With this information in hand the Mission will identify the policy reforms needed to allow the private sector to expand.

b) Capital Markets. Research will be conducted that will describe and evaluate capital markets, identify sources (both formal and informal), availability, terms, interest rates, and GOZ regulations affecting the private sector's ability to obtain credit.

c) Investment Climate. USAID will expand and update the Investment Climate Report completed in January 1986 to include an examination of recent investments in Zaire, including the source, type, and importance of these investments. This research will include a review of the new Investment Code, tax laws and administration, and the political environment and its effect on investment plans.

2. Small Project Support Project. This new project will provide for an institutional contractor (possibly a PVO) which will design, administer, and evaluate small project activities that the Mission deems worthwhile yet for which it does not have the staff to properly implement. These activities may include the following small projects: Fish Culture Expansion (660-0080), Private Management Support (660-0113); and Appropriate Rural Technology Development (660-0104).

3. PL 480 Title I and II Programs. At present, the Mission is designing a new PL 480 Title II program ($20 - 30 million annually). Assuming the GOZ adheres to its liberalization program, USAID will pursue a combined $30 million (or more) PL 480 Title I and II program in FY88 and FY89.

4. AEPRP. If the GOZ stays its economic reform course, Zaire will be a candidate for a new AEPRP in FY88. The Mission will consider integrating the new AEPRP into the private sector project or into a World Bank initiative.

5. Follow-ons. During the upcoming evaluations of the Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091) and the Family Planning Services (660-0094) Projects (see Section V), the Mission will decide the best method of continuing project activities. That is, whether the current projects should be extended or whether new projects should be designed.

III. POLICY DIALOGUE

A. THE ROLE OF POLICY DIALOGUE

In Zaire, as in most African countries, indigenous development activities are relatively weak primarily because of institutional shortcomings. In many sectors, fundamental directions for both public and private sector activities must be established to provide the absorptive capacity for external assistance. The role of the Mission's policy dialogue in Zaire is to promote mutually shared values in the form of strategies and policies for development that can serve as the basis for USAID's program in Zaire.

B. POLICY DIALOGUE THEMES

The Mission's policy dialogue with the GOZ concentrates on the following four themes: Economic Liberalism, Sustainability, Child Survival, and Small Farmer Production. These themes, described below, are stated broadly so that the Mission may pursue a continuous series of on-going activities to create a sustained and cohesive character in policy dialogue, enhancing its cumulative effect.

1. Economic Liberalism

Issues. Freeing market prices and minimizing impediments to trade and investment are the basic elements of USAID's policy dialogue concerning economic liberalism. Both elements are critical to rural development. Strict agricultural price controls and inefficient parastatals that were in place in Zaire before 1978. Since then, Zaire has been working toward freeing agricultural prices from controls and toward eliminating parastatal trading firms in the agricultural sector. In more recent years, Zaire's liberalization program has focused on secondary industry (primarily agribusinesses), transport (fuel prices), and foreign trade (exchange rates and controls). Specific liberalization measures include: a. creating a floating exchange rate and eliminating import licensing in 1983; b. rationalizing and partial liberalizing fuel pricing and distribution in 1985; c. eliminating industrial price controls in 1986; and d. reducing tariff-induced distortions of market prices through a four year program initiated in 1986.

USAID's 1986 Structural Adjustment Support Grant (660-0121) includes covenants for the GOZ to maintain reforms regarding foreign exchange pricing, imports, fuel pricing and distribution, and pricing of agricultural and industrial products. Authorization of this program occurred at a critical time - within a month of the GOZ's reopening the debate on IMF liberalization initiatives. The program's conditionality highlighted mission support for reform programs.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) return to a market-based official exchange rate and avoid pressuring commercial bank exchange rates with artificially set central bank exchange rates; 2) prepare a four year program to further rationalize import tariffs; 3) strengthen the fuel pricing policy; and 4) continue commitment to liberal agricultural marketing and pricing policies.

2. Sustainability.

a. Issues. Policy dialogue promoting sustainbility is divided into microeconomic and macroeconomic dimensions. The first concerns whether the means, will, and management exist to continue project activities after PACD. USAID promotes microeconomic sustainability primarily by encouraging the GOZ to involve the private sector, including PVOs, in all aspects of its development program, and to adopt private enterprise strategies where possible in governmental programs.

The second dimension concerns realistic governmental budgeting and adequate control of planned receipts and expenditures for Zaire's overall development program. The GOZ's performance in this area has been poor. Especially before the campaign for financial rigor which began in 1983, budget authority regularly exceeded funding availabilities. By throwing all budgetary line items off target, this contributed to irregular taxing and spending practices, including the development of many off-budget "parafiscal" revenue mechanisms. Excessive governmental borrowing decreased available credit and contributed to high inflation. Inflation combined with fixed exchange rates led to foreign exchange shortages, governmental import licensing, and multiple exchange rates.

b. Actions. To date, the Mission has not directly participated in dialogue concerning budetary, tax, and debt management issues. The Mission traditionally has encouraged Zairian economic reform and liberalization. A fundamental tenet of the strategy adopted by the Mission and accepted by AID/W is that the IMF and the World Bank remain in the lead on macroeconomic and investment policy reform in Zaire. The success of this strategy at achieving serious liberalization and reform has been unprecedented and stands in sharp contrast to the poor results of previous efforts. The Mission plans to continue to support economic reform using this same basic strategy and will will coordinate with other bilateral and multilateral donors to encourage the GOZ to: 1) resume budget discipline and to reduce deficit financing and monetary growth to within manageable limits; 2) abstain from further major expenditures outside the core investment program; 3) increase the fuel tax allocated to rehabilitiation of rural roads; 4) privatize the capital base of the Agricultural Credit Bank; and 5) promote private sector investment in production of improved seeds. The Mission will continue to monitor efforts of the GOZ, IMF, World Bank, and others to achieve an acceptable financial program and will also continue to participate in the Consultative Group and its Follow-up Commission in Kinshasa.

3. Child Survival

a. Issues. In 1981, the GOZ adopted a primary health care strategy for achieving health for all by the year 2000. This strategy was based on the realization that expanding the hospital system was taking up 80% of the health budget for curative urban care that was reaching no more than 15% of the population. USAID, through its policy dialogue in the health sector, has influenced concepts, design, and management of this system. The health of most Zairians, and particularly the health of children under five, pregnant women, and mothers of young children, is poor. The Mission's policy dialogue emphasizes support for a comprehensive, integrated child survival strategy. Within this framework, USAID is assisting the GOZ to strengthen its capacity to deliver key child survival services: oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, growth monitoring and nutrition education, birth spacing, clean water and sanitation, and malaria treatment and prophylaxis. A related problem in Zaire is AIDS and the Mission is now exploring the potential impact on current health and child survival strategies.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) adopt a national population policy; 2) form a national population committee; and 3) explore program options directed at slowing the spread of AIDS.

4. Small Farmer Production.

a. Issues. USAID pursues a policy dialogue that promotes the strengthening of the small farmer as the base of agricultural production, primarily for food, but also for industrial inputs and export commodities. The elements of this theme are: 1) increasing Zaire's analytical capacity in the agricultural sector; 2) increasing resource allocation for promotion of domestic agricultural production; 3) concentrating research and extension on improvement of simple, often single input production systems; and 4) improving the small farmer's access to markets by reforming the system of allocating commercial credit for agricultural marketing and by reforming marketing regulations that reduce competition in agricultural marketing.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) establish agricultural policy workshops to coordinate agricultural policy discussions; 2) adopt a savings mobilization policy and program for small farmers; 3) streamline formalities for release of short and medium term commerical credit to the rural sector; 4) produce a specific food crop research program for the next five year period, with both short and medium term objectives; 5) initiate negotiations on a mechanism for eventual funding of agricultural research; and 6) establish a national extension policy.

OUTLOOK FOR 1988

A number of studies and projects now in progress will identify elements for the policy dialogue agenda for 1988 (See Research Plan).

IV. TRAINING

A. GOAL

USAID's primary training objective is to strengthen key Zairian institutions by training Zairian professionals working for USAID projects in the agriculture, health and population, and transport sectors as well as other Zairian professionals working in the public, parastatal, and private sectors.

B. TRAINING NEEDS

The Mission is beginning to conduct studies that will lead to a comprehensive training plan encompassing all the Mission's training activities. These studies include: a survey of long-term training participants to assess the effects of training on career development and institution building; a training needs assessment of public and private organizations; and a detailed inventory of local training institutions and programs. These studies will be followed in early FY 1988 with an overall evaluation of Mission training activities (see section V).

Three new elements are being incorporated into training plans. First, efforts will focus on using local institutions for in-country training. This will include training participants in English before they leave for long-term training, cutting language training costs by 90%. Through the substantial savings the Mission intends to offer English language scholarships to government officials and private sector professionals to create a pool of future candidates for USAID activities.

Second, training in the private sector will be emphasized, in addition to current public sector activities. This will be done in conjunction with the Private Sector Support Project (660-0120). One of its objectives will be to initiate professional linkages among university professors, government policy makers, and private entrepreneurs and managers (i.e., male or female) to encourage open and informed discussions of issues constraining private sector expansion.

Third, the training plan will provide ways to follow-up the effects of training. One way may be the creation of an association of participants who were trained abroad. Follow-up will address questions such as: How effective was the training? How has the returned participant used his training? Has he shared his knowledge? Has the training promoted the participant's career development?

C. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Training objectives will be met through participant training (both long-term and short-term) in the U.S. and third-countries and through in-country training. Participant training is funded under bilateral and centrally-funded projects, the African Manpower Development Project (AMDP), and the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD). In-country training is funded primarily from projects and AMDP.

1. Project Training

a. Participant Training. USAID-sponsored participant training started shortly after independence in 1960. To date, over 1,000 participants have completed training. This training included short-term and degree

programs in agriculture, health and population, management, and general development. To enlarge the pool of potential candidates for overseas training, students who need only a year's preparatory work in a U.S. university to qualify for entrance into U.S. graduate programs may be included.

b. In-country Training. All USAID projects have in-country training components geared to project staff and to project beneficiairies. Some projects such as the School of Public Health (660-0101), specifically support training institutions. Under the Development Manpower Training Project (660-0068) over 600 professionals were trained in various subjects including management, agriculture, health, and rural development. Other projects have important training components. For example, under the Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0028) some 600 technicians are trained annually for the National Roads Bureau; under the Fish Culture Expansion Project (660-0080) regional coordinators, technical staff, and farmers are trained in fish cultivation and pond management; under the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) agricultural extension workers are trained; and under the Basic Rural Health Project II (660-0107) physicians, clinic supervisors, nurses, traditional birth attendants, and village health workers are trained.

2. African Manpower Development Project (AMDP)

a. Participant Training. Under AMDP (soon to be titled Human Resources Development Assistance) only a few candidates have been sent abroad for study because dollars were used primarily to hire U.S. consultants to hold in-country seminars. Now, however, with the new training focus that emphasizes the use of local institutions some dollars plus counterpart funds will be made available. (As local training institutions assume responsibility for in-country training - a local cost activity - more dollars can be freed for supporting U.S. training costs.) These funds will be used for participant training not specifically covered by bilateral projects. This may include for example, training for high level policy-makers, special ministry advisors, or university professors who work in priority sectors but who would not be included in project training. This activity may be supported also through HRDA buy-ins.

b. In-country Training. In the past, AMDP funds have been devoted to in-country management seminars for mid-level GOZ officials responsible for planning and implementing programs in priority sectors, particularly in agriculture. Recently, other candidates (personnel from the private sector, including PVOs) have been interested in to AMDP-supported in-country training. In-country training will be conducted primarily by local institutions such as Le Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Developpement (CEPETEDE) and the Zairian-American Language Institute (ZALI). The Mission will give counterpart funded scholarships to attend such institutions. Candidates will be approved by the Mission's Training Project Committee.

3. AFGRAD

The AFGRAD program started in 1963; AFGRAD II began in 1977. Since then this program has trained sixteen Zairian participants; four more have been accepted for FY88. AFGRAD III, a five-year program, will send some 15 participants to the U.S. for academic degree programs, and a smaller number of short-term participants. In addition, during FY 1987 the Mission will be making a $400,000 buy-in, specifically to provide training to upgrade Zairian economic and commercial training institutions.

V. EVALUATION PLAN

A. EVALUATION PROCEDURES

During the past three years, approximately 14 evaluations were conducted annually, enabling the Mission to evaluate each of its projects every two or three years. The majority of these evaluations have been project-specific evaluations that address implementation issues in a single project. During the upcoming evaluation period, a new emphasis will be placed on program evaluations that examine broad-based issues in several projects. This new emphasis is a result of an attempt to maintain a rigorous evaluation schedule with fewer staff members, and also to ensure that the Mission's performance is examined in light of its overall development activities for Zaire.

In executing the evaluation plan, the Mission has learned several lessons that will be incorporated into future evaluation work. First, the number of evaluation team members will be limited. The Mission's experience generally has been that higher quality, more incisive work is produced from one or two team members who stay longer, than from seven or eight evaluators who stay a short time. Second, the Mission will seek generalists, broad-based consultants as evaluators. This will ensure a more comprehensive review of the Mission's performance.

Most evaluations are conducted by non-USAID contractors. Local consultants (expatriate and Zairian) are used frequently because they are familiar with the unique Zairian context, and because they are available to assist in preparatory work (scopes of work, itineraries, logistics, etc.). In the future, USAID will encourage more in-house participation in evaluations to allow USAID staff members to share their experience, and to gain exposure to problems other than those with which they work daily.

Evaluators are required to submit a draft evaluation report of no more than 15 pages at least four days before the end of the evaluation. Meetings are held with concerned USAID staff and project personnel two days later to discuss major findings and recommendations. The team then amends the report, incorporating others' comments, as it sees fit. USAID records its comments in the Project Evaluation Summary (PES), which is prepared by the mission evaluation officer. The evaluation officer monitors progress made on evaluation recommendations during the semi-annual project implementation reviews (PIRS).

B. EVALUATION THEMES

1. Fiscal Years 1985, 1986, and 1987.

Four major themes, flowing from the Mission's CDSS and policy priorities, have run through USAID's FYs 85 - 87 evaluation work. These themes are: activity sustainability, private sector engagement, technology transfer, and policy dialogue. Examples of how these themes were considered in specific evaluations appear below.

a. Activity Sustainability Evaluators have been tasked to assess whether a project is being implemented in a way that will allow its essential activities to continue after the PACD. A major lesson recorded in the November 1985 and February 1987 evaluations of the North Shaba Rural

Development Project (660-0059) was that central government budgets cannot cover all road maintenance and agricultural extension costs, and even when a project succeeds in generating its own tax base, finding alternatives to central government budgetary funding is bureaucratically and politically complicated. Therefore, to enhance prospects for sustainability of project initiated activities, USAID is emphasizing increased PVO and private sector participation in, and responsibility for, project activities. This lesson learned has been incorporated into several projects, notably including the Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105). Reflections on USAID's evaluation findings suggest that we will not quickly find commendable routes to sustainability. True sustainability requires a dynamic and growing economy. This provides the revenues that can sustain public sector activities and the environment for profitable private sector ventures. It is far from clear that government-to-government financial assistance is the preferred means for encouraging sustainable socioeconomic development. This issue will remain a priority for USAID's research and evaluation agenda.

b. Private Sector Engagement Discovering how best to use PVOs in meeting the Mission's development objectives is an ongoing research topic. A lesson recorded in the August 1985 Kionzo Potable Water Evaluation (698-0407) was that USAID should assure qualified outside assistance for technical work while expecting indigenous PVOs to provide the institutional and financial sustainability for the project. This lesson was employed in the design of the PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097). The Protestant mission at Rethy (Haut-Zaire) originally proposed to install a small hydroelectric system without assistance. USAID opted, instead, to contract local firms to do the work, and to use community representatives as on-site supervisors. This arrangement has succeeded. The Rethy mission monitors the local construction firms that have the technical expertise and equipment to implement the project more quickly, professionally, and cost effectively. Although USAID has decided to terminate the PVO Economic Support Project, the Mission will consider a similar project in future years. In the meantime, evaluations will continue to examine roles for the many rural PVOs (religious missions) in sustainable economic development: although USAID has not yet found reliable ways to deliver timely assistance to these PVOs, it is clear that they increasingly represent one of the most dynamic vehicles available for fostering socio-economic change among the rural poor.

c. Transfer of Technology The degree of success projects experience in transferring technology received close attention in several evaluations. For example, in the September 1986 evaluation of the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (660-0091), the evaluators determined that, although short-term technical training was on schedule, long-term training was lagging, primarily because eligible students could not be found to study abroad. The evaluators recommended that the project enlarge the pool of potential candidates by including those students who would need only a year's preparatory work in a U.S. university to qualify for entrance into U.S. graduate programs. The application of this successive degree program throughout the Mission will greatly expand the pool of eligible candidates for training. Research to date has highlighted the cultural obstacles to technology transfer as well as the liabilities of government agencies in attempting to foster what is preeminently a business endeavor. The evaluation program will continue to give attention to the Mission's accumulating experience with a view to learning how foreign economic assistance might play a meaning ful role in sustained technology transfer.

d. Policy Dialogue USAID examined the nature of the dialogue in progress for each sector being evaluated. Through the Basic Rural Health Projects (660-0086 and 660-0107) USAID has played an effective role in policy dialogue concerning Zaire's health sector. The project staff promoted the rural health zone as the basic unit of the health system. As a result, the Department of Public Health, over a five year period, divided Zaire into 306 health zones, each with a population of approximately 100,000. This strategy has greatly facilitated health planning and management both at the national and local levels. More villagers now have access to primary health care services, and as a recent study concluded, health zones are, on average, able to recuperate 79% of their operating costs through user fees, an unprecedented accomplishment for a sub-saharan African country. The fruits of the policy dialogue have been less dramatic in other areas. USAID still has not developed a general vehicle for the policy dialogue. The new Agricultural Policy and Planning Project (660-0119) is designed, in part, to provide such a vehicle. Although its startup has been plagued with difficulties that have kept it from getting off the ground on schedule, it eventually should offer opportunities for useful lessons on this important topic.

2. Fiscal Years 88 and 89.

During the next two fiscal years, USAID will concentrate on improving project implementation. The major themes for the evaluation work during these years will be derived from this focus, and from the Mission's policy dialogue agenda. Evaluators will be asked to identify: a) policy constraints to project achievement; b) constraints to project sustainability, and c) constraints preventing USAID policy tools (private sector development, technology transfer, institution building, and policy dialogue) from being used more effectively in project implementation.

C. EVALUATION CATEGORIES

The Mission conducts two major types of evaluations: those related to overall program strategy and mission management; and those related to specific projects. During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, USAID will conduct five program-related evaluations and nine project-related evaluations.

1. Program Evaluations. Program evaluations examine a specific issue in all the Mission's work. Five program evaluations are planned for FYs 88 and 89. The first will address one of the key impediments to project implementation: the timely, efficient procurement of commodities. This evaluation will identify the causes of procurement delays and the actions necessary for their elimination. The second is an assessment of the training USAID has done under AMDP, AFGRAD, and other projects. The evaluation will examine these activities to determine whether they are consistent with mission strategy. The third program evaluation will look at the effect of program and project activities on the welfare of women. The fourth will examine the start-up phase of project implementation to suggest how projects may move from the start-up phase to the implementation phase more smoothly and quickly. It will also examine the importance of start-up evaluations. The last program evaluation will examine the Mission's performance in terms of its child survival strategy.

2. Project Evaluations. Project evaluations examine many issues in one or two specific projects. Project evaluations are sub-divided into five groups. These appear below.

a. Start-up evaluations take place within 18 months after project authorization. They allow the Mission to examine how circumstances have changed since project design, and they represent the first feedback on whether the project will be successful as designed and as initially organized. If not, there is an opportunity to take an evaluation's findings into consideration and to alter direction before much time is lost in a false start or an unwieldy organization. Start-up evaluations can be especially valuable when there has been a long lag time between project authorization and the actual start-up of project activities. The start-up evaluation of the Central Shaba Agricultural Project (660-0105) will be combined with the North Shaba Rural Development (660-0059) impact evaluation to ensure that lessons learned from North Shaba will be incorporated into the new Central Shaba project.

b. Routine Implementation Evaluations determine the status of project implementation, identify problems affecting achievement of objectives, and assess the implementation arrangements of the projects. Eight projects are scheduled to be reviewed in four evaluations. The two CIPs (660-0100 and 660-0103) along with the AEPRP (660-0121) will be reviewed annually, as required by Congress. Special attention will be given to their impact on the small cultivator and on employment generation. The two Bandundu road projects (660-0026 and 660-0028) will be evaluated simultaneously to determine whether objectives will be met by PACD. A review of the three Shaba refugee area projects will examine the issues of sustainability and maintenance as well as the projects' overall impact in the area.

c. Threshold Decision Evaluations are scheduled for those projects where USAID plans amendments or redesign. They are also used to determine whether a project should be extended or terminated, and in either case how. Three evaluations of this type will be conducted during this evaluation period. The first of these evaluations will examine four small projects (Fish Culture Expansion - 660-0080, Rural Appropriate Technology Development - 660-0104, Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance - 660-0122, and Private Management Support - 660-0113) in the context of a future umbrella project that will subsume the management for all these projects. The second, an assessment of the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091), will focus on the question of sustainability and will also review project administration and direction. The third threshold evaluation of the Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) will focus on the progress the Mission has made in policy dialogue. The last two evaluations will guide the Mission's decision on how best to continue project activities after current PACDs.

d. Lessons Learned Evaluations are conducted as PACDs approach. They are used to analyze and document the catalysts or inhibitors of project achievement. These evaluations record significant lessons learned during the life of the project that may be useful to designers or decision makers. The final evaluation of the Area Nutrition Improvement Project (660-0079) constitutes a Lessons Learned Evaluation.

e. Impact evaluations are conducted after a project has been terminated, to assess the effects of that project on the surrounding environment. Positive as well as negative effects are considered. The above mentioned evaluation of the North Shaba Rural Development Project (660-0059) constitutes an impact evaluation.

D. EVALUATION SCHEDULE

		Quarter
	FY88	
1.	Program Evaluation on Project Start-up	1
2.	Nutrition Improvement (660-0079)	1
3.	Agriculture Inputs Support I and II and Structural Adjustment Support Program (660-0100, 660-0103, 660-0121)	2
4.	Family Planning Services (660-0094)	2
5.	Program Evaluation on Training	2
6.	Small Project Review (660-0080, 660-104, 660-0113, 660-0122)	3
7.	Program Evaluation on Commodity Procurement	3
8.	Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091)	4
	FY89	
1.	Program Evaluation on Women in Development	1
2.	Program Evaluation on Child Survival Strategy	2
3.	Agriculture Inputs Support I and II and Structural Adjustment Support Program (660-0103 and 660-0121)	2
4.	North Shaba Review (660-0105 and 660-0059)	2
5.	Agricultural Marketing Development I and II (660-0026 and 660-0028)	3
6.	Shaba Refugee Projects, Health, Roads, and Water (660-0114, 660-0115, and 660-0116)	4

VI. MANAGEMENT

The Mission is faced with a very large and complex workload. During the next two years the Mission must implement its currently authorized portfolio (total LOP of $200 million), design a number of core follow-on projects, and execute the research necessary for a new CDSS that will provide guidelines for the development of the next generation of development activities in Zaire. Mission management thus will focus considerable attention on the following areas of concern.

A. Portfolio Management. The Mission's project portfolio comprises 36 major bilateral and centrally funded activities including four program activities: an AEPRP plus two other CIPs ($35 million) and a PL 480 program both Title I and Title II 206 ($25 - 30 million annually). The Mission will consolidate its project portfolio, reducing the number of ongoing projects from 31 to 20 by early FY90. It will continue to look for other opportunities for consolidation, especially among the proposed new projects (e.g., attaching the new AEPRP to the private sector initiative).

B. Mission Capacity. To manage efficiently the Mission's workload, the Mission will make changes in efficiency, staffing, and management. The following actions, keeping in mind OE constraints, have been proposed. First, marginal activities in the current project portfolio will be identified and eliminated. Second, professional as well as administrative tasks will be shifted to institutional contractors, PVOs, or the GOZ. Third, a new General Development Office will be created that will manage the Congo program, human resources training, PVO activities, and small projects. Fourth, a number of internal reorganization will be made to consolidate functions, such as commodity procurement thus reducing staff requirements and increasing time available to technical and advisory personnel. Fifth, FSNs will continue to be trained, at an accelerated rate, to subsume tasks being presently executed by American employees. Sixth, increases in the trust fund will be negotiated as counterpart fund generations (from CIPs, Private Sector Project, AEPRP, and PL 480) continue to grow (thus eliminating some pressure on OE). Seventh, additional personal computers and word processors will be purchased locally. Finally, an institutional contractor will be hired to manage the Mission's worthwhile, but labor intensive small projects.

C. Funding Levels. Current Zairian reform efforts and development needs justify the current funding level of $60 million. To maintain this level, the Mission may need to explore possibilities for an expanded PL 480 program. Assuming the Mission maintains an OYB of $30 million and that it pays off its current mortgage of $32 million within three years, the Mission will also need to schedule new projects or follow-on projects to absorb approximately $20 million a year, starting in FY88. This approach assumes that the GOZ will adhere to its reform program. If the GOZ were to abandon its efforts in economic reform, the Mission would significantly reduce its OYB and focus on sustaining major investments in its two main project areas (Bandundu and Shaba).

D. Program Strategy Development. With the exception of the Private Sector Support Project, the basic core projects are in place for the implementation of the currently approved CDSS. A new CDSS will be prepared during FY89. The Mission has therefore initiated an examination of the

underlying assumptions in the current CDSS, the successes and failures of the current strategy and development of the macro level data for measurement of program impact during the next planning period (see section II.A). The new CDSS (post 1990) will contain follow-on activities designed to replicate and/or stengthen current activities. The strategy will also examine second generation activities of greater complexity such as multiple input agricultural technology and the re-establishment of government support institutions, to foster and guide the process of economic expansion (that should be underway by the 1990s).

ANNEX A - Action Plan
Project Accomplishment Charts
(As of 9/30/86)

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0059 North Shaba Rural Dev. Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 3/30/86	175 crop production and extension.	1 Ag. Economist.		100% increase in maize yield 1000% increase in maize exported from project area.	16 grain storage units 38 farmers organizations established. 1130 km of rural road built or rehabilitated. 16,000 farm households in extension program. 60 Agr. centers estab. 100 MT of improved corn seed used per year.
660-0064 INERA Support Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 3/30/87	2	7 (MS) plant breeding and agronomy.		Dev. of high yielding disease resistant varieties of soybeans and phaeseolus utilized by over 5,000 farmers today.	Created complete soil laboratory for soil surveys and mapping. Introduced management and infor. system for soybean research in Yangambi.
660-0068 Devel. Manpower Training Initial Oblig. 9/30/80 PACD 9/30/87	242 management extension planning. 5 trainers of trainers	4			National Center for Coordination of Training established.
660-0070 Agric. Sector Initial Obligation 9/30/77 PACD 3/30/87	35* 5 at USDA 30 in-country in: -Ag. Economic -Statistics - Data collection.	14 (Ms) in Ag. Economist.	-Reports 2 Agr. situation, 6 regional monographs, 13 commodity reports, and other reports - Agr. Data Bank establ. -Basic Sector Model Devel.		1 Micro-Computer Station Develop national livestock strategy 5-year plan for Agr. Development. 13 Masters Theses on Zaire Agr. Household survey Inventory of Agr. Policies.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0077 Cassava Outreach Initial Oblig. 9/30/78	135 in crop production	17 Ms	-3 disease resist var. of cassava -Biological control program for cassava pest	800,000 m direct distribution of new variety cassava per year.	-Developed modern physical facilities for research stations - Developed over 300 hectors for research use.
660-0080 Fish Culture Expansion Initial Oblig. 9/15/78	14 in fish production and extension.		Conducting trials with combined pig, duck and fish production.	Over 80MT of fish produced per year. 270% increase in fish production rates. Over 210 acres of ponds in production.	Operating in 6 regions with over 10,000 farmers. Established mobile extension teams.
660-0091 Applied Agric. Research and Outreach Initial Oblig. 9/17/83	13 in agronomy, plant breeding and farm systems research.	12 MS in agronomy, plant breeding, Ag. Econ., and Sociology.	Coordinate food crop research - Physical expan. of integrated research in 5 regions of Zaire.	New cassava varieties produces 230% higher yields than local varieties.	National Program Institutionalized:-budgets, relationships, goals 13 man technical assistant team in place.
660-0100 Agric. Inputs Support I Initial Oblig. 7/30/84					$7,800,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private Sector (Marine-engines, tractors, generators, loaders, graders, compactors, spare parts for trucks, etc).
660-0102 Area Food and Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 3/29/85	8 projects workers. 34 local PVO staff.		Small farmer study. Rapid reconnaissance of 3 collectives. Land Tenure Study.		Management evaluation of major PVO's. Project Implementation Office established.
660-0103 Agric. Inputs Support II Initial Oblig. 7/30/84					$1,200,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private sector (parts for tire making machinery, spare parts for bulldozers, rotery-cutters, industrial food processing equipment, raw materials, soybean, mill, etc.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0105 Central Shaba Devel. Initial Obligation 8/29/86					Implementation plan Established with Department of Agric. 1987 workplan for extension prepared Basic data collection plan developed.
660-0119 Agric. Policy & Planning Initial Obligation 5/30/86					Major PIO/T for TA issued. Major PIO/C issued.
698-0433 AMDP	404				
698-0455 AFGRAD		16			

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0079 Area Nutrition Improvement Initial Obligation 9/30/83		4 staff members received masters-level training. 180 health workers and others trained in child feeding practices and growth monitoring.		Baseline nutritional status survey conducted in Bandundu.
660-0086 Basic Rural Health I Initial Obligation 8/31/81 PACD 3/31/87	56% increase in PHC services in rural health zones. 43% of pregnant women in 39 zones received prenatal care. 2200 new contraceptive acceptors in 11 rural health zones. 36% of children under-five in 39 zones received clinic care.	Long Term: 31 physicians (16 MPH: USA) (15 MPH: UNIKIN) Short Term: 50 physicians in PHC management 54 nurse supervisors 1245-nurses 74-TBA trainers 669- TBAs 62-VHW trainers 1128 VHWs 2592-village Dev. committee members	50 health zones established. Project contributed medical equipment, laboratory supplies, medications, vehicles, and subsidies for vehicle maintenance. 800 villages with approx. 90% households using latrines. 1697 springs capped. 66 dug wells/rain water catchment systems. 12 classrooms constructed. 20 laparoscopes installed. 220 curative dispensaries transformed into full service health centers.	National PHC documentation center established. 30-minute TBA training film produced. Assisted at the Nat. level with the demarcation of health zones in all 8 regions. 3,000 village dev. committees established. PRICOR study completed on impact on service utilization of fixed fee for illness episode.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
			262 family planning units started. 277 MCH clinics providing prenatal, maternity and under-five services. Financing for 694 vaccinations programs' technical training and IEC materials.	
660-0094 Family Planning Services Initial Obligation 9/30/82	approx. 13,000 clients served.	188 FP providers trained locally in basic FP. 40 key personnel trained locally in FP management. 4 MD/nurse teams trained in mini-lap technique of female VSC. 1 MPH in US training	58 FP service centers equipped and functioning. 2 regional FP training sites operational.	National FP IEC strategy designed. Kinshasa Social Marketing project designed. Kintambo KAP type survey completed.
660-0097 PVO Economic Support Initial Obligation 9/30/83		44 mechanics trained. 55 trainers of village health workers trained. 37 pharmacists trained. 27 regional coordinators trained.	200 rural health centers rehabilitated by supplying medical supplies, equipment, pharmaceuticals and funds for structural rehabilitation.	
660-0101 School of Public Health Initial Obligation 9/28/84		3 short courses sponsored in PHC management and in micro computers.		Contract for renovations awarded. Curricula for diploma program developed.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
				Field training sites selected. SPH advisory council established. Students for diploma program selected.
660-0107 Basic Rural Health II Health Component Initial Obligation 8/24/85	Increased PHC services coverage by 52% in 10 health zones.		10 health zones established and furnished with medical equipment, lab. supplies, medications, vehicles, subsidies for vehicle maintenance. 1 Regional Pharmaceutical center (reconstruction of warehouse and training facilities). 7 health center rehabilitation projects financed. 4 rural health centers reconstructed. 3 General Reference Hospitals reconstructed. 30 curative dispensaries transformed into full service health centers.	REACH completed a health center cost-recovery study conducted in 10 rural Health zones. WASH designed classification system for documentation center.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0107 (Water Component) Initial Obligation 8/24/85	Safe water provided to approximately 270,000 villagers.	8 Rural water coordinators trained. 2 TOT sessions accomplished. 13 National trainers trained.	467 water sources improved. 10 rural water stations strengthened. Radio Communication system installation begun. Central project office completed. 100 springs capped. 25 wells constructed. 5 gravity systems constructed.	Policy and strategy document prepared. 5-year National Water and Sanitation Plan completed.
660-0114 Shaba Refugee Health Initial Obligation 3/19/85			1 maternity center rehabilitated.	
660-0116 Shaba Refugee Water Supply Initial Obligation 3/29/85	safe water provided to 50,000 villagers.	10 community development workers trained.	1 rural water station constructed. 100 springs capped.	
660-0122 Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Initial Obligation 9/30/86		Hospital administrator in place.	A and E firm identified.	
Title II Peace Food for (AID-ORT) Initial Obligation 9/30/85	4,500 children fed in both FY 85 and 86		Packing machine installed. Truck purchased for mobile kiosk.	

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
698-0421 (CCCD) Initial Obligation 9/30/82	Vaccination coverage: measles 40% DTP/OPV 38% BCG 58% ORT in 50% facilities. Malaria prophylaxis for pregnant women 30%.	250 physicians trained locally 4000 other health staff trained. 2 physicians trained long term in US.	Cold chain equipment supplied to 176 health zones.	13 operational research projects initiated in malaria, diarrhea and vaccinations

PHC - Primary Health Care
TBA - Traditional Birth Attendant
VHW - Village Health Worker
IEC - Information-Education-Communication
VSC - Voluntary Surgical Contraception
KAP - Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
TOT - Training of trainers
RHC - Rural Health Care

C. FARM-TO-MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	Short-term Training	Long-term Training	Other
660-0026 Agr. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/13/79	25	20	150			
660-0028 Agr. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/25/81			Construction plans completed for 80 km.	800 in operation and maintenance of heavy equipment.		
660-0059 North Shaba Rural Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 9/30/76	70	195	1130	175 in crop production extension.	1 MS	
660-0097 PVO Economic Support Initial Oblig. 9/30/83	5	185		60 trained in bridge and culvert construction. 15 trained in bridge launching.	1 MS	
660-098 Ag. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 7/30/84				8 study tours in use of water ways maintenance companies.	10 MS	1 boat built.
660-0105 Central Shaba Ag. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/29/86	1	1	70			

Farm to Market Transportation (continued)

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	Short-term Training	Long-term Training	Other
660-0115 Shaba Refugee Roads Initial Oblig. 9/27/84						Procurement of TA and equipment completed.

ANNEX B - ACTION PLAN

SIGNIFICANT FY 1987 and 1988 BENCHMARKS

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

November 1986	-RFP issued (660-0119)
December 1986	-Longterm contractor selected (660-0102)
February 1987	-5 Participants depart for longterm training (660-0119)
February 1987	-Contract award for longterm TA (660-0102)
March 1987	-RFP Ag. component and Seed enterprise advertized (660-0105)
	-PP amended (660-0091)
April 1987	-PNL priorities review (660-0091)
	-TA contract signed (660-0119)
	-Longterm contractors arrive (660-0102)
	-Contract for Ag. component and Seed enterprise negotiated (660-0105)
May 1987	-First year action plan completed Mkt. study started (660-0102)
June 1987	-10 long-term participants departed (660-0091)
	-TA contract arrived (660-0119)
	-First PVO intervention finalized (660-0102)
	-Seed enterprise operational (660-0105)
July 1987	-TA contractor arrived (660-0105)
August 1987	-Construction Kaniameshi started (660-0091)
	-SEP finalizes evaluation study PMKO (660-0119)
	-Ag. extension headquarter rehabilitated (660-0105)
	-Project baseline benchmarks established (660-0102)
	-TA work plan approved (660-0119)
September 1987	-Construction Gandajika and M'vuazi start (660-0091)
	-60 farmer leaders in on-site training (660-0119)
	-SEP finalize regional study on Equateur (660-0119)
October 1987	-Second PVO selected (660-0102)
	-First project evaluation (660-0119)
December 1987	-First commodity report (660-0119)
	-Internal progress evaluation (660-0102)
January 1988	-20 short-term participants trained (660-0091)
	-3 long-term participants depart (660-0119)
March 1988	-Information office established (660-0105)
	-First policy paper completed (660-0119)
April 1988	-All Rapid Reconnaissance Assessments completed (660-0102)
	-First annual policy and planning conference (660-0119)
	-First seed enterprise seed sold (660-0105)
June 1988	-Project accounting system established (660-0091)

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

October 1986	-	First diploma training program begins, operations research center established (660-0101)
November 1986	-	National information, education and communication strategy for family planning developed (660-0094)
January 1987	-	Seven family planning operations research projects underway (660-0094)
April 1987	-	Transport Drill and compressor to site (660-0116)
May 1987	-	Complete construction of base station (660-0114)
	-	Complete construction of nurses training center office (660-0114)
	-	Receive in Kinshasa and transport to site handpumps (660-0116)
	-	National primary health care documentation center opened (660-0107)
July 1987	-	Rehabilitaton of 20 regional zone offices and 70 hospitals/health centers financed (660-0107)
August 1987	-	USAID and UNICEF training plans for National Rural Water Service integrated (660-0107)
	-	Kimbanguist Hospital construction and renovations completed; first Hadassah medical team from Israel arrives (660-0122)
Sept. 1987	-	Extrusion cooker for weaning food production installed at Victoria Associated Products (PL 480 - Title II-ORT)
	-	Impact study questionnaires to measure the impact of basic health services on health and mortality completed (660-0107)
	-	Coverage rates at the end of FY 1987 for vaccine-preventable diseases and malaria will have increased to: Measles - 60%, BCG - 70%, DPT 3 - 57%, Polio 3 54%, Tetanus Toxoid - 60%, ORT* - 65%, Malaria (presumptive treatment)** - 78% and Malaria (chemoprophylasis)*** - 28%
	-	2 Additional malaria drug-resistance surveillance posts established and 18 vaccination coverage surveys conducted (698-0421)
	-	Medicines and hospital equipment arrive, Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Project (660-0122)
	-	6 Voluntary surgical contraception model training and service delivery centers equipped and operating (660-0094)
	-	40 wells drilled and handpumps installed (660-0116)
	-	Cap 100 springs (660-0116)
	-	90 village water committees formed and operational (660-0116)
	-	Complete one and begin one gravity feed system (660-0116)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of maternities surgical wards and other buildings in three hospitals (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of 15 rural health centers (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of remaining hospital and rural health centers (660-0114)

October 1987	-	Three regional family planning training centers (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani) operational, training of regional trainers completed for each center (660-0094)
	-	Drilling rigs for BRH II Water Component arrive (660-0107)
November 1987	-	Public Health library and Laboratory established, School of Public Health (660-0101)
December 1987	-	BRH II water component documentation and information center established (660-0107)
	-	75 rural health zones established (660-0107)
	-	250 springs capped, 150 spring boxes constructed, 100 wells constructed and 6 gravity systems completed (660-0107)
	-	One gravity feed system completed (660-0116)
March 1988	-	Four additional rural water stations established
Sept. 1988	-	125 PP clinics equipped and operating in 16 cities
	-	100 wells drilled and handpumps installed (660-0116)
	-	Cap 100 springs (660-0116)
	-	90 village water committees formed and operational (660-0116)
	-	Complete two gravity feed systems (660-0116)
	-	Complete rehabilitation fo maternities, surgical wards, etc. of two hospitals (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of 30 rural health centers (660-0114)
Sept. 1988	-	Cold chain and transportation equipment provided to 20 additional rural health zones (698-0421)
	-	90 rural health zones established (660-0107)
	-	Coverage rates for vaccine-preventable diseases and malaria increased to: Measles - 65%, BCH - 75%, DPT 3 - 60%, Polio 3 - 60%, Tetanus Toxioid - 70% ORT* -70%, Malaria (presumptive treatment)** - 80%, Malaria (cheomprophylaxis)*** - 30%,.

* Figure represent % of population with access to OPT. Access defined as services available within 5 km radius from health center

** % health centers applying presumptive therapy for fever

*** % health centers administering chemoprophylaxis to pregnant women

FARM TO MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Shaba

October 1986	-	Construction starts on Section 1 of road (660-0105)
August 1987	-	Contract signed for roads TA team (5 positions, Section 2 and institutional support staff) (660-0105)
April 1987	-	Final lots of equipment to site (660-0115)
March 1988	-	Heavy equipment arrives for section 2 of road (660-0105)
April 1988	-	Construction begins on Section 2 of road (660-0105)
Sept. 1988	-	Contract signed with private firm for construction or section 3 of road (660-0105)
	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated in Central Shaba (660-0105)
	-	300 kilometers of road rehabilitated in western Shaba (660-0115)
	-	400 Office des Routes personnel trained (660-)
	-	Construction of section 1 completed (660-0105)
Dec. 1988	-	Construction begins on section 3 of road (660-0105)
Sept. 1989	-	400 kilometers of road rehabilitated in central Shaba (660-0105)
Sept. 1990	-	500 kilometers of road rehabilitated in westen Shaba (660-0115)
	-	800 kilometers of road rehabilitated in central Shaba (660-0105)
	-	500 kilometers of road rehabilitated in western Shaba (660-0115)

Bandundu

April 1987	-	Construction starts on the Kikwit-Idiofa road (660-0098)
July 1987	-	The Lediba Pass of the Kasai river is mapped (660-0098)
April 1987	-	Last of nine project bridges completed (660-0097)
June 1987	-	First project prototype wooden boat built (660-0098)
Sept. 1987	-	14 project bridges completed by Catholic missionaries (660-0098)
Sept. 1988	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0026)
	-	25 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0028)
	-	100 manual maintenance foremen trained (660-0)
	-	Two 50-ton boats constructed by rural Baptist missionaries (660-0098)
	-	Five prototype wooden boats constructed and tested (660-0098)
January 1988	-	Manual/mechanical maintenance contract signed by Office des Routes with a local entrepreneur for road (660-0026)
Sept. 1989	-	Two metal boats purchased for use by loval PVO (660-0098)
	-	Slope stabilization experiments undertaken (660-0)
	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0026)
	-	40 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0028)
	-	20 bridges built (660-0098)
Sept. 1990	-	Last 20 kilometers of road completed (660-0028)
	-	Last 20 kilometers of road completed (660-0026)
	-	20 bridges built (660-0097)

ANNEX C - ACTION PLAN

FUTURE OBJECTIVES

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

Project Number	ST. Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0080 Fish Culture Expansion PACD 9/89	1				Develop 25 fish farmer association Start 3rd equip. mobile Design new follow-on activity.
660-0091 Applied Agric. Research and Outreach PACD 9/89	48 crop production.	34 MS/PhD - agronomy - Ag. Econ. - plant breeding.	Coordinated PSR program estab. National prog. actively realizing new varieties for multiplication.	- 100,000 meters of cassava cuttings gives 400,000 cassava plants - 7 MT foundation corn seed	Physical facilities completed (3 sites) Increasing GOH budgetary contributions Outreach program established distributing improved varities (5 crops) In-country farmer training programs (3 per year) Trained GOH staff.
660-0100 Agr. Inputs Support PACD 2/88					$2,200,000 in Agric. Inputs purchased by private sector.
660-0102 Area Food and Market Devel. PACD 1/95	8 workers 34 local PVO staff				Management evaluation of PVO's. 2 additional PVO's in program.
660-0103 Agric. Inputs Support II PACD 2/88					$8,800,000 in Agric. inputs purchased by private sector.
660-0105 Central Shaba Agric. Devel. PACD 8/93		30 month 3rd country 1000 farmer leaders trained 100 site extension training agent		Up to 150 MT per year of seed used to produce 45,000 MT of corn.	Establish private sector company, distributing seed to farmers independent of project Establish community based Ag. Extension.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	ST. Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0119 Agric. Policy and Planning PACD 5/96	20 short courses. 400 in-country trainees.	35 MSc.	8 policy and planning conferences. 16 regional planning reports. 20 Commodity reports. 8 policy papers. 24 Agr. project evaluations. Expanded Data Bank.		8 major surveys $940,000 in commodities Policy Agenda Assessment of area frame meth. for Zaire 5 project evaluations.
660-0121 Structural Adjustment Support PACD 5/88					15,000,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private Sector.

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0079 Area Nutrition Improvement Project PACD 9/30/90		4 staff members receive master's-level training. Data analysis unit staff trained. Primary school teachers and nurses trained in use of nutrition education materials developed by project.	Data analysis unit established.	Primary school nutrition curriculum finalized/printed. Nurse training manual on nutrition printed.
660-0094 Family Planning Services PACD 9/30/89	Approximately 50,000 family planning acceptors.	308 FP service providers trained. 1 MPH trained. National basic FP training module in use. FP curriculum integrated into 2 medical schools, one A1 nursing and 100 A2 and A3 nursing schools.	125 FP clinics including 6 VSC service and training centers equipped and functioning.	Kinshasa social marketing and contraceptive continuation studies completed. CHD quality of care standards evaluated.
660-0097 PVO Economic Support PACD 9/30/87			40 health zones with solar equipment i.e., refrigerators and lighting.	

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0101 School of Public Health PACD 7/30/94		6 Zairian professors complete training in the U.S. 50 Zairians complete diploma program 235 Zairians complete short-term in-country training programs.	UNIKIN School of Public Health facilities renovated. public health library and laboratory established.	Research conducted on: -breastfeeding and fertility -Operations research in primary health care -Diarrheal disease -Social epidemiology of AIDS -Family planning for the private sector.
660-0107 Basic Rural Health II PACD 9/30/92	PHC Services: Increase population coverage by 10% in SANRU I initiated zones. Increase population coverage by 20% in SANRU II assisted zones. Comprehensive PHC services available to 4,050,000 villagers.	27 physicians receive MPH UNIKIN 30 doctors, nurses, supervisors trained abroad, short-term. 1,400 doctors, nurses, pharmacists, administrators, supervisors. TBAs and VHWs trained.	35 new zones operational. 6 regional/sub-regional offices assisted. 2 regional/sub-regional pharmacies assisted. 150 health centers operational. 30 reference centers operational. 30 hospitals/health centers equipped with solar-powered refrigeration.	Study to measure the impact of basic health services on health and mortality in rural health zones initiated (PRITECH). Development of "improved" cost-recovery systems including pricing policies, pre-payment plans. Development of model financial management information system. Operations Research study, macro and micro analysis of child survival interventions (PRICOR). Study in IEC including developing media communications strategies and techniques for child survival interventions (HEALTHCOM). 860 village development committees and health center committees formed.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0107 (Water Component) PACD 9/30/92	Safe drinking water and sanitation services available to approximately 450,000 villagers.	62 water and sanitation supervisors in health zones. 2 sanitary engineers trained.	860 local water sources protected/improved. 90% of households have a usable latrine in 280 villages. 6 new brigades established; 2 drilling teams established 500 springs capped 300 springs boxes 200 wells 12 abduction systems 300 VIP demonstration latrines built.	
660-0114 Shaba Refugee Health PACD 3/31/91		20 trained in solar equipment maintenance and repair.	2 hospitals and 60 dispensaries/clinics rehabilitated structurally and medical equipment provided.	
660-0116 Shaba Refugee Water Supply PACD 3/31/91		100 villagers trained in hand pump operation and maintenance.	440 springs capped 400 wells dug 4 town gravity-fed water systems.	
660-0122 Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance PACD 4/30/89			180-bed hospital equipped. Laboratory equipped.	
Title II (AID-ORT) Food For Peace PACD 9/30/90	20,000 malnourished children in Kinshasa participated in supplementary feeding programs (LOP).	Nutrition education strategy for Kinshasa developed based on weaning research.	Extrusion cooker installed at VAP Additional mobile kiosk purchased for distribution component of program.	Weaning practices survey for Kinshasa completed, analyzed, and report distributed. Production of CEREVAP increased by 30%.

Health and Population (continued)

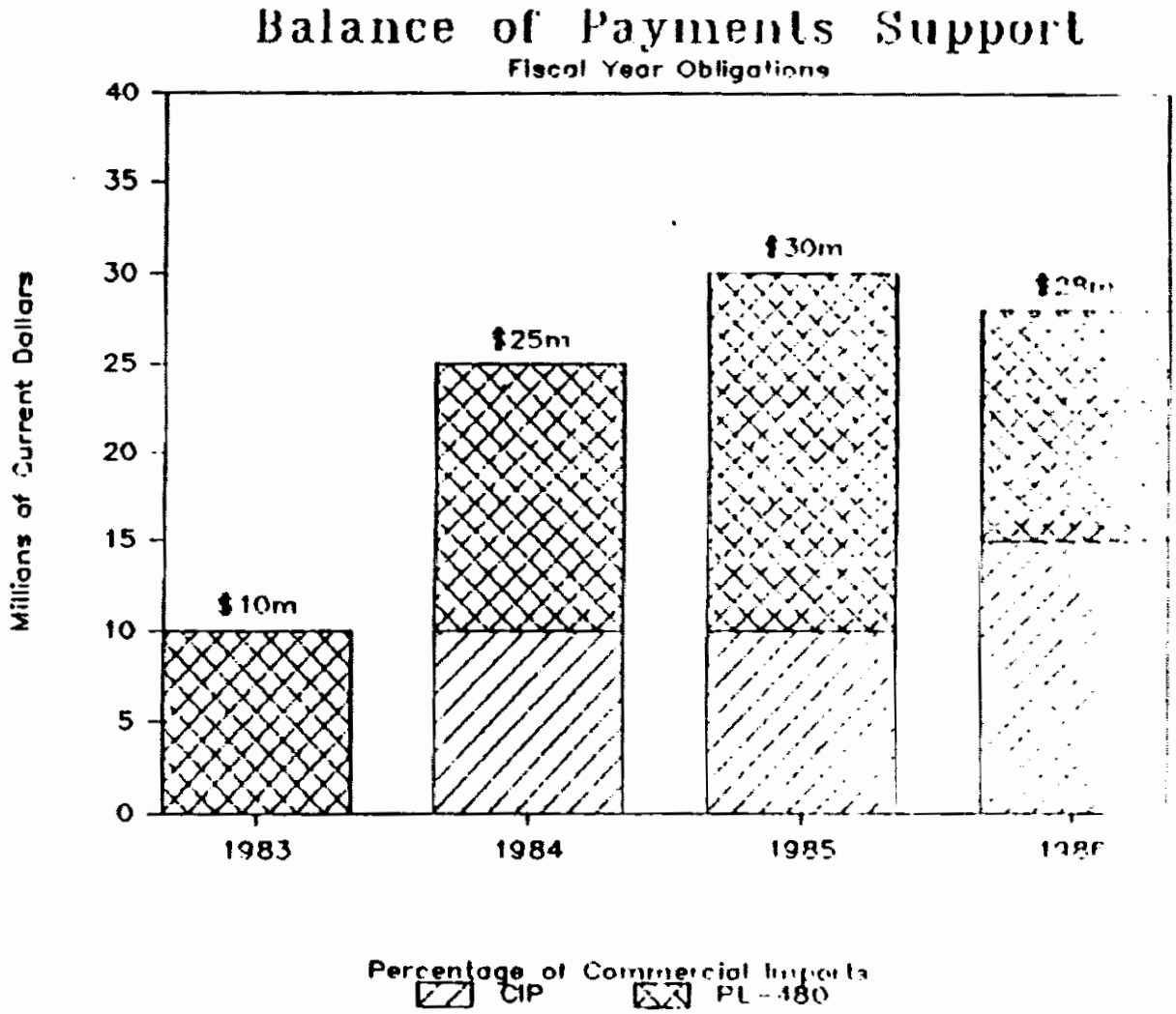
Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
698-0421 (CCCD) PACD 9/30/90	Coverage rates as follows: BCG Coverage 75% Measles 65% DPT/OPV 60% ORT in 55% facilities Malaria prophylaxis for pregnant women 70 % 6 drug resistance monitoring sites established.	80 physicians trained 100 other staff trained One CCCD national symposium held; One participant trainee sponsored; CCCD curricula used in 15 nursing schools.	Cold chain equipment available in 80 rural health zones.	6 operations research studies sponsored.

C. FARM-TO-MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	ST/TRG	LT/TRG MS/PHD	Other
660-0026 Agric. Market. Devel. PACD 1/89	2	18	210			- 2 port constructed.
660-0028 Agr. Market. Devel. PACD 9/88		3	90	200 trained in heavy equipment operation and maintenance		
660-0097 PVO Economic Support PACD 4/87	4			30 trained in heavy equipment and vehicle and maintenance		- 1 mini hydro-electric plant constructed.
660-0098 Agr. Market. Devel. PACD 7/94	40	100	20	100 trained in manual road maintenance techniques.		- 2 boats constructed - 5 studies of Bandundu's socio-economic climate - 6 boats provided to to DPP - 5 prototype wooden boats built.
660-0105 Central Shaba Agric. Devel. PACD 9/93	30	800	2,500			
660-0115 Shaba Refugee Roads PACD 9/90	10	500	2,500			

ANNEX D - ACTION PLAN

Balance of Payments/Budgetary Support



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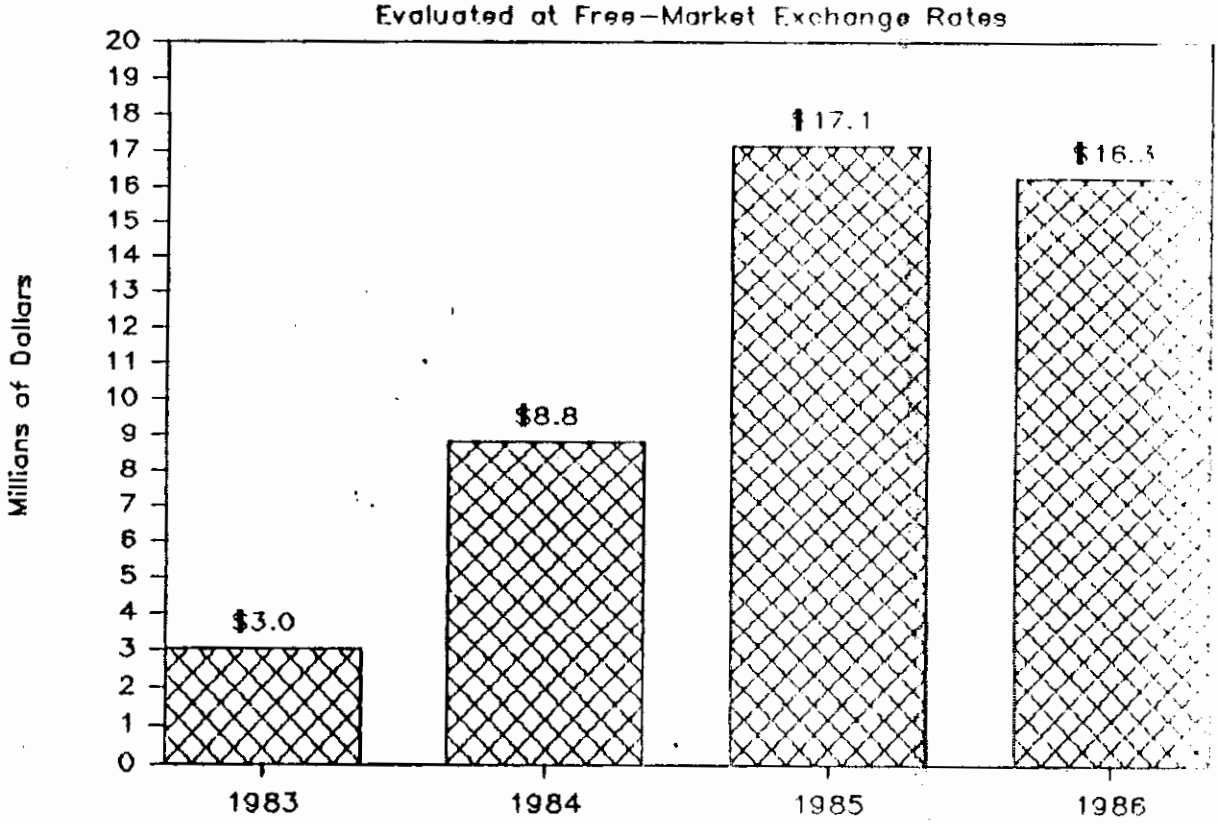
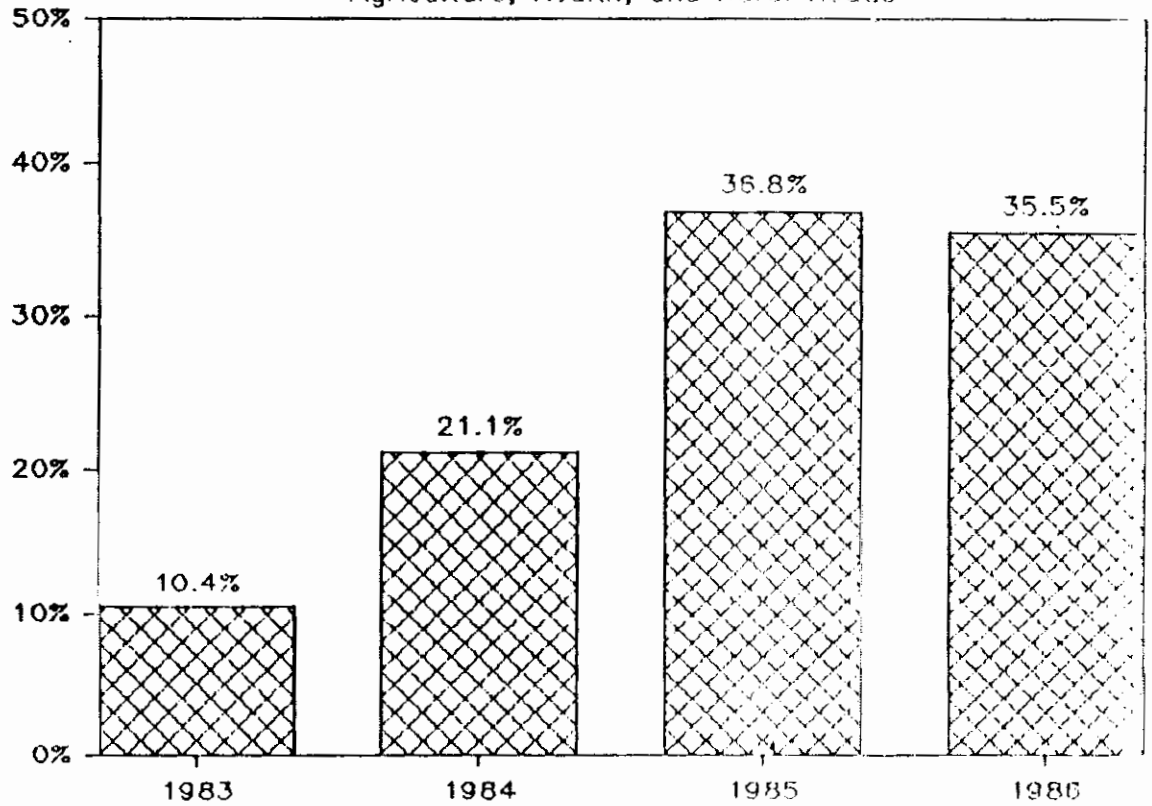
Budgetary Support/Counterpart Fund

Evaluated at Free-Market Exchange Rates



U.S. CPF as % of GOZ Investment in

Agriculture, Health, and Rural Roads



(1986 Development Spending Estimated)