



**THE UNITED STATES ECONOMIC  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE**



**U.S. EMBASSY  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
MOBIL BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR  
KINSHASA, REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE**

December 1987

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THE UNITED STATES  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
FOR  
THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

Worldwide Development Program

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) implements programs authorized by the United States Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as amended), and in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (as amended -- also known as "PL 480" or Food for Peace), and other laws. The Congress annually makes money available for A.I.D. and its overseas missions (called "USAIDs") to carry out the purposes of these laws. USAID/Kinshasa is one of the more than fifty A.I.D. missions located in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In the Foreign Assistance Act, the Congress declares that the nations of the world are interdependent and therefore the liberty, prosperity, and security of the United States will be enhanced if it works with other nations to improve the quality of life worldwide. The Congress also affirms the humanitarian desire of the American people to eliminate hunger, poverty, and illness. The law also specifies the humanitarian and political objectives for which the Congress will make funds available.

Under the administration of President Reagan, five key precepts have been advanced for A.I.D.'s implementation of the Congressional mandates. First, USAID missions should cooperate with their host governments to ensure that governmental policies establish a healthy environment for economic growth and the efficient provision of important services. Second, USAID missions should encourage maximum participation of the private sector in the development process. Third, American assistance should build institutions that are capable of sustaining themselves and growing independent of further outside support. Fourth, USAID should mobilize American science and technology to work on the problems of developing countries. And fifth, Public Law 480 (PL 480) resources (U.S. agricultural commodities) should be integrated into the development strategy.

In the context of the Congress's authority and the Administration's emphasis, USAID/Kinshasa and other USAID missions around the world analyze the particular needs and potentials of their host countries, and the role of the United States in the region. A mission strategy is then derived, and a jointly administered project portfolio is negotiated with the host government.

#### Development Overview of Zaire

The Republic of Zaire is today in the process of successfully implementing a difficult economic structural adjustment program.

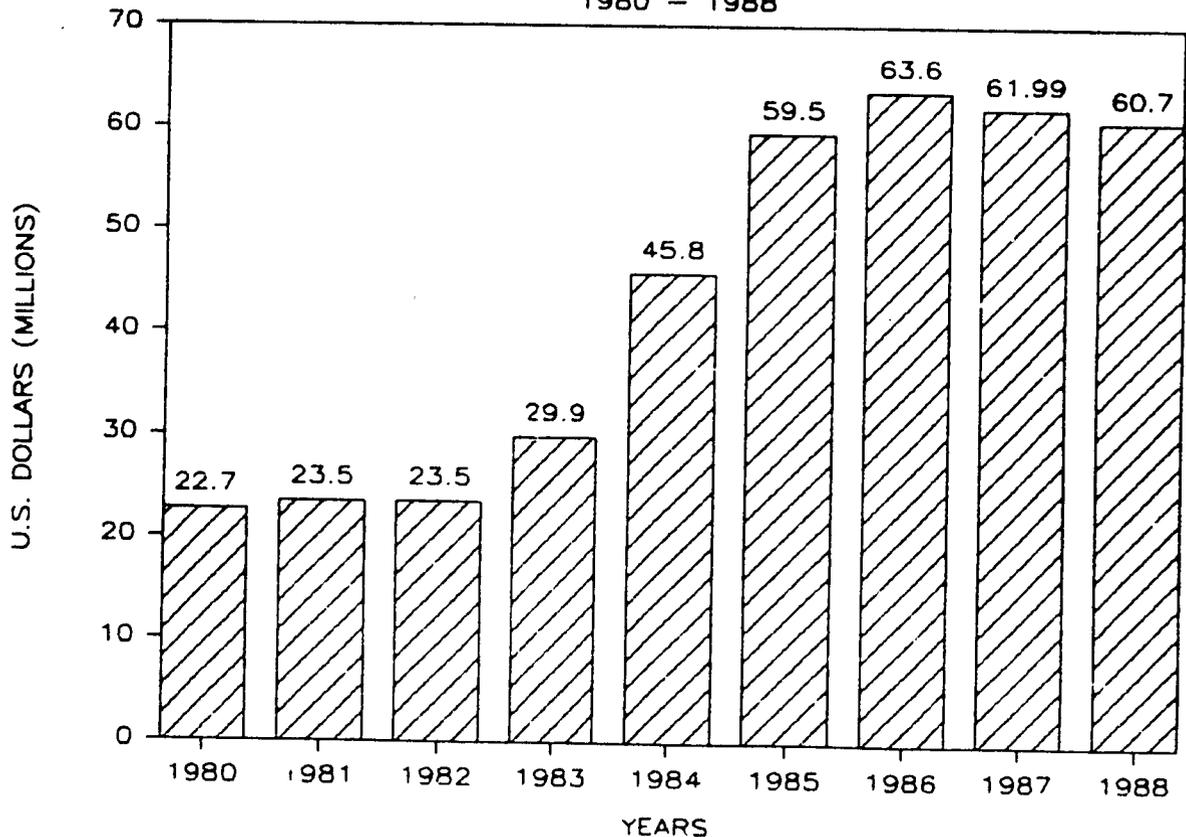
This program, in place since 1983, has required the Government of Zaire (GOZ) to take a number of politically difficult steps to restore economic viability. Unlike some other African countries which have initiated and then abandoned economic recovery programs, Zaire has remained committed to the process.

Zaire's economic situation had so seriously deteriorated by the early 1980's that the Government of Zaire (GOZ) could no longer ignore basic structural flaws in its macro-economic policies. The combined effects of rapid inflation, over-valuation of the currency, price controls, export taxes, tariff barriers, and the residual problems of nationalizations had destroyed private investment initiatives and undermined the country's potential for growth and development. In January 1983, after several failed attempts at economic reform, the GOZ embarked on a shadow International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic reform program involving a drastic limitation on government expenditures, liberalization of prices, and in September of that year, a deep currency devaluation coupled with the institution of a market-determined exchange rate system. On the basis of demonstrated Zairian performance, the IMF has since accorded a series of Stand-by Agreements and the World Bank (IBRD) has provided structural adjustment assistance in support of Zaire's ambitious efforts.

The brunt of the GOZ's austerity program has been borne by the common Zairian, and the public's patience as it awaits a payoff in terms of an improved standard of living is undoubtedly wearing thin. Despite periodic signs of tension within the GOZ as it weighs the political risks, Zaire's leadership remains committed to the goals of economic reform. Some macroeconomic measures are showing signs of progress. Among the most important of these, the GDP has risen at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent over the past four year period versus a rate of 1.1 percent over the previous four years.

## U.S. ASSISTANCE TO ZAIRE

1980 - 1988



U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States supports the constructive role Zaire is playing in International Affairs. Zaire is a leader in Sub-Saharan Africa: It is centrally located, the third largest and second most populous country in the region. Zaire is rich in natural resources. The GOZ has taken diplomatic and strategic actions contributing to stability and peace in several countries in Africa and the Middle East, and has received refugees from several neighboring countries. The GOZ is friendly to the United States and generally supports the positions of the U.S. Government on international issues.

In Zaire, USAID's program directly expresses the humanitarian interests of the American people by pursuing long-term economic development and, to the extent possible, by helping to relieve short-term, acute problems such as hunger and refugee resettlement. USAID's policy dialogue encourages, and its financial aid supports, the GOZ's cooperation with the IMF and other creditors in dealing with its longstanding financial crisis. Success in this endeavor is vital to cementing constructive international relations between Zaire and friendly countries and organizations.

Finally, the United States' interest in expanding private commercial ties with Zaire is advanced both by USAID's support for financial stabilization, which is vital to private commercial development, and by USAID's encouragement of increased reliance on the private sector in

Zaire's domestic economic development. USAID views its program primarily as a means to accelerate Zaire's economic development, since economic growth and increased well-being can only enhance Zaire's prestige in Africa and its capacity to act as America's friend.

USAID's Development Strategy

Zaire is one of several sub-Saharan countries in which A.I.D. is currently concentrating its assistance. The development strategy in Zaire, like that for Africa generally, consists of: 1) public policy reform and private sector initiatives facilitated through balance of payments assistance in the form of commodity import and PL 480 programs; 2) agricultural development focusing on sectoral policy adjustments, research and extension, seed production and marketing, and rehabilitation of rural transportation infrastructure; and, 3) rural health care delivery focusing on the most prevalent health problems, including both child spacing and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Two key components of the program implementation strategy are: 1) reliance on voluntary organizations, private enterprise, and local government to provide timely and effective service delivery especially to the rural dweller; and, 2) concentrated assistance in training and in the strengthening of key GOZ institutions for improved policy formulation and internal management.

A. Economic Restructuring

A major objective of USAID in Zaire is to support the ongoing economic stabilization and reform effort. USAID coordinates its efforts along this line with those of the IMF, World Bank, and other donors to influence change through meaningful policy dialogue, and to encourage adjustment through policy-conditioned, non-project assistance.

With the obligation of the \$15 million African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP - Structural Adjustment Support Program, 660-0121) in 1986, USAID became more involved in the current fine tuning phase of Zaire's liberalization program. As part of this ongoing process, USAID is emphasizing structural adjustments for the establishment of a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development. USAID's newest planned intervention in this area is the Private Sector Support Project, which is scheduled to begin in FY 1988. The project will enable the private sector to purchase the inputs needed to increase production and generate more employment, while at the same time opening new sources of credit for small and medium enterprises through the commercial banking system.

The new Private Sector Support Project and a new privatization initiative, which is now under study and proposed for authorization in FY 1989 under the AEPRP, will be the centerpieces of USAID's private sector strategy for the next several years. The policy conditionalities of these activities will complement those of existing PL 480 programs.

**B. Agricultural Development**

Agriculture is the major economic activity and the primary means of livelihood for three quarters of the population. Agriculture production generally has increased in recent years, but per capita food production has remained basically stagnant since independence in 1960. Revitalization of the agricultural sector is critical to Zaire's long-term development.

The effects of national economic liberalization on the agricultural sector have, to date, been positive but uneven. In areas where producer price decontrol has become a reality, it has had a positive impact on agricultural production, farm incomes and income distribution. Implementation has, however, been far from universal. There are still many areas of the country where the old system of exclusive buying zones and fixed producer prices has yet to break down. Agriculture sector constraints continue to make full implementation of price liberalization very difficult: Local and national economic policy still lacks coherence and coordination; the transport infrastructure is in bad condition, and vehicles and fuel are in short supply in the interior. These and other remaining constraints must be overcome if implementation of any national-level policy in a comprehensive and consistent manner is to be achieved.

USAID's agricultural development program emphasizes institutional support for sectoral planning and policy development, applied food crop research and extension, and farm-to-market road rehabilitation. Sectoral adjustments are encouraged through study and dialogue and leveraged with non-project assistance, especially that provided through PL 480. At the same time, direct project assistance is being provided to the Studies and Planning Service of the Department of Agriculture to enhance the analytical and planning capability within the department.

USAID-supported agricultural research is conducted outside the traditional GOZ agricultural research system because of the general inefficiency of that institution. USAID is, however, encouraged that the necessary reforms are forthcoming. The GOZ agreed in 1985 to implement, over a three-year period, the recommendations of the USAID-financed ISNAR (International Service for National Agricultural Research) study on reorganization of the agricultural research system in Zaire.

USAID financed agricultural extension and road work is concentrated in the Shaba Region and the Kwilu subregion of Bandundu, the primary sources of domestically produced food for the large urban populations of Lubumbashi and Kinshasa. USAID's experience in the Shaba region has shown that simple technological approaches to crop production produce excellent results. Under the recently completed North Shaba Rural Development (PNS) project (660-0059) corn shipped from the project area to urban centers increased from 15,000 MT to over 55,000 MT in nine 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 regularly scheduled airline service. The collection and analysis of marketing and production data in the PNS project area produced findings that contributed to the GOZ's decision to liberalize agricultural prices nationwide.

### C. Health Care Delivery

Major health problems are flourishing and mortality rates remain high in Zaire. Deaths of children under five represent 50 percent of all deaths in Zaire. Approximately one-fifth of all children born die before the age of five. Adult mortality due to AIDS is increasing in the sexually-active working age group with enormous implications for Zaire's economic future. Rapid population growth and close birth intervals contribute to increased child mortality. At Zaire's current growth rate of 3.1 percent, the population will double in 22 years. In cities, where the growth rate is higher due to in-migration, the population will double in ten years.

Since 1981, the foundation of the GOZ's national health strategy has been to rely on PVOs and NGOs to manage a significant portion of Zaire's rural health care delivery system. The National Health Plan emphasizes prevention and concentrates on the most prevalent public health problems.

USAID policy dialogue has influenced concept, design, and management of the rural health systems, including child survival activities.

USAID's health, population and nutrition program is aimed at combatting six major problems: Malaria, diarrhea/dehydration, vaccine-preventable diseases, malnutrition, closely spaced births, and AIDS. Program emphasis is placed on child survival. Malaria contributes substantially to increased child mortality. The spread of chloroquine-resistant malaria increases the seriousness of this problem. The dehydration resulting from diarrhea is responsible for approximately 30 to 35 percent of child deaths. Vaccine-preventable diseases, particularly measles, and to a lesser extent tetanus, contribute significantly to childhood mortality rates. Chronic malnutrition affects up to 60 percent of children under five in rural and urban areas and, in some areas, up to 20 percent of young children are acutely malnourished. Approximately 40 percent of infant and child mortality can be attributed to the synergism between disease and malnutrition. Closely spaced births also contribute to infant and child mortality on both sides of the birth interval. To combat these problems, proven, practical, cost-effective interventions can be promoted. Clearly, vaccines are the appropriate means for vaccine-preventable diseases as are contraceptives to achieve adequately spaced births. Oral rehydration therapy is highly effective for dehydration and improved water systems can prevent much of the diarrhea. Treating fevers compatible with malaria promptly with

appropriate antimalarial drugs can greatly improve survival from that disease. To reduce malnutrition, child survival programs promote growth monitoring, breastfeeding (which also increases birth intervals), improved weaning foods, appropriate feeding during diarrhea and other infectious diseases, and targeted supplementary feeding activities.

AIDS represents a significant and growing health and social problem, particularly in urban areas. The overall seroprevalence rate for AIDS-virus antibody in Kinshasa is estimated to be eight percent. Prevalence is higher in the economically productive segments of the population. Clearly when AIDS strikes the head of a family, this will also have a deleterious effect on child survival. To prevent AIDS, measures to properly screen blood donors, improve sterilization of needles and syringes, and promote safer sexual practices, all make sense. These have not, however, been widely tested in Africa.

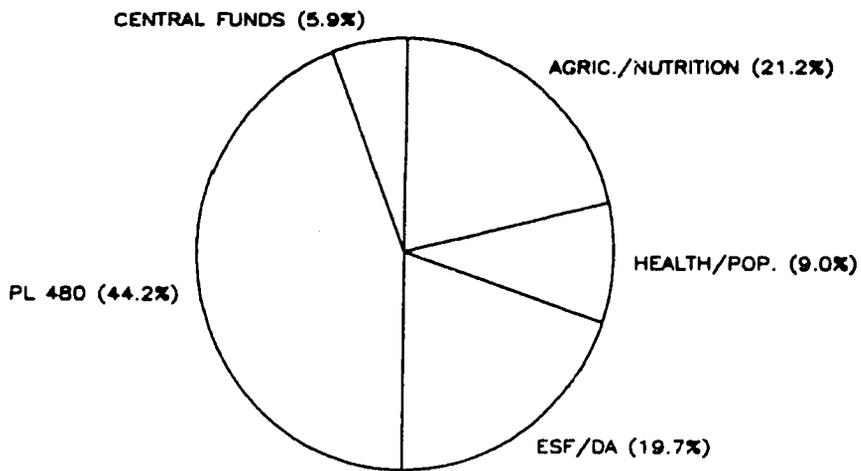
Bilateral Program, 1987 - 1988

Zaire is a leading recipient of U.S. Government economic assistance in Sub-Saharan Africa. In fiscal year 1987, almost \$62 million was obligated for project and program assistance. Forty-four percent of the assistance obligated in FY 1987 was provided in the form of PL 480 agricultural commodity import assistance, of which \$11 million was grant funded. FY 1987 was the first year in which grant funding rather than concessional financing was extended to Zaire for non-emergency purchases

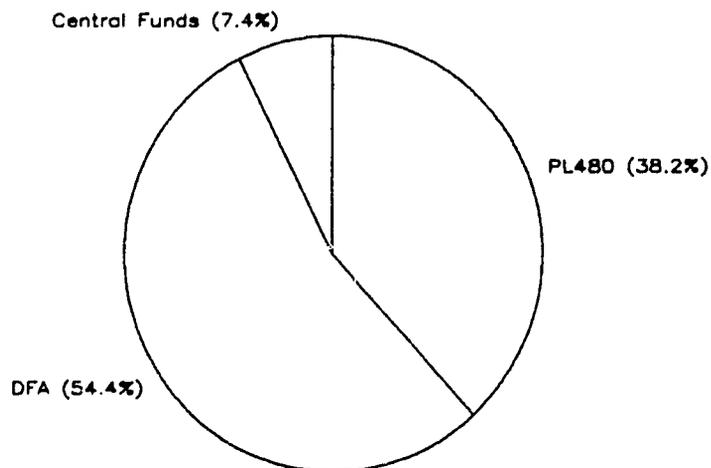
of U.S. agricultural commodities. No other new projects or programs came into effect in 1987. The following projects were successfully terminated as scheduled: Agricultural Sector Study, 660-0070, 3/31/87; Rural Technology Development, 660-0104, 9/30/87; PVO Economic Support, 660-0097, 12/31/87; and, Development Manpower Training, 660-0068,

## 1987 OBLIGATIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE

By Funding Sources



## 1988 OBLIGATIONS BY FUNDING SOURCES



For FY 1988, USAID is expecting to obligate about the same level of funding assistance to Zaire as was provided in 1987. Most of the newly committed assistance will be for the continued implementation of existing projects and the continued funding of PL 480 purchases. One new project is being designed for which funding is expected to be committed in late FY 1988, the Private Sector Support project (660-0120). In addition, two other activities, the Small Projects Support project (660-0125) and a parastatal privatization program are under study and being considered for early FY 1989 obligation.

A brief description of the USAID portfolio of active projects in Zaire follows by sectoral subject headings.

A. Program Assistance

1. Commodity Import Programs

Funded with Economic Support Funds (ESF) the Agricultural Inputs Support I and II projects (660-0100 and 0103) are helping to stabilize the agro-industrial sector by supplying essential U.S. manufactured intermediate and capital goods to agro-industrial firms. Imports include heavy duty engines and spare parts for agricultural transport equipment; raw materials for the production of truck tires; heavy equipment essential to the maintenance of rural farm-to-market roads, animal feed, and raw materials for the processing and packaging of agricultural products.

The Structural Adjustment Support Project (660-0121) is a \$15 million Commodity Import Program (CIP) that has supported the following reforms in Zaire's industrial development policy: 1) reform of import tariff rates; 2) reduction of export taxes and simplification of export procedures; and 3) maintenance of liberalized pricing and markets for foreign exchange. The CIP provides hard currency financing for private sector imports of raw materials, replacement parts and equipment from the United States or 48 other free world countries, to be used by agro-industries active in Zaire. The local currency generated is used to finance development projects that raise the output of Zairian agro-industrial inputs, while improving internal marketing



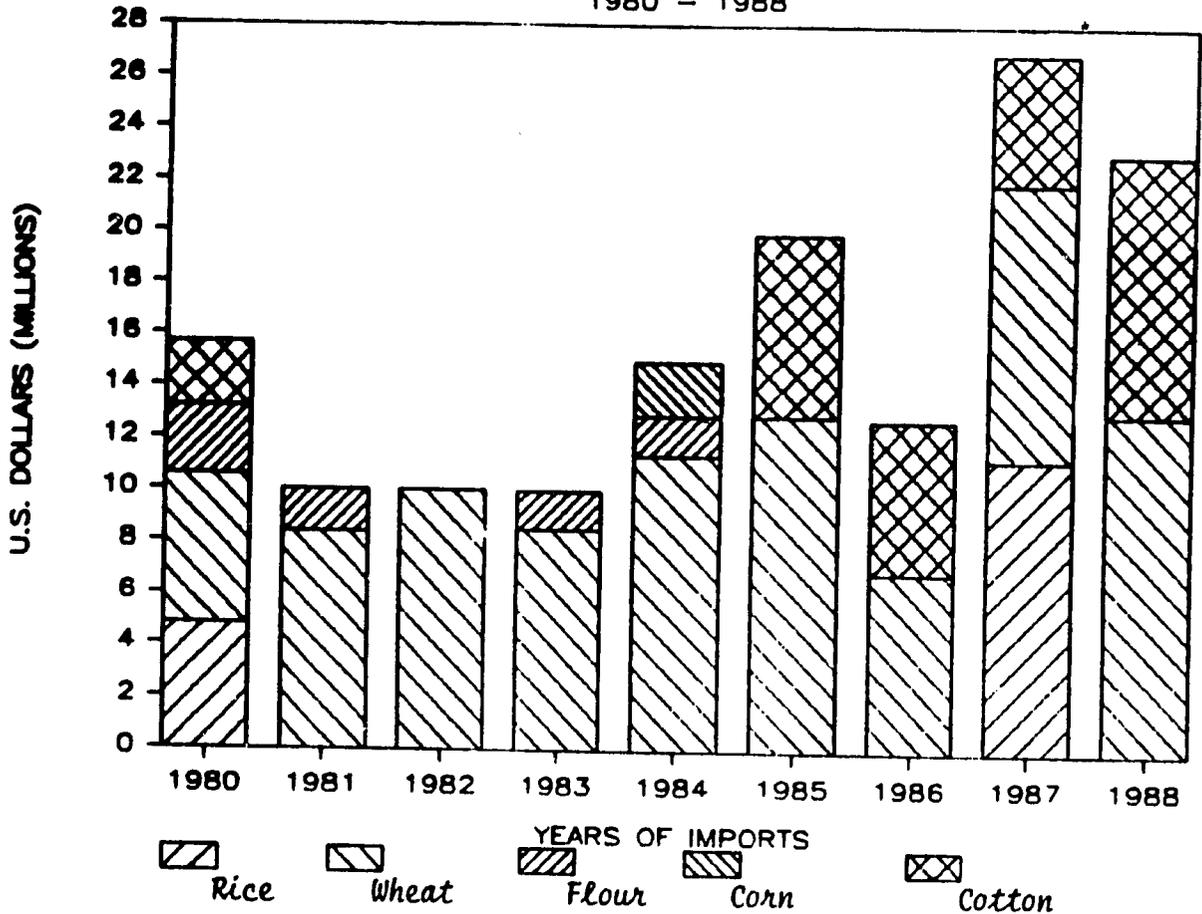
*VAP (Victoria Associated Products), a private firm in Kinshasa, imported an extruder through USAID's Commodity Import Program to produce an inexpensive but nutritious weaning food.*

2. PL 480

Through PL 480 Title I concessional loan financing and PL 480 Title II - Section 206 grant financing, the GOZ imported U.S. wheat, rice and cotton valued at \$27 million in 1987. The GOZ relies upon private enterprise for the importation, handling, processing, and resale of the PL 480 commodities. Terms on the Title I sales allow the GOZ to pay back the foreign exchange costs of the commodities over a period of forty years with an annual interest rate of less than three percent.

### PL480 FOOD FOR PEACE COMMODITIES

1980 - 1988



Title II - Section 206 grant funding covered the purchase and ocean transportation costs of commodities provided under this program. During program negotiations, USAID works closely with the GOZ and the designated importers to avoid any disincentive to domestic agricultural crop production and marketing. Self-help measures are included in PL 480 funding agreements with the GOZ which encourage specific policy reforms or project activities which are meant to enhance agricultural crop production, marketing and processing in Zaire.

A PVO administered PL 480 Title II program, started during 1985, imports small quantities of corn and nonfat dry milk. The corn is milled and distributed to malnourished children in Kinshasa. Over the life of the project, approximately 50,000 children are expected to benefit from the corn meal distribution program. The dry milk will be sold to provide funding for developmental activities designed to increase the production and consumption of nutritious, locally grown and manufactured weaning foods, and to improve participating Kinshasa maternal and child health clinics.

### 3. Proceeds Use (Counterpart Fund)

The private importers receiving commodities under the CIPs and PL 480 Title I and Title II Section 206 programs are required to pay the local currency equivalent of the U.S. dollar disbursement at normal commercial terms. The payments are made to a special account jointly administered

by the GOZ and USAID. The funds are used for financing the local currency needs of USAID assisted projects in Zaire, and developmental investment activities important to the GOZ. In general terms, about 60 percent of the generated local currency is used to support agriculture, rural development and nutrition activities, another 25 percent accrues to health sector interventions, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to miscellaneous self-help activities and program administration. More than three billion zaires (\$25 million) were programmed in 1987. The amount is expected to exceed 5.5 billion zaires (\$36 million) in 1988.

B. Project Assistance

1. Private Sector

USAID's one activity which is operational and directly providing assistance to private-for-profit establishments is the Private Management Support project (660-0113). The project is managed by the American PVO, Technoserve, whose staff provide technical assistance to small businesses and cooperatives for the improved management and operation of agriculturally related activities in the Bas-Zaire and Bandundu regions.

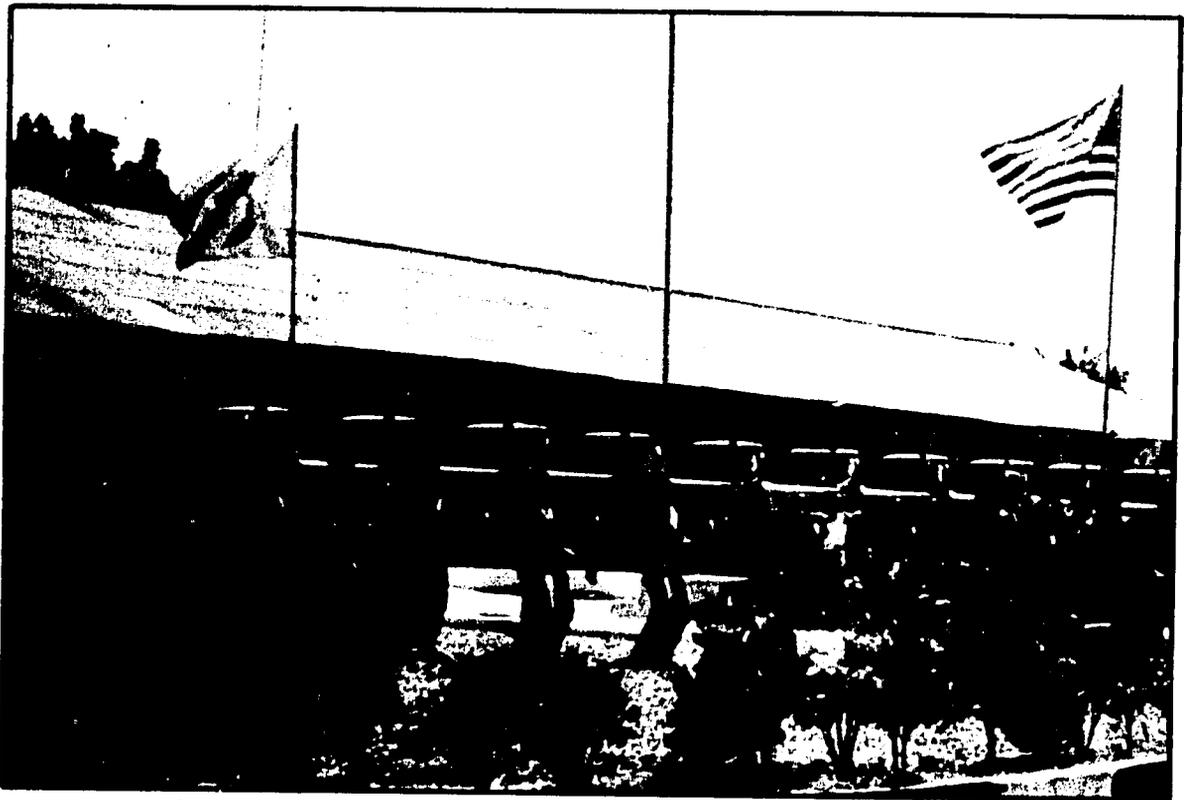
USAID is preparing a major new initiative in support of private sector development in the form of the proposed Private Sector Support Project (660-0120). The project is expected to become active in 1988. Design of the new activity is being closely coordinated with concerned

staff of the Bank of Zaire, IMF and World Bank. The intent of the new activity is to support the GOZ's Structural Adjustment Program by providing balance of payments support to the private sector while assisting implementation of policy changes that will enable Zairian commercial banks to expand financial services necessary for growth of the private sector. Both foreign exchange and local currency will be provided to commercial banks for lending to Zairian private enterprise. Up to \$35 million and the local currency equivalent of \$10 million will be made available to finance eligible Zairian businesses. The foreign exchange is to be used to import raw materials, spare parts, and equipment. The local currency is to be used to purchase similar materials produced locally and cover local equipment installation costs. Another \$5 million and 750 million zaires will be available in the project for the financing of the technical assistance needed to help implement a financial sector reform program for the efficient mobilization and allocation of financial resources to private enterprise.

## 2. Agricultural Sector

Agricultural sector projects address three subject areas: Food production and marketing, planning and analysis, and research. Production investments to increase family farmer productivity and income levels are concentrated in the Bandundu and Shaba Regions.

In Bandundu a full complement of activities has been set up within the scope of four area-specific projects: Agricultural Marketing Development I, II, III (660-0026, 660-0028, and 660-0098) and the Area Food and Marketing Project (660-0102). The Agricultural Marketing Development projects focus on improving roads, bridges, river ports, and river crossings, as well as providing for the surveying, marking, and regular maintenance of the region's waterways. The Area Food and Marketing project (660-0102) works to increase and sustain the production and marketing of small holder agricultural commodities (both food and export crops) while concurrently strengthening local institutions to sustain the project's activities after the project terminates.



*USAID finances road construction equipment for projects designed to improve market access in rural areas of Bandundu and Shaba.*

The Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105), first funded in 1986, is a follow-on project to the former North Shaba Rural Development Project (660-0059) which focused on removing constraints to the production and marketing of corn and on improving the net income of small farmers in the project area. The highly successful project results were realized primarily through crop extension services and the installation of a 1500 km farm-to-market road network. The follow-on Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project will incorporate some aspects of the North Shaba Agricultural Development Project into its broader framework of activities and geographical coverage. Establishment of a private seed farm, crop extension, and approximately 2,000 - 3,000 km of road rehabilitation are the major components of the project.

The second area of USAID involvement in agriculture is represented by the Agricultural Policy and Planning Project (660-0119). This is a follow-on project to the Agricultural Sector Studies Project (660-0070) which worked to improve the capacity of the Studies and Planning Service of the GOZ's Department of Agriculture in the collection and analysis of agricultural data, formulation of agricultural policy and strategy, and evaluation of agricultural projects. As a follow-on project, Agricultural Policy and Planning is focusing on institution building and policy development by providing analytical staff services; strengthening regional planning capacity; increasing interdepartmental coordination of agricultural and transportation policies; and stimulating efforts toward further liberalization of economic policy by, among other measures, promoting private sector participation in public policy-making.

Agricultural research is the third area of USAID involvement. The Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) seeks to develop improved varieties of corn and legumes, as well as continue the research on cassava that was started in the predecessor, Cassava Outreach Project (660-0077). Thus far, two varieties of cassava, Kinuani and F-100, have been released which have high yield potential, resistance to cassava-bacterial blight, and good consumer acceptability. Corn research is concentrating on the development of a variety resistant to leaf streak virus, the major corn production inhibitor. The results of the project are being extended within both the Bandundu and Shaba regions.



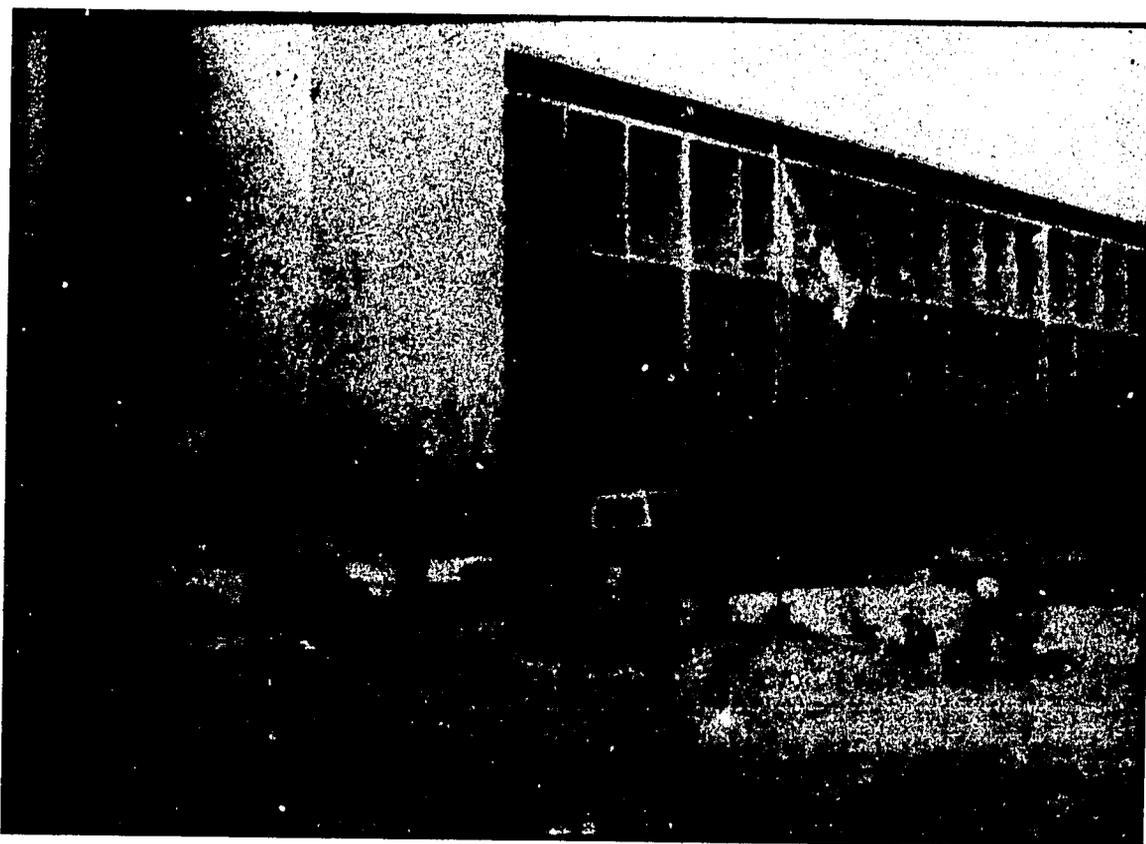
*Food crop research is the cornerstone of programs for improving production efficiency (Project 660-0091).*

Associated to USAID's Agricultural program is the joint USAID/Peace Corps Fish Culture Expansion Project (660-0080) which has established over 3,200 ponds for fish production in six of Zaire's nine regions. The project continues to focus on increasing farmer knowledge of fish pond management and fish farming techniques for which three training centers have been opened. The project is also conducting extension training using mobile teams which provide training throughout the Bandundu and Kasai Occidental regions.

### 3. Public Health Sector

The Basic Rural Health (SANRU I and II) projects (660-0086 and 660-0107) form the core of USAID's health program. They seek to establish a community supported system of primary health care in 100 rural health zones (RHZ) that offer preventive treatment for the ten most prevalent health problems (malnutrition, anemia, malaria, measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases, intestinal parasites, diarrhea, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, complications of pregnancy, and local endemic diseases such as cretinism, schistosomiasis, leprosy, etc.). These projects have already transformed 250 of the planned 720 curative health centers into full service primary health care centers, providing services to approximately 2.5 million rural inhabitants. Community participation has been promoted through the training of more than 2,000 village health workers and the establishment of village development and health center committees. A 1986 study of ten rural

health zones found that, on the average, 79 percent of operating expenses are recuperated through user-fees. Training of public health managers in the management of improved health services systems is being institutionalized through the School of Public Health project (660-0101), established at the University of Kinshasa with the assistance of Tulane University. The first class of 22 students, including 18 physicians, graduated in 1987. Two field training sites have been created to offer students practical experience.



*Building renovated to house the University of Kinshasa's School of Public Health (Project 660-0101).*

A water component of the SANRU II project is working to reduce water borne diseases through training and infrastructure development. Training will improve the quality of technical maintenance services provided by the National Rural Water Service to villagers. Over 10,000 water systems of various types are being constructed or protected to provide potable water to approximately 2,500,000 villagers.

The Family Planning Services project (660-0094) has set-up over 70 information and assistance centers in 16 cities and towns, and has played the lead role in developing a national strategy for family planning information education and communication. This project and the CCCD (Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases) project (698-0421) are being used as conduits for A.I.D.'s initial interventions against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). AIDS is now recognized as the number one public health threat in Zaire. At present, USAID has developed an AIDS strategy and is focusing its activities on slowing the spread of AIDS. Activities include supporting operational and prevalence research; screening blood donors; improving sterilization practices for vaccination activities; promoting AIDS preventive education; and distributing condoms to the high risk population.

The Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (CCCD, 698-0421) was started in 1982 to assist Zaire in expanding its national immunization activities and to introduce technologies for appropriate diarrhea and malaria control. Currently, the infant and maternal

vaccination program is operating in approximately 166 (of 306) urban and rural health zones. CCCD's other major activities have included the establishment of both a national oral rehydration therapy (ORT) training center at Mama Yemo hospital and several regional ORT centers in major urban areas; the development of the national five year malaria plan including a series of on-going antimalarial drug sensitivity studies; training in the implementation of the various CCCD health interventions; as well as operational projects.

The Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance project (660-0122) is assisting Hadassah, a U.S. PVO, to finance the upgrading of a hospital center in Kinshasa operated by the Kimbanguists, a local PVO. Project financing has been provided for new construction, building rehabilitation, equipment, technical assistance and training in hospital management and health care delivery, as well as an initial stock of medicines and supplies. At the project's end, the facility will be a multi-service hospital capable of serving as an urban reference hospital, under the management of the Kimbanguists.

#### 4. Refugees

A refugee support program in the Lualaba and Kolwezi sub-regions of Shaba provides basic humanitarian assistance while addressing the unique social and economic needs of the population in this war-torn area.

Widespread fighting, population displacement, and devastation occurred in 1977-78, and more recently a heavy refugee influx from the Angolan conflict has been experienced in these areas. Approximately 30,000 refugees have been resettled in the project area.

Three Shaba refugee support projects are assisted by USAID: Shaba Refugee Health (660-0114), Shaba Refugee Roads (660-0115), and Shaba Refugee Water (660-0116). The health project is restoring local health centers, and providing health care inputs and training under the administration of the United Methodist Church. The water supply project is providing improved water sources for approximately 500 villages in the project area. Where possible, one water source will provide drinking water while another source, such as a capped spring, will serve as a source of water for household tasks, such as bathing, laundry, cassava soaking, etc. The water project is being implemented by the indigenous PVO AIDRZ. The roads project is rehabilitating 3,000 km of key road links connecting the refugee/returnee area to railheads giving population centers improved access to agricultural markets and health services. The goal of the three projects is to reintegrate repatriates and refugees into regional socio-economic development.

##### 5. Participant Training

Human resource training and institution building are integrated into all of USAID's bilateral projects. Two AID regionally funded projects,

African Graduate Fellowship program (AFGRAD) and African Manpower Development Project (AMDP), provide complementary resources specifically for participant training. A new regional project, Human Resources Development Assistance will be initiated in 1988 to initially supplement and eventually succeed AMDP assistance.

Under AFGRAD, USAID expects to be able to secure funding and tuition waivers to send 29 participants to the U.S. for academic degree programs during the period 1986-1990. A smaller number of short-term participants for senior "sabbatical" training in U.S. academic or private enterprise organizations will also be funded.

The AMDP provides U.S. and in-country training opportunities. In 1987, three seminars were conducted: Audio-visual training for bilateral project staff, and two training of trainers workshops for OPEZ (Office de Promotion des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises Zairoises) staff. In addition, four participants from the OPEZ staff and local enterprises received in-country training on the financial management of agricultural projects and agri-businesses at the Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Development. Five other participants were selected for long-term academic training in the U.S. to pursue graduate degrees in Agricultural Economics, Appropriate Technology and Business Management. These and other candidates selected for USAID-sponsored training receive English language training through a new program inaugurated in 1987 through the Zaire American Language Institute in Kinshasa.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE  
PROJECT TITLE

	#L / 6	PROJECT NUMBER	DATE OF INITIAL OBLIGATION	PLANNED DATE OF COMPLETION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	EXPENDITURES THROUGH 1987
<b>AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION</b>						
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0026	1979	1989	5,500	3,984
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	1981	1988	4,405	3,802
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0028	1984	1988	300	219
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	660-0079	1982	1990	4,300	2,840
FISH CULTURE EXTENSION	G	660-0080	1978	1988	1,650	1,142
APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	660-0091	1983	1989	10,000	5,080
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0098	1984	1994	8,000	2,112
AREA FOOD AND MARKETING	G	660-0102	1983	1995	15,000	485
APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY DEV.	G	660-0104	1984	1987	134	105
PRIVATE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G	660-0113	1985	1987	794	792
AGRICULTURE POLICY AND PLAN	G	660-0119	1986	1996	10,000	795
<b>POPULATION PLANNING</b>						
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	G	660-0094	1983	1987	3,940	2,485
<b>HEALTH</b>						
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	660-0101	1984	1994	8,315	1,769
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	660-0107	1985	1992	21,700	2,270
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH	G	660-0114	1985	1990	2,500	1,928
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY	G	660-0116	1985	1991	2,500	1,230
CHILDHOOD COMMUNICABLE DISEASE	G	698-0421	1982	1990	7,104	3,148
KINSHASA HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE	G	698-0122	1986	1989	750	55
<b>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES</b>						
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	G	660-0068	1980	1987	2,544	1,504
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0433	1982	1988	1,350	691
<b>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</b>						
ECONOMIC SUPPORT (PVD)	G	660-0097	1983	1987	5,000	4,773
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0100	1984	1986	10,000	8,117
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0103	1985	1987	10,000	7,521
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	660-0105	1986	1993	33,907	795
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT**	G	660-0120	1988	TBD	40,000	--
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT	G	660-0121	1986	1988	15,000	741
SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT**	G	660-0125	1989	TBD	6,000	--

#L = Loan    G = Grant  
\*\*Planned    TBD = To Be Decided

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ZAIRE  
ACTUAL FY 1984 - 1987, PROPOSED FY 1988

PROJECTS	OBLIGATIONS (\$000)				
	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ACTUAL				DEVEL. FUND FOR AFRICA PROPOSED
	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988
<b>I. AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION</b>					
AGRIC. MGT. DEVELOPMENT	170	130	-	-	-
AGRIC. MGT. DEVELOPMENT (LOAM)	-	405	-	-	-
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEV.	1,900	1,300	-	-	-
AGRIC. SECTOR STUDIES	-	2,020	-	-	-
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVE.	-	1,286	-	-	-
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	-	700	-	-	-
APPLIED AG. RESEARCH	2,900	1,714	2,300	4,000	4,198
AGRIC. MARKET DEVELOP.	2,400	1,400	4,200	-	-
AREA FOOD & MARKET DEV.	-	3,300	3,000	2,000	2,000
APPROP. RURAL TECH DEV.	134	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL SHABA RURAL DEV.	-	-	600	4,800	8,865
PRIVATE MGT. SUPPORT	-	794	-	300	-
AGRIC. POLICY & PLAN	-	-	2,600	1,900	2,402
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>13,049</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>17,465</b>
<b>II. HEALTH AND POPULATION</b>					
FAMILY PLANNING SERV.	1,592	-	-	1,000	1,000
BASIC RURAL HEALTH I	-	111	-	-	-
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	2,000	2,000	4,315	500	-
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	-	-	-	-	-
WATER	-	1,450	500	1,400	1,949
HEALTH SERVICES	-	2,800	2,000	2,600	1,051
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH	-	2,500	-	-	-
SHABA REFUGEE WATER	-	2,250	-	-	-
KINBANGUIST HOSPITAL	-	-	750	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>11,111</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>III. EDUCATION &amp; HUMAN RESOURCES</b>					
DEVEL. MAN. TRAIN.	-	-	-	-	-
AMPD/HROA	-	-	-	400	-
AFGRAD	-	-	-	400	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ZAIRE  
ACTUAL FY 1984 - 1987, PROPOSED FY 1988

PROJECTS	OBLIGATIONS (\$000)				
	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE				DEVEL. FUND FOR
	ACTUAL				AFRICA
					PROPOSED
	FY1984	FY1985	FY1986	FY1987	FY1988
<b>IV. REFUGEE AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</b>					
AGRIC. INPUTS SUPPORTS I	10,000	-	-	-	-
AGRIC. INPUTS SUPPORTS I	-	10,000	-	-	-
LOCAL COST SUPPORT	-	-	-	185	-
CENTRAL SHABA AGRIC.DEV.	-	-	9,527	9,815	-
AEPRP	-	-	15,000	-	-
AEPRP II	-	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY FOOD DISTR.	1,000	-	-	-	-
SHABA REFUGEE ROAD	3,531	-	500	1,329	2,140
REFUGEE PROJECT DESIGN	44	-	-	-	-
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	-	186	485	750	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	-	-	-	-	8,395
TOTAL	14,575	10,186	25,512	12,079	11,535
<b>V. PL-480</b>					
TITLE I PL 480	15,000	20,000	12,800	16,000	13,000
TITLE II REGULAR	-	53	180	149	206
TITLE II 206	-	-	-	10,875	10,000
TITLE II DISASTER RELIEF	3,275	2,199	-	-	-
TITLE II TRANSPORT	-	190	-	-	-
TOTAL	18,275	22,442	12,980	27,024	23,206
<b>VI. CENTRALLY FUNDED (ESTIMATED)</b>					
CCCD	48	898	2,000	264	-
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEV.	220	160	288	130	150
HUMAN RIGHTS	64	74	-	34	-
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	-	5	-	-	-
SELF HELP	-	-	-	20	20
AFGRAD	135	-	135	135	135
VARIOUS POP ACTIVITIES	176	269	653	1,344	1,731
VARIOUS HEALTH ACTIVITIES	600	585	600	600	1,200
ASHA GOOD SHEPARD HOSP.	550	500	950	800	500
AALC	257	265	265	265	265
AIDS PREVENTION	-	-	-	-	500
TOTAL	2,050	2,756	4,891	3,592	4,501
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>45,896</b>	<b>59,544</b>	<b>63,648</b>	<b>61,995</b>	<b>60,707</b>

PARTICIPANT TRAINEES FINANCED BY USAID/ZAIRE  
'1977-1987

FIELD	ACADEMIC		TECHNICAL	TOTAL
	MASTERS	PH.D.		
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development</b>				
Agriculture General	15	0	15	38
Agricultural Economics	60	5	6	79
Agricultural Statistics	3		13	16
Agency	35	1	35	71
Fishery Management	1		2	3
Food and Science Technology	1			1
Rural Development, Rural Sociology and Anthropology	1	1		2
Soils, Water and Engineering	12	4	5	21
	1			1
Sub-Total	137	19	76	232
<b>Health, Population and Nutrition</b>				
Public Health	44	2	39	85
Family Planning and Population			127	127
Nutrition	9		5	14
Medical Technology	1		15	16
Biochemistry	1	1		2
Sub-Total	55	3	186	244
<b>Administration and Management</b>				
Public	6		25	29
Private	4		5	8
Sub-Total	10		30	37
<b>General Development</b>				
Transportation, Mapping and Road Development	2		5	7
Labor General and Labor Statistics			37	37
Economics	5		4	9
Energy Technology and Management			2	2
Education	1			1
Documentation and Library Sciences			2	2
Microcomputer Training			3	3
Telecommunication			1	4
Sub-Total	8		57	65
TOTAL	210	22	349	578

Notes: Totals include individuals still in training

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**USAID STAFF AND PROJECT TECHNICIANS  
RESIDENT IN SAIRE**

**USAID STAFF IN KINSHASA**

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR:**

<b>Mission Director</b>	Dennis M. Chandler	<b>Secretary</b>	Mambenga Mikondo
<b>Deputy Director</b>	Joseph B. Goodwin	<b>Commodity Mgt. Clerk</b>	Yamba Nzoni
<b>Secretary</b>	Ahn My Smith	<b>Communications Off.</b>	Kamal Isin
<b>Secretary</b>	Ginette Barry	<b>Proc. Specialist</b>	Nkanu Dikela

**PROGRAM OFFICE:**

<b>Sup. Program Officer</b>	John H. Bierke	<b>Production Asst.</b>	Mbuyu-Bin Ngoy
<b>Program Officer</b>	John J. Wiebler	<b>Secretary</b>	Andrée Petit
<b>Program Economist</b>	Joseph Ryan	<b>Commodity Mgt. Spec.</b>	Ntete Naoni
<b>Economic Specialist</b>	Tabu Chandjiabo Mwana	<b>Admin. Clerk</b>	Talwanga Matike
<b>Program Specialist</b>	Tumba Kudinga	<b>Commodity End User</b>	Matamba Kadima
<b>Program Specialist</b>	Lubaki Mngindula		
<b>Research Assistant</b>	Nkulu wa Kabila		
<b>Evaluation Officer</b>	Stephen Vance		
<b>Secretary</b>	Kilikwa Mupa		
<b>Secretary</b>	Mufudi Kamalandua		
<b>Secretary</b>	Nasim Ladha		
<b>Secretary</b>	Senga Mawasi		

**AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE:**

<b>Sup. Agr. Dev. Officer</b>	Donald Brown
<b>Dep. Agr. Dev. Officer</b>	Rudolpho Griego
<b>Agr. Dev. Officer</b>	Cheryl McCarthy
<b>Agr. Dev. Officer</b>	John Mitchell
<b>Project Manager</b>	Kabundi Tshishiku
<b>Agr. Economist</b>	Mbo Wassa Nkiere
<b>Asst. Prog. Off.</b>	Monshem M'pela
<b>Ag. Analyst</b>	Douglas Daniel
<b>Secretary</b>	Tewabetch Tamrat
<b>Secretary</b>	Dinayame Lubondo
<b>Secretary</b>	Matadi Masangu
<b>Secretary</b>	Yvette Vetokele

**HEALTH POPULATION AND NUTRITION:**

<b>Sup. Health Dev. Officer</b>	Glenn Post
<b>Health Dev. Officer</b>	Carol Payne
<b>IDI (Population)</b>	Gael Murphy
<b>Health Advisor</b>	Hanaye Bisson
<b>Pop. Dev. Officer</b>	Lois Bradshaw
<b>Asst. Proj. Officer</b>	Rhonda Smith
<b>Program Specialist</b>	Lumbu Utshudi
<b>Program Assistant</b>	Bangenda-Banga Bashimbe
<b>Program Assistant</b>	Musungay Mukendi
<b>Secretary</b>	Wakuteka Lushiku
<b>Secretary</b>	Marie-Claire Schiltz

**PROJECT DESIGN AND OPERATIONS:**

<b>Sup. Project Dev. Off.</b>	Grant W. Anderson
<b>Project Dev. Officer</b>	Richard Macken
<b>Asst. Project Officer</b>	Carol Felkel
<b>Asst. Project Officer</b>	Richard Dreiman
<b>Project Office Manager</b>	Timothy Born
<b>Congo Liaison Officer</b>	Tanya Perkins
<b>Asst. Proj. Officer</b>	Christopher Pappas
<b>Asst. Proj. Officer</b>	Helen Bemis
<b>Asst. Eng. Adv.</b>	Mulamba wa Kabasele
<b>Ass. Proj. Officer</b>	Kabwenge Musungu
<b>Engineer</b>	Robert Braden
<b>Supply Mgt. Spec.</b>	Paul Lacerte
<b>Program Specialist</b>	Katunda W. Nkambua
<b>Procurement Spec.</b>	Nkuamu Naoni
<b>Participant Trng. Spec.</b>	Kwa Nkazi Massila
<b>Engineer Advisor</b>	George Gendarme
<b>Drafter</b>	Ntumba Ndosimao
<b>Research Asst.</b>	Mbulu Nzau
<b>Program Officer</b>	Janet Alder

**OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER:**

<b>Controller</b>	Darrell Dolley
<b>Budget/Acctg. Off.</b>	Carl Lewis
<b>CPF Accountant</b>	Brian Therrien
<b>Clerk Typist</b>	Miandabu Tshiamala
<b>Financial Analyst</b>	Lufiauluisu Nsimbani
<b>Financial Analyst</b>	Shirley Hunter
<b>Chief Accountant</b>	Duangi Ngoma
<b>Secretary</b>	Zoe Batarseh
<b>Accounting Spec.</b>	Patrick Malone
<b>Acc. Maint. Clerk</b>	Kanda Bamuambié
<b>Acc. Maint. Clerk</b>	Alphonsine Miandabu
<b>Accounting Spec.</b>	Marilyn Walton
<b>Proj. Accountant</b>	Hope Goodwin
<b>Accountant Tech.</b>	Nkuni Mutombo
<b>Accountant</b>	Rwankuba Bashizi
<b>Voucher Examiner</b>	Mayasi Dougala
<b>Pay Liaison Clerk</b>	Ngomo Nsukuta
<b>Voucher Examiner</b>	K. Marlane Masaki
<b>Secretary</b>	Meta Muambuyl
<b>Account. Technician</b>	Mafuta Kabankanga

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE:**

<b>Executive Officer</b>	R. Max Walton
<b>Asst. EXO. Officer</b>	Walter Coleshill
<b>Contract Specialist</b>	Carey Gordon
<b>Secretary</b>	Carol Schmidt
<b>C&amp;R Clerk</b>	Matansi Mbongo
<b>Mail Clerk/Chauffeur</b>	Zongo Ndozoao
<b>Supply&amp;Equip. Oper.</b>	Mhula Kabamba
<b>Receptionist</b>	Lutemi Panza
<b>Dispatcher</b>	Nsekete Katembwe
<b>Clerk/Typist</b>	Ndala Kititi
<b>Libray/Pers. Clerk</b>	Ntumba N. Tshihamba
<b>Translator</b>	Andrée Clark
<b>Translator</b>	Ngisulu Seli
<b>Chauffeurs:</b>	Nkoko Buaka
	Mungiola Mukoko
	Manenga Nadia Yanga
	Elema Eyenga
	Tshilanda Kayembe
	Boelo Boimanga
	Nsemi Dituba
	Mbonga Pini
	Kalanda Mukonkole
	Kabongo Bukasa

**SHABA AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**

<b>Development Off.</b>	Bruce Spake
<b>Field Proj. Off.</b>	David Williams
<b>Logistics Off.</b>	Beth Marocco
<b>Program Asst.</b>	Monique Morgan

**JAO DETAIL STAFF:**

<b>GSO Shipping Off.</b>	Gloria Kirk
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**BANDUNDU AREA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE:**

<b>Asst. GSO</b>	Dana Ward
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**PROJECT TECHNICIANS**

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT II, 660-0028:**

Mech. Instructor Remy Jourdain Kikwit

**AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT, 660-0079:**

Senior Proj. Advi. Abebe Gobezie Kinshasa  
Nutri/Educ. Advisor Mary Porter Kikwit  
Proj. Admin. Off. Hanaye-Bisson Kinshasa

**BASIC RURAL HEALTH II, 660-0107:**

Health Planner Franklin Baer Kinshasa  
Master Driller Guy Piron Kinshasa

**FISH CULTURE EXPANSION, 660-0080:**

Technical Advisor Gordon Mengel Kinshasa  
Fish Ext. Trainer Jonh Dodier Kikwit

**APPLIED AGR. RESEARCH, 660-0091:**

Chief of Party Frank Brockman Kinshasa  
Entomologist R.D. Hennessey M'Vuazi  
Admin. Officer Greg Servant Kinshasa  
Agronomist Cameron Burn Kiyaka  
Agronomist Dennis Shannon Gandajika  
Agronomist Olu Osiname M'Vuazi  
Agronomist Berhi Tareke Lubumbashi  
Socio-Economist Wolfgang Vogel Lubumbashi  
Maize Breeder Kenric Jonnson Lubumbashi  
Farm Manager Buyyala Babu M'Vuazi  
Services Engineer F. Montalalban M'Vuazi  
Socio. Economist Chris Bartlett Kinshasa  
Legume Breeder Luis Camacho Gandajika

**FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES, 660-0094:**

Admin. Officer Bradley Barker Kinshasa

**SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 660-0101:**

Chief of Party William Bertrand Kinshasa  
Envir./San. Adv. Walter Mason Kinshasa  
Admin. Assistant Melina Hill Kinshasa  
Professor Adjou Moumini Kinshasa

**COMBATTING COMMUNICABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES  
698-0421.01:**

Operations Off. John P. Brennan Kinshasa  
Med. Epidemology Andrew Vernon Kinshasa  
Asst. Proj. Off. Hanaye Bisson Kinshasa

**PVO/OPERATIONAL PROGRAM, 660-0113**

Project Director Harvey Schattup Kinshasa  
Basiz Prog. Dir. Paul Sevier Kinshasa  
Project Officer Joe Servey Kinshasa

**SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH, 660-0114**

Project Director Jeff Hoover Lubumbashi  
Construction Spec. Niels French Kolwezi  
Construction Spec. Tin Sy Nguyen Kasagi  
Health Spec. Scott Endsley Kasagi

**SHABA REFUGEE ROADS, 660-0115**

Mechanic Pierre Zanieri Shaba  
Chief Engineer Barry Sims Shaba

**SHABA REFUGEE WATER, 660-0116**

Team Leader Michel de Bachère Shaba  
Admin. Ass't. David Zielke Shaba  
Ext./Training Kabagema Shaba  
Master Driller Alain Pirnay Shaba

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT, (660-0098)**

Chief of Party Malcolm Johnson Kinshasa  
Assis. Pro. Off. Chrisopher Pappas Kinshasa  
Admin. Assistant Claude Lindsay Kinshasa  
Computer Syst. Ma. J. Fagerskiold Kinshasa  
Naval Architect Francis Duwez Kinshasa  
Regn'l. Tech. Adv. Jean Scheppler Kinshasa  
Kikwit SGMP Chief Bernard Morand Bandundu  
Boat Yard Tech. Ralph Bagrowski Kinshasa  
Bridge Constuction Chris. Volkaert Bandudndu

**CENTRAL SHABA DEVELOPMENT, (660-0105)**

Chief of Party. Anthony Digennaro  
Road Spec. Tuoi Van Tran Kongolo  
Mechanic/Machinist Patrick Van Loock Kongolo  
Engineer/Trainer Francis Conrad Lubumbashi  
Admin. Asst. John Shelp Lubumbashi  
Seed Spec. Dai Nghiem Kongolo  
Regional Dir. Francis Thomas Lubumbashi  
Roving Trainer Michel le Carré Lubumbasi  
Project Officer Bruce Spake Lubumbashi  
Logis./Pinance Stephen Connolly Lubumbashi  
Agronomist Nguyen Minh Kongolo