

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
FY 1972**

**CONGO/KINSHASA**

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**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1970



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COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

FY 1972

CONGO (KINSHASA)

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EMBASSY  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 8, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable John A. Hannah  
Administrator of A.I.D.

The transition by A.I.D. from emergency economic assistance to the Congo (Kinshasa) to a program of development emphasis continued during FY 1970. The new transport sector loan of \$10 million authorized late in FY 1970, the first such development loan to the country, provides a concrete example of this basic policy shift.

Various studies and surveys in the key transportation and education and manpower sectors now are underway or about to commence. Many of these will be completed during FY 1971 and form the basis for new A.I.D. development loan projects during FY 1971 and FY 1972. Thus we envisage a development loan level of \$15 million in FY 1971 and \$25 million in FY 1972 for projects and activities in these two sectors.

We also program an increase in technical assistance grants from the low level of \$1.282 million in FY 1970 to \$2 million in FY 1971 and \$2.750 million in FY 1972. This increase is necessary to support important new activities in the education and manpower sector, some expansion of the ongoing public safety program, continuation of the agricultural credit project, some work in population related activities, and adjustments in the USAID Mission staff to handle the development emphasis program.

Total A.I.D. loan and grant appropriations needed to support the program in the Congo rise from \$11.782 million in FY 1970 to an estimated \$17 million in FY 1971 and \$27.750 million in FY 1972. It must be recognized that the level of assistance provided by A.I.D. in FY 1969-70 was low compared to previous years, and represented the transition period when supporting assistance was being terminated but development emphasis had not yet led to projects and activities ready for financing. Actually loan and grant economic assistance provided to the Congo by the U.S. during 1966-68 was over \$20 million per year, excluding PL 480 programs, so that new appropriations needed to

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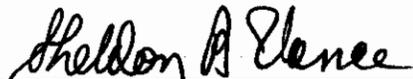
finance our FY 1971-72 programs represent a return to past levels of assistance.

PL 480 Title I assistance, which averaged almost \$13 million per year during 1966-68, is expected to be eliminated by FY 1972. This indicates some success in increasing Congolese agricultural output and shift to normal commercial imports rather than reliance on PL 480.

A.I.D. counterpart funds continue to finance an impressive number of economic development projects in the Congo. In this Country Field Submission we stress the importance of continuing this important program. We envisage over \$20 million equivalent of counterpart being available for development projects and activities during FY 1971-72 primarily from supporting assistance loans and PL 480 agreements. We have programmed the greatest share of these funds for use also in our emphasis sectors of transportation and education and manpower. Some funds also will be used to support projects in the agriculture sector, a very active and widespread self-help program which will now be financed completely from counterpart, and certain other important activities.

The A.I.D. programs in FY 1971 and FY 1972 will continue to be implemented in close coordination with the programs of other multilateral and bilateral donors, many of whom are increasing their economic assistance to the Congo. A.I.D. inputs as a percentage of total economic assistance will continue to be relatively modest. Belgium, the FED, and various UN organizations are especially active in the country, and the IBRD group probably will soon become a major source of investment capital. The establishment of a formal Consultative Group under chairmanship of the IBRD is a key step for which we have long been pressing, and this step will be taken during FY 1971.

This FY 1972 Country Field Submission thus outlines a sound and realistic program for A.I.D. economic development assistance to the Congo in close coordination with other donors. It has my approval and that of the Country Team.



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Sheldon B. Vance  
Ambassador

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COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (K) - FY 1972

I. Objectives and Strategy

The objectives of U.S. policy in the Congo have been well set out in the Program Memorandum for FY 1970, the Country Field Submission for FY 1971, and our airgram "Guidelines for Policy" (A-46) of March 5, 1970. Briefly summarized these objectives are:

- (1) Maintenance of the Congo's national independence and territorial integrity;
- (2) Strengthening of international cooperation with friendly states and resistance to external aggression;
- (3) Improvement of internal security and administrative capabilities; and
- (4) A reasonable increase in the rate of economic and social development.

These are also the objectives of the GDRC. Although significant progress has been made toward all of them, a balanced program of assistance by foreign donors including the U.S. is required in political, economic and social fields if momentum is to be maintained.

U.S. objectives in the Congo are not essentially different from those that we have in many other developing countries. Their unusual importance in the Congo derives from three major factors: (1) the long-sustained inner turmoil and external intervention which very seriously threatened the existence of the Congo as a unified nation; (2) the magnitude of past U.S. financial and

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political commitments in countering these internal and external forces; and (3) the size and strategic importance of the Congo in Africa.

From the perspective of a decade of involvement, U.S. commitments in the Congo appear to have been soundly conceived and ably implemented. However, the successful transition from political and social turmoil to stability must now be matched by the no less difficult transition from stability to accelerated economic and social development.

Despite its great natural resources, there are imposing obstacles to development of the Congo. These include the physical isolation of "islands" of population and economic activity throughout the country, the large scale destruction of economic and social infrastructure during the 1960s, and a relative paucity of trained manpower to staff government bureaus, industry, agriculture and education. Furthermore, a large part of the industrial and agricultural resources of the country are owned or dominated by Europeans, including some whose attitudes have not changed fundamentally since Independence. The education system has been designed by Europeans largely in the image of their own systems, and frequently bears only marginal relevance to the real needs of the Congo.

Nevertheless, progress has been made during the past five years in ameliorating these problems. In addition to some more sensible investment of its own resources, the country has managed to diversify and utilize reasonably well a varied array of ex-

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ternal resources made available through international agencies and bilateral programs. As a result, the economic outlook of the Congo today is brighter than it was for much of the post-Independence period, although, as shown by the following section, serious fragilities and problems remain. The capacity of the government to mobilize and manage its own resources is gradually increasing. The formation of a Consultative Group under leadership of the IBRD will permit greater coordination in external assistance, and furthermore assist the GDRC to shape its own strategy of development and put greater amounts of indigenous resources into development. This progress must be both accelerated and sustained if the Congo is to consolidate its transition to an effective development program.

In the years immediately ahead, the most crucial tasks in the economic sector are improvements in transportation, education and manpower, and agriculture. If success is achieved at a reasonable pace in these sectors, the Congo has good prospect of maintaining political stability and achieving economic growth. If these sectors fail to achieve an adequate rate and suitable direction of progress, political gains, internal stability and national morale will be placed in serious jeopardy. This has been recognized by other responsible donors - international agencies, bilateral programs and private institutions.

The general strategy of the U.S. is therefore composed of the following elements: (1) encouragement and assistance in reaching levels of political maturity in both internal and external affairs; (2) direct and effective assistance to economic

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development in transportation and education and manpower in particular, with some attention also paid to agriculture and public safety; (3) efforts to bring about more rational allocation and more effective use of Congolese resources, and (4) efforts to influence the decisions of other significant external assistance agencies.

Substantial political and financial support to the Congo during its years of disruption has given the U.S. great credence at all levels of government including the highest. We are listened to with respect, and our suggestions and recommendations are given serious attention. To continue to play such a role, however, we must maintain a significant economic assistance program. Neither the Congolese nor other donors are likely to continue to be impressed by and to act on our advice if we are unwilling to put up some of the funds necessary to move programs forward. Basically, we can continue to influence favorably development in the Congo in two ways: by having a superior diplomatic and economic development staff on the spot, and by investing development funds sufficient to give weight to our advice and permit us to influence the use of resources provided by the Congolese themselves and other donors.

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## II. Projections of the Congolese Economy

In connection with this Country Field Submission, the USAID and the Embassy's Economic Section made projections of the possible evolution of main aspects of the Congolese economy through 1973. Such projections are based on trends, and of course are not predictions of what will happen since there is no assurance that the trends on which they are based will continue. Nevertheless, projecting helps clarify the range of possibilities for the economy and shows to some extent the background against which A.I.D. programs will be implemented.

With respect to gross domestic product, the projections indicate that an annual growth rate of 5 percent is probably sustainable, but that without heavy investment in transportation improvements, development may be held back and distorted. Transportation then is the most important sector on which resources should be concentrated. With regard to both the balance of payments and the budget, and assuming a decline in copper prices<sup>1/</sup>,

<sup>1/</sup> Given the key role played by copper as the Congo's leading source of foreign exchange earnings and government revenue, an anticipated decline in world copper prices is one of the more important assumptions underlying the projections. Expert observers of the world copper market appear to agree that the high prices characterizing the past several years will not be maintained during the 1970s. While some studies do not project a sharp decline before 1975, an estimate recently prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce shows a decline to the equivalent of 60 Belgian francs per kilo by 1973, some 20 percent below the estimated average for 1970. We note that there already is a downward trend apparent during the first half of 1970. Partly on this basis, partly to balance other economic trends in the Congo which may prove more negative than projected, the Embassy and USAID chose to assume this estimated decline in copper prices for purposes of preparing the projections.

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the re-emergence of deficits may be expected. Growth of foreign exchange and budgetary receipts would thereby be held back despite rising copper production, while substantial wage increases are likely to contribute to import demand and also to government expenditures. Even with a balance of payments deficit, and a no more than moderate expansion of credit to the private sector, the projections indicate that money supply would be increased markedly by the budgetary deficit. Anticipated wage increases would, in addition to the above, tend to undercut the competitiveness of Congolese exports; and gains in workers' purchasing power are likely to be minimized by higher prices. Therefore, by 1973 the question of a devaluation similar to that of 1967 may have to be considered. Such a development could have adverse internal political repercussions.

These projections are not an occasion for despair, however. Apart from their inherent uncertainty, there are probably no problems facing the Congolese economy which could not be reduced to manageable proportions by appropriate and known measures and the political strength and will to implement them. The projections do, however, point to the need for adjustments in the policies which the Congo is now following, and also to the continuing need of the country for external assistance to assist in meeting the economy's very substantial investment requirements. This assistance is required not only for additional resources, but equally importantly, for the influence it enables donors to exert over the adoption of appropriate economic policies and allocation of the Congo's own resources.

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Detailed discussions of these projections, including tables, are contained in a joint State-AID airgram being transmitted separately at this time.

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### III. Methods of A.I.D. Assistance

As the Congo continues in the status of a development emphasis country, supporting assistance is terminating as anticipated. Only about \$7 million of such funds now remain to be committed for procurements, and this will be accomplished before the end of calendar year 1970. Meanwhile PL 480 Title I, which averaged almost \$13 million per year during 1966-68, was down to \$2.3 million in FY 1970 and it appears that requirements may cease by FY 1972. Dollar assistance to the UN Funds in Trust program also is expected to cease.

On the other hand, dollar development loans are beginning to play an important role in the A.I.D. program. A \$10 million transportation sector loan to assist in improvement of the water transport system was authorized late in FY 1970, the first such loan under the new development emphasis policy. Sector and project loans in transportation and education and manpower are planned to reach levels of \$15 million in FY 1971 and \$25 million in FY 1972.

Feasibility studies and surveys financed with grant funds are playing an important role in developing these loan proposals. Technical assistance grant funds also are expected to increase in support of new initiatives in the education and manpower sector, continuation of the agricultural credit project, some work in population related activities, and some expansion of the ongoing public safety program. Adjustments in the USAID staff to handle the development emphasis program also will be necessary.

Because of the many natural resources of the Congo and the establishment of political and social stability, American business firms and banks are becoming increasingly interested in trade and investment opportunities in the country. This indicates that the Investment Guaranty Program will increase. Goodyear Tire and Rubber and Morgan Guaranty Trust are two well known U.S. companies that have recently requested such guaranties to support projected investments. The Congo also could become a country for increased Eximbank activity in both commercial and developmental fields if these favorable business trends continue.

#### Counterpart Funds Program

Meanwhile, for at least the next two or three years and possibly well beyond, the A.I.D. counterpart funds program will continue as a key element of economic development assistance to the Congo. During FY 1969-70 this program overshadowed all others and gave the impression of a continued high level of U.S. assistance when in fact new dollar commitments had temporarily declined markedly. Since recent Country Field Submissions have dealt with this program only marginally, a fuller discussion is given here.

From inception of U.S. economic assistance to the Congo following Independence until the end of March 1970, A.I.D. counterpart generation of local currency totalled over \$84 million (42 million Zaires).<sup>1/</sup> The bulk of this was released to finance the local currency costs of hundreds of specific projects and activities, primarily in the key sectors of transportation,

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<sup>1/</sup> \$2 U.S.= 1 Zaire.

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education and manpower, and agriculture.

In the two most recent years FY 1969-70 almost \$28 million equivalent was provided in A.I.D. counterpart to the Congo for development projects and activities. About \$11.4 million, over 40 per cent, went to over 30 different projects in the transportation sector, while agriculture and education and manpower received over \$3 million each for a variety of projects. A representative sample of specific projects financed follows:

- Boma-Matadi road construction.
- Selected road and bridge repairs throughout the country.
- Design of Kwango and Wamba River bridges.
- Repair of airports at Bunia, Bandundu, and Kikwit.
- Building for TELESTAR educational TV operations.
- New science building and faculty housing for University of Kisangani.
- Regional scholarships for hundreds of Congolese and other African students at Congolese universities.
- Assistance to teacher training schools at Bunia and Bukavu.
- Building for Faculty of Agriculture at Lovanium.
- Capital for pilot agricultural credit project.
- Assistance to Republic of China (Taiwan) agricultural mission.
- Numerous small self-help projects.
- Assistance to initial capitalization of the new industrial development bank, SOCOFIDE.
- Loan for construction of an Intercontinental Hotel in Kinshasa.
- Rehabilitation of new police headquarters in Kinshasa.
- Assistance to various UN technical missions under the Funds in Trust Program.

The significance of counterpart derives not only from the magnitudes involved and the importance of the projects and activities financed, but also from the method of administration. On shipment of the goods financed, or after a specified delay,

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counterpart is paid by the importer to the National Bank and deposited in a special account. Funds in the account can only be spent upon joint approval between the USAID Mission Director and the GDRC Ministry of Finance. A large degree of effective control and direction of these funds thus in fact remains with A.I.D.

Initiatives for use of the funds for specific purposes come either from the USAID or an interested Ministry. USAID can request any planning, management, technical, financial, etc., information it desires in the course of deciding whether or not to concur in financing of a given project or activity from counterpart. More importantly, USAID can and does influence the Ministry or other concerned party more effectively to plan and implement the project by attaching appropriate conditions to approval or utilization of the funds. The program also affords substantive opportunities for regular contact with a wide variety of officials and advisors directly concerned with the development process.

Thus counterpart as used in the Congo is a real contribution to economic growth of the country even though it does not represent a new resource input from the U.S. There can be no doubt that these funds are used far more effectively for economic development purposes through close involvement and approval of the USAID than they would be if under control of the Congolese alone.

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We envisage about \$21 million equivalent of counterpart being available for development projects and activities during FY 1971-72, primarily from expiring supporting assistance loans and PL 480 agreements. Just as in the case of our dollar programs, in this Country Field Submission we have programmed the majority of these funds for use in the two most critical sectors of transportation and education and manpower. We also will support several ongoing and new activities in agriculture, plus a very active and widespread self-help program, some costs of the public safety program, and a few other high priority projects outside our concentration areas.

Counterpart deriving from the old sources will be exhausted in FY 1972 or FY 1973. In an effort to continue this important program however, USAID will attempt to negotiate local currency repayment agreements on a delayed basis with selected entities using dollar development loan funds. For example, OTRACO, a revenue-producing organization, might be required to repay at least some of the A.I.D. dollars used to purchase certain spare parts or items of equipment, by depositing the equivalent amount in local currency into the counterpart account on a phased basis commencing one or two years after the purchases are made. Such arrangements if they can be worked out might permit some continued replenishment of

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of counterpart funds from forthcoming sector loans to be made by A.I.D. to the Congo.

If it is impossible or impractical to negotiate such arrangements, and if continuation of the counterpart program in its current form continues to be highly desirable beyond FY 1972, A.I.D. may want to consider lending dollars for general commodity imports for the purpose of generating counterpart for use in a given high priority sector or sectors. This would be another type of sector loan whose prime purpose for existence would be ultimate use of the local currency rather than use of the dollars in the first instance.

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#### IV. Other Foreign Economic Assistance

A number of other countries and international agencies provide economic assistance to the Congo in addition to A.I.D. Although data on this subject often conflicts and frequently is not available, USAID estimates suggest that the total value of foreign economic assistance in the two years FY 1969-70 was about \$120 million, of which A.I.D. provided about 15%. The major donors in these years in order of obligations were Belgium, the FED, A.I.D., various UN agencies, and France. Other entities providing smaller amounts included the IBRD, Italy, Canada, Denmark, the Republic of China (Taiwan), West Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, and Switzerland. The bulk of this assistance went into the transportation, education, and agriculture sectors, although public health also received a significant share.

USAID forecasts indicate that A.I.D. will continue to provide a relatively modest share of total economic assistance to the Congo during FY 1971-72 despite the return of our program to past levels. This is primarily because the IBRD is expected to become a major donor in these years, commitments by the FED probably will be stepped up, Eximbank lending may assume greater importance, and obligations by most other donors including Belgium are expected to go up as the country retains political and social stability and concentrates increasingly on economic rehabilitation and growth.

Our estimates are that total economic assistance to the Congo could mount to about \$115 million in FY 1971 and \$150

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million in FY 1972. Prospective A.I.D. assistance in those years of \$17 million and \$27.750 million would be about 15% and 18.50% of the totals respectively. Assistance will continue to move primarily into the priority sectors.

Specific estimates for each donor during FY 1969-72 are contained in a table at the end of this Country Field Submission.

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## V. Transportation Sector

### Background

The transport sector is the highest priority economic sector in the Congolese economy and that sector to which the greatest proportions of AID resources will be directed in both FY 1971 and FY 1972.

Other donors have also identified this sector as highest priority for economic assistance. The UNDP-IBRD are financing detailed studies of requirements for water and road transportation, and we expect IBRD to finance a significant portion of the recommended investments. The FED has identified two major highway construction projects costing more than \$40 million to be financed in the next year or two. The UK is executing a project for Bailey Bridge construction and France is providing increasing technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works.

Meanwhile the GDRC is devoting much greater budgetary resources to this sector than ever before. The road convention program,<sup>1)</sup> formerly financed exclusively from A.I.D.

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1) This is a program under which the Ministry of Public Works contracts with interested parties (usually private companies) for maintenance of given sections of earth roads, bridges and ferries to given minimum standards. During calendar 1970, 18,000 kilometers of road and hundreds of bridges are covered as well as a number of ferries.

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counterpart funds, is now, following extensive discussions between USAID and the government, 75 per cent financed (\$3 million) from other Congolese budgetary resources. Two important roads in Orientale Province are being rehabilitated with GDRC financing of \$3 million, and the government is preparing to cover a portion or all of the local currency costs of projects whose foreign exchange costs will be met from IBRD and A.I.D. loans.

The three main functional systems of transport are well described in the FY 1971 Country Field Submission (pp. 9-27). They are: the long-haul system for exports and imports; the system of tributary or feeder links which distribute traffic to and from the long-haul system, and the air transport system essentially between Kinshasa and other principal population centers. The feeder system is composed of roads for the most part, but some segments are river or rail links. Existing studies and literature on the transportation system are substantial.

#### Strategy

Briefly, our strategy for transport sectoral planning, in concert with the GDRC, is as follows:

(1) Seek to strengthen the coordinative, long-range planning function for transport needs at the central government level. Such strengthening will provide a present surrogate and a preparatory environment for the needed national

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transport plan. 1)

(2) Emphasize the rehabilitation and improvement of a single, integrated network of long-haul and feeder routes.

(3) Provide, with other donors, funds needed to improve the existing long-haul systems and selected feeder routes.

(4) Rehabilitate, improve, and maintain an adequate feeder system (mostly of roads) as rapidly as possible and take measures to remove transportation bottlenecks, particularly at water crossings. This is especially important to assist revival of the agriculture sector.

(5) Emphasize the importance of adequate preventive and remedial maintenance to avoid breakdowns of equipment and facilities, and to achieve more economic service lives of such investments.

(6) Prepare and apply time-phasing analyses for all proposed investments in transport facilities, in order to obtain the best use of available investment capital.

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1) It is most desirable that the GDRC take actions to formulate and adopt a comprehensive national transport plan. However, for two major reasons, the near future is not propitious for urging a direct approach to this issue: (a) the existing agencies and parastatal organizations are not ready (and in some cases not organized) for direct action to formulate such a plan, and (b) the sensitive nature of the outstanding decision of whether or not to build the proposed Kinshasa-Port Francqui rail link, which would compete with the existing river service between these points. The GDRC has assured the IBRD that it would not commit itself on this rail link until at least further studies of its feasibility are made.

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(7) Strive to obtain optimal use of the present systems of facilities and equipment, and, in general, employ least-cost analysis measures.

It is desirable from the U.S. viewpoint to select those courses of action in the provision of assistance which will help the GDRC to achieve the objectives listed above, and which at the same time will:

- (a) Lend themselves to a readily established and visible U.S. identification;
- (b) Address particularly pressing needs of the GDRC;
- (c) Stand a good chance for successful implementation within a reasonable period of time; and
- (d) Employ fields of expertise in which the U.S. is particularly or even uniquely proficient.

Development Project Loans

With these considerations in mind we propose to finance with development project loans the engineering design of the Luluabourg-Kikwit and Luluabourg-Mbuji-Mayi road improvement programs during FY 1971 as anticipated in last year's Country Field Submission. Feasibility studies of both of these roads will be completed shortly. Significant improvements apparently are not economically justifiable on some portions of these road systems, and therefore, financial requirements for design are somewhat less than earlier anticipated. Financing of the engineering designs implies that A.I.D. loan funds will be

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available for construction work in FY 1972. Since the FED has now, as anticipated, agreed to finance the construction of an asphalt highway from Kenge--where the present asphalt highway east from Kinshasa now stops--to Kikwit, road systems still further to the east become increasingly important. Therefore, construction loans of \$10 million for the Luluabourg-Kikwit road system and \$5.6 million for the Luluabourg-Mbuji-Mayi system are included in our FY 1972 program.

USAID also expects to commit counterpart funds during FY 1971-72 for further work on selected portions of the long-haul road network.

#### Sector Loan Support to Multilateral Initiatives

The long awaited reports of the two IBRD-directed transport consultant teams, one covering improvements to the water transport system by Berenschot-Bosboom and the other improvements to the road system by Research and Development, appeared during FY 1970. To encourage acceptance of the recommendations of the IBRD and the consultants regarding the water system, A.I.D. elected to devote the FY 1969 supporting assistance loan of \$3 million and the FY 1970 transport sector loan of \$10 million to procurement of some of the urgent commodities and services required for the two key water transport entities, OTRACO and the Navigable Waterways Service. The FY 1970 transport sector loan paper gives a good rundown on steps

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and funds needed to improve these two organizations.

In FY 1971 we intend to use the majority of the anticipated sector loan of \$11.5 million to support the recommendations and programs of the consultants and IBRD concerning road improvements. We expect the IBRD to make significant amounts of loan funds available for these purposes as well, and hope that in this fashion many of the deficiencies, both physical and organizational, in water and road transport will be overcome. A portion of our proposed FY 1972 transport sector loan of \$7.4 million could also be used to support those two initiatives, and participant training funded under the transport sector loans will be chosen to make the greatest impact in the organizations being restructured.

#### New Initiatives

It has become clear that as the long-haul systems are rehabilitated and feeder routes opened up, water crossings where ferries no longer operate properly or at all, and where bridges have disappeared, constitute the most significant bottlenecks to the movement of goods and people. Studies undertaken during FY 1970, and especially the A.I.D.-financed Northeast Transport Survey, which among other things examined a number of potential sites for major bridges, have convinced us that except in rare cases major bridge construction is not economically justifiable since proper ferry

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services can meet foreseeable needs at a fraction of the cost. Thus, while we continue to provide for the reconstruction, repair, and replacement of dozens of smaller bridges throughout the country with counterpart funds, a well conceived program to begin to meet ferry requirements is to get underway during FY 1971 with a grant-financed study to identify quantitative and qualitative ferry requirements and design a standard ferry suitable to the Congo's needs and economically procurable in the U.S. The sector loan projected for 1972 could, at least in part, be used to procure some of these requirements.

There are other studies and surveys in the transportation sector that probably should be undertaken in the next two or three years by either foreign assistance donors and/or the GDRC. These include the following: air transport potential, Kinshasa urban transport needs, intra-regional trade opportunities, materials handling and unitized shipments, transport improvements on Lake Tanganyika, another ocean port, etc. There are undoubtedly many others. A.I.D. might undertake two or three studies of this nature during FY 1972 with grant funds.

#### Counterpart Funds

We expect to continue an active program with counterpart funds in the transportation sector during FY 1971 and FY 1972, now planned to amount to \$5.19 million and \$4.5 million respectively. This sector will receive the largest single

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share of counterpart, just as it receives the largest share of dollar funds.

Ongoing road improvement projects, bridges, and airport rehabilitation will be financed. USAID is now assessing whether or not and under what conditions to finance improvements to the important inland water port at Bumba with counterpart funds. Possible improvements to the Boma-Tshela and Kinsangani-Buta roads also are being assessed. We are exploring with the Ministry of Public Works the possibility of financing with counterpart technical and training assistance to the Ministry's maintenance shops in Kinshasa, and similar assistance to road maintenance services in a selected province most in need, such as Bandundu or Kivu. The experts would be provided by a Filipino organization specializing in this kind of activity, with the GDRC agreeing to convert counterpart into foreign exchange as necessary. We are also considering financing with counterpart training of selected Ministry personnel in equipment operations and maintenance at the A.I.D.-financed school for this purpose at Lome, Togo. Many other transportation projects falling within the general strategy considerations mentioned earlier will be financed with available counterpart during FY 1971-72.

As indicated in Section III of this CFS, counterpart deriving from the traditional sources will be exhausted in FY 1972 or FY 1973. USAID will attempt to negotiate some local currency repayment into the counterpart account by

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entities using our transport sector dollar loan funds. If this is impossible or impractical, however, and continuation of the program nevertheless remains high priority, we may want to provide that a portion or all of the FY 1972 transport sector loan be for general imports with the purpose of generating counterpart for use primarily in the transportation sector (some use might also be warranted in other sectors such as education and manpower and agriculture).

Air Transport

While air transport continues to take some of our attention, and while we expect to continue to make counterpart available for high priority repair and rehabilitation of selected airstrips, we cannot at this time envisage a program to supply the much needed electronics and navigational aids to the Congo's airports. The GDRC has still not arranged with any company specializing in the installation, maintenance and operation of this kind of equipment and the future of the ICAO mission, which has been assisting in the performance of these functions, is very uncertain. Until it is clear that the ability to install, operate, and maintain this equipment exists in the Congo, we feel it would be inopportune for A.I.D. or any other donor to envisage a program to provide such equipment. The transport sector loan for FY 1972 might be used in some part for participation in such a program if it becomes warranted.

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FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
CONGO (KINSHASA)  
A.I.D. ASSISTANCE TO THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR  
(Obligations in \$ thousands)

Funding Category	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 OYB	FY 1971 Estimate	FY 1972	
				Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
<u>Development Loans</u>					
FY 1970 Transport Sector Loan	-	10,000 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-
Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Engineering	-	-	900 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-
Luluabourg-Mbuji Mayi Road Engineering	-	-	600 <sup>2/</sup>	-	-
FY 1971 Transport Sector Loan (first segment)	-	-	6,500 <sup>3/</sup>	-	-
FY 1971 Transport Sector Loan (2nd segment)	-	-	5,000 <sup>3/</sup>	-	-
Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Construction	-	-	-	10,000	-
Luluabourg-Mbuji Mayi Road Construction	-	-	-	5,600	-

1/ Used to finance selected equipment and services needs of OTRACO and the Navigable Waterways Service, which are the two key entities in the water transport field.

2/ USAID will most likely prefer to combine these into one loan of \$1,500,000.

3/ Probably be used to finance selected equipment and services needs growing out of recommendations to be made by IBRD and the consultants Research and Development regarding improvements to the road system, and possibly more selected purchases for OTRACO and the Navigable Waterways Service.

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Funding Category	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 OYB	FY 1971 Estimate	FY 1972	
				Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
Development Loans - (cont'd)					
FY 1972 Transport Sector Loan (1st segment)	-	-	-	5,000 <sup>4/</sup>	-
FY 1972 Transport Sector Loan (2nd segment)	-	-	-	2,400 <sup>4/</sup>	-
FY 1972 Transport Sector Loan (3rd segment)	-	-	-	-	9,000 <sup>4/</sup>
<b>Total Development Loans</b>	-	10,000	13,000	23,000	9,000

Technical Assistance Grants

Studies and Surveys <sup>5/</sup>

305	11	120	200	-
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Counterpart Funds

Construction, Training,  
Studies, etc.

6,917	4,509	5,190	4,500	-
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- 4/ Possibly be used to finance more selected purchases to improve the road and water transport systems, plus a program for the procurement of ferries.
- 5/ Selected studies and surveys also might be financed from transportation sector loan funds.

## VI. Education and Manpower Sector

### Background

The "Survey of Education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo" prepared for AID by the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education in August 1969, is the most definitive contemporary study of education in the Congo. This 102 page report provides valuable insights and guidance to both the GDRC and external donors in responding to the educational and manpower needs of the country during the next 3-5 years. More limited studies of the sector by UNESCO and other organizations also are under way.

The OLC study was made with participation of the USAID, and its conclusions and recommendations are generally in accord with the views of A.I.D. It is therefore referenced here as the basic document upon which the FY 1971 and FY 1972 programs are substantially based. However, our program also includes thorough additional detailed study of current educational needs and resources by USAID and AID/W educational staff members. Views of other donors also have been taken into account. This sector is second only to the transportation sector as an area of concentration by A.I.D.

As in transportation, A.I.D. assistance to education is being coordinated with assistance from many other donors. Missionary work to the Congo is concentrated in this area. Belgian aid to its ex-colony is heaviest in education--over 900 experts are teaching and administering Congolese schools, and numerous scholarships are provided to students for study in Belgium. French technical assistance and scholarships also are signifi-

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cant. The future FED program calls for financing buildings for several teacher training schools. The UNDP, West Germany, and the U.K. also provide smaller amounts. The IBRD agrees that the education and manpower sector is of high importance, and will probably be making investments in it within a few years.

### Strategy

The general strategy of the A.I.D. program consists of the following elements: (1) direct and practical support to the education and training of manpower for the key transportation and agricultural sectors; (2) strengthening of the education sector itself at critical points in planning, administration and curriculum reform; (3) strengthening instruction in the physical sciences and vocational education in the secondary schools; (4) investigation of the potential of educational technology and support of same if warranted; (5) study of the manpower requirements being generated by economic development if this is not undertaken by other donors; (6) strengthening the teaching of English as a means of improving political, economic and cultural relations between the Congo and English-speaking countries; and (7) Congolization of education as rapidly as possible.

### Program - Grant and Loan Funds

In terms of this strategy, support of education and training in the transportation and agriculture sectors are the most critical needs to be financed from grant and loan funds. In addition, the ongoing Specialized Post-University

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Training Project will emphasize the further preparation of university faculty members in scientific and technological subjects.

From FY 1970 funds, a team is now being organized to identify secondary schools in the Congo which have the capability of making effective use of modern equipment in teaching science, technical, and vocational subjects. This team is expected to report its findings in late calendar year 1970. A development loan of \$2 million is proposed in FY 1971 to help finance the import of technical and scientific training equipment for selected schools identified by this team and the USAID. This is the only development loan proposed for the Congo outside the transportation sector in FY 1971.

The Congo has extensive physical facilities for vocational education established just prior to Independence. However, many of these facilities are being used only marginally at this time, and often for training that has no employment future. We therefore propose a careful survey of the resources and needs of vocational education, including particularly transport and agriculture, and have tentatively budgeted \$40,000 in grant funds for this purpose. The proposed education sector loan of \$2 million in FY 1972 would help finance import needs identified both by this survey and continuing needs for technical and scientific training equipment identified by the team mentioned in the previous paragraph. This also would be the only FY 1972 loan outside the transportation sector.

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Educational options are limited in the Congo and must respond to the rapidly growing numbers and needs of the school age population, skill requirements of development, and the large adult population which will determine the course of events in the Congo during the next 5 - 10 years. Of the options available to meet these requirements, communications technology appears among the most promising. TELESTAR, a Kinshasa organization which produces television and radio programs, is without doubt the best bet in this respect. It is well managed, well run (with 97% Congolese staff) and well motivated. AID already has invested wisely and substantially with counterpart funds in its buildings and equipment. Assistance from West Germany, Belgium, and church organizations also has been received. As a national television system is developed, TELESTAR can become a major factor in both formal and non-formal education - an important force for national integration, dissemination of modernizing ideas, functional literacy and intelligent entertainment.

At the request of the GDRC Minister of Education and the Director of TELESTAR, we propose a competent reconnaissance study of TELESTAR's potential in FY 1971 financed from technical assistance grant funds. If this study suggests further support, we tentatively propose in FY 1972 four participant trainees in programming, production and administration of education television. During the same period, we propose 12 man-months of specialized consultant services in the soft-ware necessary

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to conduct a significant experiment in educational television in the Kinshasa area.

Since Independence, there has not been a systematic assessment of the prospective manpower requirements of the Congo. The simplistic assumption that the country has acute shortages in every trained manpower field has become progressively less correct. Enormous shortages of skilled technical and management personnel exist in transportation, agriculture and education and as industry is gradually Congolized the same will become true in that sector. The fields of research and technology are still largely barren of Congolese qualified to assume major responsibilities. Management training for private and parastatal enterprises is essentially non-existent. On the other hand, the universities are already beginning to produce more graduates in the social sciences and liberal arts than can find acceptable employment in government, education or industry.

There is therefore obviously need for a professional survey of manpower resources and requirements for the period 1970-1975. There are indications that the research organization at Lovanium or other donors may undertake such a survey. Nevertheless, to assist we have tentatively allocated \$50,000 for this purpose, to finance the training of two Congolese in manpower planning in the U.S. and third countries advanced in this field, such as Nigeria, Tanzania and India.

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The one field for which we propose to consider a significant investment not dealt with in the OLC report is that of English language teaching. It is very clear that our major financial and political investments in the Congo have been greatly handicapped by language. Access to U.S. and British experience in government, transportation, agriculture, education and management has been sharply limited by language barriers. Our expenditures for participant training in the U.S. have been impaired by the requirement of almost total English language training before education in a substantive field. Fortunately the GDRC, recognizing the great advantage that will accrue to the country, has firmly committed itself to the teaching of English. It is now taught in the last two years of primary school and the first three years of secondary school. Teacher training institutions now teach instructors to teach English. This instruction is conducted by a few Congolese who have been previously trained under the U.S. participant program and a large number of foreign nationals (Spanish, French, Belgian, Egyptian and Haitian).

The U.S. in the past provided the National School of Pedagogy in Kinshasa with a language laboratory, two participant trainees in the teaching of English, and two American contract English professors. However, the English teaching staff of the school has declined from 11 in 1969 to 7 in 1970, and four of these, including the section head, propose to leave in 1971.

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Clearly, English language instruction, and our investment in it, is on a downward curve of effectiveness. Therefore, we propose a study of this subject in FY 1971 which could lead to an English language teaching project financed from grant funds in FY 1972.

Also included in our thinking for FY 1971 are studies of the agricultural faculties at the Free University of the Congo at Kisangani and Lovanium, and the faculty of education at the Free University. Such studies would indicate whether A.I.D. or other donors should undertake to strengthen these important institutions. Steps to strengthen selected teacher training institutions, particularly with a view to effecting the Congolization of education and training as rapidly as possible, and to strengthen the Ministry of Education itself through an educational leadership participant program, are planned for FY 1972. Presently the Congo relies on foreign education administrators and teachers to a far higher degree than any other major African country.

Counterpart Funds

To date the USAID has expended approximately \$11.5 million equivalent from counterpart funds to support projects and activities in the education sector. Over \$3 million of this total is for ongoing projects. The funds have been expended primarily for university and post-secondary institutions of higher learning. Projects have consisted of financing the construction of facilities such as classrooms, laboratories,

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dormitories and administrative offices. More construction in these areas is still needed, and USAID's role, while not planned to be considerable, can nevertheless have a large impact with proper programming of funds and selection of projects.

While it is difficult at this time to name precise projects for future local currency funding, it is possible to distinguish three general areas of interest, universities, secondary teacher training schools, and secondary and post-secondary technical schools. Counterpart funds of \$3.7 million equivalent in FY 1971 and \$3 million in FY 1972 have been programmed to the education sector, and will be utilized primarily for construction of required physical infrastructure at certain of these institutions.

At the university level the following major projects will be considered: construction of a dormitory and library at the Free University of the Congo in Kisangani; provision of funds for a limited number of scholarships for students at the three universities; further construction of laboratory and classroom facilities as needed. At the secondary teacher training school level, emphasis will be given to the physical expansion of selected Ecoles Normale Moyennes (lower level secondary teacher training schools) into Ecoles Normales Superieures (upper level secondary teachers training school). Funds also will be provided at the secondary and post-secondary technical school level for professors' housing and renovation

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of existing facilities. Many self help projects (discussed later in this CFS) also are in the education sector.

Labor Education

Details of this ongoing project to strengthen the trade union movement in the Congo can be found in the USAID PROP dated May 7, 1970. In substance, this labor education program has been by far the most successful non-formal educational venture in the Congo. It has now reached the point at which it may be successfully concluded by FY 1974. A total of \$80,000 per year through FY 1974 has been requested from AID/W regional grant funds for two contract personnel, and \$300,000 equivalent has been tentatively budgeted by USAID from counterpart funds for rehabilitation of an existing building into a National Labor Institute.

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FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
 CONGO (KINSHASA)  
A.I.D. ASSISTANCE TO THE EDUCATION AND MANPOWER SECTOR  
 (Obligations in \$ Thousands)

Funding Category	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 OYB	FY 1971 Estimate	FY 1972	
				Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
<u>Development Loans</u> 1)					
FY 1971 Education Sector Loan (first segment)	-	-	1,000 2)	-	-
FY 1971 Education Sector Loan (second segment)	-	-	1,000 2)	-	-
FY 1972 Education Sector Loan (first segment)	-	-	-	1,000 3)	-
FY 1972 Education Sector Loan (second segment)	-	-	-	1,000 3)	-
FY 1972 Education Sector Loan (third segment)	-	-	-	-	1,000 3)
Total Development Loans	-	-	2,000 2)	2,000 3)	1,000 3)

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A.I.D. Assistance to the Education and Manpower Sector (cont'd)

Funding Category	FY 1972				
	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 OYB	FY 1971 Estimate	Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
<u>Technical Assistance Grants</u>					
Studies and Surveys, including some of the following and/or others to be identified later: 4/	-	114	245	500	
Teacher training schools			(-)	(90)	(-)
TELESTAR Educational TV			(10)	(80)	(-)
Selected curriculum revision			(40)	(-)	(-)
Faculties of Agriculture at University of Kisangani and Lovanium			(10)	(-)	(-)
English language teaching			(85)	(205)	(-)
Manpower requirements assessment			(50)	(-)	(-)
Faculty of Education at Kisangani			(10)	(80)	(-)
Technical and Vocational education study			(40) 2/	(-)	(-)
Ministry of Education - educational leadership program			(-)	(45)	(-)
Specialized Post-University Training Project (participants) 5/	152	217	200	200	-
Total Technical Assistance Grants	152	331	445	700	-
<u>Counterpart Funds</u>					
Construction, studies, participants, etc.	1,943	1,641	3,700	3,000	-

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A.I.D. Assistance to the Education and Manpower Sector (cont'd)

- 1/ The FY 1971 CFS included a proposed development loan of \$9 million for construction of teacher training institutions. This item has been eliminated as being unrealistic.
- 2/ To be utilized for the import of technical and scientific training equipment for selected schools to be identified by a survey team about to commence work and financed with development grant funds.
- 3/ To be utilized for the import of training equipment for selected schools, including possibly vocational training schools identified by a proposed survey financed with development grant funds.
- 4/ The listed studies and surveys and their estimated costs are of course illustrative and subject to deletions and additions as time passes. Amounts suggested for 1971 are more firm than those suggested for FY 1972.
- 5/ This ongoing project has as its purpose the training in the U.S. of 15 faculty members of each of the Congo's three universities plus the National School of Administration, over the period 1969-74. Other participants have been financed under this project in the past, but with one ongoing exception henceforth it will be limited to this purpose only, and participants in other areas will be financed from other funds.

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## VII. Agriculture Sector

### Background

Despite the fact that the two prime sectors of AID effort and financial assistance to the Congo during FY 1971 - FY 1972 will be transportation and education and manpower, we will also continue to devote some attention to the agriculture sector, primarily through the ongoing credit project and counterpart financed projects. Improvements in the transportation system also will greatly assist agriculture. No development loan funds are envisaged.

Other donors are quite active in agriculture. The FAO has projects in mechanization training, food crop production, agricultural census work and statistics, and the staffing and equipping of two veterinary laboratories. UNESCO is staffing a school to train agriculturists; Belgium is assisting in applied research at the INEAC stations and some extension work; the Republic of China is assisting in rice and vegetable production (partly financed by AID counterpart); and the FED is emphasizing extension work and training. Programs by these donors are expected to expand. IBRD and West Germany also may enter the picture with new projects.

The FY 1971 CFS contains a useful general description of Congolese agriculture (pp. 32-36).

### Strategy

There are no recent overall studies of agriculture in the Congo, and no current overall conceptual frame or plan into which individual projects can be placed. This will have to be corrected

in due course. However, the Ministry of Agriculture has four general objectives: to revive production at least to pre-Independence levels, improve management and capacity of the Ministry, encourage more private investment in agriculture, and encourage greater processing of products within the country itself.

AID concentrates its assistance to the African cash crop and subsistence farmer. The two specific objectives of our limited program are: (1) encourage increases in production and nutritional quality of food grown by Congolese for domestic consumption, and (2) help establish and strengthen local institutions that assist the native farmer, including credit programs and development of manpower. These are discussed in the FY 1971 CFS (pp. 30-31).

### Projects

The agricultural credit project financed from both grant and counterpart funds is now ongoing. The direct hire credit advisor and five members of the IVS team are on board, and the remaining six IVS people are expected during calendar year 1970. The Ministry of Agriculture is supporting the project well. Local staff is now undergoing training. During FY 1971 credit operations will commence in the Bumba and lower Congo areas and a third pilot area still to be selected.

It is now clear that credit activities must be closely associated with agricultural cooperatives since individual farmers usually are not credit worthy. Therefore, a study of production and marketing cooperatives is planned during FY 1971, with the

objective of outlining the basic requirements for a pilot cooperatives program directly related to the agricultural credit project. Meanwhile USAID is working with missionary groups among others since many are already very active in rural community development programs. We plan a series of short seminars in cooperative organization, management, operations, and accounting practices for interested missionary groups.

During FY 1972 we plan a full evaluation of the agricultural credit project and its related cooperative programs, to determine the desirability of further expansion into other areas if sufficient trained Congolese and funds are available. Although the ultimate intention of this project is creation of an effective nationwide agricultural development credit scheme or bank, FY 1972 appears to be too early for this major step.

We are also considering initiation of a preliminary agriculture sector study in FY 1971 which could lead to a more detailed study in FY 1972 or FY 1973. This would assist in developing an overall conceptual framework for future agricultural development planning, which will be urgently needed.

The USAID has programmed \$1.3 million equivalent of counterpart funds for use in the agriculture sector during FY 1971, and \$1 million during FY 1972. Much of this will be utilized for continued support of ongoing activities, such as financing a portion of the cost of a Belgian technical assistance mission in Ubangui-Mongola, vegetable and fruit production at Dingui-Dingui,

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an experimental farm at the University at Lubumbashi, soybean development in the Kasais, accumulation of agricultural statistics, continued but declining support of the large Chinese agricultural mission (now consisting of 45 members at four locations), and an important seed improvement and production project. A full-time research agronomist will join the USAID staff to work on the last project.

Other new counterpart projects will be developed during FY 1971 - 72 tied to our overall strategy in agriculture. In particular an agricultural extension project is now being considered.

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FY 1970 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
 CONGO (KINSHASA)

A.I.D. Assistance to the Agriculture Sector

(Obligations in \$ thousands)

<u>Funding Category</u>	<u>FY 1969 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1970 OYB</u>	<u>FY 1971 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1972 Basic Budget Request</u>	<u>1972 Additional Increment</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Technical Assistance Grants</u>					
<u>Agricultural Credit Project</u>	---	159	90	130	---
<u>Counterpart Funds</u>	1,500	2,002	1,300	1,000	---

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VIII. Public Safety

Public Safety is another secondary but important activity of A.I.D. in the Congo. The general objective of this ongoing program is to improve the GDRC's capacity to maintain political and social stability in the country and to provide conventional police services to the public through the establishment of a modern national police organization. A.I.D. collaborates closely with Belgian assistance which is also provided in this area.

Since FY 1969 public safety activities have been focused on training, police patrol, communications and vehicle maintenance primarily in the Kinshasa area. It was felt that A.I.D. could make its greatest contributions in these areas. The evaluation of the program conducted by OPS (AID/W) with assistance of USAID indicated success in these activities, and as a result we now plan extension of the public safety program to Lubumbashi during FY 1971 and to other cities thereafter. Two new advisors will be added to the six experts on board. During FY 1971-72 we also will continue the important police participant program.

The grant budget for this program is estimated at \$745,000 for FY 1971 and \$970,000 for FY 1972. Counterpart funds are programmed at the equivalent of \$410,000 and \$500,000 in these two years respectively. No development loans are anticipated, although loans for this program will be considered for years following FY 1972.

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FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

A.I.D. Public Safety Program  
(Obligations in \$thousands)

Funding Category	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	
	Actual	OYB	Estimate	Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
<u>Development Loans</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Technical Assistance Grants</u>					
Staffing and Associated Costs	229	226	319	318	-
Participants	65	74	88	88	-
Six subprojects as follows:					
Communications, vehicle procurement and maintenance,					
police patrol, training, civil disturbance control, and markmanship	84	80	340 <sup>1/</sup>	567 <sup>1/</sup>	-
Total Technical Assistance Grants	378	380	747 <sup>2/</sup>	973 <sup>3/</sup>	-
<u>Counterpart Funds</u>	374	804	410	500	-

- 1/ Increases substantially over previous years primarily because of vehicles and communications equipment needed for expansion of the program outside Kinshasa. See PROP submitted by TOAID A-110, May 19, 1970.
- 2/ Say \$745,000 for purposes of this CFS.
- 3/ Say \$970,000 for purposes of this CFS.

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IX. Other Activities

PL 480 Title I

The FY 1970 Title I agreement with the GDRC calls for 39,000 tons of wheat flour and 1,200 tons of tobacco. The total tobacco has been purchased, but only 2,100 tons of the wheat flour. We estimate that no more than 10,000 of the remaining 36,900 tons will be purchased due to importers' ability and preference to purchase commercially, and we do not at this time anticipate further Title I agreements during FY 1971-72. Some success in increasing local food production and the ability to finance imports from the Congo's own resources have led to this desirable result. In the CFS we assume that counterpart funds will no longer be generated from this source after FY 1971.

PL 480 Title II

While new conventions are currently being negotiated between the Congolese Government and the voluntary agencies, USAID has been successful in getting the GDRC to agree to reopening of the program under terms of the previous convention. The programs will continue under the old convention until the new ones are signed.

Both Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Congo Protestant Relief Agency (CPRA) have, following approval by USAID, submitted their Annual Estimate of Requirements to their respective central offices in the U.S. The CRS FY 1971 program consists of 13,210,000 pounds of milk, bulgur, oil, flour and WSB estimated

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at a value of over \$2 million. The CPRA program includes 1,188,000 pounds of milk, oil, bulgur and WSB with a dollar value of about \$120,000. Under both programs the bulk of the foodstuffs are distributed in school lunch and maternal and child welfare programs in all parts of the Congo. CPRA also distributes a limited amount of food in their refugee programs. In this CFS we have assumed a Title II value of \$2.3 million for FY 1971 and an increase to \$3 million in FY 1972.

#### Self-Help Program

Since FY 1965 A.I.D. counterpart funds have been made available for self-help projects in the Congo that can be financed with local currency, following the same criteria established by AID/W for dollar-financed projects. The program has been successful and is increasingly active. To date, 74 projects have been financed totaling 175,909 zaires (about \$350,000) and only \$7,300 dollars. Although the Kinshasa area leads with 17 projects, followed by Kivu and Orientale Provinces with 11 each and Bandundu with 10, there are at least three projects in each province. Community schools, small dormitories, village water supplies, and farming activities are the most numerous. Widespread and favorable local publicity usually is given to the U.S. when these projects are inaugurated.

USAID expects to increase somewhat the self-help program during FY 1971-72, financed completely from counterpart because of the recent AID/W decision limiting dollar self-help funds to non-concentration countries. Thus, no dollars are

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requested in this CFS for this program. At the moment 18 projects totaling 28,075 zaires (\$56,150) are under active consideration and other possibilities are continually being discussed. Counterpart funds of 100,000 zaires (\$200,000) tentatively are programmed in both FY 1971 and FY 1972 for the program, which would permit the financing of 35 to 45 projects per year.

#### Population-Related Activities

The Congo does not consider itself to have a problem of over-population at the moment. There is of course underemployment, urban crowding and lack of proper nutrition, but these seem more the result of inadequate production and distribution of wealth rather than lack of population control. Thus strategy in the general area of population and family planning should at this time emphasize improvement of the quality of life rather than direct population control.

Family planning should become part of an integrated health service program. Clinical and medical data needs to be organized and presented to the medical leadership in a convincing manner so that they are motivated to require that the philosophy and technology of family planning become part of all health education, and to include family planning as a normal part of integrated health services. Since family planning has not received official approval of the government, full utilization must be made of missionary groups that have already initiated programs of family planning. We propose that the role of A.I.D. be one of support to other organizations involved in family planning and population programs,

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such as the UN, the Ford Foundation, and the Pathfinder Fund.

Since Ford Foundation is already involved in a large population related program in West Africa, A.I.D. may be able to interest them in establishing an office and program in the Congo. Of particular interest at the moment could be intensified participation on the part of Congolese officials from the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs at the Center for Family Planning in Montreal. Ford Foundation has offered to finance four Congolese to attend the August 1970 family planning program at the Montreal Center. USAID now is assisting in recruiting the most likely and best qualified candidates.

A.I.D. also may have a role in support of the National Institute of Statistics (INS). The UN is discussing the possibility of providing expert personnel to assist the Institute. A.I.D. might consider upgrading middle level personnel through the financing of participant training in the U.S. and local training of the 230 information gatherers. We envision a seminar in Kinshasa during early FY 1972 on methodology and techniques of census information gathering. We are requesting TDY assistance from the A.I.D. regional demographic advisor in Rabat to advise us on the feasibility of such a seminar and, if feasible, on the actual implementation procedures. Another high impact area for A.I.D. involvement with INS could be the provision of reference and research books for the library and research departments. The USAID

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is considering forwarding such a project to AID/W for consideration for financing with population funds.

The only active and comprehensive family planning work in the Congo at the moment is done by the Congo Protestant Council (CPC). This organization distributes contraceptives and family planning literature free of charge in six centers in the Kinshasa area. The CPC is currently preparing a project proposal for submission to the Pathfinder Fund and A.I.D. for intensified family planning and child health and welfare programs throughout the Congo. Since CPC is already actively engaged in family planning and population programs, they should receive full A.I.D. support. If the proposed Pathfinder project is successfully implemented, we could then consider channeling increasing amounts of population funds through CPC.

USAID agrees with the recommendation of the A.I.D. regional population officer that A.I.D. in cooperation with WHO send five Congolese doctors each year for a period of five years to the U.S. for training in public health. USAID will prepare a detailed request for possible training in French at Tulane University for consideration by AID/W. Hopefully, WHO would provide French speaking doctors to replace the Congolese doctors in training.

USAID also is encouraging dissemination of family planning materials through the child welfare clinics run by the voluntary agencies. The critical need in this area is for more material in French and the local vernacular languages.

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Local currency self-help funds will be committed in support of family health care centers and "foyers sociaux."

The need for a nationwide manpower survey has been mentioned previously. Although other donors may undertake this, it could possibly be financed from A.I.D. population funds since the employment and placement of manpower is intricately related to the general problem of population control.

Ngili Pilot Family Health Care Center, a Congolese Government clinic operated with WHO assistance, is currently preparing a request for A.I.D. and other donor assistance. This Center provides preventative family health care for one of the most populated areas in Kinshasa. Plans are to expand the operation throughout the city. It is difficult at this time to identify our role in developing this Center. We would, however, also encourage other donor assistance during the initial stages.

We are assuming that AID/W controlled population funds would be used for any projects such as the above that are ready for implementation during FY 1971-72. However, we have also included \$150,000 in our FY 1972 basic technical assistance budget request for population related activities. Counterpart funds also could be made available for such purposes.

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X. Organization and Personnel

The existing USAID organization and on-board personnel should be adjusted to handle effectively and efficiently the evolving program described in this Country Field Submission. Capability to handle the increasing development loan program as well as specific studies and surveys and counterpart-funded projects in the key emphasis sectors must be increased. This adjustment has already been started by the recent creation of an Engineering Division (one American engineer, on board) and an Education Division (one American advisor, position still vacant). On the other hand, the USAID is devoting less time to the supporting assistance program as such funds decline.

The existing structure of the USAID is outlined in Table VII of the CFS. The most important adjustments to be considered in this structure are as follows:

(1) Creation of a specific unit charged only with the assessment, negotiation, and implementation of specific development loan and counterpart financed projects. At the moment Program Officers, now with the assistance of the new Engineer, are performing this function in addition to myriad other more normal program functions.

(2) With demise of the supporting assistance program, reorientation of the assignment of the Supply Division toward working with Ministries, agencies, and other entities utilizing A.I.D. development sector loans and counterpart funds. The Supply Advisor should be a technical logistics and procurement

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advisor to these entities, working in close collaboration with other consultants and responsible USAID officers.

(3) Conversion of an existing Program Officer into a Training-cum-Program Officer with the primary duty of handling the participants program for all units of USAID. This includes the Post University Training Project, public safety, new participants related to the Agricultural Credit Project and the transportation and education sectors, financing from counterpart funds of scholarships for African students at Congolese universities, assistance to AAI activities in the Congo, and liaison with the 600 returned A.I.D. participants. This officer also will assist in more general program work.

(4) Reduction in the number of units reporting to the Director, which now number eight including the Chief of the Embassy's Economic Section. Three of these units, Education, Supply, and Engineering, contain only one American each.

Some modifications of the existing organization as follows would accomplish the above. This should be compared with the existing organization in Table VI.

(1) Director's Office (2 Americans) - USAID Director and Secretary.

(2) Office of the Assistant Director for Program (3 Americans) - Assistant Director and 2 Secretaries, and including the following two Divisions:

(a) Program Division (2 Americans) - Program Officer and Training-cum-Program Officer.

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(b) Projects Division (4 Americans) - 2 Engineers, Supply Officer, and Loan Officer.<sup>1/</sup>

(3) Food and Agriculture Division (5 Americans) - Senior Advisor, General Advisor, Agronomist, Credit Advisor, and Secretary.

(4) Education Division (1 American) - Education Advisor.

(5) Public Safety Division (9 Americans) - Senior Advisor, 7 Advisors, and Secretary.

(6) Controller (4 Americans) - Controller, Accountant, Financial Analyst, and Secretary.

The above changes would put all individuals (except the USAID Controller) concerned with the overall program into the Program Office, including the Engineers, Supply Officer, and Loan Officer in a newly created Projects Division. One of the existing three Program Officer positions could be eliminated since specific counterpart and loan functions would now be handled by the Projects Division. The Supply Officer would work closely with the Engineers and Loan Officer on implementation of the sector loans and procurement problems on counterpart projects. Another existing Program Officer position would be converted into the Training-cum-Program Officer position to focus primarily on the participants program.

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<sup>1/</sup> This officer would of course work on counterpart projects as well as loans, so perhaps he could better be called a "Projects Officer."

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The Divisions which are responsible for specific portions of the overall program, namely Food and Agriculture, Education and Public Safety would remain separate, but of course work closely with the Program Division in formulation of their programs and policies, and with the Projects Division in consideration and execution of specific projects. The Program and Projects Divisions jointly would be responsible for all matters in the transportation sector under guidance of the Assistant Director.

The number of units reporting to the Director under this modification would be six rather than eight (both numbers including the Chief of the Economic Section<sup>1/</sup>).

We have strongly urged that AID/W agree to two new Public Safety Advisors and an Agronomist. On the assumption that they are approved, an increase of only one more position would be required to accomplish the above modification. The Loan Officer and one Engineer are added, but a Program Officer is dropped. One existing Program Officer position would be converted into the Training-cum-Program Officer position. Total positions would be 30, of which 24 are officers and 6 secretaries.

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<sup>1/</sup> With the exception of the AID Economist assigned to the Economic Section, the Chief and members of that Section are State Department employees and therefore are not included in the total number of Americans shown as now on board (Table VII) or projected in this presentation.

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The three A.I.D. employees who work with CAMO and the A.I.D. economist assigned to the Economic Section, when added to these 30, give 34 A.I.D. employees assigned to the Congo. An International Development Intern is also assigned to the Mission, and an American auditor reporting to the Nairobi field office is located in Kinshasa.

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Table I

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Budget Summary  
(Obligations in \$ thousands)

<u>Funding Category</u>	<u>FY 1969</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1970</u> <u>OYB</u>	<u>FY 1971</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1972</u> <u>Basic Budget</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Additional</u> <u>Increment</u>
<u>I. A.I.D. Appropriations</u>					
Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Program Loans	-	10,000	13,500	9,400	10,000
Sector Loans	-	-	1,500	15,600	-
Project Loans	-	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total					
Technical Assistance Grants <sup>1/</sup>	936	1,080	1,915	2,385	-
Ongoing	-	5	-	-	-
Terminating	-	-	-	-	-
Major Expansions	-	-	-	-	-
New	306	197	85	215	- 1/
Total	<u>1,241</u>	<u>1,282</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,600</u>	
Supporting Assistance	3,000	-	-	-	-
UN Funds in Trust	970	500	-	-	-
Population <sup>2/</sup>					
Development Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Assistance Grants	-	-	-	150	150
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	<u>150</u>	<u>150</u>
Total A.I.D.	<u>5,211</u>	<u>11,782</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>27,750</u>	<u>10,150</u>

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Table I (cont'd)

Funding Category	FY 1969 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1970 <u>OYB</u>	FY 1971 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1972 Basic Budget Request	FY 1972 Additional Increment
II. <u>Other U.S. Official A.I.D.</u>					
PL 480 Title I	4,600	3,200	2,300	-	xxx
PL 480 Title II	300	-	2,200	3,000	xxx
MAP - Sales	-	70	2,500	2,500	xxx
MAP - Grants	2,100	1,800	1,500	2,000	xxx
Eximbank	-	-	15,000	20,000	xxx
Total Other U.S. Official A.I.D.	7,000	5,070	22,500	27,500	xxx
III. <u>Total of I and II Above</u>	<u>12,211</u>	<u>16,852</u>	<u>39,500</u>	<u>55,250</u>	<u>10,150</u>

1/ No additional increments of funds are indicated for Technical Assistance Grants in FY 1972. This is because the CFS guidance asks how a substantial incremental increase (50 percent or more) would be utilized, and the USAID feels that a percentage increase of that magnitude over the basic \$2.6 million request could not be effectively implemented. A smaller additional increment of up to 20% could be effectively handled, however.

2/ Assistance has been and is being provided to population related programs, such as nutrition, with PL 480 Title II funds, and this will be continued.

Note: FY 1969 A.I.D. assistance to the Congo (Kinshasa), which was \$5.211 million as indicated in the table, was the lowest since the U.S. began providing economic assistance to the country. During 1966-68 loan and grant assistance was on the order of \$20 million per year. Thus the FY 1971 budget estimate of \$17 million and FY 1972 basic budget request of \$27.750 million represent a return to the more usual historical levels. This data excludes PL 480 Title I assistance which averaged \$12 million per year during 1966-68 but as indicated in the table is now at much lower levels and expected to become zero by FY 1972.

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Table II

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

A.I.D. Dollar Assistance by Sector

(Obligations in \$ Thousands)

Funding Category	FY 1969 Actual	FY 1970 OYB	FY 1971 Estimate	FY 1972	
				Basic Budget Request	Additional Increment
<u>Development Loans</u>					
Transportation Sector	-	10,000	13,000	23,000	9,000
Education Sector	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,000
<u>Technical Assistance Grants</u>					
Transportation Sector	305	11	120	200	-
Education Sector	152	331	445	700	-
Agriculture Sector	-	159	90	130	-
Public Safety	378	380	745	970	-
Technical Support and Miscellaneous	406	401	600	600	-
<u>Supporting Assistance</u>					
Industry Sector	3,000	-	-	-	-
<u>UN Funds in Trust</u>	970	500	-	-	-
<u>Population</u>	-	-	-	150	150
Total A.I.D.	5,211	11,782	17,000	27,750	10,150

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## FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

## CONGO (KINSHASA)

<u>Total Loan Commitments and Disbursements</u> (\$ millions)					
<u>Commitments (Authorizations)</u>	<u>FY 1969</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1970</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1971</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1972</u> <u>Basic Budget</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1973</u> <u>Estimate</u>
A.I.D. Loans - Total					xxx
Program	3,000	-	-	-	xxx
Sector	-	10,000	13,500	9,400	xxx
Project	-	-	1,500	15,600	xxx
Eximbank	-	-	15,000	20,000	xxx
International Lending Agencies					xxx
IBRD	6,000	-	20,000	25,000	xxx
Other bilateral <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	xxx
Total Commitments	9,000	10,000	50,000	70,000	
<u>Disbursements</u>					
A.I.D. Loans - Total					-
Program <sup>2/</sup>	4,700	8,000	10,000	9,000	11,000
Sector	-	-	3,000	8,000	4,000
Project	-	-	2,500 <sup>3/</sup>	1,000	
Eximbank	-	-	5,000	15,000	20,000
International Lending Agencies					15,000
Other bilateral <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Total Disbursements	4,700	8,500	26,000	43,000	50,000

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Table III (cont'd)

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Total Loan Commitments and Disbursements  
( & millions)

- 1/ Other small loans are made by bilateral donors such as West Germany to the Congo; however, exact data is not available, and the amounts are insignificant compared to figures for A.I.D., IBRD, and the Eximbank.
- 2/ This represents disbursements of old supporting assistance loans, most of which have already been committed.
- 3/ This represents a dollar development loan of \$2.5 million for construction of an Intercontinental Hotel in Kinshasa authorized in FY 1968.

Note: The majority of donors to the Congo provide assistance in the form of grants, which thus are not included in this table of loan commitments and disbursements only. Some of this grant assistance is very substantial. For example, FED plans to commit about \$110 million to finance projects primarily in the transportation and education and manpower sectors during 1970-74, an average of over \$20 million per year. This follows up on earlier significant FED grant assistance. Belgian technical assistance and study grants have been running at over \$20 million per year. Grant assistance in smaller amounts is provided by various UN organizations including UNDP, France, Italy, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Republic of China (Taiwan). Many of these donors are expected to increase their levels of assistance to the Congo in the years ahead.

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Table IV A.

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Loans Proposed for Serious Consideration in FY 1971  
(Authorizations in \$ thousands)

Activity (1)	Loan Title (2)	Anticipated FY Quarter Loan Paper Available in AID/W (3)	Total (4) (a+b+c)	Amount of Loan		Amount to Finance Local Costs (4c)
				Foreign Exchange Costs (4a)	Amount to Finance Commodities, Equipment, Capital Project Services, Etc. Assistance Costs (4b)	
1. Transportation	Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Engineering 1/	3	900	900	-	-
2. Transportation	Luluabourg-Mbuji- Mayi Road Engineering 1/	3	600	600	-	-
3. Education	FY 1971 Sector Loan (first segment)	3	1,000	1,000	-	-
4. Transportation	FY 1971 Sector Loan (first segment)	4	6,500	6,400	100	-
5. Education	FY 1971 Sector Loan (second segment)	3	1,000	1,000	-	-
6. Transportation	FY 1971 Sector Loan (second segment)	4	5,000	4,900	100	-
	TOTALS		15,000	14,800	200	-

1/ USAID will most likely prefer to combine these into one loan of \$1,500,000.

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Table IV B.

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Loans Proposed for Serious Consideration in FY 1972  
(Authorizations in \$ thousands)

Activity (1)	Loan Title (2)	Anticipated FY Quarter Loan Paper Available in AID/W (3)	Total (4) (a+b+c)	Amount of Loan Amount to Finance		Amount to Finance Local Cost (4c)
				Foreign Exchange Costs (4a)	Technical Assistance Costs (4b)	
1.	Transportation Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Construction	3	10,000	10,000	-	-
2.	Transportation Luluabourg-Mbuji- Mayi Road Construction	3	5,600	5,600	-	-
3.	Education FY 1972 Sector Loan (first segment)	3	1,000	1,000	-	-
4.	Transportation FY 1972 Sector Loan <sup>1/</sup> (First segment)	4	5,000	4,800	200	- <sup>1/</sup>
5.	Education FY 1972 Sector Loan (second segment)	3	1,000	1,000	-	-
6.	Transportation FY 1972 Sector Loan <sup>1/</sup> (second segment)	4	2,400	2,300	100	- <sup>1/</sup>
TOTALS			25,000	24,700	300	-
<u>FY 1972 Additional Increment</u>						
1.	Education FY 1972 Sector Loan (third segment)	3	1,000	1,000	-	-
2.	Transportation FY 1972 Sector Loan <sup>1/</sup> (third segment)	4	9,000	9,000	-	-
TOTALS			10,000	10,000	-	-

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Table IV B. (cont'd)

1/ A.I.D. counterpart funds are financing numerous economic development projects and activities in the Congo. The sources of these funds, supporting assistance loans and PL 480, are drying up. USAID will attempt to negotiate some repayment into counterpart of dollar funds made available with transportation sector loans, so that the important counterpart program can continue at significant levels beyond FY 1972. This may prove impossible or impractical. There is also the possibility that USAID will recommend that a portion or all of the transportation sector loan for FY 1972 be for general commodity imports into the economy with the objective of generating counterpart for use substantially in the transportation sector.

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Table IV  
Attachment 1

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Proposed FY 1971 Project Loan

1. Probable Loan Title - Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Engineering.<sup>1/</sup>
2. Total Amount of Loan - \$900,000.
3. Purpose of Loan - Preparation of detailed design engineering and associated material necessary to permit bids for construction and improvements of selected dirt and asphalted roads linked to these two cities and important intermediary points. This will assist in opening up road communications in West Kasai and eastern Bandundu Province.
4. Total Project Cost - Equivalent of \$1,200,000, of which \$900,000 will be provided from the loan and the local currency of \$300,000 provided from Congolese funds.
5. Status of Studies - Feasibility study now being completed by the U.S. firm Lyon Associates under A.I.D. financing. This study will identify certain roads that should be improved.

<sup>1/</sup> This loan could be combined with the proposed loan for Luluabourg-Mbuji-Mayi Road Engineering into but one loan of \$1,500,000.

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Table IV  
Attachment 2

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Proposed FY 1971 Project Loan

1. Probable Loan Title - Luluabourg-Mbuji-Mayi Road Engineering.<sup>1/</sup>
2. Total Amount of Loan - \$600,000.
3. Purpose of Loan - Preparation of detailed design engineering and associated material necessary to permit bids for construction and improvements of selected dirt and asphalted roads linked to these two Provincial capital cities. This will assist in opening up road communications in the area.
4. Total Project Cost - Equivalent of \$800,000, of which \$600,000 will be provided from the loan and the local currency of \$200,000 provided from Congolese funds.
5. Status of Studies - Feasibility study now being completed by the U.S. firm DeLeuw-Cather under A.I.D. financing. This study will identify certain roads that should be improved.

<sup>1/</sup> This loan could be combined with the proposed loan for Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Engineering into but one loan of \$1,500,000.

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Table IV  
Attachment 3

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Proposed FY 1972 Project Loan

1. Probable Loan Title - Luluabourg-Kikwit Road Construction.
2. Total Amount of Loan - \$10,000,000.
3. Purpose of Loan - Construction and improvements of selected dirt and asphalted roads linked to these two cities and important intermediary points.
4. Total Project Cost - Equivalent of \$20,000,000, divided about equally between dollar and local currency costs. The foreign exchange will be provided from the loan and the local currency from Congolese funds.
5. Status of Studies - Feasibility study now being completed by the U.S. firm Lyon Associates under A.I.D. financing. A loan to finance detailed design engineering and associated material necessary to permit bids for construction and improvements is proposed for FY 1971.

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Table IV  
Attachment 4

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Proposed FY 1972 Project Loan

1. Probable Loan Title - Luluabourg-Mbuji-Mayi Road Construction.
2. Total Amount of Loan - \$5,600,000.
3. Purpose of Loan - Construction and improvements of selected dirt and asphalted roads linked to these two provincial capital cities and important intermediary points.
4. Total Project Cost - Equivalent of \$11,200,000 divided about equally between dollar and local currency costs. The foreign exchange will be provided from the loan and the local currency from Congolese funds.
5. Status of Studies - Feasibility study now being completed by the U.S. firm DeLeuw-Cather under A.I.D. financing. A loan to finance detailed design engineering and associated material necessary to permit bids for construction and improvements is proposed for FY 1971.

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Table V A

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Estimate of Local Currency Generations  
(in thousands of dollar equivalents)

<u>Source of Generations</u>	<u>Carryover Balance<sup>1/</sup> from Prior Years</u>	<u>1969<sup>2/</sup> Actual</u>	<u>1970 Actual</u>	<u>1971 Estimate</u>	<u>1972 Estimate</u>
I. <u>Country-Owned LC</u>					
SA Grants	5,297	-	-	-	-
Program Loans (SA)	235 <sup>3/</sup>	3,645 <sup>4/</sup>	6,854	14,000	5,000
PL 480 Title I					
Dollar Repayable Sales Agreements	1,659	7,326	5,245	1,095	-
II. <u>U.S.-Owned LC</u>					
PL 480 Title I					
LC Repayable Sales Agreements	<u>1,268</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	8,459	10,971	12,099	15,095	5,000

<sup>1/</sup> Includes amounts deposited but not committed by signature of individual project agreement by end of FY 1968.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Fiscal Year.

<sup>3/</sup> For years prior to FY 1968, 150 CF= \$1. For FY 1968 and subsequent FY years zaire 0.50 = \$1.

<sup>4/</sup> "Generation" = "Deposit".

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 FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
 CONGO (KINSHASA)

Estimate of Local Currency Uses 1/  
 (in thousands of dollar equivalents)

<u>Uses 2/</u>	<u>19693/</u> Actual	<u>19704/</u> Actual	<u>1971</u> Estimate	<u>1972</u> Estimate
<u>I. Country-Use LC</u>				
<u>A. Country-Owned</u>				
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1,500	2,002	1,300	1,000
Industry & Mining	1,180	600	-	-
Transportation	6,917	4,509	5,190	4,500
Labor	136	132	52	-
Health & Sanitation	84	-	300	-
Education	1,807	1,509	3,755	3,000
Public Safety & Public Administration	1,478	1,410	980	1,000
Self-Help	100	250	200	200
Economic Survey	90	14	-	-
Development Bank	-	2,000	-	-
<u>B. U.S.-Owned</u>				
Industry & Mining	700	-	-	-
Public Safety & Public Administration	-	206	-	-
<u>II. U.S.-Uses LC</u>				
A. Administration	500	200	214	-
B. Trust Funds	6065/	681	546	612
C. Special Programs of Government Agencies	-	-	-	-
D. Other	-	-	-	-
Totals	15,098	13,513	12,537	10,312

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Table V-B (cont'd)

- 1/ Zaire 0.50 = \$1.
- 2/ "Use" = "committed by signature of an individual project agreement."
- 3/ U.S. Fiscal Year.
- 4/ Net figures after de-obligating funds "used" in prior years but not actually spent and thus available to be re-programmed.
- 5/ Includes Tech Support.

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FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION  
 CONGO (KINSHASA)

Estimates of Foreign Economic Assistance to the Congo (Kinshasa)  
 (Obligations in \$ thousands)

<u>Source</u>	<u>FY 1969 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1970 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1971 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1972 Estimate</u>
<u>A.I.D.</u>	5,211	11,782	17,000	27,750
<u>ExImbank</u>	-	-	15,000	20,000
<u>International Agencies</u>				
FED	15,000	10,000	20,000	30,000
IBRD	6,000	-	20,000	25,000
UN Agencies	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Africa Development Bank	-	-	-	-
<b>Total International Agencies</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>
<u>Other Countries</u>				
Belgium	20,000	22,000	25,000	25,000
France	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500
Italy	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,500
West Germany	600	750	1,000	1,200
Canada	700	800	900	1,000
Denmark	700	700	800	800
Republic of China (Taiwan)	480	415	450	450
UK	100	200	300	400
Netherlands	300	100	150	150
Switzerland	75	75	100	100
<b>Total Other Countries</b>	<b>30,455</b>	<b>33,040</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>39,100</b>
<b>Total All Above</b>	<b>61,666</b>	<b>59,822</b>	<b>115,700</b>	<b>147,850</b>
<b>Total Excluding A.I.D.</b>	<b>56,455</b>	<b>48,040</b>	<b>98,700</b>	<b>120,100</b>
<b>Total Excluding A.I.D. &amp; Eximbank</b>	<b>56,455</b>	<b>48,040</b>	<b>83,700</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>A.I.D. &amp; of Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>A.I.D. &amp; Eximbank &amp; of Total</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>

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Table VI. (Cont'd)

- Notes:
1. Estimates in many cases are not based on firm data and may differ in substantial degree from figures listed even for 1969-70. But the general orders of magnitude indicated are believed reasonable.
  2. Assistance from private groups, such as religious groups, the Ford Foundation, etc., is not included. And no estimate is made for the value of technical assistance to be provided by the Peace Corps starting in FY 1971. However, these minor omissions are not believed to affect the estimates to any important degree.

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Table VII.

FY 1972 COUNTRY FIELD SUBMISSION

CONGO (KINSHASA)

Existing USAID Organization and Personnel

The existing USAID organization and authorized direct hire American personnel are as follows. All indicated units report to the Director. Not all positions are filled. All of the units also employ third country nationals and Congolese.

- (1) Director's Office (2 Americans) - USAID Director and Economic Counselor and Secretary
- (2) Program Division (6 Americans) - Assistant Director, 3 Program Officers and 2 Secretaries.
- (3) Food and Agriculture Division (4 Americans) - Senior Advisor, General Advisor, Credit Advisor and Secretary. (In addition, 11 IVS volunteers for the Agricultural Credit Project).
- (4) Education Division (1 American) - Education Advisor
- (5) Supply Division (1 American) - Supply Advisor
- (6) Engineering Division (1 American) - Engineering Officer
- (7) Public Safety Division (7 Americans) - Senior Advisor, 5 Advisors and Secretary
- (8) Controller (4 Americans) - Controller, Accountant, Financial Analyst, and Secretary

The total American positions listed above is 26 (excluding the IVS volunteers) of which 20 are officers and 6 are secretaries.

In addition, outside the USAID proper, one AID economist is assigned to the Economic Section and three AID employees work for the Administrative Management Organization (CAMO), which provides joint administrative and logistics services to USAID, the Embassy, and USIS.

NOTE: An International Development Intern is also assigned to USAID at this time for training, but is not included in the tabulation above.

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