

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



# **ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

## **FY 1978**

### **ZAIRE**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JULY 1976



675  
ZAIRE

ABS - ISSUES PAPER

I. DAP Strategy

Subsequent to the DAP for Zaire being approved in March 1975, Zaire has fallen victim to a severe financial and economic crisis caused by a dramatic drop in the price of copper, Zaire's primary export earner, and poor fiscal management and economic policies. In March 1976, Zaire entered into an economic stabilization program with the IMF and is engaged in a major rescheduling of her external debt at the present time. In an effort to support Zairian efforts to extricate herself from this crisis, the United States proposed a sizable economic program in FY 1976, including PL 480 commodities, CCC and EX-IM credits, and an A.I.D. Commodity Import Program (CIP) loan. Further U.S. assistance for Zaire to help overcome this problem is planned for FY 1977. For legal reasons relating to the provision of the CIP loan, A.I.D. has changed the funding of its program for Zaire from DG/DL to SSA funding. In both the FY 1976 and FY 1977 CPs the Zaire program was included in both the Development Assistance and the Security Supporting Assistance submissions.

USAID/Kinshasa states that although the DAP is now dated in some respects, its strategy and focus are still essentially valid, i.e., although Zaire's problems have been increasingly severe, their character remains basically unchanged. Some data, particularly economic figures, need to be updated, as Zaire's economic situation has been steadily deteriorating over the past few years. The agricultural sector continues to stagnate while food import requirements have continued to mount. Domestic prices, for food and other essentials, have risen dramatically, while the importation of many commodities essential to the agricultural, health, transport and other sectors have become increasingly difficult. The Mission notes that the problems facing Zaire are so severe and so pervasive that it is very difficult to single out target populations for programs. In the face of this, the Mission has chosen to concentrate its development efforts in two priority areas--food and nutrition, and population and health.

The Mission does not believe it would be particularly useful at this point in time to revise the DAP, except perhaps in selected areas which might have an immediate pertinence to ongoing or planned A.I.D. activities.

As a result of an agreement between Undersecretary Robinson and President Mobutu, a comprehensive agricultural sector assessment will be undertaken in FY 1977. This assessment is expected to generate recommendations, to be implemented over both the short and long term, for significant agricultural policy changes as well as new programs designed to address basic agricultural problems.

In the Health and Ed/HRD sectors, the Mission has discouraged undertaking sector assessments at this time due to GOZ sensitivity over the large number of design and data collection teams which have been delving into GOZ affairs, with few concrete results in terms of new economic assistance to show for this effort.

It has been decided to forego any Ed/HRD sector assessment for at least some time, since A.I.D. interest and involvement in this area is currently minimal. However, in the health sector, since A.I.D. is significantly involved, it has been decided to review the materials currently available on the sector in the U.S. and, possibly, Belgium, including a health syncrisis study done last year by HEW, to determine what is and isn't known and available. To the extent that an assessment of the sector on the ground in Zaire is found to be necessary, it is expected to be limited only to those narrow facets which are of direct concern to A.I.D.

## II. Zaire Funding Levels

The following table compares CP, ABS and OMB submissions.

	FY 1977			FY 1978	
	<u>CP*</u>	<u>ABS</u>	<u>OMB</u>	<u>ABS</u>	<u>OMB</u>
<u>F/N</u>					
Grants	1,875	1,375	-	3,129	-
Loans	-	-	-	5,000	-
<u>Health/Pop</u>					
Grants	2,160 <u>a/</u>	2,160 <u>a/</u>	-	2,090 <u>b/</u>	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
<u>E/HR Dev.</u>					
Grants	500	500	-	975	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Dev. Prob.</u>					
Grants	-	-	-	280	-
Loans	-	-	-	4,000	-
<u>Other Programs</u>					
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans (CIP)	25,965	<sup>Division</sup> 23,965	-	15,000	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>30,500</u>	<u>28,000</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>30,474</u>	<u>13,000</u>
Grants	4,535	4,035	<u>c/</u>	6,474	5,000
Loans	25,965	23,965	<u>c/</u>	24,000	8,000

\* SSA

a/ Incl. 500,000 Title X

b/ Incl. 700,000 Title X

c/ Amounts revised to conform to CP

### III. FY 1977 Level

The ABS does not include a \$500,000 request included in the CP for the agriculture sector study referred to in Section I above.

Two grant projects, INERA Support and Grain Marketing, may be ready for FY 1977 implementation (as opposed to FY 1978 as outlined in the ABS), assuming funding becomes available and, of course, project development continues at a satisfactory rate. This would increase the FY 77 program total by \$750,000. These projects were originally proposed for FY 1977 implementation; in the FY 1977 Dev. Asst. CP they were included as shelf items.

### IV. FY 1978 Level

In addition to \$750,000 for the two projects discussed immediately above, the ABS figures include \$300,000 for a CIDEP (Center Interdisciplinaire pour l'Education au Developpement - at UNAZA Kinshasa Campus) Staff Development project. The PID for this project has not yet been fully developed for submission to AID/W. OMB figures do not reflect the Mission's assumption that a CIP program will again be required in FY 1978.

### V. Issues

*Amended*  
*IP*  
*Scott*  
*D*

1. At the time the FY 1976 CIP loan was proposed to the Congress, it was not expected that similar program assistance would be requested in subsequent years. Another SSA CIP loan has now been requested for FY 1977. The Mission in the ABS sees a requirement for CIP loans through FY 1981. Given the critically deteriorating state of Zaire's economic infrastructure, should A.I.D. press to have significant segments of future CIP loans earmarked for sector infrastructure improvement, such as, for example, to upgrade the transportation sector.

2. The A.I.D. program in Zaire is concentrated in the agricultural and health sectors. The Mission either has, or is preparing to initiate, projects which are focused on a variety of different facets of these two sectors. Although seemingly somewhat scattered in terms of the differing foci of the individual projects, the Mission maintains that collectively these projects are carefully focused and mutually supporting. The Mission furthermore adds that in most cases where gaps in program focus or scatteration seem to exist, these gaps are filled by programs in the much larger Belgian portfolio.

Even assuming the accuracy of the Mission position, are the projects, nonetheless, too widely scattered to facilitate proper project management? Is the Mission forced to deal with too many

disparate elements of the GOZ? Could the Mission's ability to influence GOZ decision makers be enhanced by a more narrow concentration of projects and by having correspondingly fewer GOZ personalities and entities to deal with? Would this increase or decrease the overall impact of U.S. assistance on the agricultural and/or health sectors?

VI. New Project Proposals

1. ERTS-Zaire. The Mission has proposed an ERTS-Zaire project for FY 1978. Given Zaire's serious financial and economic crisis, as well as the question of whether Zaire with its dearth of trained technical and managerial talent will be able to usefully use the ERTS derived information, should the Mission support such a project at this time? Would greater benefits be derived from using A.I.D. funds in another way which would have more immediate and direct impact on Zaire's pressing problems? The Mission proposes Section 106 funding.

2. Family Planning. The Mission has proposed a Family Planning project to begin in FY 1978. The principal issue concerning this project is whether the GOZ is willing to provide the necessary political and financial support.

3. CIDEP. See Section IV above.

FY 1978 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

.USAID/KINSHASA

.JUNE 1976

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I. DAP STATUS

The Zairian DAP is dated by not quite obsolete. It was approved in March 1975 and its focus and strategy remain basically valid in June 1976. In preparing it, the Mission noted that Zaire is essentially a sub-continent. Its 23 million people represents about 10% of the total population in tropical Africa, and its 200 or so diverse tribes speak as many different dialects, although only four major languages are classified as official. With the exception of a few centers, the population is scattered across a land-mass stretching 2139 Kilometers from the Atlantic Ocean on the West to the great lakes borders in East Africa. The vast distance 2094 Kilometers separating its northern and southern frontiers contain over 40% of Africa's forests as well as a substantial amount of fertile Savannah lands. It has fabulous mineral wealth, tremendous water power resources and vast tracts of under-developed lands which with existing technicians could be made to feed all of Africa. Zaire's future is overwhelmingly bright but its present is bleak. Its geography, level of human resources development, cultural attitudes and historical actions have conspired to make it one of the poorest of the poor. The country has relied on increasing amounts of food imports (almost \$200 million in 1975) to supplement domestic production (despite the fact that over 70% of its population derives its livelihood from agriculture). The external debt climbed to over \$4 billion in 1975, and service payments through 1980 will average well over \$200 million annually. Recently, the creditors agreed to a roll-over of a portion of the debt, plus some direct financial relief. (In this connection AID's program in FY 76 was converted from development assistance to special supporting assistance and included \$13 million in PL 480 commodities and a \$10 million commodity import program.) On the human level about 85% of the population is malnourished; most Zairians never see a dentist throughout their lifetime; and the large majority have obtained useful medical care only on those infrequent occasions when a national disease control or eradication campaign sweeps through their villages.

Against this background, the Mission has had conceptual problems in distinguishing who are Zaire's majority poor. Obvious priority objectives are the necessity for increasing domestic food production and improving the general availability of medical services. To define specific target populations seems to require either arbitrary judgments or herculean tasks. Thus, in the DAP exercise the Mission's response has been to concentrate AID efforts primarily in the two priority sectors, i.e., food-nutrition and health-population, while recognizing

also the need for a continuing involvement in Zaire's transportation sector and the eventual necessity for complementing other donor activities in human resources development. Programmatically, and in response to specific GOZ requests, the Mission has attempted to design and carry out multiple objective projects. In each sector projects have been developed which include or are devoted wholly to data collection analysis and planning efforts. Whenever possible, we concurrently implemented action programs to help meet some portion of Zaire's immediate needs for more food and improvements in the availability of health services.

In the agricultural sector, this has meant USAID involvement along a range of activities which constitute the significant components of agricultural and rural development systems. For example, the GOZ has established specific production objectives for manioc, maize, peanuts, rice and soya which will make Zaire self-sufficient in these commodities by 1982. Realization of these objectives require coordination, government planning, enlightened policies for stimulating domestic production, establishment of rational collection, credit and marketing systems and the introduction of appropriate technology throughout. Accordingly, the projects in the USAID program includes major studies in crop and soil research, statistical collection and analysis, agricultural economical planning, grain production and marketing development programs, and cooperative improvements. Collective experience gleaned from these projects will hopefully satisfy both GOZ and AID aspirations.

The other major sector, Health and Family Planning is similarly being addressed but through combined planning-pilot project approaches. While each project is concerned primarily with the planning or administration of public health programs, each also includes action programs for concurrently attacking specific public health problems. For example, the basic family health project is an attempt to develop a public health out-reach delivery system while simultaneously providing both health and family planning services to Zairian citizens who might not otherwise have access to either doctors or family planning specialists. The Health Systems Development and Endemic Disease Control projects likewise include the provisions of specific problem-solving elements while engaging in establishing institutional structures capable of coping with basic medical problems in Zaire.

The bridge between the agricultural sector and the health programs is the nutrition planning project, which includes across-the-board studies in food production, distribution and consumption. The project will attempt to identify the victims of malnutrition, but it includes also field tests for determining the most cost-effective ways to treat the problem.

In conclusion, the USAID's DAP attempts to define major GOZ objectives and critical developmental problems. Its suggested responses from the USG will help both Zaire and AID planners to optimize developmental resources, while hopefully also making some significant improvements in the health and agricultural sectors. Thus, the USAID approach has been to have planning and action proceed almost concurrently rather than sequentially, and thus arrive at successively better approximations of the nature of, causes of, and cures for poverty in Zaire.

In view of the foregoing the USAID has reservations on the wisdom of expending much additional effort in updating the DAP in the near future. We recognize however, that AID/W may need current information beyond that available either in the DAP or in the USAID's project documentation. We would therefore welcome any suggestions as to what kinds of information is yet needed, how that information is to be developed, and the kinds of assistance AID/W is prepared to provide for its collection, analysis, and ultimate use in the DAP revision.

II. SUMMARY TABLES

A. FUNDING LEVELS

<u>PROJECT ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Interim Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>	<u>1450</u>	<u>8750</u>	<u>1375</u>	<u>8129</u>
Grants	1450	750	1375	3129
Loans	----	8000	----	5000
<u>Population/Health</u>	<u>1143</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2160</u>	<u>2090</u>
Grants	1143	--	2160	2090
Loans	--	--	--	--
<u>(Population)</u>	<u>(593)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(500)</u>	<u>(700)</u>
(Grants)	(593)	--	(500)	(700)
(Loans)	--	--	--	--
<u>(Health)</u>	<u>(550)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(1660)</u>	<u>(1390)</u>
(Grants)	(550)	--	(1660)	(1390)
(Loans)	--	--	---	---
<u>Education</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>975</u>
Grants	--	--	500	975
Loans	--	--	--	--
<u>Section 106</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4280</u>
Grants	--	--	--	280
Loans	--	--	--	4000
<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>2593</u>	<u>8750</u>	<u>4035</u>	<u>15474</u>
Grants	2593	750	4035	6474
Loans	--	8000	--	9000
<u>Program Assistance</u>	<u>10000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>23965</u>	<u>15000</u>
Grants	--	--	23965	15000
Loans	10000	--	--	--
<u>Total</u>	<u>12593</u>	<u>8750</u>	<u>28000</u>	<u>30474</u>
<u>PL 480</u>	<u>13000</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>23900</u>	<u>12000</u>
Title I	13000	--	23900	12000
Title II	--	--	--	--

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B. ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY ZAIRE		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 77	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 660			
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10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)			12. QTR. FOR OBLM	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLM FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN INSTRUMENT	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
									AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
<u>ONGOING PROGRAM</u>													
0049	MCH/FP Svcs			-	76	PH	401	GC	593	---	---	---	2082
0057	Health System Dvmt			1	77	PH	583	GC	150	---	525	---	675
0058	Endemic Disease Ct			*1	80	PH	513	GC	400	---	490	490	2346
0050	Plng & Mgmt Svcs			-	76	FN	113	GC	500	---	---	---	1387
0055	Nutrition Plng			3/2	79	FN	383	GC	700	250	300	1004	3277
0056	Fish Coop Expansion			3	77	FN	111	GC	250	---	150	---	400
0059	N. Shaba RD			3/2	79	FN	111	GC	---	500	250	750	3805
<u>NEW PROGRAM</u>													
0067	Basic Family Health			2/2	79	PH	533	GN	---	---	1145	1200	3700
(1)0072	Family Planning			2	80	PH	340	GN	---	---	---	700	2000
0052	Agr Econ Dvmt			1/1	81	FN	113	GN	---	---	675	625	2205
0059	N. Shaba RD			IQ	IQ	FN	111	L	---	8000	---	---	8000
(3)0064	INERA Support			2/2	81	FN	181	GN	---	---	---	500	6200
(4)0069	Grain Marketing			2/2	81	FN	122	GN	---	---	---	250	943
(4)0069	Grain Marketing			2	77	FN	122	L	---	---	---	5000	5000
0068	Trng Proj Plng			2/2	79	EH	559	GN	---	---	500	675	2496
(6)0073	CIDEP Staff Dvmt			2	80	EH	510	GN	---	---	---	300	900
(5)0054	River Transport			2	77	ST	620	L	---	---	---	4000	4000
(2)0071	ERTS-Zaire			1	78	ST	630	GN	---	---	---	280	470
* Known and certain deviation from proposed FY 1977 CP funding level (See fiscal table)													
( ) Denotes USAID priority													
18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W										MM	DD	YY	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE <b>A</b> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6				
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10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATE PRIA TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/PROGRAM INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)				
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LOP
	PL 480, TITLE I	2/2	78	SA	710	L	13000	---	23900	12000	---
	CIP	2/2	78	SA	710	L	10000	---	23965	15000	---
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

III. NARRATIVE PROGRESS STATEMENT - ONGOING PROGRAM

A. Nutrition Planning (0055)

Deviation from schedule, no change in level or composition of financing. Due to restrictions on the obligation of FY 1976 funds the implementation of this project has been delayed by another 3 - 6 months. A project agreement for FY 1976 has been signed by the GOZ. A draft contract for advisory services has been reviewed by the GOZ and is expected to be signed soon.

B. Fish Coop Expansion (0056)

Deviation from schedule, no change in level or composition of financing. Due to delays in the approval of the PP and conditions precedent established for the procurement of commodities, it is expected that the completion of the project will be extended by six months. It is not certain at this time whether this will increase overall project costs.

C. Health Systems Development (0057)

Deviation from schedule, no change in level or composition of financing. Due to delays in the approval of the PP and restrictions on the obligation of FY 1976 funds this project has been delayed in implementation by 3 - 6 months.

D. Endemic Disease Control (0058)

Deviation from schedule, no change in level of financing. Due to delays in the approval of the PP this project has been delayed in implementation by 3 - 6 months. Some reallocation of funds anticipated due to separating measles and malaria components.

IV. FISCAL TABLES FOR ONGOING GRANT ACTIVITIES

A. Project Name: Nutrition Initial Obl.: FY 1975 Date PP/Rev: 2/15/75  
Planning Final Obl.: FY 1979 Date Last PAR: -  
 Project No.: 660-0055 Total Cost: 3277 Date Next PAR: 10/77  
 Approp.: 72-11X1023

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (in thousands)

	FY		Unliquidated as of:
	Obligations	Expenditures	
Actual FY 1976	700	-0-	6/30/76: 796
Estimated IQ	250 *	25	9/30/76: 1021
Estimated FY 1977	300 *	700	9/30/77: 621
Proposed FY 1978	1004	1000	9/30/78: 625

FY 1977 and FY 1978  
OBLIGATIONS BY COST COMPONENT/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid		Contract		PASA		Total	
	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78
U.S. Technician	-0-	-0-	200	654	-0-	-0-	200	654
Local and TCN Participants	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Commodities	50	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	50
Other Costs	50	300	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	300
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	100	350	200	654	-0-	-0-	300	1004

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	IQ Obligations	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
Community Systems Foundation				
<u>Period:</u>	8/76 - 6/77	-	7/77 - 10/77	11/77 - 10/77
<u>Amount:</u>	550	-	200	654

Period:  
Amount:

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	6/30/76	9/30/76	9/30/77	9/30/78
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract		2	6	6
Participants			3	7

\* CP control figures; USAID prefers defer 12-15 months.

B. Project Name: Fish Coop Expansion Initial Obl.: FY 1976 Date PP/Rev: 12/5/75  
 Final Obl.: FY 1977 Date Last PAR: -  
 Project No.: 660-0056 Total Cost: 480 Date Next PAR: 6/77  
 Approp.: 72-11X1023

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (in thousands)

	<u>FY Obligations</u>	<u>FY Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated as of</u>
Actual FY 1976	250	-0-	6/30/76: 250
Estimated IQ	-0-	20	9/30/77: 230
Estimated FY 1977	150	210	9/30/77: 170
Proposed FY 1978	-0-	170	9/30/78: -0-

FY 1977 and FY 1978  
OBLIGATIONS BY COST COMPONENT/MOI

<u>Cost Component</u>	<u>Direct Aid</u>		<u>Contract</u>		<u>PASA</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>
U. S. Technician	5	5	100	-0-	-0-	-0-	105	5
Local and TCN	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Participants	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Commodities	145	140	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	145	140
Other Costs	-0-	5	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>150</b>

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

<u>Name of Contractor</u>	<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	<u>IQ Obligation</u>	<u>FY 1977 Obligations</u>	<u>FY 1978 Obligations</u>
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To be determined

Period: 7/76 - 3/78  
Amount: 100

Period:  
Amount:

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/77</u>	<u>9/30/78</u>
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract		1	1	
Participants				

C. Project Name: Health Initial Obl.: FY 1976 Date PP/Rev: \_\_\_\_\_  
Systems Development Final Obl.: FY 1977 Date Last PAR: -  
 Project No.: 660-0057 Total Cost: 675 Date Next PAR: 9/77  
 Approp.: 72-11X1024

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (in thousands)

	<u>FY</u> <u>Obligations</u>	<u>FY</u> <u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Unliquidated</u> <u>as of:</u>
Actual FY 1976	150	-0-	6/30/76: 150
Estimated IQ	-0-	-0-	9/30/76: 150
Estimated FY 1977	525	380	9/30/77: 295
Proposed FY 1978	-0-	295	9/30/78: -0-

FY 1977 and FY 1978  
OBLIGATIONS BY COST COMPONENT/MOI

<u>Cost</u> <u>Component</u>	<u>Direct Aid</u>		<u>Contract</u>		<u>PASA</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>
U.S. Technician	-0-	-0-	230	-0-	-0-	-0-	230	-0-
Local and TCN	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Participants	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	-0-
Commodities	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	200	-0-
Other Costs	<u>45</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>-0-</u>
TOTAL	295	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	525	-0-

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

<u>Name of</u> <u>Contractor</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Obligations</u>	<u>IQ</u> <u>Obligation</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Obligations</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Obligations</u>
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

To be determined

<u>Period:</u>	10/76 - 12/76	1/77 - 9/78
<u>Amount:</u>	95	230

Period:  
Amount:

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/77</u>	<u>9/30/78</u>
Direct Hire				
PASA				
Contract			1	1
Participants			1	3

D. Project Name: Endemic Disease Control Initial Obl.: FY 1976 Date PP/Rev: 1/15/76  
 Final Obl.: FY 1980 Date Last PAR:             
 Project No.: 660-0058 Total Cost: 2346 Date Next PAR: 1/78  
 Approp.: 72-11X1024

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (in thousands)

	FY <u>Obligations</u>	FY <u>Expenditures</u>	Unliquidated as of:
Actual FY 1976	400	-0-	6/30/76: 400
Estimated IQ	-0-	37	9/30/76: 363
Estimated FY 1977	490	611	9/30/77: 242
Proposed FY 1978	538	575	9/30/78: 205

FY 1977 and FY 1978  
OBLIGATIONS BY COST COMPONENT/MOI

Cost Component	Direct Aid		Contract		PASA		Total	
	77	78	77	78	77	78	77	78
U.S. Technician	-0-	-0-	160	170	80	80	240	250
Local and TCN Participants	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Commodities	77	58	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	77	58
Other Costs	130	165	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	130	165
TOTAL	43	17	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	43	17
	250	240	160	170	80	80	490	490

CONTRACT/PASA FUNDING PERIODS

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations	IQ Obligation	FY 1977 Obligations	FY 1978 Obligations
-----------------------	------------------------	------------------	------------------------	------------------------

To be determined

<u>Period:</u>	10/76 - 9/77	10/77 - 9/78	10/78 - 9/79
<u>Amount:</u>	115	120	125

Communicable Disease Center

<u>Period:</u>	10/76 - 9/77	10/76 - 9/77	10/77 - 9/78
<u>Amount:</u>	115	120	125

ON BOARD PERSONNEL

	<u>6/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/76</u>	<u>9/30/77</u>	<u>9/30/78</u>
Direct Hire				
PASA		1	1	1
Contract			2	2
Participants			4	5

An increase from the FY 1977 CP Proposed FY 1978 Budget of \$468,000 to \$490,000 for the FY 1978 ABS estimate is required. This proposed change provides additional funds for technicians which were underfinanced in the design of the project.

V. NEW FY 1978 GRANT PROJECTS

A. ALTERNATIVE FUNDING LEVELS

<u>Project</u>	<u>(Alternative A)</u>		<u>(Alternative B)</u>	<u>(Alternative C)</u>	
	<u>Full Funding Level</u>		<u>Forward Funding</u>	<u>If Grant Resources</u>	
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Months from Date of Obligation</u>	<u>According to A-368 Dollars</u>	<u>Curtailed</u>	
				<u>Months from Date of Obligation</u>	
<u>PH</u>					
Population (0072)	2000	36	700	--	---
<u>FN</u>					
INERA Support (0064)	4210	36	500	--	---
Grain Mktg (0069)	650	36	250	--	---
<u>EH</u>					
CIDEP Staff Dvmt (0073)	900	27	300	--	---
<u>ST</u>					
ERTS-Zaire (0071)	470	27	280	--	---

B. NARRATIVE SUPPORT FOR FUNDING LEVELS

1. INERA Support (0064)

The INERA Support proposal can be incrementally funded consistent with overall project objectives.

2. Grain Marketing (0069)

The Grain Marketing proposal can be incrementally funded consistent with overall project objectives.

3. ERTS-Zaire (0071)

The ERTS-Zaire proposal could be either incrementally or fully funded consistent with overall project objectives. Due to the short life of this project and relatively small levels of funding it is appropriate that this project be fully funded at inception.

4. Family Planning (0072)

The Family Planning proposal can be incrementally funded consistent with overall project objectives.

5. CIDEP Staff Development (0073)

The CIDEP Staff Development proposal can be incrementally funded consistent with overall project objectives.

VI. LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

A. FY 1978 - 1982 (\$ Million) Funding Levels

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>	8129	10,277	9235	8500	8500
Grants	3129	5277	4235	3500	3500
Loans	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
<u>Population/Health</u>	2090	7315	6468	7000	7000
Grants	2090	2315	1468	2000	2000
Loans	--	5000	5000	5000	5000
(Population)	(700)	(600)	(1000)	(1250)	(1500)
(Grants)	(700)	(600)	(1000)	(1250)	(1500)
(Loans)	--	--	--	--	--
(Health)	(1390)	(6715)	(5468)	(5500)	(5500)
(Grants)	(1390)	(1715)	(468)	(500)	(500)
(Loans)	--	(5000)	(5000)	(5000)	(5000)
<u>Education</u>	975	2621	2300	300	300
Grants	975	1621	300	300	300
Loans	-0-	1000	2000	2000	-0-
<u>Section 106</u>	4280	190	200	200	300
Grants	280	190	200	200	300
Loans	4000	--	--	--	--
<u>Total</u>	15,474	20,403	18,203	18,000	16,100
Grants	6474	9403	6,203	6,000	6,100
Loans	9000	11,000	12,000	12,000	10,000
<u>PL 480 (non-add)</u>	1200	8000	6000	4000	---
Title I	1200	8000	6000	4000	--
Title II	--	--	--	--	--
<u>CIP (non-add)</u>	15000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-0-

B. Narrative Summary

Long range projections for Zaire are based on the following premises:

1. Zaire's anticipated foreign exchange earnings will be about \$1-1.5 million annually. But its external debt (over \$4 billion in 1975) will require annual service payments of \$150-200 million. In addition, annual foreign exchange outflows are expected to continue at a high level with current estimates calling for expenditures of \$200 million for food imports; \$300 million for services; \$200 million for POL; and a high continuing demand for capital and durable consumer goods imports for the economy generally.
2. Necessary imports will require significant balance of payments support during the next 3-5 years.
3. GOZ will make a concerted effort to reduce its foreign exchange requirements through import substitution programs concentrated primarily in domestic agricultural production.
4. Pilot projects in health, family planning and nutrition will lead the GOZ to extend such services progressively throughout Zaire.
5. GOZ efforts in maize research and field trials will result in their mounting widespread production programs.
6. GOZ exploratory programs in public administration in-service training may lead to AID involvement in such programs.
7. No dramatic changes will occur in Zaire's overall performance--financially, economically, or administratively.

VII. EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1977 AND 1978

<u>Project Title and Number/Subject (active FY 76 projects and FY 77 CP starts)</u>	<u>Last Evaluation Submission Date</u>	<u>Date of Submission FY 77 and/or FY 78 Evaluation</u>	<u>Period Covered Next Evaluation</u>
<u>PH</u>			
<u>Grants</u>			
MCH/FP Svcs (049)	6/27/75	6/77	7/76-6/77
Health Systems Dvmt (0058)	--	9/77 & 9/78	7/76-9/77
Endemic Disease Control (0058)	--	1/78 & 12/78	7/76-1/78
Basic Family Health (0067)	--	6/78	7/77-6/78
<u>FN</u>			
<u>Grants</u>			
Plng & Mgmt Svcs (0050)	6/30/76	--	--
Ag Econ Dvmt (052)	--	12/77	1/77-12/77
Nutrition Plng (0055)	--	10/77 & 8/78	7/76-6/77
Fish Coop Expan (0056)	--	6/77 & 9/78	7/76-6/77
N. Shaba RD (0059)	--	12/77	1/77-12/77
<u>Loans</u>			
N. Shaba RD (0059)	--	12/77	1/77-12/77
Transpo (H-011)	--	12/77	EOP
<u>EH</u>			
<u>Grants</u>			
Trng Proj Plng (0068)	--	2/78	3/77-2/78
<u>ST</u>			
<u>Loans</u>			
Transpo (H-011)	--	10/77	EOP
River Transpo (0054)	--	5/77	7/76-5/77
HIG	--	--	--

VIII PL 480 PROGRAM

A. Title I

Background

Zaire is a chronic food importer. During the 1960s, it purchased 100,000-200,000 tons of agricultural products per year from foreign countries. Since 1970, this amount has been growing by 10% per year. As long as world demand for minerals generated high prices and thus high export earnings for Zaire and as long as foreign exchange earnings exceeded foreign exchange expenditures this practice might have made good economic sense. Unfortunately, the domestic demand trend for food is inelastic while the export market for Zaire's mineral products is subject to wide fluctuations. Thus, Zaire in 1975 spent an estimated \$200 million in hard currency to purchase some 439,000 metric tons of agricultural products. This constitutes only 5% of the country's total consumption of agricultural products in 1975, but it provided an important--if not critical-- source of food for consumers concentrated in the urban and mining areas. Relatively few Zairians have an adequate diet, or even obtain food enough to sustain a vigorous level of activity. A study of 1,471 families in Kinshasa revealed deficits in calorie, protein, vitamin B<sup>1</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, niacin and phosphorous intake for 86.4% of the population surveyed. 50% of food in Kinshasa is consumed by 75% of the families; 50% is consumed by the remaining 25%. Estimates of the per capita protein intake for Zaire range from 32.7 grams to 43.4 grams per day, or about half the 70 grams recommended by FAO as the minimum daily requirement for Zaire. The death rate in the 0-5 year age group is estimated to be 350 per thousand. This results from childhood diseases, e.g., measles, diarrheas and malaria, which are rarely fatal for a well-nourished child. Also, approximately 40% of expectant mothers suffer from severe anemia and maternal deaths at delivery are considered to be alarmingly high.

While the provision of PL 480 Title I commodities will not alter Zairian diets, it should however, greatly improve the nutritional status of these consumers by insuring a minimum assured supply of foods normally consumed, and by affecting food prices downward.

Of the agricultural commodities consistently imported, four are typically eligible for PL 480 financing: wheat, rice, corn and tobacco. These alone account for over 30% of Zaire's foreign exchange costs for imported agricultural products.

The following tables represent past and projected data on production, imports and consumption for wheat, rice, corn, and tobacco. Demand projections assume a 5.4% annual increase for corn, 9.6% for rice and 3.5% for wheat. These are based on estimated population increases and assumed shifts in consumer preferences arising from price and income changes. (Percentage estimates are to be elaborated in August 15 documentation.) Production projections were provided by the GOZ Department of Agriculture and are net of losses due to insects, fungi, rodents etc.

1. Past Production (000 MT's)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Corn	330	409	404	404	418	425
Rice	103	117	124	118	125	128
Wheat	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Tobacco	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5

2. Past Imports (000 MT's)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Corn	88	107	108	146	170	185
Rice	25	25	30	28	14	25
Wheat	116	125	139	136	125	128
Tobacco	4	5	4	5	6	6

3. Projected Domestic Production Available for Consumption (000 MT's)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Corn	393	448	516	588	672
Rice	151	174	200	229	264
Wheat	nil	1	2	3	4
Tobacco	1.7	1.8	2.0	4.2	5.5

4. Projected Domestic Demand (000 MT's)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Corn	674	715	757	803	850
Rice	188	203	218	233	250
Wheat	130	134	138	143	149
Tobacco	7.7	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5

5. Projected Deficits (000 MT's)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Corn	281	267	241	215	178
Rice	37	29	18	4	-0-
Wheat	130	133	136	140	145
Tobacco	6	7	7	5	4

As the preceding tables indicate, with the exception of wheat, projected deficits are expected to decline gradually over the next several years. (Wheat is only a marginal crop in Zaire because of environmental limitations.) To stimulate production the GOZ has had a variety of programs--many being donor--financed-- and has also maintained floor and ceiling prices. These price policies, while intended to benefit both the farmer and consumer, have probably acted more to assist urban and mining workers. The system of official prices has not generally been a successful one. Producers usually receive less than the minimum prices; consumers often have to pay more than ceiling prices; and truckers and millers must manage large stocks of grain, buying and selling at official prices which are only occasionally enforced and often abruptly changed to their disadvantage. During the financial crisis this past year and especially as a result of the devaluation of the Zaire, there has been a rapid escalation of market prices, official and otherwise. (The official prices usually lag behind the market by 6-12 months.) While these increases appear to have stimulated production, other marketing constraints (transportation, storage and distribution problems) may offset any absolute gains which farmers and consumers should have realized.

Active Program and Impact

A Title I program for \$8 million worth of rice (27,000 MT) was signed in March 1976; and \$5 million was added in April for cotton purchase (16,000 bales). This was the first active agreement since 1970. Because the commodities are only beginning to arrive, no impact is yet discernible. The rice agreement was negotiated immediately after CCC and Chinese rice shipments began arriving, and it may be that Zaire will have rice surplus to its needs for the next 12-15 months. As regards cotton, domestic production is usually adequate for domestic demand with some surplus left for export. In 1976 the financial crisis seriously disrupted domestic marketing and the GOZ was forced to rely on a one-shot Title I import in order to keep cotton mills in production.

Planning Levels

Although Zaire's deficits in corn, rice, wheat and tobacco imply maximum PL 480 Title I credits of \$72.8 million in FY 77 and \$63.0 million in FY 78, USAID believes that planned amounts should be based on several additional criteria:

1. The commodities should meet significant needs that cannot be produced locally.
2. Importation of these commodities should not overburden available facilities or routes for storage and transport.
3. Negative externalities (in terms of price disincentive, consumer preferences, etc.) must be avoided.
4. USAID commodities should sell at prices no less than cost of these commodities to the GOZ, and preferably not less than the price of such locally produced commodities.
5. Provision of these commodities should visibly relieve GOZ balance of payments stress in FY 77 and FY 78.

Based on a general macro-economic analysis of these factors, USAID makes the tentative following core program proposal:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>		<u>FY 1978</u>	
	(000 MT)	(\$ million)	(000 MT)	(\$ million)
Wheat	40	\$5.5	20	\$2.8
Rice	10	3.2	5	1.6
Corn	40	4.0	20	2.0
Tobacco	3	11.2	1.5	5.6
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		\$23.9		\$12.0

This estimated program is based on what we know now about production, demand, imports, foreign exchange reserves, and production constraints. Firm planning figures will emerge as the above five additional criteria are more fully researched. As regards counterpart currency generations the USAID foresees their use primarily in transport and marketing programs which will reduce--or possibly even eliminate the need for Title I imports. In Zaire, the present transportation system severely restricts the distribution and marketing of local agricultural output.

A primary need is for roads to provide access to the rail and river transportation system and for simple storage facilities in market areas. A specific quantity of commodities in the PL 480 core program will permit USAID to negotiate toward a specific plan for using generated currency to support the development of farm to market roads in rural areas. This would support AID integrated rural development activities beyond that which would otherwise occur and promote expanded agricultural output. More comprehensive planning for such activities would also be possible.

B. Title II Narrative

No PL 480 Title II programs are foreseen in the short run. It may be possible to link Title II commodities to self-help elements of the regular USAID programs where there is a management capability to administer the program. This does not yet exist nor are there PVO's with any apparent interest in mounting a program.

IX. ASSISTANCE TO PVO'S AND COOPERATIVES

A. SUMMARY TABLE

<u>ONGOING</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>Functional Account</u>
A. <u>Ongoing OPG's</u>			
None	-0-	-0-	--
B. <u>Non-OPG's</u>			
None	-0-	-0-	--
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	
(TA to Coop's - non-add)	(-0-)	(-0-)	

NEW

A. OPG's

Village Intermediate Technology Center	50	75	ST
CBER Health Zone Coordination	75	100	PH
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>175</u>	
(TA to Coop's - non-add)	(-0-)	(-0-)	

B. Non-OPG's

None

LOANS

None

B. NARRATIVE

Village Intermediate Technology Center (VITC)

In September 1974 TOAID A-49 transmitted a request for OPG assistance to help a church sponsored village farm tool center which has developed and produced a number of practical farm implements since 1966. The OPG proposal was designed to assist the center to improve its capability to adapt and adopt simple farm tools, and to field test and market them. It was hoped that the center would serve as a prototype which could be replicated elsewhere in Zaire. A three-year program of assistance was proposed, costing about \$100,000 annually. During the AID/W reviews of the OPG proposal it was decided that PACT could best secure VolAg funding for the project.

PACT subsequently contacted VITA who expressed interest in the VITC proposal. Under a PACT grant, we understand that a VITA intermediate technology expert will make a 2-3 month assessment of the VITC center beginning late June 1976. Based on this assessment we expect that a well defined proposal will be forthcoming for long term assistance to the center.

The question of whether to re-design and re-submit a project proposal for an AID OPG will follow the VITA review and appraisal. It is expected that the OPG proposal will be additive to VITA resources.

CBER Health Zone Coordination

A proposal for OPG assistance to the Baptist Community of Western Zaire (CBZO) was submitted to AID/W in August 1975 via TOAD A30. The proposal was not included in FY 1976 budgets per State 226588 although it was approved in principle.

The original proposal will be resubmitted with some revisions for early OPG funding. The CBZO proposal will request two year funding for a program of technical assistance for improving rural MCH/FP activities under the CBER (Coordination du Bien-Etre Rural) program which provides rural public health services in the regions of Bas Zaire, Bandundu, and Kinshasa. The system comprises 19 centers (9 hospitals and 10 health clinics) which in turn support outreach health dispensaries in 42 villages.

The proposal has two facets. First, as originally proposed, the project will assist in developing CBZO's capability to coordinate and plan the delivery of rural health services on a systematic basis. Second, the project will seek to strengthen CBZO's capability to collaborate with the GOZ in carrying out its Health Zone program, and it will further provide CBZO with the capability to interface directly with USAID-supported health projects (i.e., Health Systems Development, Endemic Disease Control, Basic Family Health Services and Nutrition Planning). The CBER system is expected to be a prime institution for providing services under the GOZ integrated health delivery system.

X. CONTRACEPTIVE TABLES

A. Program Analysis for Orals and Condoms to Achieve Replacement Level of Population Growth  
(in thousands)

A. "Full Supply" Analysis	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Women (15 - 49)	4980	5104	5232	5363	5497	5634
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement level)	3237	3317	3400	3486	3573	3662
3. 29% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1444	1480	1517	1555	1594	1633
4. Annual stock requirements for "full supply"						
a. Orals-89% of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	16,705	17,121	17,550	17,992	18,447	18,889
b. Condoms-11% of line A3 x 100 units	15,884	16,280	16,687	17,105	17,534	17,963
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals						
b. Condoms						
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
b. Condoms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
b. Condoms	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

(Continued)

AID is expected to supply all contraceptives through 1980

A. Program Analysis (Continued)

C.	Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Supply"	16,705	17,121	17,550	17,992	18,447	18,889
	1. Orals (line A4a less B4a)						
	2. Condoms (line A4B less line B4b)	15,884	16,280	16,687	17,105	17,534	17,963
D.	AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
	1. Orals	11	27	67	163	338	628
	2. Condoms	1	17	55	1579	2471	3484
E.	Total New Supply						
X	1. Orals (line B4a plus D1)	11	27	67	163	338	628
	2. Condoms (line B4b plus D2)	1	17	55	1579	2471	3484
F.	Remaining Supply Gap						
	1. Orals (line 4Ab less E1)	16,694	17,094	17,483	17,829	18,109	18,261
	2. Condoms (line 4Ab less line E2)	15,884	16,263	16,632	15,526	15,063	14,479
G.	People Gap						
	1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	1284	1315	1345	1371	1393	1405
	2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	159	163	166	155	150	145
	3. Total (line G1 plus G2)	1443	1478	1511	1526	1543	1550

B. AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Orals (in cycles)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	149,485	142,328	75,456	162,605	337,870
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	20,000	-0-	250,000	513,135	918,164
3. Less: Expected Use	27,157	66,872	162,851	337,870	628,017
4. End of Year Stock	142,328	75,456	162,605	337,870	628,017

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978 (To be determined by AID/W)

C. AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms (in pieces)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1. Beginning of year stock	15,234	2,158,534	2,103,134	1,579,000	2,471,200
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	2,160,000	-0-	1,055,466	3,363,400	4,496,600
3. Less: Expected Use	16,700	55,400	1,579,300	2,471,200	3,483,900
4. End of year stock	2,158,534	2,103,134	1,579,000	2,471,200	3,483,900

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 77)

1. CY 1977 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 77 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1978 (To be determined by AID/W)

XI. ANNEXES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A    A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY ZAIRE				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																								
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 660-0071		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR    B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 06		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> ERTS - Zaire																								
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP    3 = PP    B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 71 <input type="checkbox"/> 6				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )																								
9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8    b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 9				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th>WAB52BF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td></td> <td>470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S.</td> <td>1.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td></td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">TOTAL</td> <td>670</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				FUNDING SOURCE		WAB52BF	A. AID APPROPRIATED		470	B. OTHER U.S.	1.			2.		C. HOST COUNTRY		200	D. OTHER DONOR(S)			TOTAL		670
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		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN																					
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13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BR    R/CI    R/G    TECH						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE 550																						
15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Assist the GOZ improve its ability to design, plan and carry out economic and social development programs.																												
16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Establish with the ERTS - Zaire program a division capable of identifying and interpreting satellite derived imagery data for application by GOZ technical departments in implementing their economic and social development programs.																												
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18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION																						
Signature <i>Fermino J. Spencer</i>						MM    DD    YY <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 6																						
Title Fermino J. Spencer Mission Director, USAID/ Kinshasa						MM    DD    YY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																						

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

## I. BACKGROUND

In 1972 the GOZ established within the Presidency a program for obtaining, processing and utilizing satellite derived imagery. This program is called ERTS-Zaire. The responsibilities of this program include the managing and utilization of space data based on imagery acquired by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (LANDSAT) of NASA as well as that available from various other meteorological satellites. Dr. Sendwe Llungu, Principal Investigator, heads a 10-man staff of professionals and technicians.

With the assistance from a U. S. private company (EARTHSAT) ERTS-Zaire has undertaken several technical operations involving the manipulation of satellite imagery. Because of the volume of work already produced by ERTS-Zaire they have made a solid start in this new technological field. In fact, it has been stated that Zaire is the leader in the field amongst the LDC's (except Iran and Brazil).

Training of Zairian specialists in photo interpretation techniques began in 1973 when a team of ten Zairians attended a two month course in the U. S. under GOZ sponsorship. An other team of ten Zairians has been selected by the GOZ, under partial UNDP sponsorship, for training in the U. S. which will prepare them for filling key positions at the LANDSAT/METSAT station.

In early 1976 an Economic Commission for Africa mission visited the ERTS-Zaire facilities to assess the possibility of expanding use of these facilities on a regional basis for acquiring and processing satellite data, and for training facilities in these fields. A small AID-financed Environmental Research Institute of Michigan grant was awarded to ERTS-Zaire for undertaking cartography work with the GOZ Geographical Department. The GOZ also plans to finance from its own resources the establishment of a LANDSAT/METSAT receiving and processing station in Kinshasa.

The initial phase of the ERTS-Zaire project is off to a sound start. However, a note of caution might be sounded. A UNDP review of the program's production indicated that essentially all work has been done by the U. S. consulting firm, that practically no analysis has been undertaken of existing imagery, that only a minor effort has been put into tape analysis (the product of major value for resource evaluation derived from ERTS imagery), that personnel have not classified or catalogued existing imagery, that staff is not field survey oriented (essential for the understanding of image or tape

data), and that there has been very little effort made to coordinate operations with the needs of other ministries. (ERTS-Zaire has specifically requested U. S. assistance in the latter area). The above was not a criticism of the program but to point out that much needs to be done.

## II. DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

### A. Development Problem

Prior to the independence of Zaire in 1960 all positions related to the planning and managing of its development were occupied by expatriates. Few Zairians had received any university education. After independence many who had any education at all beyond primary school were placed in positions of authority and responsibility only to find themselves dependent on expatriate technical and advisory personnel for the execution of their work.

The Government of Zaire (GOZ) recognizes that development will not work unless there are indigenous skilled people to make it work. Zaire has assigned itself the task of equipping its own nationals with the skills needed for economic and social development. All sectors of modern development call for specific analytical skills utilizing modern technologies for collecting information, systematic thinking at the micro and macro levels, and data for analysis, conceptualization and execution of development programs.

The GOZ has recognized that "Zairianization" and authentic development means more than simply placing citizens of the country as titular heads of organizations and operational activities. If external donor organizations still send in specialists to collect development data, to analyze problems and to propose solutions--in other words, to do all of the conceptual work--then Zaire is deprived of the chance to become "entrepreneurial" about its own development, i. e., to make informed choices and devise viable strategies. It is also deprived of the chance to learn from its own mistakes.

President Mobutu has stated that it is important to decentralize the country's administration and services in order to promote a more balanced development and to extend the benefits of development to less-favored Zairians. A move in that direction awaits the time when qualified Zairian human resources and effective technologies are available to plan and manage the country's development projects.

The GOZ plans an investment of \$20.0 million for the reception station and \$7.5 million for the processing center. The basic goal of ERTS-Zaire is to provide basic data for economic development purposes. Priority sectors for the ERTS-Zaire program are: (1) Agriculture; (2) Geology (mineral exploitation); (3) Hydrology (development of energy resources); and (4) Cartography.

ERTS-Zaire reception facilities are centrally situated (Annex E) in sub-Saharan Africa and it is possible to obtain satellite coverage of 27 African countries and partial coverage of an additional 10 other countries (Annex F). Discussions are underway between the GOZ and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to establish a Centre Africain de Teledetection at the ERTS-Zaire facilities. The regional center would have both a national and regional program as described in Annex F.

Zaire's interest in utilizing satellite imagery for economic development purposes has been unique in sub-Saharan Africa. Apart from South Africa, Zaire is the only African country to participate 100 percent in the ERTS program, and the only country from the African continent to attend the Third ERTS Symposium held in Washington in 1973.

Notwithstanding this sustained interest and commitment on the part of the GOZ to ERTS-Zaire, it has been necessary to delay construction of the reception station scheduled for 1976 until Zaire's foreign exchange position has improved. This is not a lessening of GOZ support for ERTS-Zaire, but rather, a realistic allocation of scarce FX necessitated by the current economic situation in Zaire.

### III. PURPOSE OF PROJECT

Establish within the ERTS-Zaire program a division capable of identifying and interpreting satellite derived imagery data for application by GOZ technical departments in implementing their economic and social development programs.

### IV. DESCRIPTION

#### A. Outputs

1. Establishment of a utilization bureau within ERTS-Zaire which is continually collaborating with GOZ Departments in developing satellite imagery applications for development purposes.

One of AID's key DAP objectives in Zaire is to improve the administrative and planning capacity of GOZ development institutions at all levels. As AID attempts to strengthen GOZ programs directed at the poor majority it is increasingly apparent that training manpower and inadequate information base are key constraints to effective programs. Overcoming these constraints are important objectives in the following AID planned and on-going programs in Zaire: Planning and Management Services; Nutrition Planning; Agricultural Economic Development; Health Systems Development; Development Manpower Training; INERA Support; and Endemic Disease Control.

B. Response

Through the Planning Service, within the Office of the President, the GOZ is attempting to meet priority needs for training of sufficient cadre of Zairians in all sectors and at all levels who have the various skills required to solve development problems, and plan and manage development projects. AID is assisting in this effort through a planned project in Development Manpower Training scheduled for FY 1977 funding.

Construction of an adequate data base from which the GOZ can plan and manage the country's development is an important aspect for acquiring developmental skills. Basic research, which has stagnated since independence in 1960, has been re-organized during late 1975 under a single entity called the Scientific Research Institute (IRS) for better coordination. New technologies for obtaining basic data are being explored and receiving top-level GOZ support.

To enable the public sector develop basic data for economic and social planning purposes, under the dual parameters of limited financial resources and pressing short-run needs, the GOZ has established, in the Office of the President, ERTS-Zaire to develop a national capability for tapping satellite imagery as a resource for planning their development. This program, begun in 1972, is described in Annex A.

The ERTS-Zaire program included the construction of a reception station (Annex B) at N'Sele, and a processing center (Annex C) in Kinshasa. Annex D describes the planned organization for ERTS-Zaire which stresses both the acquisition and utilization of data. Currently, ERTS-Zaire is staffed by a Director and six professionals who are equipped to do limited analysis of satellite imagery.

2. Trained ERTS-Zaire utilization staff capable of organizing training programs and devising applications for end-user organizations.

3. Practical demonstration of the utility and applicability of satellite imagery through special studies done in collaboration with the GOZ Department of Agriculture (GOZDOA) to include:

- a. identification of rangeland for planned programs to increase cattle production;
- b. estimates of range and intensity of suspected manioc blight;
- c. assess forestry industrial potential in selected regions; and
- d. carry out experiments in soil classification.

B. Kind and Amounts of AID Assistance

1. Personnel . . . . .	\$300,000
a. long-term (24 wm)	
b. short-term (15 wm)	
2. Training . . . . .	\$ 60,000
a. long-term (18 pm)	
b. short-term (15 pm)	
3. Commodities . . . . .	\$100,000
a. reproduction equipment	
b. supplies	
c. office equipment	
d. vehicle	
4. Miscellaneous . . . . .	<u>\$ 10,000</u>
	<u>TOTAL</u> \$470,000

C. Disbursement Period

FY 1978 - 80

V. MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

- 1. GOZ constructs the reception and processing facilities no later than FY 1978. (LANDSAT/METSAT)
- 2. GOZ continues to allocate funds and personnel to program.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF OTHER DONOR ACTIVITIES

1. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)  
An ECA mission visited ERTS-Zaire facilities during March 1976 to review an application for ECA assistance in establishing the Zairian facility as a regional receiving center for Sub-Sahara Africa.
2. UNDP  
The UNDP is providing scholarships for ERTS-Zaire staff as part of developing a regional capability at the ERTS-Zaire facility.

VII. REALISTIC ALTERNATIVE

1. Ground Sampling Techniques  
Ground sampling techniques are costly and time-consuming--although generally more accurate. Ground sampling techniques are a necessary part of data gathering programs, but satellite imagery is a more rapid and efficient technique providing more current data at a lower cost. Zaire's economic state is such that problems need immediate solutions based on techniques which are relatively inexpensive.
2. Aerial Imagery  
Low level, fixed-wing imagery techniques are in use in Zaire and comparable to satellite imagery. Costs, however, are high compared to satellite imagery. We envisage the two technologies as mutually supportative with aircraft used to provide selective coverage.

VIII. MAJOR BENEFICIARIES

The major direct beneficiaries of this project will be the GOZ technical departments who will be able to make more informed decisions which, in turn, will lead to more efficient allocation of scarce resources for social and economic development programs.

IX. SPREAD EFFECT

This project is focused at establishing a collaborative working relationship between ERTS-Zaire and the Department of Agriculture which will be used to demonstrate the feasibility and applicability of ERTS imagery as a tool in development planning.

This demonstration will encourage other GOZ departments to use satellite imagery, and ERTS-Zaire will have the institutional capacity under this project to promote and assist them.

X. FINANCIAL

A. Estimate of Total Costs

FY 1978: \$405,000  
FY 1979: \$265,000

B. AID Share of Costs

FY 1978: \$\$280,000  
FY 1979: \$190,000

C. Anticipated GOZ and Other Donor Contributions

1. GOZ

FY 1978: \$125,000  
FY 1979: \$ 75,000

2. No other direct donor participation anticipated, although substantial other donor participation is likely for the general development of ERTS-Zaire.

XI. DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT

A. Studies and Analysis

The basic project is expected to be developed jointly by ERTS-Zaire and GOZDOA Bureau d'Etudes (BdE) staff. The latter unit included AID-funded USDA PASA experts who are familiar with satellite technologies.

Short-term TDY assistance will be required during the Spring of 1976 to assist ERTS-Zaire in establishing the organizational framework of the utilization bureau. The expert will advise ERTS-Zaire on organization, staffing, services, training requirements, etc.

During the Fall of 1976 an additional short-term expert will be required to assist ERTS-Zaire and the GOZDOA in developing TOR's for specific studies to be undertaken during the project. This assistance will refine project outputs for the PP.

B. Documentation Schedule

PRP: September 30, 1976

PP: June 30, 1977

C. AID/W Resources Required for PRP and PP Preparation

PRP: 3 workweeks Summer 1976

PP: 3 workweeks Fall 1976

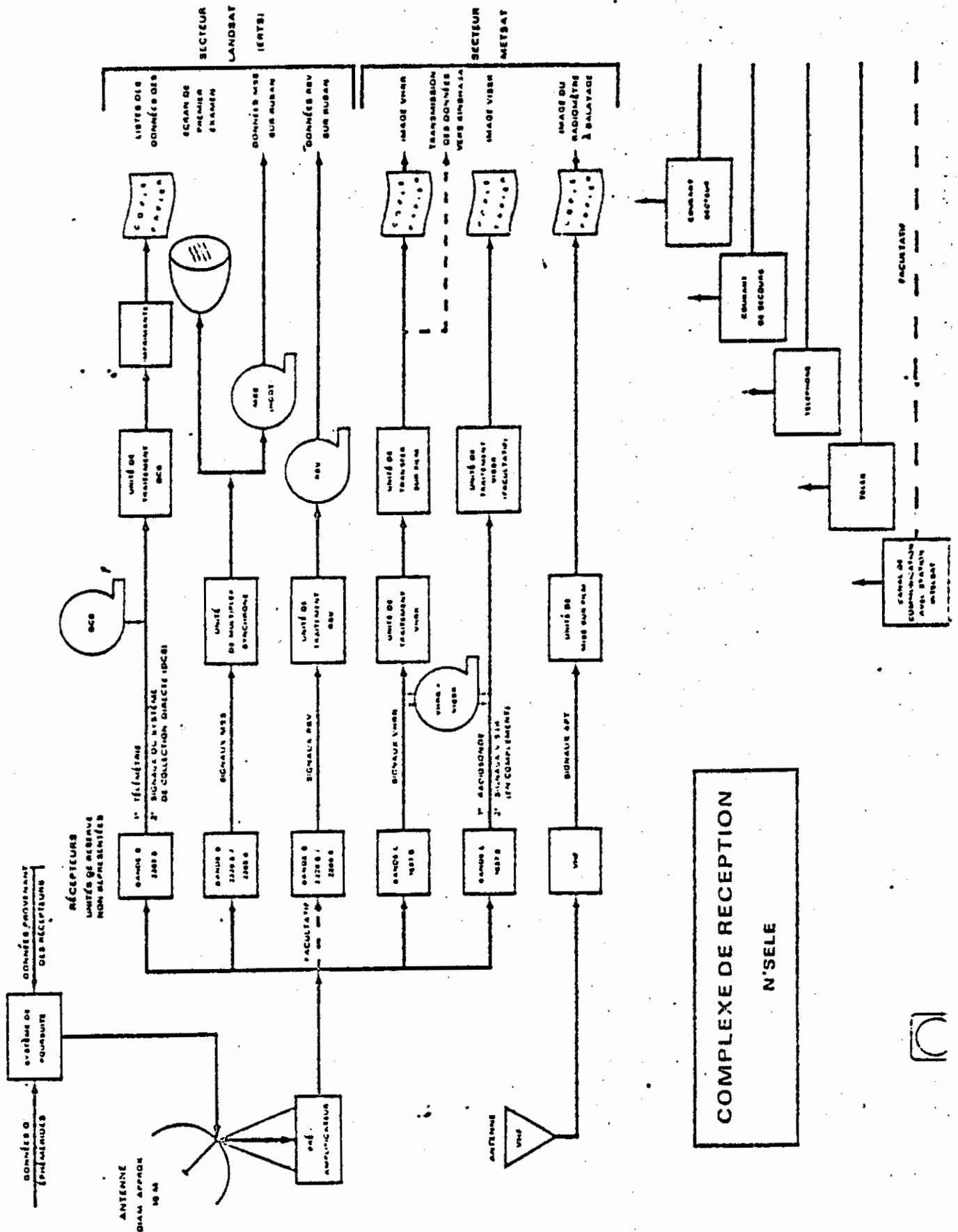
XII. ISSUES OF POLICY OR PROGRAMMATIC NATURE

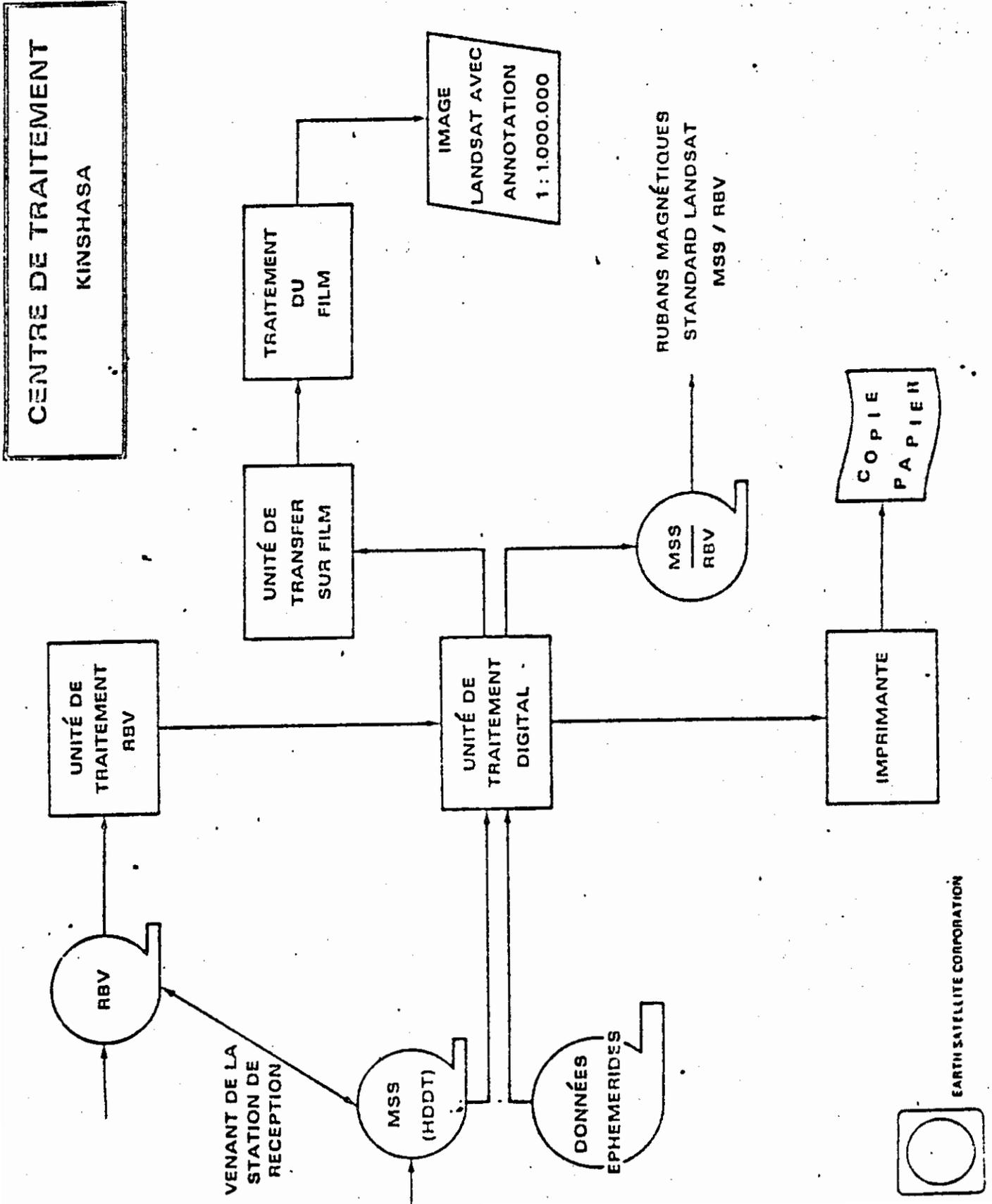
None



STATION DE RECEPTION LANDSAT-METSAT  
PROGRAMME D'EXECUTION

	MOIS	ACTIVITES
1974	JUIN	ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE EXAMEN PAR ERTS-ZAIRE PREMIERS CONTACTS AVEC LA NASA DECISION DU BUREAU DU PRESIDENT ALLOCATION DE CREDITS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU ZAIRE REPONSE FAVORABLE DE LA NASA ECHANGES DE VUES SUR LE "PROJET DE TRAVAIL" (MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING) ENTRE LA NASA ET ERTS-ZAIRE PREPARATION DES SPECIFICATIONS TECHNIQUES POUR LA STATION DE RECEPTION ANNONCE D'INTENTION ADRESSEE SUR BASE INTERNATIONALE AUX PRINCIPALES FIRMES SPECIALISEES APPROBATION DES TERMES DE L'APPEL D'OFFRE PAR LE BUREAU DU PRESIDENT ENVOI DES APPELS D'OFFRE PAR INVITATION REMISE DES OFFRES PAR LES SOUSMISSIONNAIRES INVITES SELECTION DE LA FIRME EXECUTANTE PASSATION DU CONTRAT POUR LA CONSTRUCTION ET LE COMMISSIONNEMENT DE LA STATION DE RECEPTION CONSTRUCTION DE L'EQUIPEMENT PREPARATION DU SITE EXPEDITION DE L'EQUIPEMENT ET MISE EN SERVICE MISE AU COURANT DU PERSONNEL ZAIROIS D'OPERATION MISE EN OPERATION DE LA STATION ASSISTANCE DU PERSONNEL DU CONSTRUCTEUR DURANT LA PERIODE DE GARANTIE (UN AN) STATION COMPLETEMENT EN OPERATION OPERATIONS PROGRESSIVEMENT REPRISES PAR LE PERSONNEL D'ERTS-ZAIRE OPERATION DE LA STATION ASSUREE ENTIEREMENT PAR LE PERSONNEL ZAIROIS PERMANENT
	JUIL.	
	AOUT	
	SEPT.	
	OCT.	
1975	NOV.	
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	MARS	
	AVR.	
	MAI	
	JUIN	
	JUIL.	
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	OCT.	
	NOV.	
	DEC.	





CENTRE DE TRAITEMENT  
KINSHASA

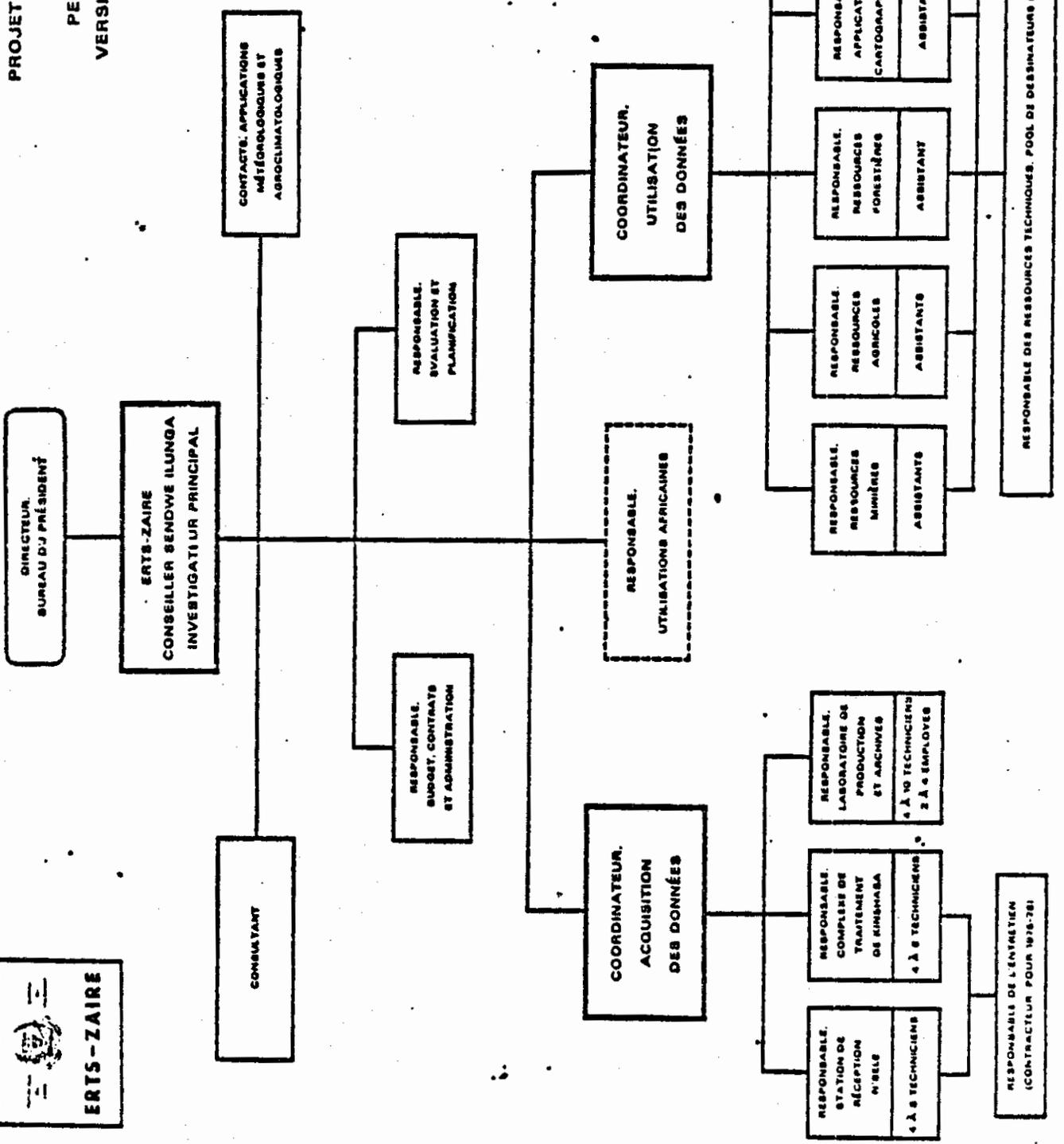
VENANT DE LA  
STATION DE  
RECEPTION

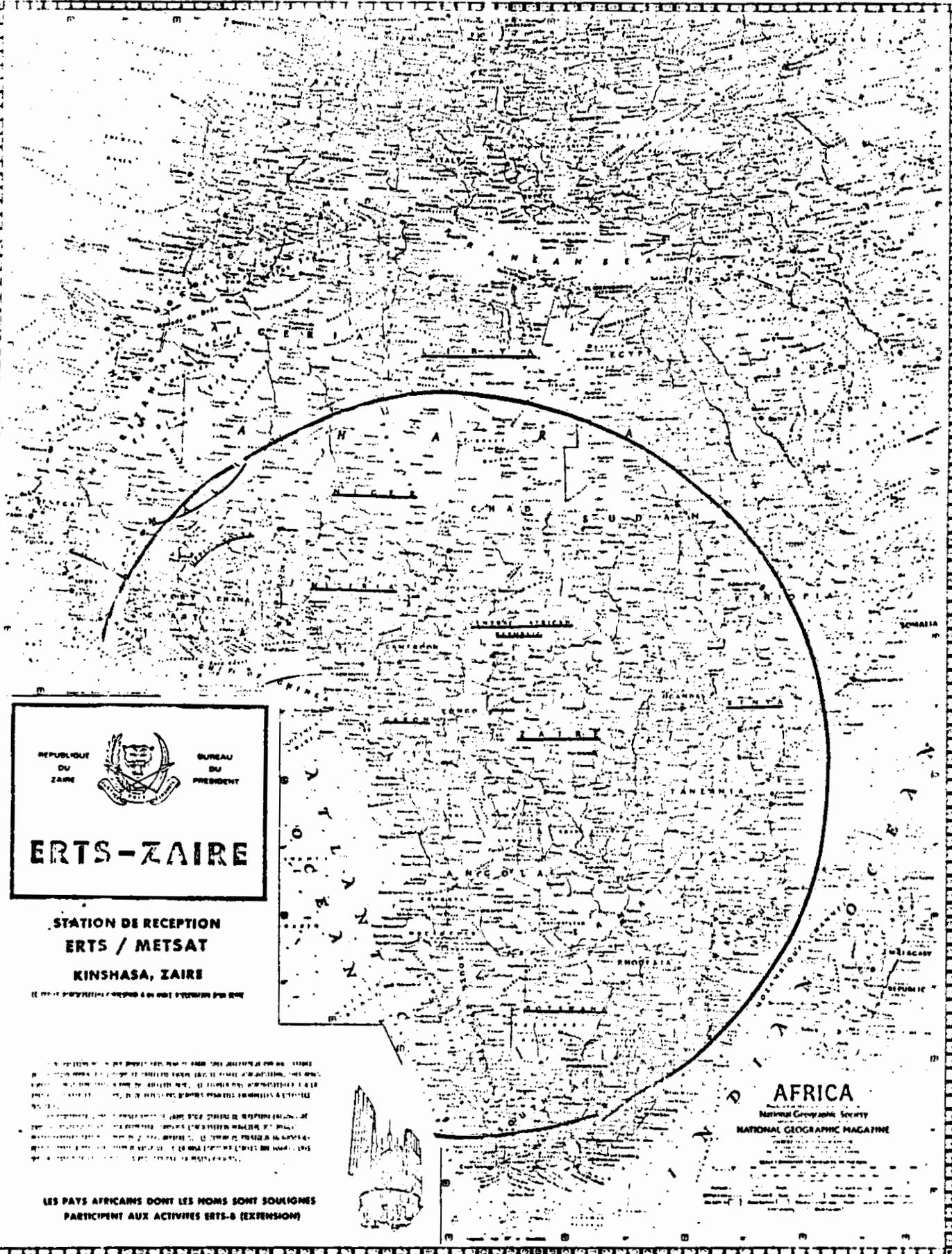
EARTH SATELLITE CORPORATION

ANNEX D

Proposed ERTS-Zaire Organogram

PROJET D'ORGANIGRAMME  
ERTS-ZAIRE  
PERIODE 1975-76  
VERSION 2, MARS 1975





REPUBLIQUE  
DU  
ZAIRE



BUREAU  
DU  
PRESIDENT

**ERTS-ZAIRE**

STATION DE RECEPTION  
ERTS / METSAT  
KINSHASA, ZAIRE

LE PROJET D'INSTALLATION D'UNE STATION DE RECEPTION A KINSHASA

LES PAYS AFRICAINS DONT LES NOMS SONT SOULIGNES PARTICIPENT AUX ACTIVITES ERTS-6 (EXTENSION)

**AFRICA**  
National Geographic Society  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

## STATION DE RECEPTION ERTS METSAT, KINSHASA

## NATIONS AFRICAINES DONT LE TERRITOIRE PEUT ETRE COUVERT

COUVERTURE TOTALE	COUVERTURE PARTIELLE
ZAIRE GABON REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE ANGOLA RUANDA BURUNDI ZAMBIE TANZANIE KENYA UGANDA NAMIBIA RHODESIE  GUINEE EQUATORIALE	TCHAD MOZAMBIQUE HAUTE VOLTA NIGER NIGERIA CAMEROUN TOGO DAHOMEY COTE D'IVOIRE GHANA BOTSWANA SWAZILAND MALAWI  SOMALIE 15% ETHIOPIE 45% SOUDAN 75% LIBYE 10% ALGERIE 5% MALI 35% LIBERIA 60% GUINEE 20%  REP. SUD AFRICAINE 50% LESOTHO 10%
27 PAYS	10 PAYS
NOMBRE DE PAYS POUVANT UTILISER DES DONNEES PRODUITES PAR LA STATION DE KINSHASA	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1																						
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY ZAIRE				4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>																								
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 660-0072 <input type="checkbox"/>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/>		7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY PLANNING <input type="checkbox"/>																								
8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = PP B. DATE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6				10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = Z 0.86)																								
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18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION																						
Signature <i>Fernando Lopez</i>																												
Title Mission Director USAID/Kinshasa				Date Signed MM DD YY 06 30 76		MM DD YY																						

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

A. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM AND PROPOSED RESPONSE

The Government of Zaire is already unable to meet the requirements of its population for educational and medical services, roads, labor force employment, etc. These problems, resulting in part from too rapid population growth, can be expected to become worse in coming years. (See DAP for details).

The GOZ has approved introduction of family planning methods under a program, referred to as "Desired Births", which calls for family planning information and services to be generally available so families may have the number of children they want and can properly care for, spaced for protection of the health of mother and child. While such a program is not openly directed at the problem of population growth rate, it is a major policy move in the right direction.

Currently, family planning (FP) is only available at three GOZ clinics in Kinshasa (developed under the AID assisted MCH/FP services project) and at a few PVO clinics. FP services are included in the planned Basic Family Health Project (067) as part of the GOZ development of a fully integrated health system, but complete project success would only provide services to a very limited geographic area by 1980.

The Director of the Desired Births program has a mandate to make FP services generally available. To do so, he proposes to assist suitable existing medical facilities, both PVO and government, with FP staff training and commodities. On the basis of informal contacts and surveys, an estimated eighty such facilities, widely distributed, could be participating within three project years. However, the GOZ cannot provide the required assistance without outside aid, in view of probably continuing GOZ budgetary constraints. The AID project identified by this PID would provide a major part of the required assistance.

The principal project output will be eighty family planning service outlets, widely distributed throughout Zaire. Outlets will be in existing health facilities, both PVO and GOZ. Other outputs: Functioning supply system, uniform FP records system, and FP training for the staff at the eighty outlets.

1. Project Purpose and Project Goal

- a. The project goal is to permit Zaire's families to have the number of children they want, spaced for the protection of mother and child.
- b. The project purpose is to assist the GOZ Desired Births program in initiating family planning services on a nationwide basis.

2. Description of Project

a. Outputs

- 1) Eighty hospitals and/or clinics providing family planning information and services throughout Zaire.
- 2) Effectively operating contraceptive supply system to the above eighty locations.
- 3) Medical staff trained to meet requirements of the 80 FP service outlets.
- 4) GOZ training capability for FP staff expanded to meet the continuing requirements of the program.
- 5) Uniform family planning records system.

b. Kind and Amount of AID Technical and Physical Assistance

- 1) Personnel . . . . . \$ 36,000
  - a) Long term (none)  
(Further consideration may indicate need for logistics advisor beginning in 1979)
  - b) Short term, 6 wm
- 2) Training . . . . . 180,000
  - a) Long term, 108 months
  - b) Short term, 54 months

- 3) Commodities . . . . . \$1,350,000
  - a) Contraceptives (\$950,000)
  - b) Medical equipment and supplies
  - c) Office equipment and supplies
  - d) Vehicles
  - e) AV equipment
  
- 4) Other Costs . . . . . 400,000
  - a) Rehabilitation of facilities
  - b) Local personnel
  - c) I.E. & C.
  - d) Local travel and per diem
  - e) Transportation of equipment and supplies
  - f) Research
  - g) Miscellaneous

c. Disbursement period

FY 1978 - 81

3. Major Assumptions Pertinent to Success

- a. The GOZ policy relative to family planning will remain at least as positive as the current "desired births" policy. That is, family planning information and services should be generally available so families may have the number of children they want and can properly care for, spaced for the protection of the health of mother and child.
  
- b. The GOZ will continue to cooperate with non-government institutions, particularly church organizations, in the provision of Zaire's health care.
  
- c. Existing medical institutions (government, church, and other) in sufficient number and suitable geographic distribution will be willing and able to make staff and space available to provide family planning services in conjunction with their nutrition education and/or MCH services.

4. Host Country and other Donor Activities

a. The GOZ will provide the top administrative staff and the administrative offices for the desired births program. The GOZ will also provide the staff and facilities for the initial FP training classes and the staff and facilities (possibly requiring renovation) for 20 FP service outlets.

b. Private organizations within Zaire (partially supported from foreign sources) will provide staff and facilities (possibly requiring renovation) for 60 service outlets.

c. The Pathfinder Fund, IPPF, and the Population Council will provide complementary assistance; e.g., observation training, surveys, seminars, depo-provera, and some operational costs.

5. Realistic Alternatives

Delay the formal bilateral assistance project for one to two years but assure provision of the major assistance elements outlined above through the local use of counterpart funds, AID centrally funded contraceptives, and increased inputs by the intermediary organizations such as Pathfinder, IPPF, the Population Council, etc. Action would be essentially as described for formal project but would lack adequate safeguards for monitoring inputs, evaluating efficiency and effectiveness, and otherwise ensuring that objectives would be met.

6. Beneficiaries

The major beneficiaries of this project will be a widely distributed cross-section of Zairian families, representing all levels of society in both urban and rural communities.

7. Spread Effect

This project establishes small FP centers around the country on a broad geographic basis with the expectation that a general national awareness of the existence of family planning methods will develop from these information and service outlets.

II. Financial Requirements and Plans

A. Project Cost

FY 1978	\$ 700,000
FY 1979	1,050,000
FY 1980	1,600,000

B. AID Share of Costs (Grant Funded)

FY 1978 \$ 400,000

FY 1979 600,000

FY 1980 1,000,000

C. Host Country and Other Donor Share of Cost

1. GOZ: FY 1978 \$300,000

FY 1979 450,000

FY 1980 600,000

2. Other Donors: Private organizations within the country (primarily church organizations), the Pathfinder Fund, Population Council, the IPPF, etc., will be providing assistance to this project

FY 1978 \$ 400

FY 1979 700

FY 1980 1,000

III. Development of the Project

A. Studies and Analyses

Short term TDY population planning assistance will be requested in connection with development of the PP in the Spring of 1977. If detailed economic/etc. analyses are required by AID/W for the PRP and/or the PP, additional TDY assistance with the proper expertise will be required.

B. Documentation Schedule

PRP: December 15, 1976

PP : June 30, 1977

C. AID/W Resources Required for Preparation of PRP and PP

PRP: None, except as indicated above

PP : Three work-weeks, population program planner/demographer, Spring of 1977

IV. Issues

The GOZ implementation plan for a nationwide desired birth program is still in the formative stage and scheduled project development may be ahead of the GOZ's ability to move as rapidly as AID documentation would require for initiation in FY 1978.