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Institute, Research Triangle  
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nology - Engineering Experi-  
ment Station.

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# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING IN ZAIRE

WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 135  
NOVEMBER 1984

Prepared for:  
USAID/Mission to the Republic of Zaire  
Order of Technical Direction No. 188

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November 7, 1984

Mr. Richard Podol  
Mission Director  
USAID/Kinshasa  
Zaire

Attention: Lee Braddock, General Development Officer

Dear Mr. Podol:

On behalf of the WASH Project I am pleased to provide you  
with 10 copies of a report on Recommendations for National  
Rural Water Supply Planning in Zaire.

This is the final report by Dennis Warner and Pierre Leger  
and is based on their trip to Zaire from September 11 to  
September 22, 1984.

This assistance is the result of a request by the Mission  
on February 27, 1984. The work was undertaken by the WASH  
Project on July 10, 1984 by means of Order of Technical  
Direction No. 188, authorized by the USAID Office of Health  
in Washington.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the  
findings or recommendations contained in this report we  
will be happy to discuss them.

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Warner  
Director  
WASH Project

cc: John H. Austin  
S&T/H/WS

DBW:kk

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY  
PLANNING IN ZAIRE

Prepared for the USAID Mission to the Republic of Zaire  
under Order of Technical Direction No. 188

by

Dennis B. Warner, Ph.D., P.E.  
and  
Pierre R. Leger, D.S.E.

November 1984

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Washington, DC 20523

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS.....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	v
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Project.....	1
1.2 Scope of Work.....	2
2. OVERVIEW OF RURAL WATER SECTOR INSTITUTIONS.....	3
2.1 Government of Zaire (GOZ) Institutions.....	3
2.1.1 Service National D'Hydraulique Rural (SNHR) (National Rural Water Service).....	3
2.1.2 REGIDESO.....	3
2.1.3 Department of Public Health.....	3
2.1.4 Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (CNAEA) (National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation).....	3
2.2 Non-Governmental Organizations.....	5
2.2.1 Eglise du Christ du Zaire (ECZ).....	5
2.2.2 Centre Inter Diocésain (CID).....	5
2.2.3 Centre d'Etudes Pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS).....	5
2.2.4 Association Internationale de Developpement Rural (AIDR).....	5
2.3 United Nations Organizations.....	5
2.3.1 United Nations Development Program (UNDP).....	5
2.3.2 World Health Organization (WHO).....	5
2.3.3 United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).....	6
2.4 U.S. Government Organizations.....	6
2.4.1 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).....	6
2.4.2 Peace Corps.....	6
3. KEY CONSIDERATIONS.....	7
3.1 Need for a National Plan.....	7
3.2 Policy Considerations.....	7
3.3 Institutional Strengths and Weaknesses.....	8
3.4 Participating Institutions.....	9

Chapter	Page
4. CONCLUSIONS.....	10
5. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
5.1 Type of Plan.....	12
5.2 Planning Process.....	12
5.3 GOZ Institutional Involvement.....	13
5.4 USAID Support.....	14
5.5 Other Support.....	14
5.6 Sequence of Activities.....	15
5.7 Terms of Reference for Policy and Strategy Working Group.....	19
5.8 Scopes of Work for USAID Technical Assistance.....	20
5.8.1 Consultant Team for the Formulation of Rural Water Policies and Strategies.....	20
5.8.2 Consultant for Preparation of a National Seminar.....	21

## FIGURES

1. Schedule of Activities for the Development of a National Rural Water Supply Plan	
English.....	17
French.....	18

## APPENDICES

A. Order of Technical Direction No. 188.....	27
B. Officials Interviewed.....	37
C. Compte Rendu de la Réunion du Vendredi 21 Septembre 1984.....	41
D. Members of the CNAEA.....	51
E. Organization Chart of REGIDESO.....	55

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AIDR	Association Internationale de Developpement Rural (International Association for Rural Development)
CEPAS	Centre d'Etudes Pour l'Action Sociale (Center for the Study of Social Action)
CID	Centre Inter Diocésain (Interdiocesan Center)
CNAEA	Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation)
ECZ	Eglise du Christ du Zaire (Church of Christ of Zaire)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBI	Fond du Bien-être Indigène (Local Improvement Fund)
GOZ	Government of Zaire
ILO	International Labor Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
REGIDESO	National Urban Water Service
SNHR	Service National d'Hydraulique Rurale (National Rural Water Service)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water and Sanitation for Health Project
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the USAID Mission in Zaire, the WASH Project sent a two-person team to Zaire in September 1984 to advise on the preparation of a national rural water supply plan. The WASH consultants met with officials of USAID, the Government of Zaire (GOZ), United Nations organizations, and private voluntary organizations (PVOs). They found widespread support among all relevant institutions for the development of a rural water plan. This report contains their findings and includes recommendations for future actions by the GOZ and USAID.

### Findings:

1. Urban water supply is the responsibility of REGIDESO, a parastatal organization within the Department of Mines and Energy.
2. Officially, rural water supply is the responsibility of the Service National d'Hydraulique Rural (SNHR) of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, but in reality most rural water development in Zaire is carried out by PVOs or religious missions.
3. Since 1981, Zaire has had a National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA) which is responsible for mobilizing and coordinating the overall water and sanitation sectors of the country.

### Conclusions:

1. There is widespread agreement that a national rural water supply plan is needed to accelerate the development of the rural water sector.
2. USAID has the opportunity to play a significant role in the preparation of the plan.
3. The rural water planning process should be designed to provide on-going direction to current rural water activities and overall sector efforts.
4. The planning process should contribute to a strengthening of GOZ institutions.
5. The resulting national plan should be a general guideline through which other more detailed planning and implementation efforts are channeled.

### Recommendations:

1. USAID should assist the GOZ with the preparation of a national plan for rural water supply. In addition, the participation of all interested GOZ, United Nations, and PVO organizations should be encouraged.

2. The planning process should have several key steps:
  - a. Formulation of rural water policies and strategies (November-December 1984).
  - b. Presentation of policies and strategies at a national seminar (March 1985).
  - c. Establishment of a permanent planning unit (May 1985).
  - d. Preparation of a national rural water plan (June-August 1985).
3. Steps (a) and (b) should be carried out by the CNAEA while steps (c) and (d) should be undertaken within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
4. USAID should provide technical assistance to all four key steps (2. above).



## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to the Report

On 27 February 1984, the USAID Mission in Kinshasha, Zaire sent a request to AID/Washington for technical assistance from the Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) Project in developing a national plan for rural water supply in Zaire. The requesting cable (Kinshasha 03175) outlined the concern of the Mission for the sanitation and general health of the rural population. It also briefly summarized the rural water responsibilities of Zairean institutions and stated that the present time was propitious for technical assistance in planning for a national rural water supply program. The Mission indicated that several WASH consultancies would be needed to help the various agencies formulate a strategy for developing the plan.

Following several exchanges of cables between the AID Office of Health in the Bureau for Science and Technology (S&T/HEA/WS) and the Mission, plus a visit by Mr. Lee Braddock of USAID/Zaire to the WASH office to discuss the Mission request, the Office of Health issued Order of Technical Direction No. 188 (Appendix A) on 10 July 1984 authorizing WASH to initiate the assistance requested by USAID/Zaire. Dr. Dennis B. Warner, the Director of the WASH Project, and Mr. Pierre R. Leger, the Director of International Programs for Medical Care Development, were assigned the task of carrying out an initial reconnaissance of the situation and determining subsequent actions that might be undertaken by USAID and the Government of Zaire (GOZ). Both Dr. Warner and Mr. Leger are water supply and sanitation engineers with extensive experience in water policy planning relevant to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Prior to his arrival in Kinshasha, Dr. Warner traveled to Geneva, Switzerland to discuss the rural water situation in Zaire with officials of the International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization (WHO). He was joined by Mr. Leger in Geneva, and the two consultants proceeded to Kinshasha, arriving on 12 September 1984. The team spent 13-19 September meeting with officials of USAID, the Government of Zaire (GOZ), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the United Nations. On 20 September the team met with the USAID Mission Director, Mr. Richard Podol and his staff and on 21 September the team made a formal presentation to GOZ, UN, NGO, and USAID officials on its findings, conclusions and recommendations (Appendix C). The recommendations, which are contained in this report, received general acceptance from all parties during both debriefing presentations. The team left a draft report with the USAID Mission before departing Kinshasha.

Following their departure from Zaire, the WASH team stopped in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo on 24 September to brief WHO Regional Bureau officials on the outcome of the Zaire assignment. Dr. Warner returned to Geneva on 3 and 4 October to again review the Zairean assignment with the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

## 1.2 Scope of Work

The scope of work for this assignment, as stated in the Order of Technical Direction, was drawn directly from the USAID Mission cable of 7 February 1984 (Kinshasha 03175):

- a. Review proposal with all interested parties and reach an agreement on a coordinated effort for the development of a national plan for rural water supply.
- b. Select counterpart institutions WASH will work with.
- c. Devise detailed strategy for the development of a national plan to include type of information to be secured, WASH's role, financing requirements, methodology, and outline of plan.
- d. Develop more detailed scopes of work for participating counterparts and for follow-up WASH consultants.

## Chapter 2

### OVERVIEW OF RURAL WATER SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

#### 2.1 Government of Zaire (GOZ) Institutions

##### 2.1.1 Service National D'Hydraulique Rural (SNHR) (National Rural Water Service)

The Service National D'Hydraulique Rurale is an autonomous service within the Division of Rural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. SNHR intervenes in areas where the National Water Company (REGIDESO) does not provide service. It oversees the construction of dug wells, water cisterns, piped water systems, and capped springs, as well as maintains and operates piped water distribution systems which have not yet been taken over by REGIDESO.

##### 2.1.2 REGIDESO

REGIDESO is in the Department of Mines and Energy under the Government of Zaire. It is a national water company which has responsibility for the production and distribution of piped water to the larger towns and cities of Zaire, and for the operation of these systems.

##### 2.1.3 Department of Public Health

The Department of Public Health is involved in rural water supply activities undertaken by health personnel in the rural health zones. These actions are limited to spring capping, dug wells construction, and rainwater harvesting systems. More than 300 springs have been capped and five wells have been constructed by health personnel since 1981.

##### 2.1.4 Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (CNAEA) (National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation)

Water Decade activities in Zaire started at the outset of the International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation. Zaire was among the first countries in the world to set up a National Committee for the Decade; the Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, or the National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA). This committee was officially created by Presidential Decree (Ordonnance no. 81-023) on 14 February 1981. The CNAEA was given responsibility for implementing the rehabilitation and development of the water supply and sanitation sector in Zaire. Its responsibilities include the following:

- Define development options, priorities, and strategies for the water supply and sanitation sector.

- Oversee the planning and programming of sectoral studies, the formulation of projects, and the development of master plans for water supply and sanitation.
- Mobilize resources, seek funding, and develop the financial and technical capabilities to implement the sectoral master plans.
- Augment the absorptive capabilities of sectoral institutions by reinforcing their infrastructure.

The CNAEA has representatives from the following GOZ institutions:

1. The Department of Plan (President of the CNAEA).
2. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (Vice President of the CNAEA).
3. REGIDESO (Executive Secretary of the CNAEA).
4. Department of Finance and Budget; Department of Mines and Energy; Department of Public Works and Urban Development; Department of Health; and Department of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism.

The CNAEA contains three subcommittees which are responsible for the water supply sector, the sanitation sector, and the sector for hydrological and hydrogeological studies.

Meetings of the CNAEA are generally held monthly and are convened by its President. Reports of the CNAEA are submitted to the Executive Council of the GOZ (Conseil Executif).

The CNAEA includes an Executive Secretariat staffed by technical experts who are responsible for follow-up actions. The operating budget of the Executive Secretariat is provided by contributions from those GOZ agencies which are members of the CNAEA and by several United Nations organizations.

The CNAEA Executive Committee, composed of Ministers, meets every two months at the CNAEA offices which are located within the REGIDESO headquarters compound in Kinshasha. Subcommittees of the CNAEA, however, are not currently active.

There have been no national policies or programs developed by the CNAEA in Zaire to date. Recently, however, REGIDESO and the Department of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Tourism have started to collect information throughout Zaire (in both rural and urban areas) on the status of water supply and sanitation. Moreover, REGIDESO has created a planning unit for urban water supply and has begun the preparation of a sector plan for urban and peri-urban water supplies.

## 2.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

### 2.2.1 Eglise du Christ du Zaire (ECZ)

ECZ is a Protestant religious organization which works throughout Zaire. It currently manages the USAID-funded SANRU project (No. 660-0086, Basic Public Health Services) which supports spring capping and well construction activities in the rural health zones for the Department of Public Health.

### 2.2.2 Centre Inter Diocésain (CID)

CID is a Catholic organization which oversees 49 dioceses located throughout Zaire. CID is presently involved in numerous rural water activities, including drilled wells, dug wells, spring capping, and piped water distribution systems.

### 2.2.3 Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale (CEPAS)

CEPAS is a Jesuit organization which conducts appropriate technology research in rural water supply. It also develops training programs and training materials for personnel involved with rural water supply systems.

### 2.2.4 Association Internationale de Developpement Rural (AIDR)

AIDR is a Belgian not-for-profit organization which has been in existence in Zaire since the colonial period under the name of Fond du Bien-être Indigène (FBI). AIDR is currently working on problems of refugee resettlement, but intends to start activities in rural water supply in the near future.

## 2.3 United Nations Organizations

### 2.3.1 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

UNDP has been very active in the development and support of the Zairean National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, or CNAEA). It currently is financing the preparation of a handpump factory project to be implemented through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

### 2.3.2 World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO has been very active in providing technical support to the National Action Committee (CNAEA). It presently has a resident sanitary engineer who helps coordinate the Water Decade activities of REGIDESO, the Department of the Environment, and the Service National d'Hydraulique Rurale with those of the Department of Public Health.

### 2.3.3 United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF has been supporting rural water supply development in Zaire since 1977. It is presently supporting almost all of the water supply activities which are being carried out in the field by the Service National d'Hydraulique Rurale.

## 2.4 U.S. Government Organizations

### 2.4.1 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

USAID is presently funding rural water supply activities in Zaire through the SANRU project. Moreover, through the WASH Project, USAID has provided technical assistance for the development and implementation of training programs in spring capping and rainwater harvesting in Zaire.

### 2.4.2 Peace Corps

Peace Corps provides rural water supply assistance through volunteers who work with GOZ and NGO institutions on small rural water supply projects.

## Chapter 3

### KEY CONSIDERATIONS

#### 3.1 Need for a National Plan

The development of a national plan can provide the GOZ with an effective tool for decision-making. This tool can also help achieve the following objectives:

- Address all important aspects of the rural water supply sub-sector so that major issues are properly defined and are linked to one another.
- Define the framework and objectives to guide the interventions of the GOZ, local communities, and donor organizations in the sub-sector.
- Use limited resources wisely.
- Organize an appropriate framework for development projects in the sub-sector.
- Rationalize the basis on which decisions concerning financial investments, the level of service, and the development of infrastructure are made.

#### 3.2 Policy Considerations

In order to develop strategies which can allow the planning process for rural water supply to take place, the development policies of USAID, the GOZ, and the United Nations have to be identified.

USAID policies facilitating the planning process are:

- USAID/Zaire is interested in identifying appropriate means to improve the quality of life of rural populations in Zaire and to have a corresponding impact on productivity in the agricultural sector.
- USAID/Zaire is also interested in reinforcing government institutions in order to coordinate development activities of both government and non-governmental agencies.

GOZ policies facilitating the planning process are:

- The GOZ objective for water supply coverage, is to provide safe and accessible water supplies to 35 percent of the rural population and to 70 percent of the urban population by 1990.
- GOZ rural development policies exist for the improvement of basic rural services, including water supply, health, and education.

- The GOZ seeks to improve agricultural production by reducing the amount of time spent on water collection and lost to sickness.
- The GOZ intends to create a national rural water service to be responsible for water supply in areas where the commercial water company (REGIDESO) cannot operate.

The relevant policies of the United Nations organizations in Zaire are based on the U.N. Water Decade goals which include:

- The strengthening of governmental institutions to plan, coordinate and develop programs which will help achieve the goal of the Water and Sanitation Decade, i.e., to make available safe, accessible, and acceptable quantities of drinking water to all.
- The support of the host government in the development of Water Decade activities.

### 3.3 Institutional Strengths and Weaknesses

The development of a national plan for rural water supply involves the strengthening of institutional linkages. This requires an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of those institutions operating in the rural water sector.

In Zaire, the strengths and weaknesses of the key GOZ institutions are as follows:

- REGIDESO. Situated within the Department of Mines and Energy, REGIDESO is a parastatal institution with nationwide responsibilities for urban water supplies. REGIDESO is one of the best organized of all GOZ institutions. It undertakes the planning, implementation, and subsequent operation of piped water supply systems throughout Zaire, including many small towns that would normally be considered as rural. REGIDESO has expressed interest in serving more of the rural sub-sector; however, since it must act in a commercial manner, REGIDESO cannot subsidize water supply facilities for rural populations unable to pay at least the recurrent costs of system operation.
- Société Nationale d'Hydraulique Rurale (SNHR). SNHR has a national mandate to provide water to those rural areas where REGIDESO has no facilities. However, it is a new organization without either the physical facilities or the technical and managerial capabilities to reach all rural areas. Fortunately, SNHR can call upon other divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, such as the Studies and Planning Division (Bureau d'Etudes et Planification), to complement its capabilities. In addition, SNHR is a community-oriented organization whose functions can be easily coordinated with other rural development activities.



- Department of Plan. The Department of Plan is the governmental institution responsible for national planning. It has some technical planning expertise, but it functions primarily as a coordinating body whose main priority is overall socio-economic development planning. The Department of Plan does not have sufficient technical resources necessary to implement a continuous planning process for rural water supply.
- National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation. The National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, or CNAEA) has a mandate from the GOZ to promote and coordinate all water supply and sanitation actions within the context of the U.N. Water Decade. It is composed of representatives from all governmental institutions active in the water supply and sanitation sectors. As it is an interdepartmental body, the CNAEA has neither the resources nor the authority to undertake long-range national planning for rural water supplies.

#### 3.4 Participating Institutions

There are a number of key institutions which should play major roles if the preparation of a rural water supply plan is to be effective. In Zaire, the following organizations should fully participate from the onset of the planning process:

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- REGIDESO
- Department of Public Health
- Department of Plan
- National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA)
- U.N. support agencies (UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO)
- U.S. Agency for International Development

## Chapter 4

### CONCLUSIONS

The following represents the major conclusions of the consultant team.

1. A national rural water supply plan is needed in Zaire.

There is widespread agreement that a national rural water supply plan is useful, and even essential, for accelerated, yet orderly, development of the rural water supply sector in Zaire. Support for the preparation of such a plan is particularly strong among the various departments of the GOZ and the specialized organizations of the United Nations. USAID/Zaire also favors the operation of a rural water plan and has indicated its willingness to assist in the preparation of the document. Many institutions currently involved in the rural water sector see such a plan leading to both an increased rate of overall rural water development and an improvement in their own rural water activities.

2. USAID can play a significant role in the preparation of the plan.

A continuing series of discussions between USAID and several GOZ institutions, especially REGIDESO and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, has led to mutual consensus on the need for and urgency of a national plan. These discussions have raised expectations within the GOZ for eventual USAID planning support. At the same time, fruitful avenues of cooperation have been established, and now the GOZ is willing to undertake its first comprehensive effort at national planning in the water sector. Initial indications are that other donor and non-governmental organizations would be willing to participate in the preparation and implementation of the plan. USAID, therefore, has the opportunity to take the lead at this critical juncture and be the catalyst in the activities necessary for development of the plan and its subsequent implementation.

3. The planning process should be designed to provide direction to current rural water activities.

Effective planning at the national level is a long-term process involving a series of actions and decisions leading to an eventual plan. In Zaire, where data are scarce and planning mechanisms are relatively weak, it is particularly important to create an effective long-range national plan for the rural water sector. National planning should not be carried out in isolation from current water activities; existing projects must be carried out and new projects must be prepared as part of on-going sector development. The national planning process, therefore, should take account of current activities and, depending on the state of plan preparation, provide on-going direction to overall sector efforts. By designing the planning process as a series of linked activities, immediate outputs in the form of preliminary guidance and

strategies can be obtained from the process to assist the GOZ in its ongoing development work.

4. The planning process should strengthen GOZ institutions.

A national plan cannot be created by outsiders. It must be the product of the institutions responsible for overall decision-making and ultimate project implementation. In Zaire, there is little experience with national water planning or with coordination within the rural water sector. Many organizations, most of them NGOs and missionary groups, sponsor rural water supply programs. To coordinate their activities and to channel future donor assistance to high priority needs, all of these organizations need to participate in the preparation of the rural water plan under the direction of a GOZ planning institution. Having participated in plan preparation, these organizations would be more likely to cooperate in plan implementation. Moreover, the planning unit should be officially established as a permanent component of a GOZ institution. The planning unit, therefore, would be able to provide follow up studies and specific project proposals upon completion of the national plan.

5. The resulting plan should be a general guideline for the overall direction of the rural water sector.

The basic purposes of a national rural water plan should be to identify the magnitude of rural water needs, to set out investment priorities, and to define areas of institutional responsibility. The primary need is for a general plan to direct and coordinate subsequent master plans and specific project proposals for donor financing. The general plan should serve as a reference mechanism and overall framework through which other planning and implementation efforts are channeled. This plan should be updated on a periodic basis by a permanent planning unit of the GOZ.

## Chapter 5

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Type of Plan

It is recommended that a national plan for rural water supply in Zaire be prepared by the GOZ with the assistance of USAID. This plan should be a general guideline for the development of the rural water supply sector over the next five or more years.<sup>1</sup> It should not be seen as a detailed master plan, but rather an indicative guide setting out water needs, investment priorities, and institutional responsibilities.

The plan also should outline levels of service, the degree of coverage, and a timetable for the expansion of rural water services. By developing this as a general indicative plan, rather than a detailed master plan, the GOZ should be able to produce a document in a relatively short period of time. This general plan can then immediately serve as a mechanism for focusing future rural water development on priority needs and coordinating the efforts of all institutions and organizations working in the sector.

#### 5.2 Planning Process

The preparation of the above plan will involve several major steps over the period of approximately one year. It is recommended that USAID provide technical assistance support to each step subject to satisfactory completion of the requirements of the previous step. The planning process thus becomes an iterative procedure between USAID and the GOZ: a series of steps are first defined and then USAID and the GOZ work through these steps in their proper order. If the GOZ fails to carry out its agreed upon role at any step, USAID should withhold further scheduled assistance until the problem is resolved. Thus, it is recommended that USAID support the entire planning process but provide actual technical assistance only one step at a time and only upon demonstrated progress by the GOZ in developing the plan. Moreover, linking technical assistance to measurable progress is a way of encouraging the GOZ to continue its efforts in the planning process.

The key steps in the planning process are the formulation of rural water policies and strategies, the presentation of policies at a national seminar, the establishment of a permanent planning unit, and the preparation of the national plan. These steps are defined as follows:

1. Formulation of rural water policies and strategies.

Since Zaire does not have a well-defined set of policies and strategies for the rural water sector, it will be necessary to develop them at the start of the planning process. This can best be

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<sup>1</sup> If completed in time, the rural water plan could provide input to the National Development Plan for 1986-1990, which is being prepared by the Department of Plan.

achieved by assembling policy-oriented representatives from each of the GOZ institutions concerned with rural water. These individuals should be brought together for an intensive session of policy debate, synthesis, and formulation of national guidelines. Among the issues that appear to be crucial are the definition of rural water supply and the allocation of institutional responsibilities for rural water development. The session should contain 10 to 15 senior GOZ representatives and have a duration of about three weeks.

2. Presentation of policies and strategies at a national seminar.

The newly formulated policies and strategies should be presented to the entire water development community at a national seminar. Attending this seminar should be representatives of GOZ water institutions, NGOs, and the bilateral and multilateral donor community. The purposes of the seminar should be to inform all organizations of the new GOZ water policies and to enlist their active support for the preparation of a national plan. A seminar of this nature would have 100 to 200 participants and would last one week.

3. Establishment of a permanent planning unit.

Upon completion of the seminar, the GOZ should give responsibility for the preparation of the plan to either an existing or newly-created planning unit within government. The planning unit should be permanent and potentially capable of undertaking more detailed project studies after completion of the national plan. This unit should have its own core staff but should also include participation of representatives from other GOZ and donor community organizations during the preparation of the plan.

4. Preparation of the national rural water plan.

The planning unit should begin the compilation and analyses of existing information on current coverage, institutions, facilities, management and administration, training programs, and available financial resources. Guided by the newly formulated policies and strategies, it would seek to develop priorities for future water investments. It is estimated that the development of an indicative plan would require the services of 3 or 4 full-time and 10 to 15 part-time experts over a period of approximately three months.

### 5.3 GOZ Institutional Involvement

It is recommended that the National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA) oversee both the formulation of policies and strategies and the subsequent presentation of the seminar. This could be done under the direction of the Subcommittee on Potable Water, which is part of the CNAEA. The GOZ working group assembled for the formulation of policies and strategies should include, at a minimum, representatives of the National Rural Water Service (SNHR), REGIDESO, the Department of Public Health, and the Department

of Plan. While the working group on policies and strategies should be relatively small, participation in the seminar should involve as many interested GOZ institutions and officials as possible.

Following the seminar, the GOZ should establish the rural water planning unit and begin work on the development of the plan. It is recommended that this planning unit be located within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development under the Studies and Planning Division. As described earlier this unit should have its own core staff, but in addition it should be able to draw upon the relevant expertise available in the National Rural Water Service (SNHR), REGIDESO, the Department of Public Health, and the Department of Plan, among others.

#### 5.4 USAID Support

USAID should provide the following technical assistance:

1. Formulation of rural water policies and strategies  
Two short-term consultants:
  - Rural Water Engineer (3 weeks)
  - Policy Planner (3 weeks)
2. Preparation and presentation of national seminar  
One short-term consultant:
  - Seminar Planning Specialist ( 2 weeks preparation;  
2 weeks seminar)
3. Establishment of permanent planning unit  
One long-term expert:
  - Rural Water Planner (12 months minimum)
4. Preparation of national plan  
Three short-term consultants:
  - Rural Water Engineer (6 weeks)
  - Economist (3 weeks)
  - Management Specialist (3 weeks)
5. Preparation of detailed project plans  
(To be determined during preparation of national plan)

In addition to technical assistance for national planning, it is recommended that USAID also consider funding selected rural water projects even before completion of the overall rural plan. By supporting both the planning process and the implementation of specific projects, USAID will improve its own capability for bringing about permanent changes in the GOZ water sector.

#### 5.5 Other Support

The long-term success of this rural water planning effort will not be possible unless all of the prominent government and non-government organizations interested in the water sector participate in the preparation of the water plan. For this reason, it is recommended that USAID encourage the donor and

NGO community to provide technical and financial support to the planning process. At the very least, such organizations should be requested to openly cooperate in the sharing of information.

## 5.6 Sequence of Activities

The following sequence of activities is recommended as a guide for USAID in supporting the planning process leading to a national rural water plan. Steps requiring USAID action are denoted as (\*). Steps requiring USAID technical support are denoted by (\*\*). At the request of the USAID Mission, it is recommended that this technical support be provided by the WASH Project.

- \* 1. USAID reviews the WASH draft report.
- \* 2. USAID translates the WASH report into French and sends copies to GOZ (Department of Plan).
3. GOZ (Plan) distributes report for internal GOZ review.
4. GOZ (CNAEA) comments on the report recommendations.
- \* 5. GOZ and USAID agree on overall plan process and timetable of activities.
6. GOZ forms policy and strategy working group under the CNAEA. Working group includes representatives from Agriculture, REGIDESO, Health, Plan, etc.
7. GOZ requests USAID technical assistance for policy and strategy formulation and for seminar organization.
- \* 8. USAID requests WASH Project assistance. WASH consultants are reviewed and approved by USAID and the GOZ.
- \*\* 9. WASH consultants assist the CNAEA working group (plus other donor assistance as may be appropriate) to formulate draft national rural water policies and strategies. This meeting should take about three weeks. WASH consultants also begin planning for the national seminar.
10. CNAEA approves policy and strategy document and begins preparations for the national seminar.
- \*\* 11. CNAEA with WASH assistance holds national seminar for GOZ, NGOs, and the donor community. The seminar should last one week.
12. GOZ designates a planning unit within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to carry out the development of the national plan. The planning unit should be supported by the technical expertise available in other GOZ departments (REGIDESO, Plan, Health, Environment, etc.).
13. GOZ requests USAID technical assistance for plan preparation.

- \* 14. USAID requests WASH Project assistance. WASH consultants are reviewed and approved by USAID and the GOZ.
- \*\* 15. WASH consultants assist the planning unit in Agriculture to prepare the national plan. This planning session will require about three months. Active support from other donor organizations should be encouraged.
- 16. Draft national plan reviewed by CNAEA which solicits comment from other GOZ departments and the donor community.
- 17. Draft national plan approved by the GOZ Comité de Conjuncture.
- 18. National plan approved by the GOZ Conseil Executif.
- 19. GOZ begins using the national plan as the basis for developing detailed studies and proposals for specific projects.
- 20. GOZ requests USAID assistance for project support.

The above sequence of activities (through step 18) could be accomplished by the end of 1985 if no major obstacles arise. For example, the major planning activities could be scheduled as follows:

- Formulation of national policies and strategies.  
3 weeks  
November-December 1984
- Presentation of national seminar.  
1 week  
March 1985
- Preparation of national plan.  
3 months  
June-August 1985

A suggested schedule of activities is shown in Figure 1. This schedule includes USAID/WASH technical assistance for the policy and strategy working group and for the national seminar.

The USAID Mission Director stated on 20 September that the Mission was prepared to initially support these two activities and that it wanted the WASH Project to provide the services.



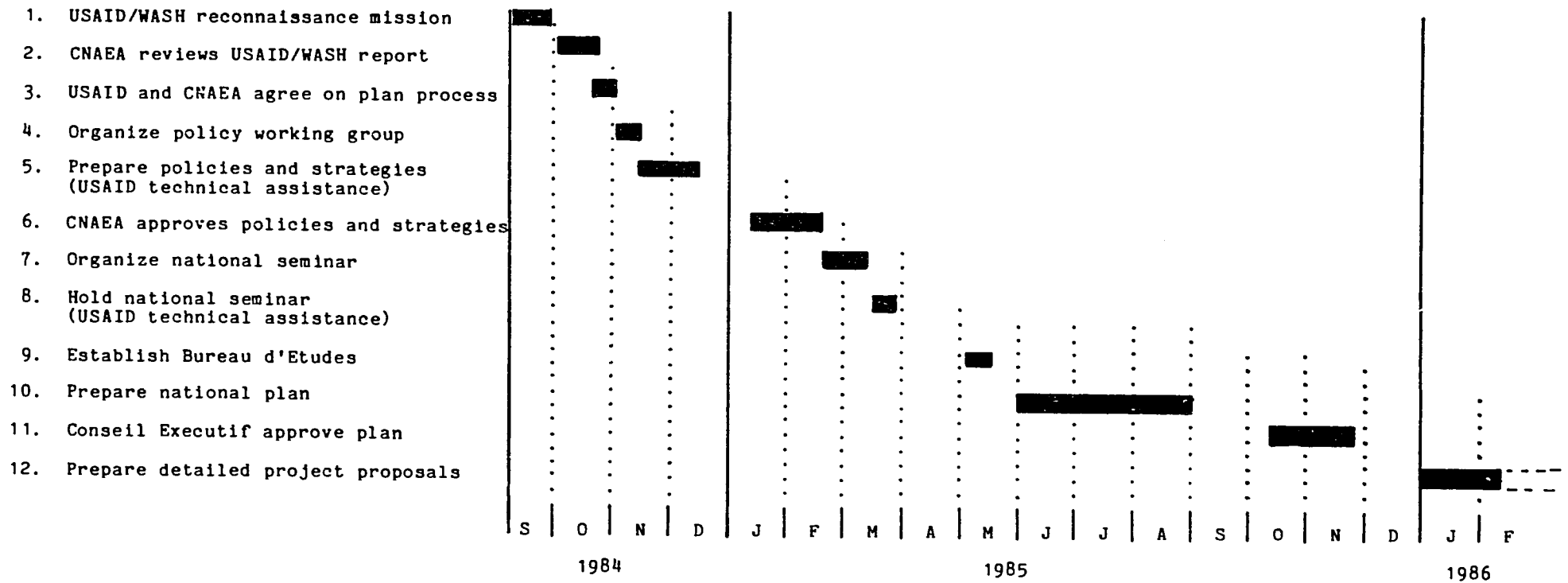


Figure 1 - Schedule of Activities for the Development of a National Rural Water Supply Plan

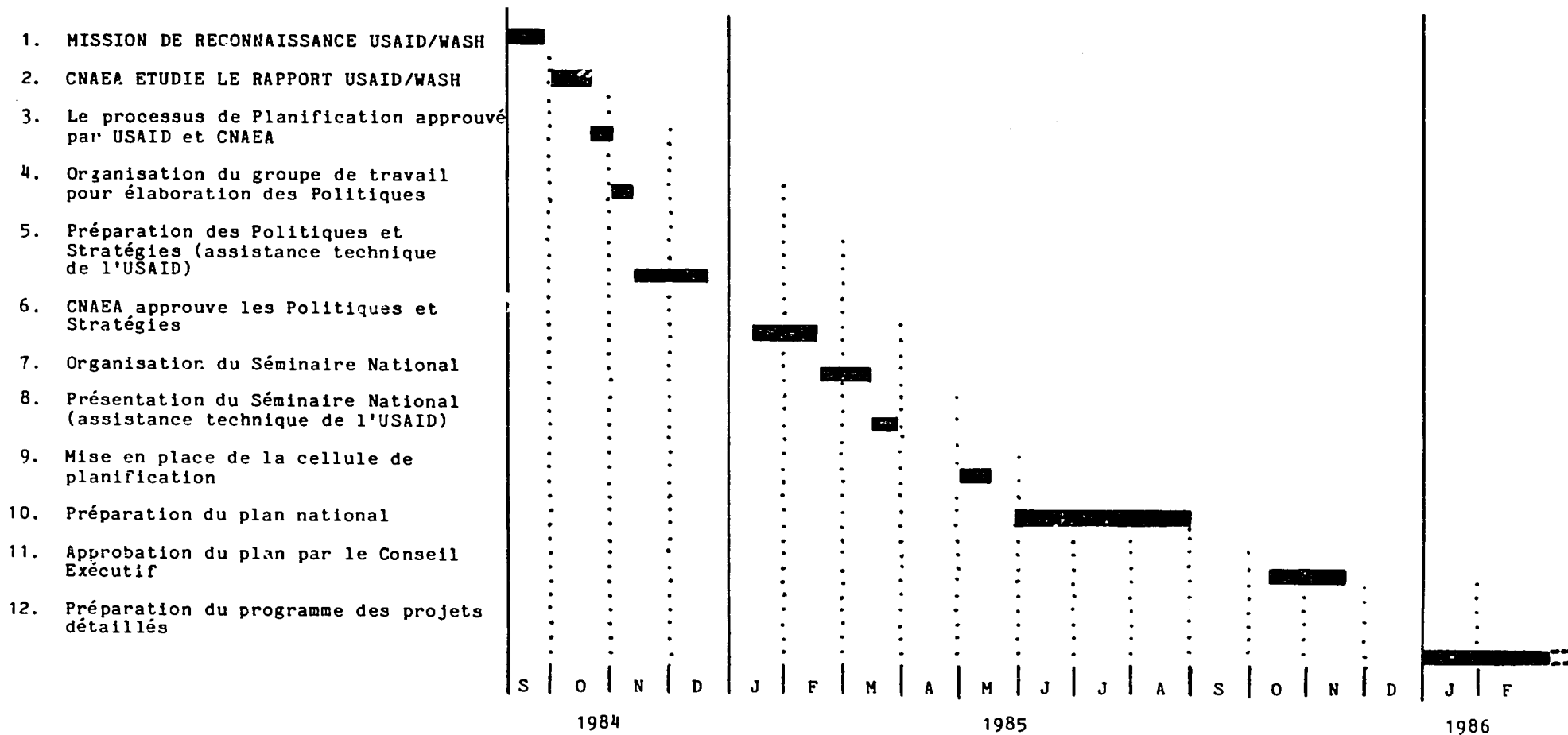


Figure 1 - Calendrier des Activités pour le Développement du Plan National pour l'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable pour le Milieu Rural

## 5.7 Terms of Reference for Policy and Strategy Working Group

The formulation of national policies and strategies should be carried out by a Working Group under the direction of the National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA). It is recommended that the organization and operation of the Working Group be guided by the following:

1. The GOZ instructs the Executive Secretary of the CNAEA to organize a Policy and Strategy Working Group.
2. The Executive Secretary of the CNAEA organizes the Working Group in the following manner:
  - Participating GOZ institutions - Agriculture, REGIDESO, Health, Plan, plus other departments as appropriate
  - Institutional representatives - Senior-level officials knowledgeable in rural water matters and capable of representing their institutions in policy matters
  - Size of Working Group - 15 officials (maximum)
  - Meeting dates - 3 week working session between 15 November and 15 December 1984
3. The Executive Secretary of the CNAEA requests each GOZ Department having interests in rural water to provide the following policy information by November 15, 1984:
  - a. What are the official policies of the institution in the rural water supply sector?
  - b. What are the rural water supply activities of the institution?
  - c. How is the institution organized to carry out these activities? (Identify organizational strengths and weaknesses).
4. The CNAEA receives the above policy information by November 15, 1984.
5. The Executive Secretary of the CNAEA arranges logistical support for the Working Group: meeting room, secretarial assistance, supplies.
6. The Working Group meets (during period 15 November to 15 December 1984) to formulate national policies and strategies for rural water supplies.

Recommended format for the 3-week meeting:

Week 1: Day 1 - Orientation of Working Group

Day 2-5 - Visits to key GOZ rural water institutions (Agriculture, REGIDESO, Health, Plan) to discuss their policies, activities, and organization.

Week 2: The Working Group meets to:

1. Assemble all available information on national and departmental policies and strategies for rural water (e.g.; decrees, official statements, internal guidelines, etc.);
2. Review, compare, and discuss the assembled information; and
3. Prepare provisional policies and strategies.

Week 3: The Working Group reviews the provisional policies and strategies with all GOZ departments and prepares a draft report for the CNAEA. The Working Group also begins the planning for the National Seminar to be held in March 1985.

7. The CNAEA reviews and approves the recommended policies and strategies and the plan for the National Seminar submitted by the Working Group.

## 5.8 Scopes of Work for USAID Technical Assistance

### 5.8.1 Consultant Team for the Formulation of Rural Water Policies and Strategies.

1. A two-person team will spend approximately three weeks in Zaire working closely with the National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation (CNAEA) in the development of national strategies for water supply and sanitation (WSS).
2. The team shall have the following composition:
  - Rural Water Engineer: University degree in civil/sanitary engineering with extensive background in rural water supply development in tropical Africa. Must have had experience in program planning at the national level and have demonstrated capability to work closely with senior host country officials. French language proficiency FSI 3+ (speaking/writing).
  - Policy Planner: Formal training in planning required and must have had extensive experience in a variety of planning and/or policy development situations. Must be able to work closely with senior host country officials. French language proficiency FSI 3+ (speaking/writing).

3. The team shall assist on the following:
  - a. A review of previous Government of Zaire (GOZ) WSS efforts;
  - b. An identification of existing policies, plans, and programs;
  - c. An identification of the range of potential directions for future WSS development;
  - d. The formulation of recommended national strategies for WSS development in Zaire.
4. The primary output of this effort should be a set of recommended strategies from the CNAEA for adoption by the GOZ. These strategies should indicate long-term directions for GOZ and donor institutions' efforts in WSS development. To the maximum extent possible, the team should encourage the preparation of these recommendations by the CNAEA itself. However, the team should be prepared to assist in the preparation of the committee's report as needed.
5. Since the adopted strategies will form the basis of a subsequent national workshop intended to formulate a short-term action plan for WSS development, the team should work closely with the workshop coordinator in the preliminary planning and organization of the seminar.
6. The team shall coordinate efforts with the USAID Mission in Kinshasha.
7. The team shall liaise with international agencies and donor organizations including UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, and PVO groups as may be appropriate.
8. The team will prepare a separate report for USAID documenting the results of their work with the CNAEA. A draft version of this report should be left with the Mission before the team leaves Zaire. This report should include at a minimum:
  - a. the recommendations of the CNAEA;
  - b. a proposed schedule of subsequent activities;
  - c. the recommendations of the WASH team for USAID involvement in these activities, and
  - d. an identification of future water and sanitation projects for USAID consideration.

#### 5.8.2 Consultant for Preparation of a National Seminar.

1. The consultant will spend approximately three to four weeks in Zaire working closely with the National Action Committee for Water Supply and Sanitation in the preparation and presentation of a national seminar on rural water policies and strategies.

2. The consultant shall be a seminar planning specialist with the following expertise:

Extensive experience in the planning and presentation of workshops, seminars, and conferences in developing countries. Demonstrated capability of working closely with senior host country officials. French language proficiency FSI 3+ (speaking/writing).

3. The consultant shall assist on the following:
  - a. Identify the previous experiences and current expectations for the national seminar held by the CNAEA, the UN organizations, USAID, and other major donors.
  - b. Analyze the potential for success of the seminar.
  - c. Define the overall goal and specific objectives of the seminar.
  - d. Prepare a seminar design, in conjunction with the CNAEA which addresses the questions of who, what, when, where and how the seminar will be implemented.
  - e. Identify a GOZ counterpart who will take responsibility for implementing the seminar design.
  - f. Prepare a report in French to be left with the CNAEA and with the USAID Mission which describes the seminar design and schedule.
  - g. Prepare a similar report in English for AID/Washington and USAID/Zaire.

APPENDIX A

OTD 188

WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT  
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 188  
10 July 1984

TO: Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.  
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Victor W.R. Wehman Jr., P.E., R.S. *QWW*  
AID WASH Project Manager  
AID/S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project  
Scope of Work for USAID/Zaire

REFERENCES: A) Kinshasa 03175, dated 27 Feb 1984  
B) Kinshasa 04922, dated 27 Mar 1984  
C) State 095956, dated 2 April 1984  
D) Kinshasa 07039, dated 7 May 1984  
E) State 172123, dated 12 June 1984  
F) Kinshasa 09227, dated 15 June 1984

1. WASH contractor requested to provide technical assistance to USAID/Zaire as per Ref. A., para 4. Contractor to provide one consultant to travel to Zaire to accomplish the preliminary work associated with the scope of work.
2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultant authorized to expend up to 34 person days of effort over a 4 month period to accomplish this effort.
3. Contractor authorized to expend up to 21 person days of international domestic per diem to accomplish this effort.
4. Contractor to coordinate with USAID/Zaire (Health Officer), AFR/TR/HN (C. Gurney), AFR/TR/ENGR (J. Snead), Zaire Desk Officer and should provide copies of this OTD along with periodic progress reports as requested by USAID/Zaire, AFR Bureau and S&T/H/WS staff.
5. Contractor authorized to provide up to one (1) international round trip from consultants home base through Washington D.C. to Kinshasa, Zaire and return to consultants home base through Washington D.C. during life of the OTD.
6. Contractor authorized local travel within Zaire as necessary and appropriate to accomplish tasks NTE \$2300 without the written approval of the AID WASH Project Manager.
7. Contractor authorized to obtain secretarial, graphics, reproduction or interpreter services in Zaire as necessary and appropriate to accomplish tasks. These services are in addition to the level of effort specified in para 2 and 3 above. Costs of these services NTE \$2600 without the written approval of the AID WASH Project Manager.



8. Contractor authorized to provide for car/vehicle rental with drivers if appropriate and necessary to facilitate effort.. Mission is encouraged to provide Mission vehicles if available and appropriate.
9. WASH contractor will adhere to normal established administrative and financial controls as established for WASH mechanism in WASH contract.
10. WASH contractor should definitely be prepared to administratively or technically backstop field consultants and subcontractors.
11. New procedures regarding cost estimates for subcontractors and approval of selection/justification of consultants/subcontractors remains in effect.
12. Contractor to prepare coordinated field report before consultant leaves the field. Final report is due to AID within 30 days of return of consultant to the U.S. Coordinated field draft report should be prepared in English and translated to French in the field by mission or by contractor/consultant resources. Final report is to be prepared in English and translated into French. Copies of both French and English should be sent to the Mission.
13. Mission and individuals identified in para 4 above should be contacted immediately and technical assistance initiated as soon as convenient to the Mission.
14. Appreciate your prompt attention to this matter. Good luck.

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FOR ST/H/WS

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR WASH CONSULTANCY TO HELP DEVELOP  
A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN ZAIRE

1. USAID IS INTERESTED IN ASSISTING THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAIRE TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY. THIS INTEREST IS PART OF A CONTINUING CONCERN WITH SANITATION AND GENERAL HEALTH AMONG THE RURAL POPULATION OF ZAIRE. USAID IS FINANCING A BASIC RURAL HEALTH PROJECT (GJ3-0050) THAT INCLUDES VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY AS A COMPONENT OF A PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE EXTENSION SERVICE. THE ULTIMATE PRODUCT OF THE PROPOSED WASH ASSISTANCE WOULD BE A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY. WASH WOULD HELP THE SEVERAL AGENCIES CONCERNED TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPING A NATIONAL PLAN. THIS WILL INVOLVE A SERIES OF WASH CONSULTANCIES. DURING AN INITIAL TOY, WASH WILL NEED TO SCHEDULE AND DEVELOP SCOPES OF WORK FOR THESE CONSULTANCIES.

2. SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS ARE PRESENTLY INVOLVED IN VILLAGE AND NON-VILLAGE RURAL WATER SUPPLY. FOREMOST AMONG THESE IS REGIDESO, THE NATIONAL WATER COMPANY. REGIDESO SEES ITSELF AS THE COORDINATOR OF ALL DRINKING WATER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SMALL VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY (VILLAGES WITH LESS THAN 1,000 INHABITANTS) HAS DEVOLVED UPON THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT'S RURAL HYDRAULICS IRRIG DIVISION. THE GOZ'S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND VARIOUS NON-PROFIT VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ALSO ARE ACTIVE IN VILLAGE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY. THE NATIONAL PLAN AS ENVISAGED WOULD COORDINATE AND GIVE DIRECTION TO BOTH THE PRESENT PUBLIC SECTOR AND PVO ACTIVITIES IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

3. THIS SEEMS TO BE A PROPITIOUS TIME FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING FOR A NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IS READY TO SUPPORT THE EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES IN VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY. REGIDESO IS READY TO EXPAND ITS SERVICES TO SMALL RURAL CENTERS. VARIOUS PVOs HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN LOGISTIC AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT. UNICEF IS PROVIDING SOME FINANCING TO THE RURAL HYDRAULICS DIVISION AND IS INTERESTED IN COORDINATED ACTION IN THIS AREA AS WELL.

4. SCOPE OF WORK FOR WASH

A. REVIEW PROPOSAL WITH ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND REACH AN AGREEMENT ON A COORDINATED EFFORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

B. SELECT COUNTERPART INSTITUTIONS WASH WILL WORK WITH.

C. DEVISE DETAILED STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN (TO INCLUDE TYPE OF INFORMATION TO BE SECURED, WASH'S ROLE, FINANCING REQUIREMENTS, METHODOLOGY, AND OUTLINE OF PLAN).

D. DEVELOP MORE DETAILED SCOPES OF WORK FOR PARTICIPATING COUNTERPARTS AND FOR FOLLOW-UP WASH CONSULTANTS.

E. THE INITIAL SCOPE OF WORK ABOVE SHOULD REQUIRE ABOUT TWO WEEKS TO CARRY OUT. PLEASE PROVIDE USAID YOUR THOUGHTS ON THE FOREGOING PROPOSAL. CONST-BLE

*Austin  
Webman  
~~Stitt~~  
McJunkie*

*Received ST/H/WS (Webman)  
3-27-84  
JWW*

*To WASH 3/1/84*

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FDR ST/H/WS

E.O. 12956: N/A

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR WASH CONSULTANCY TO HELP DEVELOP  
A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN ZAIRE

REF: KINSHASA 3175

PLEASE ADVISE RE REFTEL REQUEST. CONSTLE

*McJunkin  
Austin  
Wiffen  
~~Wehman~~ JWC*

*Received ST/H/WS (Wehman) 3-30-84  
Passed to WASH 3-30-84*

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APPROVED BY AID/ST/H: GCURLIN  
AID/AFR/CA, R. HYNES (PHONE)  
AID/AFR/TR/H, S. CURNEY (INFO)  
AID/AFR/RA/H, J. CUMMINSKY (INFO)

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E.O. 12356 W/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: WASH CONSULTANCY RE: R.W.S. NATIONAL PLAN

REFTELS: A) KINSHASA 3175, B) KINSHASA 4922

1. ST/HEA HAS REVIEWED REFTEL (A) AND IS GENERALLY SUPPORTIVE AND INTERESTED IN THE PROPOSED REQUEST FOR WASH ASSISTANCE SUBJECT TO FOLLOWING CLARIFICATIONS AND QUESTIONS:

A) WHICH GOZ MINISTRY OR AGENCY HAS REQUESTED THE USAID ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION?

B) WHAT IS THE MISSION'S ASSESSMENT OF THE GOZ COMMITMENT TO SUCH A PLAN?

C) WHAT IS THE TENTATIVE GOZ AND USAID DEFINITION OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES?

D) IS THERE A WRITTEN GOZ PROPOSAL FOR THIS EFFORT OR IS THIS WHAT THE USAID/ZAIRES WANTS WASH ASSISTANCE FOR?

2. THE POSSIBLE APPROACH WHICH THE MISSION ELUCED TO AND

WHICH WASH HAS USED QUITE SUCCESSFULLY IN THE C.A.R. IN DEVELOPING A NATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PLAN WOULD BE:

A) WASH CONSULTANT: 1-2 WEEKS TO DEVELOP PROPOSED STRATEGY OUTLINE AND SCOPE OF WORK FOR FUTURE CONSULTANTS.

B) 3 PERSON TEAM: 3-4 WEEKS INCLUDING WATER AND SANITATION ENGINEER/DEVELOPMENT PLANNER, ECONOMIST, SOCIAL SCIENTIST KNOWLEDGABLE IN WATER AND SANITATION TO WORK WITH GOZ, AGENCIES, PVOS TO DEVELOP DRAFT STRATEGY.

C) DRAFT STRATEGY CIRCULATED IN GOZ, AGENCIES, PVOS FOR COMMENTS, REACTIONS: 2-3 MONTHS.

D) 2 PERSON CONSULTING TEAM: 2-3 WEEKS TO FACILITATE A NATIONAL SEMINAR TO DISCUSS, REFINE STRATEGY AND DEVELOP SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS.

3. THIS APPROACH HOWEVER IS A COSTLY ONE INVOLVING

ASSESSMENT, PLANNING WORKSHOPS, SOME TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY PROJECT ANALYSIS AND A LOT OF COORDINATION AND FACILITATION TIME ON SOMEONE'S PART. TO DATE OVER A 2-YEAR PERIOD, WASH HAS SPENT 0000 145,000 TO GET A NATIONAL PLAN GOING IN C.A.R. WITH SOME REAL SUCCESS, BUT HAS NOT FINISHED THE 5 PHASE EFFORT ORIGINALLY DESIGNED DUE TO GOZAR GOVERNMENTAL HOLDUPS ON DECISIONS/POLICIES.

4. THE WASH PROJECT MAIN CONTRACT IS CURRENTLY IN A NEW FUNDING/PROCUREMENT CYCLE AND IS EXTREMELY REPEAT EXTREMELY TIGHT ON FUNDS AT THIS TIME. WE CAN ONLY COMMIT WASH TO PHASE 2 ABOVE AT THIS TIME.

5. USAID/ZAIPE IS ENCOURAGED TO SEEK WAYS OF COLLABORATELY FUNDING THE FULL PLAN EFFORT EITHER FROM USAID OR AFR BUREAU FUND SOURCES. WE WILL KNOW MORE OF WHAT THIS IS LIKELY TO MEAN IN THE ZAIPE CASE, AFTER THE INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE.

6. IN THESE NATIONAL PLAN EFFORTS, IT CAN NOT BE OVER EMPHASIZED THAT THE NATIONAL PLAN BE THE GOZ'S AND NOT IDENTIFIED AS THE USAID GENERATED PLAN. OUR DECADE PLANNING EFFORTS IN SRI LANKA AND C.A.R. HAVE BEEN

ORIENTED TOWARDS AID FACILITATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HOST COUNTRY NATIONAL PLAN THAT WOULD BE FAVORABLY LOOKED UPON AND COFUNDED BY THE ENTIRE DONOR COMMUNITY AS THE HOST GOVERNMENT PLAN. SAULTZ

McJUNKIN  
Austin  
WITTEN  
WEHMAN *UWW*

Received ST/H/US (WEHMAN) 4-4-84  
Passed to WASH 4-4-84

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FOR ST/HEA

E. O. 12356: N/A  
SUBJECT: CONSULTANCY RE: RWS NATIONAL PLAN

REF: STATE 095956

*McJunkin  
Austin  
Witten  
~~Webman~~  
JWW*

1. USAID APPRECIATES ST/HEA'S ENCOURAGING RESPONSE. WE WELCOME WASH CONSULTANCY FOR 1-2 WEEKS AT EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BUT PREFERABLY IN MAY OR EARLY JUNE 1984. PLEASE ADVISE US OF THE CONSULTANT'S ETA AS SOON AS KNOWN. USAID HAS HAD DISCUSSIONS WITH SEVERAL GOZ AND PVO AGENCIES AS WELL AS WITH OTHER DONORS (UNICEF) INVOLVED IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY. WE HAVE NOTED A HIGH LEVEL OF INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH A PLAN. FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF DISCUSSION IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS POSED IN REFTEL.

2. A) BOTH THE NATIONAL WATER COMPANY (REGIDESO) AND THE RURAL HYDRAULICS (RH) DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DOARD) HAVE REQUESTED USAID ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RURAL WATER SUPPLY NATIONAL PLAN. USAID INITIALLY CONTACTED REGIDESO IN RESPONSE TO TWO SEPARATE GOZ PROJECT PROPOSALS REQUESTING DONOR FINANCING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY. THE FIRST PROPOSAL WAS TO DEVELOP A MASTER PLAN TO SUPPLY WATER TO LARGE RURAL CENTERS, IN COORDINATION WITH REGIDESO AND THE SECOND PROPOSAL WAS TO DEVELOP A SIMILAR PLAN FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO VILLAGES, IN COORDINATION WITH THE DOARD. THESE TWO THREE-PAGE PROPOSALS WERE AMONGST 12 SIMILAR PROPOSALS REQUESTING TECHNICAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE AND SUBMITTED AT A DONOR'S CONFERENCE ORGANIZED IN FEBRUARY 1983 BY THE ZAIRIAN NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION. THIS COMMITTEE INCLUDES AS MEMBERS ALL OF THE GOZ MINISTERS. THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE IS THE DIRECTOR OF REGIDESO, THE CHAIRPERSON IS THE MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAN.

B) USAID'S ASSESSMENT OF THE GOZ COMMITMENT TO A NATIONAL PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY IS THAT THE GOZ IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE LACK OF ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY IN ZAIRE. ALL GOZ, PVO AND DONOR AGENCIES CONTACTED WHO ARE INVOLVED IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY ARE COMMITTED TO UNITING EFFORTS AND DEVELOPING A NATIONAL PLAN. FOR EXAMPLE, REGIDESO IS PLANNING AN INTERNATIONAL TRAINING SESSION FOR UPPER LEVEL MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE WATER PROGRAMS IN SEPTEMBER 1984. THE RH DIVISION OF THE DOARD HAS PROPOSED THREE REGIONAL TRAINING SESSIONS FOR JUNE/JULY 1984 IN RURAL WATER

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. ZAIRIAN PARTICIPANTS RESPONSIBLE FOR RURAL HEALTH ZONE WATER PROGRAMS WOULD BE TRAINED TO GATHER DETAILED INFORMATION NEEDED FOR DEVELOPING A RURAL WATER PROGRAM. THE RH DIVISION RECEIVES BOTH UNICEF AND GOZ FINANCIAL SUPPORT. IT IS PRESENTLY REORGANIZING ITS RESOURCES AND DEVELOPING A PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS. THE DIRECTOR OF THIS DIVISION IS A CAPABLE AND ENTHUSIASTIC LEADER BUT HE NEEDS ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING A PLAN AND A STRATEGY TO DIRECT HIS ACTIONS. HE HAS, ON HIS OWN, CIRCULATED A QUESTIONNAIRE TO SANRU ASSISTED RURAL HEALTH ZONES TO ASSESS NEEDS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF INTERVENTIONS. RESULTS SHOULD BE IN BY JUNE. USAID FINDS THIS ACTIVITY ENCOURAGING. AS USAID'S INTEREST RESTS PREDOMINANTLY WITH VILLAGE LEVEL WATER SUPPLY, USAID SUGGESTS THAT THE NATIONAL PLAN BE DEVELOPED PRINCIPALLY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DOARD. CLOSE COORDINATION WITH REGIDESO WILL NATURALLY ALSO BE NECESSARY. USAID ALSO BELIEVES THAT THE GOZ'S STATED OBJECTIVE TO PROVIDE WATER TO 70 PERCENT OF THE URBAN AND 35 PERCENT OF THE RURAL POPULATION BY 1990 IS UNREALISTIC. IN FACT, THE GOZ HAS NO PLAN OF ACTION OR STRATEGY TO ARRIVE AT THIS OBJECTIVE. BECAUSE THE NEED FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY IS SO WIDESPREAD AND ZAIRE SO VAST, REGIDESO ORIENTS ITS ACTIVITIES WHEREVER POLITICAL PRESSURE AND DONOR REQUIREMENTS DICTATE. HOWEVER, ONE MUST NOTE THAT ALREADY THE GOZ HAS FULLY- OR CO-FINANCED SOME MAJOR WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS THROUGH REGIDESO. FINALLY, THE EXTENT OF THE GOZ COMMITMENT TO A NATIONAL PLAN CAN ONLY BE DETERMINED ONCE THE PROPOSAL IS DEVELOPED AND ALL PARTIES INVOLVED ARE MADE AWARE OF THE FINANCIAL AND MANPOWER COSTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH A NATIONAL PLAN.

C) REGIDESO'S DEFINITION OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY IS THE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER TO RURAL CENTERS WITH MORE THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS AND WITH PAYING CONSUMERS. HOWEVER, REGIDESO RECENTLY ALSO EXPRESSED INTEREST IN SUPPLYING WATER TO PAYING CONSUMERS OF VILLAGES OF BETWEEN 2,000 AND 10,000 INHABITANTS. THE DOARD'S DEFINITION OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY IS THE TRAINING OF LEADERS IN VILLAGES UP TO 2,000 INHABITANTS, TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN WELLS, TO PERFORM SPRING CAPPING AND RAINWATER CATCHMENT AND TO ADDRESS SANITATION CONCERNS.

THROUGH ITS BASIC RURAL HEALTH PROJECT 560-0086, USAID IS FINANCING VILLAGE LEVEL WATER SUPPLY EFFORTS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE DOARD. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE PROJECT WORKS THROUGH RURAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES, ITS FOCUS IS MORE ON HEALTH AND SANITATION EDUCATION. USAID'S DEFINITION OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY EMPHASIZES SANITATION TRAINING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE BASED WATER SYSTEMS BUT DOES NOT PRECLUDE WATER SUPPLY TO RURAL CENTERS.

D) THE GOZ HAS NO COORDINATED APPROACH TO THE ARTICULATION OF A RURAL WATER SUPPLY NATIONAL PLAN. WASH ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED INITIALLY AS A CATALYST AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO ASSIST THE GOZ TO DEVELOP THE NATIONAL PLAN. THE GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY AGREE ON THE NEED FOR BETTER COORDINATION OF EFFORTS AND THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL STRATEGY OR PLAN FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY. CONSTATABLE

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PAGE 31 STATE 172123 3501 012301 A105315

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DRAFTED BY AID/ST/H/WS: FEMCJUNKIN: ODC  
APPROVED BY AID/ST/H: AVAN DUSEN  
AID/AFR/CA: M. JORDAN (PHONE)  
AID/AF/TR: A. COLE (INFO)  
AID/AFR/TR: G. GURNEY (INFO)  
AID/ST/H/WS: V. WEHMAN (INFO)  
AID/ST/H/WS: J. AUSTIN (INFO)

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TO AMEMBASSY KINSHASA PRIORITY

UNCLAS STATE 172123

ADM AID

E. O. 12356: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: WASH ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP NATIONAL WATER PLAN  
FOR ZAIRE

WEHMAN

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REFTELS: A) STATE 95956, B) KINSHASA 7039, C) KINSHASA  
3175

Copy to WASH  
6.15.84

1. ST/H/WS, GENE MCJUNKIN AND WASH STAFF MET WITH LEE  
BRADDOCK, USAID/KINSHASA TO DISCUSS REFTELS WASH  
CONSULTANCY DURING RECENT BRADDOCK VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

2. ST/H/WS HAS AUTHORIZED THE WASH PROJECT TO UNDERTAKE  
A ONE TO TWO WEEK RECONNAISSANCE MISSION TO ZAIRE TO WORK  
WITH USAID AND GOZ TO DEVELOP STRATEGY, PROCEDURES,  
OUTLINE PLANS, AND SCOPE OF WORK FOR POSSIBLE WASH  
CONSULTANTS OVER COMING YEAR.

3. WASH HAS PROPOSED DR. DENNIS WARNER TO UNDERTAKE THIS  
INITIAL ASSIGNMENT BEGINNING LATE JULY. DR. WARNER HAS  
BEEN THE WASH PROJECT DIRECTOR SINCE 1981 AND HAS CARRIED  
OUT SIMILAR DECADE NATIONAL PLANNING ASSIGNMENTS IN  
C. A. R., TANZANIA, AND SRI LANKA OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS.  
HE HOLDS A PH. D. IN SANITARY ENGINEERING FROM STANFORD  
AND HAS HAD LONG TERM ASSIGNMENTS IN UGANDA AND TANZANIA.

THE AUTHOR OF NUMEROUS STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS ON  
WATER/SANITATION, HE HAS AN FSI RATING IN FRENCH OF  
2/3 (SPEAKING/READING).

4. PER CUR DISCUSSIONS WITH BRADDOCK, WASH CAN ONLY  
ASSIST/CATALYZE/PROMPT GOZ TO DEVELOP THEIR NATIONAL  
PLAN, NOT DEVELOP IT FOR THEM. POSSIBLY THROUGH  
SHORT-TERM CONSULTANCIES OVER PERHAPS A YEAR WITH  
JOINT PARTICIPATION WITH USAID, PREFERABLY THE SAME  
INDIVIDUALS.

5. PLEASE CABLE MISSION RESPONSE TO ST/H, ATTN:  
WASH. SHULTZ

ACTION

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# Department of State

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 1993

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FOR ST/H, ATTENTION WASH

E.O. 12356: N/A  
SUBJECT: WASH ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP NATIONAL WATER PLAN  
FOR ZAIRE

REF: STATE 172123

1. USAID IS PLEASED TO CONCUR WITH NOMINATION OF DR. WARNER TO INITIATE SUBJECT ASSISTANCE. DR. WARNER'S WORK HERE WOULD BE FACILITATED BY A SECOND TEAM MEMBER WITH STRONGER FRENCH LANGUAGE SKILLS. IT WOULD BE IDEAL IF WASH COULD PROVIDE SUCH A PERSON.

2. PREFERRED TIMING FOR THE INITIAL TDY IS EARLY AUGUST. SEVERAL KEY PERSONNEL IN THE WATER DEVELOPMENT SECTOR, BOTH USAID AND GOZ, WILL BE ABSENT THROUGH JULY.

3. PLEASE ADVISE RE EARLY AUGUST TIMING AND POSSIBILITY OF SECOND WASH TEAM MEMBER. CONSTABLE

McJunkin  
Austin  
Witt  
~~Webman~~  
JWL

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Passed to WASH 6-18-84

APPENDIX B

Officials Interviewed



## USAID/Zaire

Richard Podol	Mission Director
Arthur Lezin	Deputy Mission Director
Lee Braddock	Head, Evaluation and Development Planning Division
Richard J. Peters	Head, Agricultural Division
Richard L. Thornton	Head, Public Health Division
Felix Awantang	PSC, Public Health Division
Tim Born	Project Officer, Evaluation and Development Planning Division
Dorothy Suter	PSC, Public Health Division
Mulama wa Kabasele	Engineer Advisor
Utshudi-Lumbu	SANRU Project Officer, Public Health Division

## GOZ

Cit. Mikobi Mingashanga	Secretary General, Department of Plan
Cit. Tshiongo Tshibinkubula wa Tumba	President Delegate General, REGIDESO
Cit. Kadima Muamba	Deputy Secretary General, REGIDESO
Cit. Bongungu Loend'a - N.	Chief, Division of Planning, REGIDESO
Cit. Kayanga Nguo - Onda	Director, Research and Development, REGIDESO
Cit. Bompetsi - Ekofiyeu	Chief, Engineering Division, REGIDESO
Cit. Sowa Lukono	Director, National Rural Water Service, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Cit. Kalambay Kalula	SANRU Project Advisor, Department of Health

## UN/Zaire

Fidèle Dionou	UNDP Deputy Resident Representative
Pierre Ly	UNDP Assistant Resident Representative
Andre H. Vandenberghe	UNICEF Rural Water Projects Administrator
Dr. C. Gantin	WHO Representative
N.O. Akmanoglu	WHO Sanitary Engineer

## Others/Zaire

Ing. Lungela	CEPAS
Ing. Kiamfu	CEPAS
Dr. Frank Baer	SANRU Project Manger, ECZ
Jean Paul Bartier	AIDR
Guy Petit	AIDR
M. Fangere	AIDR
Cit. Kalala Muamba	Centre Interdisciplinaire Pour le Developpement d'Education Permanent
Thomas Wayman	Peace Corps Associate Director
Horacio Berardone	Latinoconsult

WHO/Brazzaville

Leo Roy	Regional Director, Environmental Health
Francesca Buono	Sanitary Engineer
Veli Aalto	Sanitary Engineer
Aledonlaye Kane	Sanitary Engineer
Mihail Koussitashev	Sanitary Engineer

UN/Geneva

John W. Wallace	ILO, Head, Research and Program Development
Robert Boland	ILO, Management Development
Doutien Coulibaly	ILC, Management Development
Jean Pierre Klein	ILO, Management Development
Somnu Unakul	WHO, Head, Environmental Health Technology and Support Unit (ETS)
Peter Koenig	WHO, ETS
Ingvar Ahman	WHO, ETS
Neil Carefoot	WHO, ETS

APPENDIX C

Compte Rendu de la Réunion du Vendredi le  
21 Septembre 1984

COMPTE RENDU DE LA REUNION DU VENDREDI 21 SEPTEMBRE 1984  
ENTRE UNE DELEGATION DU COMITE NATIONAL D'ACTION DE L'EAU  
ET DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT, DES REPRESENTANTS DES ORGANISMES  
SPECIALISES DES NATIONS UNIES ET UNE EQUIPE D'EXPERTS DE  
L'USAID.

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Après l'introduction du Citoyen TSHIONGO TSHIBINKUBULA wa TUMBA, Secrétaire Exécutif du Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, sous la présidence du Citoyen MIKOB I MINGASHANGA, Secrétaire Général au Plan, Représentant le Président du Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, il s'est tenu une réunion, regroupant une délégation du Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, des représentants des Organismes Spécialisés des Nations-Unies et une équipe d'Experts de l'USAID, consacrée à un échange de vues sur les conclusions préliminaires de la mission que les Experts de l'USAID effectuent au Zaïre depuis le 12 septembre 1984.

La liste des participants est annexée à ce compte rendu.

Le Président remercie les participants d'avoir répondu à l'invitation qu'il leur avait lancée. Il salue la présence à la réunion des représentants des Organismes Spécialisés des Nations-Unies. Il rappelle la participation de l'USAID à la conférence des bailleurs de fonds que le Zaïre avait organisée du 7 au 11 février 1983 mais fait remarquer qu'à cette occasion-là, l'Agence n'avait pris aucun engagement. Il félicite l'USAID de l'initiative heureuse qu'elle a prise en explorant la possibilité d'élaboration d'un Plan Directeur National pour l'Approvisionnement en Eau dans les milieux ruraux. Rappelant que la réunion se tenait à la demande de l'équipe d'Experts de l'USAID, il passe directement la parole aux intéressés.

Les Experts de l'USAID par l'entremise de leur porte-parole ont fait l'exposé ci-après ;

1. TERMES DE REFERENCE DE LA MISSION WASH AU ZAIRE.

- 1.1. Faire une prospection du sous-secteur de l'AEP en milieu rural.
- 1.2. Déterminer la nécessité pour une planification du sous-secteur.
- 1.3. Développer les étapes au cas échéant pour la préparation du Plan National.

2. APPROCHE ET METHODOLOGIE DE LA MISSION WASH

2.1. Approche

- 2.1.1. Envoi d'une équipe d'Ingénieurs ayant une longue expérience dans le domaine de planification de politique et programme national pour le secteur AEP.
- 2.1.2. Identification et discussions avec les Institutions Zaïroises, Privées ( Organisations non-Gouvernementales ou ONG ) et Internationales concernées par l'eau en milieu rural.
- 2.1.3. Discussions avec l'USAID au Zaïre.

## 2.2. Méthodologie

2.2.1. Mission du 12 au 22 septembre 1984 au Zaïre.

2.2.2. Réunions avec les Organisations suivantes :

### . Gouvernementales

- Plan
- Agriculture et Développement Rural
- Santé
- REGIDESO
- Service Présidentiel d'Etudes.

### . Internationales

- PNUD
- UNICEF
- ONUDI

### . Non-Gouvernementales

- AIDR
- Centre Inter-Diocésain
- Centre Inter-Disciplinaire pour l'Education Permanente
- Eglise du Christ au Zaïre.

### . Bilatérales

- USAID.

2.2.3. Visite à Kasangulu.

2.2.4. Formulation des conclusions et recommandations.

2.2.5. Briefing des officiels de l'USAID.

2.2.6. Briefing des Représentants des Organisations Internées par l'AEP en milieu rural.

2.2.7. Préparation du rapport de mission.

## 3. CONSIDERATIONS CLES FAITES PAR L'EQUIPE

3.1. La nécessité d'établir un Plan National

- . Définition de tous les aspects de la situation du sous-secteur eau en milieu rural.
- . Définition du cadre et des objectifs pour l'accomplissement des tâches.
- . Faire bon usage des ressources disponibles.
- . Situation des interventions dans le cadre approprié.
- . Eclaircissement des bases sur lesquelles sont fondées les décisions en matière de financement, d'investissement, dénomination des services et création des infrastructures.
- . Présentation des programmes en vue de les justifier auprès des décideurs.

### 3.2. Les politiques du Conseil Exécutif du Zaïre et de l'USAID.

#### . Conseil Exécutif du Zaïre

- Servir 35 % de la population rurale.
- Intégrer l'AEP dans les actions de développement rural (le regroupement des populations, l'amélioration des rendements, l'amélioration de la santé).
- Assigner les tâches aux intervenants.

#### . U S A I D

- Développer les capacités institutionnelles.
- Utiliser les infrastructures appropriées pour l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations en milieu rural.

### 3.3. Force et Faiblesse des Institutions concernées.

#### . REGIDESO

- Organisation solide avec des capacités techniques et de gestion  
Cependant cette institution est à caractère commercial.

#### . S.N.H.R.

- Possède le mandat pour le milieu rural.
- Est en train de s'étendre avec l'assistance de l'UNICEF.
- Actuellement ne possède pas une infrastructure solide pour satisfaire les besoins en milieu rural.

#### . La Santé

- Possède la meilleure infrastructure étatique en milieu rural.
- Ne possède pas d'infrastructure adéquate pour développer le secteur.

#### . Autres ( Secteurs Privés, les ONG )

- Actions limitées à une aire déterminée.
- Possèdent une infrastructure appropriée pour l'exécution des projets.

#### . Les Intervenants

- CNAEA
- REGIDESO
- SNHR
- Santé
- Plan
- Organisations Internationales
- ONG
- Organisations Bilatérales.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1. Un Plan National est nécessaire
- 4.2. Le Plan doit faire partie d'un processus continu de planification et ne doit pas être une fin en soi.
- 4.3. La préparation du Plan doit contribuer au renforcement institutionnel du Gouvernement du Zaïre.
- 4.4. Le Plan doit se développer en phase dont une première phase serait le Plan National qui devrait présenter le cadre dans lequel le développement du secteur serait fait, et une phase ultérieure où les études et les projets spécifiques se développeraieent au fur et à mesure, et ceci d'après des calendriers de réalisation et d'investissement précis.

#### 5. RECOMMANDATIONS

##### 5.1. Type de plan

- direction générale
  - . définir les besoins
  - . définir les stratégies
  - . limiter les interventions aux priorités
  - . définir les responsabilités institutionnelles
- permet la coordination du secteur
- sert de base pour le développement des plans directeurs.

##### 5.2. Processus pour la planification

- Formulation de stratégies et politiques nationales
- Séminaire
- Plan National
- Plans Directeurs.

##### 5.3. Participation des Institutions du Gouvernement du Zaïre

- CNAEA responsable pour les politiques et stratégies
- Département de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural responsable pour la formulation du Plan
- REGIDESO/Plan/Autres - participation active.

##### 5.4. U S A I D

- Support pour l'assistance pour la formulation du document de politiques et stratégies et du Séminaire.

##### 5.5. Autres

Support des Organisations Internationales dans le processus.

x                    x                    x

Les Experts de l'USAID ont ensuite remis aux participants à la réunion le calendrier qu'ils ont conçu pour le développement du Plan National d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable des Zones Rurales en annexe.

Après cet exposé et avant que ne soit accordée la parole aux intervenants, le Secrétaire Exécutif rappelle qu'en vertu des dispositions de l'ordonnance n° 81-024 du 14 février 1981 créant le Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement, la présidence du Comité est assurée par le Département du Plan. Il salue à cette occasion la présence autour de la table du Secrétaire Général au Plan qui, malgré la représentation de son Département à la réunion a tenu à y participer personnellement étant donné l'importance de l'objet de celle-ci.

Le Président fait remarquer qu'avant d'arriver au point 5 du planning on devrait tout d'abord faire l'inventaire du secteur par la récolte des données de base pouvant permettre une meilleure formulation des politiques et stratégies.

Le Représentant de l'USAID répond qu'il existe assez d'informations sur le secteur pouvant permettre de discerner les problèmes et de trouver des solutions appropriées.

Le Secrétaire Exécutif explique l'objet social de la REGIDESO qui, en tant qu'une entreprise publique à caractère technique, industriel et commercial, exploite les systèmes de production et de distribution d'eau potable en milieu urbain et semi-urbain. Il ajoute qu'étant donné que le Secrétariat Exécutif du CNAEA, assuré par la REGIDESO, chapote les activités des Organismes Distributeurs d'eau, le souci de voir se développer l'hydraulique rurale est partagé par tout le monde. Il se déclare disposé à mettre l'expérience de la REGIDESO au service de l'Hydraulique Rurale qui devra cesser d'être un simple service pour devenir une Institution.

Le Représentant de l'USAID souligne la complémentarité qui existe entre l'approvisionnement en eau en milieu urbain et en milieu rural et qui pourra rapprocher le pays de plus en plus de l'objectif poursuivi.

Le Président rappelle que le Plan d'Approvisionnement en eau doit être unique. Car 75 % des populations vivent en milieu rural. C'est pourquoi desservir ces populations doit demeurer l'objectif à atteindre même si on doit exiger d'elles un paiement de leur consommation d'eau. Il souligne que le travail de la cellule de planification du Département de l'Agriculture doit aller de pair avec celui qu'effectue la REGIDESO pour que le Plan du secteur Eau Potable puisse être inclus en tant que tel dans le Plan Quinquennal National.

Le Secrétaire Exécutif informe les participants à la réunion de l'existence, au sein de la REGIDESO, d'une équipe chargée de l'élaboration du Plan Sectoriel d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable en milieu urbain et semi-rural et demande que la parole puisse être cédée au Chef du Département d'Exploitation et Equipement de la REGIDESO qui coordonne les activités de l'équipe.

Le Chef du Département d'Exploitation et Equipement de la REGIDESO donne les explications sur l'évolution du travail de l'équipe d'Experts de la REGIDESO. Ceux-ci qui travaillent en collaboration avec des cadres du Département du Plan ont déjà dressé le bilan sectoriel et sont actuellement occupés à élaborer des critères des priorités.



Complétant le Secrétaire Exécutif, le Représentant de l'USAID souhaite que tout le travail puisse être coordonné par le Comité National d'Action de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement.

Le Délégué du Département du Plan se basant sur la distinction entre milieux urbain et rural trouve qu'au Zaïre le clivage est difficile à établir entre les deux milieux étant donné qu'on n'est jamais coupé du milieu d'origine qui est souvent rural quel que soit le nombre d'années passées en milieu urbain. Il souhaite que dans l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Approvisionnement en Eau on ne puisse pas oublier le secteur électricité. C'est pourquoi la SNEI devra figurer parmi les participants à l'élaboration du Plan Sectoriel.

Le Secrétaire Exécutif se réfère à titre d'exemple à ce qui se fait dans le cadre de la Coopération Allemande où le financement de l'approvisionnement en eau marche de pair avec celui de l'électrification des mêmes centres pour faciliter l'exploitation. Il demande que dans le texte de recommandations la SNEI soit citée parmi les intervenants.

Le Coordonnateur des Programmes de l'OMS fait remarquer que depuis la conférence des bailleurs de fonds toutes les réunions sont consacrées au secteur de l'eau alors que le Zaïre s'est engagé dans le cadre de la DIEPA à développer les secteurs eau et assainissement. Il insiste pour que dans la planification, le secteur de l'assainissement ne puisse pas être perdu de vue.

Le Président répond que le Département de l'Environnement qui a sous sa dépendance le secteur de l'assainissement a été appelé à préparer le bilan sectoriel à l'instar du secteur de l'eau potable.

Le Secrétaire Exécutif relève la présence dans la salle des réunions du Représentant du Programme National de l'Assainissement et félicite le Département de l'Environnement qui, en sa qualité de Vice-Président du CNAEA, est parmi les premiers à contribuer aux frais de fonctionnement du Secrétariat Exécutif.

Le Représentant du Programme National d'Assainissement informe l'assistance du fait qu'une mission de récolte de données sillonne le pays actuellement et que les résultats de l'analyse de ces données seront proposés à la discussion du CNAEA en novembre prochain.

Le Représentant du Service National de l'Hydraulique Rurale pense que la distinction entre milieux urbain et rural basée seulement sur l'aspect population ne peut pas suffire sans considération de l'activité économique et sociale. L'appel aux services de la SNEI est conditionné par le type de l'ouvrage de production d'eau construit.

Le Représentant de l'Eglise du Christ au Zaïre ajoute que l'importance de la population doit justifier le recours aux services de la SNEI, car pour une population inférieure à 5 000 habitants, l'électrification n'est ni rentable ni envisageable à court terme.

Le Représentant de l'UNICEF fait remarquer qu'actuellement le Service National de l'Hydraulique Rurale approvisionne en eau potable environ 500 000 personnes dont les trois-quarts sont alimentés en eau soit au moyen des puits d'eau équipés de pompes manuelles ou par gravitation sans recours à l'énergie électrique.

Le Président porte à la connaissance des participants le fait que la SNEI peut construire des mini-centrales destinées à l'approvisionnement en eau des milieux ruraux. Il rappelle aussi que le Département du Plan a été contacté par l'USAID qui explore la possibilité de construire des mini-barrages indépendants de Inga.

Pour faciliter l'exploitation des secteurs eau et électricité, les Plans Sectoriels doivent être complémentaires.

En ce qui concerne la localisation de la cellule de planification préconisée dans les recommandations des Experts de l'USAID, le Président après avoir recueilli les avis des participants à la réunion propose que celle-ci puisse être rattachée à la Direction du Génie Rural. Car, en effet, le Bureau d'Etudes actuel du Département de l'Agriculture est plus orienté vers la production que vers l'Hydraulique.

Pour ce qui est du calendrier et pour répondre à la question posée par le Secrétaire Exécutif sur son réalisme, Le Représentant de l'USAID pense que le calendrier est réaliste et que tout dépendait de la traduction du rapport provisoire que la mission remettrait en version anglaise à la Direction de l'USAID à Kinshasa.

Le Président préfère que les deux versions du rapport puissent être envoyées au Plan compte tenu des nuances qu'on rencontre souvent dans les traductions.

Le Chef du Département des Finances et de l'Administration de la REGIDESO pose la question de connaître le contenu de l'assistance de l'AID.

Le Secrétaire Exécutif enchaîne pour demander que l'assistance financière puisse être déterminée pour éviter que le projet ne puisse pas démarrer du tout faute des moyens.

Le Coordonnateur des Programmes de l'OMS qui partage le point de vue des orateurs précédents attire l'attention des Experts de l'USAID sur le fait que beaucoup de pré-projets n'ont jamais démarré à cause de l'absence de financement.

Le Président pense que même si la détermination du coût doit être faite, l'objet de la mission n'est pas d'évaluer le coût du projet, car on est en présence des Consultants et non des fonctionnaires de l'USAID.

Le Représentant de l'USAID précise que les Responsables de l'USAID à Kinshasa sont disposés à fournir l'assistance voulue si celle-ci est demandée par le Conseil Exécutif Zaïrois étant donné qu'il est actuellement difficile de déterminer le coût du projet.

Le Président remercie les Experts de l'USAID pour la qualité du travail présenté et les autres membres pour leur participation active à la réunion et émet le voeu de voir l'USAID donner tout son soutien pour la réalisation du projet.

Débutée à 10 H 00, la séance est levée à 11 H 40'.

Fait à Kinshasa, le 21 septembre 1984

Pour l'USAID.

Pour le CNAEA.

*James B. Warner, USAID/WASH -49-  
Melantha Kabweli, USAID/KINSHASA*



Liste des participants à la réunion du vendredi  
21 septembre 1984.

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1. MIKOBI MINGASHANGA, Secrétaire Général au Plan.
2. TSHIONGO TSHIBINKUBULA wa TUMBA, Secrétaire Exécutif au CNAEA.
3. Dr. C. GANTIN, Coordonnateur des Programmes à l'OMS.
4. N.O. AKMANOGLU, Ingénieur Sanitaire à l'OMS.
5. A. Vandenberghe, Administrateur des Programmes Hydraulique Rurale, UNICEF.
6. MWAMBA B., Chargé de Programme au PNUD.
7. MPIA NSALE, Directeur au Département de l'Energie.
8. MWANAMBUYI KABALE, Chef de Service au PNA.
9. MUTOMBO, Chef de Division au Plan.
10. Dr. MOUKA, Inspecteur à la Santé.
11. Felix AWANTANG, Project Manager USAID/Kinshasa.
12. Dorothy Suter, Assistant Project Officer USAID/Kinshasa.
13. MULAMBA KABASELE, Ingénieur Résident USAID/KINSHASA.
14. Dennis WARNER, Chef d'Equipe USAID/Washington.
15. Pierre Léger, Expert en Planification USAID/Washington.
16. SOWA LUKONO, Directeur au SNHR.
17. Guy Petit, Délégué pour le Zaïre AIDR.
18. Dr. Franklin BAER, Administrateur de SANRU, Bureau Médical ECZ.
19. MBUYI TSHIBAMBULA, Administrateur-Directeur, REGIDESO.
20. NGAMBOMA MUKOKO, Administrateur-Directeur, REGIDESO.
21. ILUNGA KAYEMBE, Secrétaire Général, REGIDESO.
22. KABINDA DIESSE, Directeur, REGIDESO.
23. KAYANGA NGU ONDA, Directeur, REGIDESO.
24. KADIMA MWAMBA, Secrétaire Général Adjoint au CNAEA.
25. BONGUNU LOENDA, Directeur Adjoint, REGIDESO.
26. BOMPETSHI, Directeur Adjoint, REGIDESO.

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APPENDIX D

Members of the CNAEA  
and its Subcommittees

Comité National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement:

1. Présidence Le Commissariat Général au Plan
2. Vice-Présidence Le Département de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
3. Secrétariat Exécutif La REGIDESO
4. Membres  
le Département des Finances et Budget  
le Département de l'Energie  
le Département des Travaux Publics et de l'Aménagement du Territoire  
le Département de la Santé

La commission du secteur de l'Eau potable:

1. Présidence Régie de distribution d'eau (REGIDESO)
2. Membres  
Département des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération Internationale  
Département des Finances et Budget  
Département du Portefeuille  
Département de l'Energie  
Département de la Santé

La commission du secteur de l'Assainissement:

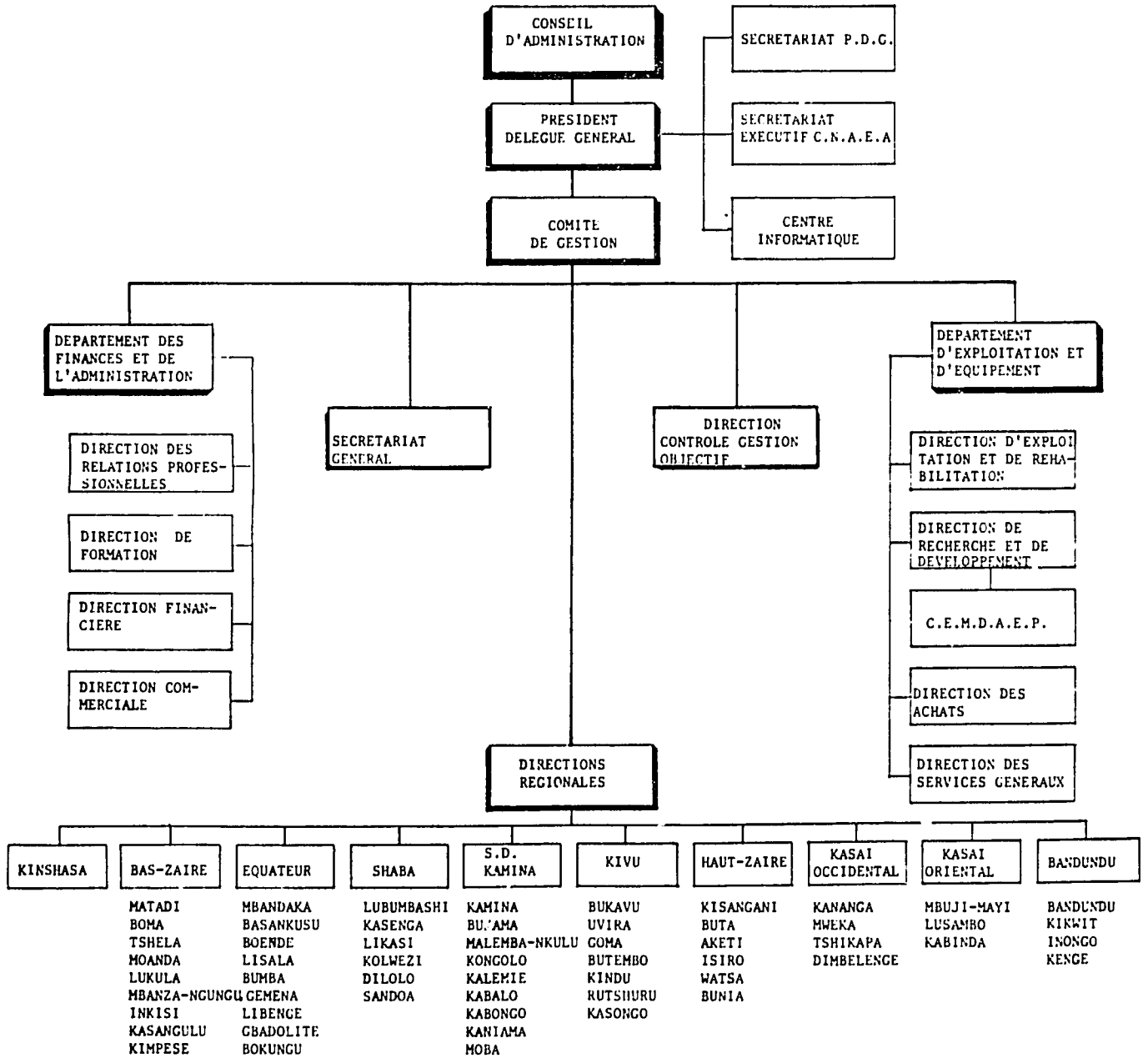
1. Présidence Département de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme
2. Membres  
Cabinet de Premier Commissaire  
Département des Travaux Publics et l'Aménagement du Territoire  
Département de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural  
Département des Transports et Communications  
Département de l'Information, Culture et Arts

La commission du secteur des Etudes hydrologiques et hydrogéologiques:

1. Présidence Institut de la Recherche Scientifique
2. Membres Département de l'Energie  
Département de l'Enseignement Supérieur  
et de la Recherche Scientifiques  
Département des Transports et  
Communications  
Département des Travaux Publics et  
l'Aménagement du Territoire

APPENDIX E  
Organization Chart of REGIDESO

**ORGANIGRAMME GENERAL**



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