

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE POTENTIAL
FOR PEACE CORPS--USAID--HOST COUNTRY COOPERATION
IN SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECTS

Z A I R E

A Report Prepared

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ZAIRE PASA REPORT

I. HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENT AND AGENCIES

Forestry and conservation activities in Zaire are administered through the Department of the Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Tourism (DECNT). The Office of the State Commissioner for DECNT handles licensing for commercial forest exploitation. The Canadian-funded Permanent Service of Forest Inventory and Management (SPIAF) is conducting forest inventories and is writing a forest management plan.

Of greatest interest to Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development (AID) is the National Reforestation Service (SNR). SNR is remarkable because it has been funded exclusively by Government of Zaire (GOZ) funds. SNR's main project is a large-scale fuelwood plantation near Kinshasa. Work began in 1977 and about 300 hectares (ha.) will be planted by the end of 1981. The eventual goal is to plant 100,000 ha. SNR has approached AID/Z and PC/Z for assistance in this project. SNR is also interested in working with a private Belgian citizen to develop a silvicultural research site, with help from AID/Z and PC/Z.

Another Zairean organization of interest to AID/Z and PC/Z is INERA, the National Agricultural Research Institute. AID is supporting INERA's Mulungu Station in eastern Zaire, an area with severe soil erosion. The American staff at INERA has requested PCVs to help with extension work. However, the INERA project has had some difficulties and the role that forester PCVs would take is unclear.

II. PEACE CORPS

PC/Z has 232 volunteers in four programs. Forty-one are in Agriculture/Rural Development. There are no PCVs now working in forestry. A large number of PCVs are working in AID funded projects, and both agencies are interested in further collaboration. Projects with SNR and INERA are under consideration. PC/Z works actively with many PVOs in Zaire.

III. AID

The AID/Z program emphasizes food policy from production and marketing to consumption. AID has not had forestry projects in Zaire, but is interested in such projects, especially in the context of soil erosion control, either through INERA or a future watershed management program.

Like PC/Z, AID/Z has worked extensively with PVOs because of Zaire's lack of infrastructure.

IV. TRAINING

PC/Z has used skill-trained volunteers in its fisheries program. These volunteers have in turn trained Zairean counterparts. The Associate Peace Corps Director for Agriculture and Rural Development (APCD-AG/RD) has conducted skill-training sessions in small animal husbandry. There is an annual in-service training for AG/RD volunteers, which they have found useful.

PC/Z has a large training center at Bukavu, in eastern Zaire. Emphasis is on French, though there has been some skill-training. If its schedule permitted, this training center could be utilized as a site for forestry technical training and staff workshops.

V. PROGRAMMING

A good start has been made in collaborative programming among PC/Z, AID/Z, and SNR. They are discussing specific projects, and the American agencies are awaiting further clarification from SNR on their needs for PCVs.

AID/Z is in the process of deciding the future of the INERA project. When this is determined, PC/Z and AID/Z can see how PCVs might fit into the project.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG/RD	Agriculture/Rural Development
AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
AID/Z	AID Mission to Zaire
APCD	Associate Peace Corps Director
CPB	Wood Promotion Center
DECNT	Department of Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Tourism
FY	Financial Year
GOZ	Government of Zaire
HCM	Host Country Ministry
INEAC	National Institute for Agronomic Study of the Belgian Congo
INERA	National Institute of Agricultural Study and Research
ISDR	Superior Institute of Rural Development
ISP	Superior Pedagogical Institute
MASI	Multinational Agribusiness Systems, Inc.
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PC	Peace Corps
PC/D	Peace Corps Director
PCV	Peace Corps Volunteer
PCVL	Peace Corps Volunteer Leader
PC/Z	Peace Corps/Zaire
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
SNR	National Reforestation Service
SPIAF	Permanent Service of Forest Inventory and Management
TAC	Trainee Assignment Criteria
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for the Forestry Sector in the Office of Programming Development of Peace Corps in conjunction with the PC/AID Forestry PASA (#936-5519). This report presents a brief overview of the institutions and activities concerned with forestry and natural resource projects in Zaire. The information will assist the Peace Corps and AID Washington staff to design and implement future forestry PASA activities through a better understanding of field operations and needs. Also, it is hoped that this report will provide in-country donor agency staff and government officials with an objective perception of current environmental projects, institutional capabilities and relationships, and possible areas for expansion.

The issues presented correspond to an outline (Appendix B) that Peace Corps/Washington provided each assessment team. We suggest that the reader review this outline of issues prior to reading the report to facilitate understanding the format and content. The issues were chosen because they may influence future Peace Corps, AID, and host country agency collaborative forestry efforts.

During the fourteen-day assessment visit to Zaire, interviews were conducted with key personnel from Peace Corps, AID, and host country ministry institutions involved in forestry and natural resource activities. Site visits were also made to representative project areas and institutional facilities within the country.

The content of the report represents the authors' viewpoint resulting from the interviews, site visits, and review of available documents. The authors wish to express their appreciation to all who contributed time and energy to making the visit complete. It is hoped that the results represent a balanced and objective analysis of a complex series of activities.

ASSESSMENT

I. ZAIRE COMMITMENT AND EXPERIENCE

A. Government Priorities and Development Programs

The basic Zaire development statement, the Mobutu Plan, calls the agricultural sector the "priority of priorities." Zairean efforts at development have been marked by inconsistent policies and setbacks, which is reflected by the number of revisions in the Mobutu Plan. A number of policy moves in the 1970s continue to effect the situation of the 1980s. One example is "Zaireanization."

"Zaireanization" was announced in late 1973. It was a directive which took the ownership of businesses away from foreigners and placed it in the hands of Zaireans. A little over a year later, the consequences of mismanagement and the flight of capital resulted in a number of businesses being taken over by the GOZ and directly managed by it. This step was called "radicalization." A year later, in 1976, the GOZ began to reverse the policy of Zaireanization and returned some of the business capital to its former owners. This policy of "retrocession" is continuing.

These policies, coupled with the Shaba disturbances of 1977-78, the decline in the price of copper (the country's major export), and the need to import foodstuffs and petroleum, have left the GOZ in a poor position to fund its own development programs. Yet some projects, like the National Reforestation Service's reforestation projects, have been funded by the GOZ.

It has been stated that Zaire possesses one half of the tropical rainforest in Africa and perhaps one tenth of the entire amount left in the world. Due to an average low population pressure, general inaccessibility, and a troubled economy, Zaire's vast forest resources should remain little

changed for the next 10 to 20 years. There are presently 120 million hectares of forested land in the country, including both tropical rainforest and savannah forests.

The average statistics, however, do not represent several instances of severe deforestation and environmental degradation. Zaire is experiencing rapid urban growth, especially in and around the capital city of Kinshasa. As a result of this, there is an acute fuelwood shortage in that area. Population pressure coupled with poor land use practices around the city of Bukava in the eastern region of Kivu is resulting in the rapid degradation of that ecological system.

B. The Department of the Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Tourism (DECNT)

1. Office of the State Commissioner (Cabinet du Commissaire d'Etat)

The Office of the State Commissioner is a GOZ department whose activities range from soil erosion control to the export of ivory, to hotel management. The department is headed by a political appointee, the Commissaire d'Etat, whose deputy, the Secretaire d'Etat, administers its various services. The Secretarie d'Etat was formerly a purely administrative position, but since 1977 it has had a political function as well.

In forestry activities, only the Office of the State Commissioner is authorized to permit logging and utilization activities. There is no separate exploitation or utilization service as such. There are no forest concessions in Zaire at this time. Instead, DECNT's State Commissioner grants a "letter of intent" which provides the forestry company with a "guaranteed provision" (garantie d'approvisionnement) of the raw materials to be used in the forest industry. The maximum guarantee is for 20 years. Since June, 1980, the State Commissioner has required that formal application be made before a company can

receive a "letter of intent." It remains to be seen whether this policy will regularize forestry activities in Zaire.

DECNT has recently received a new Commissaire d'Etat and a new Secretaire d'Etat. The previous Commissaire d'Etat, Kamitatu Massamba, expressed an interest in reforestation in discussions with PC staff members, in both Kinshasa and Washington. It is not yet clear whether the new leadership of DECNT will continue in the same direction.

B. 2. National Reforestation Service (SNR)

a. Function

Reforestation activities in DECNT have been going on since 1977, but the SNR is a new organization, dating only from February, 1981. SNR was created by a decree of the Commissaire d'Etat, but the decree has not yet been approved by the Conseil Executif, which oversees DECNT and other GOZ ministries. Nevertheless, reforestation activities have been consistently funded by GOZ. The functions of the SNR are to:

- o make reforestation and anti-erosive policy;
- o install plantations near population centers;
- o create green zones and parks in cities;
- o inspect reforestation activities by civilians;
- o help civilians do reforestation work.

b. Resources

SNR is funded from the GOZ in two budgets: the investment budget, mostly for capital equipment; and the ordinary budget. The funding for reforestation activities in the last four years is as follows:

	<u>Investment Budget</u>	<u>Ordinary Budget</u>
1978	Z 500,000	Z ---
1979	---	450,000
1980	700,000	450,000
1981	<u>500,000</u>	<u>508,000</u>
	Z 17,000,000	Z 1,408,000

These figures represent the actual amounts allocated from 1978 to 1980, and the expected amount for 1980. In addition, approximately two-thirds of SNR salaries are paid for out of a DECNT administrative account.

B. 2. c. Programs

The main activity of the SNR has been the Reforestation Project at Kinzono on the Bateke Plateau, about 90 kilometers from Kinshasa. The purpose of the project is to provide fuelwood for the population of the capital. The plan is to afforest 100,000 ha. which would produce 200,000 metric tons of charcoal per year.

Fieldwork began in 1977 and 16 ha. were planted during the 1978-79 season; 70 ha. during the 1979-80 season. It is expected that 120 ha. will be planted this season. The eventual goal is to plant 1,000 ha. per year.

A nursery and a workers camp have been established. There are plans for building a small irrigation system for the nursery. There are presently six professionals and 79 workers at the Kinzono reforestation site.

SNR also maintains seven other reforestation sites, with a total staff of 369. These sites are essentially inactive, with only maintenance work carried out. The focus of SNR is Kinzono.

For the future, SNR anticipates continued expansion of its Kinzono project, and is investigating the possibility of a similar fuelwood plantation in the Kikwit area of Bandundu Province. The assessment team visited a possible site with SNR staff.

In addition, SNR is exploring the possibility of collaboration with Mr. Robert Maistriau, a private entrepreneur, at Feshi near Kikwit. Over the past five years, Mr. Maistriau has conducted experimental reforestation including intercropping with both indigenous and exotic species on his own property. His plantations would provide a very good field site for forestry research, especially for reforestation in a savannah environment. SNR is interested in working with Mr. Maistriau in studying his previous work and in systematizing future experiments. SNR is interested in PC/Z and AID/Z collaboration in these possible future projects.

B. 2. d. Experience with Donor Organizations

What is remarkable about SNR is that it has been funded exclusively by GOZ funds, without recourse to foreign donors. The exception is a forestry advisor provided by Belgium, Michael Gerken, who is one of the main promoters of reforestation activities in SNR.

At the same time, SNR is seeking foreign funds to help expand the Kinzono project. The projected needs are for \$900,000 over the three years in the following categories:

(1.) Expatriate personnel	
a. forest engineer	\$125,000/yr = \$375,000
b. mechanic	75,000/yr = 225,000
(2.) Vehicles	250,000
(3.) Special machinery (e.g., planters)	50,000
	<u>\$900,000</u>

SNR has approached both PC/Z and AID/Z for help in this project. The assessment team visit was the occasion for a PC/Z look at the Kinzono project, at a potential site for reforestation in Bandundu Province, and at the possibility for SNR and PC/Z collaboration with Mr. Maistriau's private reforestation at Feshi. SNR is contemplating requesting PCVs for these projects.

The previous Commissaire d'Etat for DECNT also approached PC/Z for help in reforestation projects.

B. 3. Permanent Service for Forest Inventory and Management (SPIAF)

The Service Permanent d'Inventaire et d'Amenagement Forestier (SPIAF), established in 1977, is an autonomous service of DECNT, funded by the Canadian Government and the GOZ. Canadian assistance to GOZ in forest inventory dates from the late 1960s. The principal activity of SPIAF is forest inventory which began in Equateur Province (1974-77). An inventory of Bas-Zaïre Province (1978-81) is almost complete, and there are plans for forest inventories in other provinces through 1989. In addition, SPIAF is proposing a forest management policy to GOZ and is training forestry workers through counterparts and field training. SPIAF has published a "Classification of the Forest Species of Zaïre" and a "Forestry Stratification of the Territory," among other documents. The Canadians have plans to support SPIAF at least through 1986.

4. Wood Promotion Center

In addition to SPIAF and SNR, DECNT has a Centre de Promotion des Bois (CPB). Nonfunctioning at the present time, CPB was designed as a Canadian project in 1978 for wood technology research, including carbonization, carpentry, and extension services. The project was not implemented because land was not provided for it. It is possible that CPB may become viable in the next few years.

C. National Institute of Agricultural Study and Research (INERA)

The Institut National pour l'etude et la Recherche Agronomique (INERA) is the successor to the world famous Belgian Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (INEAC).

INERA was started in 1970 by the GOZ after the Belgians pulled out their personnel. While INEAC concentrated on export crops, the goal of INERA is to do research on food crops for local consumption.

INERA is an independent agency of the GOZ with its own budget. It is run at the highest level by a committee which plays a liaison role between INERA and the Department of Agriculture. The president of the committee is the Commissaire d'Etat a l'Agriculture, and the vice president is the head of INERA, its General Delegate. The other members of the committee are the Director General of Agriculture, a director of one of the Offices Agricoles, the deans of the faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Sciences of the National University of Zaire, and the Director General of the Institut de Recherches Scientifiques. The committee meets once a year.

The General Delegate is the chief administrator of INERA, with complete control of the expenditure of the budget. Under the General Delegate are Directors for Science, Technical Services, and Administration. INERA is headquartered in Yangami. The other principal stations are in M-Vuazi (Bas-Zaire); Bougabo (Equateur); Gandajika (Sud-Est); Niaka (Nord-Est); and Mulungu in Kivu Province. In addition, there are 17 substations attached to the various stations.

In 1976, the INERA's budget was reduced from Z3.6m to Z2.2m. (Eighty-six percent of the budget was for salaries and wages.) This is a small fraction of the Belgian budget for INEAC in the 1950s. In the late 1970s, INERA employed 42 researchers, 28 assistants, and 600 middle- and low-level supervisors, in addition to about 3,700 workers.

I.D. Mulungu Station Overview

The Mulungu Station is of particular interest because an AID project there has requested PCVs. The Mulungu station was the site of one of the

field visits the assessment team made in Zaire, at the request of PC/Z and AID/Z.

The Mulungu station is administered by a Director, who directs the offices of administration, secretariat, accounting, and personnel, as well as the warehouse and technical staff. The technical programs are divided into topical areas such as legumes, soil science, coffee, tea, quinquina, husbandry, carpentry, and forestry. The station is on about 1,000 ha.

The Forestry Program (Programme Forestier) has three technical staff members and 33 contractual workers. The technical staff consists of two foresters from the INEAC days and a much younger agronomist. The 33 workers consist of: 12 sawyers (4 at the Tshinganda Forest Reserve), 6 firewood cutters, 6 caretakers, 3 nursery workers, 4 day guards, and 2 night guards.

The principal function of the Forestry Program at the INERA Mulungu Station is to produce income for INERA. This is done through the sale of board, logs, poles, and firewood, seedlings, and seeds. The income does not revert back to the Forestry Program, which receives only the salaries of its employees as support. Workers, for example, supply their own tools.

The Forestry Program's 1980 annual report states that 1 hectare was afforested during the year and 1.34 ha. was reforested to replace cut wood. In general, the Forestry Program plants about 2 ha. a year on INERA property. The Mulungu Station has a small nursery.

The 1980 report states that there are 295 wooded ha. at the Mulungu Station and 160 ha. at the Tshinganda Forest Reserve, 45 km. away.

It appears that research in forestry at Mulungu Station was almost completely suspended after 1960. Wood samples and maps, for example, date from before 1959. The two foresters at the station have been working there since 1952 and 1954 respectively. They were very knowledgeable about the techniques of forestry, but have been in a holding pattern for two decades.

At present there are no forestry extension services available at the Mulungu Station, though the foresters do give out seedlings free to interested individuals. Waste wood, especially branches, is available free as firewood.

There is no training of the forestry workers, because INERA receives many skilled forestry workers who are seeking employment.

There are no immediate plans for upgrading the Forestry Program at Mulungu Station or beginning a new research program. Nevertheless, the potential is there. For the present, however, the Forestry Program at Mulungu Station is primarily a provider of wood and wood products for commercial use and sale.

There are a number of other development activities going on in the Mulungu Station area. The Italian PVO, Mundo Giusto, has had a ten-year project for a soybean processing plant. It is in part from their work that the AID/INERA project was developed. The Italians have been working with a nearby Catholic mission, at Murhesa. Next year the two Italian volunteers are going to begin a new project, the expansion of a dispensary next to the soybean plant. This will enable them to develop the new project while continuing to monitor the soybean plant, which will be given to Zaire. The Italian volunteers have been very active in local village life. In 1978, a development committee for the area, the Murhesa Committee, was founded by the Italians and INERA, along with local leaders. Since then Mundo Giusto has been involved with pipes for water springs in the area. Fifteen villages have been involved in this project, which has received funding from UNICEF, among others.

The AID/INERA project staff, especially the rural sociologist, have worked closely with the Italian volunteers in making contacts with local villagers.

The AID/INERA project has requested eight PCVs to train and supervise groups of villagers in terrace building and the planting of legumes. They are seen as being under the direction of the American and Zairean extension staff

at INERA and receiving technical supervision from the soil scientist, agronomist, and their counterparts.

INERA has been the recipient of two American aid projects, one from the Rockefeller Foundation, described briefly below, and one from AID. The AID/INERA Support Project is designed primarily to upgrade research and extension work on legumes and soil at the Mulungu Station. This project is currently AID/Z's third largest in Zaire. The overall commitment is for \$3,350,000 from AID/Z and \$2,809,000 from GOZ. The AID/Z FY81 budget for the project is \$1,642,000. The project is contracted through Multinational Agribusiness Systems, Inc. (MASI).

There are currently four American scientists at the Mulungu Station. They are an agronomist (and Chief of Party), a soil scientist, a land classifier, and a rural sociologist. The rural sociologist is the main conduit to and from the village level.

The use of Zairean counterparts is an important part of this project. The director of the Mulungu Station is the counterpart to the AID Chief of Party. The other project staff members have counterparts in their own fields.

The project has taken a somewhat different direction than the original intention in that soil conservation, especially terracing for erosion control, has become a focus of the extension activities.

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST AND EXPERIENCE

A. Personnel and Material Resources

The PC mission in Zaire has 232 PCVs in four programs: Education, Agriculture/Rural Development, Fish, and Public Health. Each of these programs is headed by an APCD. The breakdown of PCVs by program is as follows: Education, 113; AG/RD, 41; Fish, 37; Public Health, 33. There are no PCVs involved in forestry projects.

An unusual feature of PC/Z is the existence of Peace Corps Volunteer Leader (PCVL) regional representatives in seven provinces of the country (Haut-Zaire, Equateur, Kivu, Bandundu, Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Shaba). The eight regional representatives are third-year PCVs. They assist PCVs when necessary and generally represent the PCD in their respective provinces. The regional representatives keep in daily radio contact with PC/Z in Kinshasa. The regional representatives are an essential part of the PC program in Zaire because many parts of the country are inaccessible from Kinshasa. Even with the PCVL regional representatives, a number of PCVs in Zaire are quite isolated. For this reason, there is a considerable reliance on PVOs, especially mission groups, in placing PCVs. Among these are various Catholic missions, the Eglise du Christ du Zaire, and the Salvation Army.

The APCD for Agriculture/Rural Development is Mel Adam. He has had over 10 years of experience in agricultural development programs in Africa, as a PCV in the Gambia, as a Catholic Relief representative in Upper Volta, and as a consultant in Rwanda and Lesotho. He has been in Zaire for about two and one-half years, and is scheduled to leave in the next few months. He will be replaced by Jill Burlingame. Adam has an AG/RD library in his office, which can be consulted by PCVs. An AG/RD in-service workshop is held on an annual basis.

The existence of a PC training center in Zaire gives the mission there a special kind of resource. The ISP/PC training center is discussed below in Chapter IV.

II. B. Relationship with AID

A large number of PCVs are working in AID-funded projects. The most significant of these is the Fish Culture Program which, with 37 PCVs, has its own APCD. The project, funded at \$664,000, was established in 1979 and is being

extended this year. In addition, several PCVs are working in a health services project in Shaba Province.

Both AID/Z and PC/Z are interested in further collaboration with each other. AID/Z staff see themselves as offering PC/Z "bankrolling," technical support, and links to ministry officials. PC/Z staff see themselves as offering AID/Z the personnel to handle projects that the understaffed AID/Z Mission would find difficult to administer alone. The PASA and the assessment team visit were a topic of discussion between AID/Z and PC/Z both before and during the visit.

II. C. Relationship with Zaire Institutions

Though PC/Z does not currently have any forestry projects, the PCD has actively pursued the possibility of working with the Service National de Reboisement, especially in discussions with the previous Commissaire d'Etat, Kamitatu. PC/Z invited SNR staff to accompany the assessment team on all of its field visits. SNR responded favorably, and showed the assessment team their project at Kinzono and joined in the visit to Feshi. Only last minute difficulties prevented SNR staff from accompanying the assessment team to the INERA Mulungu Station.

As discussed above, PCVs are often associated with PVOs in Zaire, especially mission stations.

III. AID INTEREST AND EXPERIENCE

A. Current Objectives in Rural Development and Natural Resources

The AID/Z rural development program emphasizes food policy from production and marketing to consumption. This emphasis is reflected in the fact that AID/Z's food and nutrition projects total about \$26m, while health and population projects total \$3.6m, and human resources projects come to \$2.5m.

AID/Z's food-oriented projects are articulated with the GOZ at several different points. A \$3.73m grant is designed to improve the Department of Agriculture's policy-making capability through FY83. The INERA project for legume research and extension is even larger--\$3.85m. This project is described in Chapter I-C. A similar five-year project (FY 78-83) is supporting the research and extension capability of PRONAM, the National Cassava Program. A smaller project with Peace Corp. is promoting fish ponds. This project is discussed in Chapter II-C.

Improvements in agricultural marketing are being sponsored by a \$1.5m grant for research and technical assistance in agricultural delivery systems. In addition, AID/Z provided the GOZ with over \$10m in Agricultural Marketing Development loans in 1978 and 1979.

AID/Z's single largest project in Zaire is the North Shaba Rural Development Project, programmed at over \$13m for an eight year period (FY 76-83). The emphasis is on increasing small rural farmer income, especially through increased corn production. A description of the AID/Z program is attached as Appendix C.

AID/Z has not had forestry projects in Zaire, but the director and staff members expressed an interest in pursuing forestry, especially in the context of soil erosion control. Two possibilities were discussed for AID/Z--PC/Z collaboration in forestry. One was in conjunction with the INERA project, discussed above in Chapter I-C. The future of this project is in doubt, though a decision has probably been reached since the assessment team's departure.

The second possibility is in conjunction with a watershed management project which has interested AID/Z for some time. This project was not funded for FY 81, but funds may be requested for FY 82. The purpose of the proposed

project is to set up small-scale watershed programs, probably in the Kwilu and Kwango sub-regions of Bandundu. The project identification document foresees the possible use of PCVs as extension agents, including PCV foresters. It should be emphasized, however, that this project was not funded for FY 81 and its future is uncertain.

The possibility of AID/Z-PC/Z collaboration with SNR in a project with Mr. Maistriau at Feshi in Bandundu Province was discussed, but is uncertain at this point.

A special feature of American foreign aid in Zaire is the existence of counterpart funds. These are Zairean currency funds obtained through Title I of PL 480. These funds are distributed by the Ministry of Planning with the concurrence of AID/Z. These funds are used for in-country expenditures in many American-sponsored development projects.

AID/Z's interest in counterparts is exemplified in the INERA project. A number of other AID/Z projects involve similar training programs for Zairean counterparts. An example is the Agricultural Economic Development Project, in which 51 Zaireans were sent to the U.S. for advanced training in agricultural planning. Problems with finding suitable counterparts for training are discussed in the description of the INERA Project.

III. B. Relationships with Other Donor Organizations

AID/Z's collaboration with PC/Z is discussed in Chapter II-C. In addition, AID/Z has worked with a number of PVOs, including religious organizations. The rather extensive funding of PVO projects stems in part from the lack of physical infrastructure in Zaire, including means of communication.

Over \$1m in grants have been made to PVOs. Two grants, for a hydroelectric system and a hospital, were made to the Eglise du Christ du Zaire, which is a Protestant organization recognized by the GOZ. These two grants account for over half the funds granted to PVOs.

A \$410,000 grant was given to IMELOKO (Institute Medical Evangelique Loko) for an integrated rural development project. CEDECO (Centre du Developpement Communautaire) in Bas-Zaire received \$100,000 for appropriate agricultural technology.

IV. PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER QUALIFICATIONS, TRAINING, AND COUNTERPARTS

PC/Z, AID/Z, and HCM agree that skill-trained PCVs could be appropriate for reforestation and soil erosion control. Other projects, such as work with Mr. Maistriau at Feshi, would require a forestry background. The type of training would depend on the projects identified.

PC/Z has worked with skill-trained PCVs most successfully in the fish culture program. This training was conducted in the United States, with additional in-country training upon arriving in Zaire. The fish program has successfully incorporated counterparts, who are trained by the PCVs. More recently, APCD for AG/RD has begun skill-training sessions in small animal husbandry. Several PCVs have received skill-training in beekeeping in Nairobi.

The APCD for AG/RD conducts informal in-service workshops each year. These workshops have been held at various sites in-country. There are both training by the APCD and exchanges among the PCVs. This would be an appropriate setting for in-service forestry training. The other PC/Z programs also conduct annual in-service training on a program basis. The Education program conducts in-service training on a regional basis as well.

PC has a large training center at Bukavu in eastern Zaire, which is run on a contract by the Institut Supérieur Pédagogique (ISP). The Training Center trains PCVs for Zaire, Cameroon, and Gabon. The Training Center has a year-round schedule, with four sessions for Zaire PCVs. The average session has 20 PCVs. Only pre-service training is provided.

Primary emphasis is on French, with secondary emphasis on cross-cultural training. All of the training for the Education PCVs is given there. A limited amount of skill-training is given to other PCVs. The APCD for AG/RD has recently begun skill-training in small animal husbandry at the Bukavu Center. Technical training has been provided mostly by PCVs or ex-PCVs.

The ISP/PC Training Center has a working relationship with the Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural (ISDR), which trains rural extension workers in a variety of fields. Toward the end of their training, PCVs are sent out to a village for several days with a group of 2nd-year ISDR students. These "village sorties" give the PCVs exposure both to village life and to interaction between villagers and Zairean extension agents. PCVs also visit the INERA station at Mulungu, about 30 minutes away by road.

The Training Center could provide a site for forestry training and a program workshop. The main constraint is a tight training schedule, especially between July and September.

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

PC/Z and SNR are at the point of discussing specific projects and TACs. AID/Z is fully aware of these discussions. The first programming issue is for SNR to clarify its needs for PCVs in the Kinzono fuelwood plantation. Secondly, SNR must clarify for both PC/Z and AID/Z its role in any collaborative effort with Mr. Maistriau at Feshi, especially since such a project would involve the property of a private individual. This last point would be of particular concern in any AID/Z involvement.

If AID/Z develops a watershed management project in the future, it will need to know if SNR is interested and able to become involved in an agroforestry component. In any case, AID/Z, PC/Z and SNR need to meet to determine if they can collaborate on other kinds of forestry projects.

AID/Z must determine the future of the INERA project at Mulungu, so that PC/Z and AID/Z can see where PCVs can fit into the project. Whether this would involve forestry PCVs is a separate question.

One question to be considered here is how PCVs would be related to the American staff at INERA, both in terms of lines of authority and style of living. This would be especially true of the Forestry Program at INERA, which has no American attached to it.

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ASSESSMENT TEAM ITINERARY

March 7

Mel Adam, APCD, Agriculture/Rural Development
 Boudouin de Marcken, PCD
 Norman Sweet, AID/Z Director
 Walter Boehm, AID/Z Assistant Director
 Bud Lane, AID/Z/Agriculture
 Richard J. Peters, AID/Z/Agriculture

March 8

Safee Kalume, SNR Administrator
 Michael Gerkens, DECNT Advisor
 Mark Fucello, PCV-Education
 David Eichinger, PCVL-Regional Representative
 Robert Maistriau, Tree Plantation owner
 Mel Adam, APCD-AG/RD

March 9 to 11

Safee Kalume, SNR Administrator
 Michael Gerkens, DECNT Advisor
 Robert Maistriau, Tree Plantation owner
 Andrea Tonnazzini, Agricultural Advisor
 Mel Adam, APCD-AG/RD
 Reforestation Workers

March 13

Paul Greene, PCV-Agriculture
 James O'Connell, PCVL-Regional Representative
 Cheryl Martins, PCVL-Regional Representative
 Barton Sensenig, INERA/MASI Rural Sociologist

March 14

Barton Sensenig, INERA/MASI Rural Sociologist
 George Bridgman, INERA/MASI Chief of Party/Agronomist
 Moshen Selfo, INERA/MASI Soil Scientist
 Paul Carroll, INERA/MASI Land Classifier
 Chimanuka Kosole, INERA Forester
 Zehire Nakalamba, INERA Forester
 Bujiriri Ngombawa, INERA Agronomist
 Jackson Murhandikire, INERA Sociologist
 Christopher Hitimana, INERA Sociologist

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Barton Sensenig, INERA/MASI Rural Sociologist
 Mundundu Ndombah, INERA/MASI Mulungu Station Director

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Mubandu Mpelenda, INERA Scientific Director
Mompatibi Miziemo, DECNT Representative
John Russell, ISP/PC Assistant Director
Mundundu Ndombah, INERA/MASI Mulungu Station Director

March 18

Mel Adam, APCD AG/RD
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Gregory Farino, PCV-Agriculture

March 20

Norman Sweet, AID/Z
Bud Lane, AID/Z
Kanu Mbizi, SPIAF Director
Georges Blanchet, SPIAF Co-Director
Sefee Kalune, SNR
Michael Gerkens, DECNT
Cit. Djogo, DECNT Secretaire d'Etat

ASSESSMENT TEAM BRIEFING ISSUES
TO BE DISCUSSED
WITH
PEACE CORPS, AID AND HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY STAFF

The following topics should be discussed with Peace Corps staff and volunteers, AID mission staff and Host Country Ministry staff. The discussion on the topics should follow the outlines as closely as possible in order to obtain comparable data from each country. All information obtained should be cross referenced as much as possible from other sources for an objective viewpoint.

I. HOST COUNTRY MINISTRY COMMITMENT/EXPERIENCE

A. Host Country Government's priorities in development programs

1. What have been Host Country Government's development priorities in the past 3 - 5 years: Forestry/Natural Resources, Education, Health, etc?
2. What types of programs (Education, Health, Water, etc.) has Host Country Government most actively pursued from donor agencies in the last 3 - 5 years?
3. What are the current developmental priorities of the Host country Government? Give examples.
4. What are projected needs as perceived by Host Country Ministry?
5. What are the projected developmental priorities for the Host Country Government in the near future (1 - 3 years)? Give examples. To what extent are donor agencies involved in accomplishing those priorities?
6. If answer to 5 is different than 1 or 2, why?

B. Forestry Department or other Government supported forestry efforts

1. What is the institutional structure of the Department of Forestry? (Include an organizational chart.)
2. What type of support does the Forestry Department receive from the parent ministry and the Host Country Government in general?
3. What are the staff/material resources of the current Forestry Department?
 - o budget
 - o education of employees
 - o training of employees
 - o forestry schools in the country
 - o research capabilities/current research activities (involving whom, what is major thrust of research)?
 - o staff stability
 - o audio-visual, technical files/library, forestry equipment
4. What types of forestry programs and projects has the Department of Forestry focused on in the past 3 years? Currently involved in? (Anticipate next 3- 5 years.) Where are these located? List examples, e.g., village woodlots, watershed management.
5. How is the Forestry Department perceived by the general public? e.g., tax collector, enforcement officer, public servant?
6. Future plans.

- C. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience in forestry projects with PC or AID (Separate response for each agency)
1. What type of forestry programs/projects has this arrangement usually entailed? Examples.
 2. Is there a geographical focus/distribution of these projects?
 3. What segment of society (ethnic, social, sex) have these programs/projects benefited the most? Is this going to change to any degree?
 4. What type of support has the HCM provided PCVs in these projects?

- o material
- o labor
- o office space/support
- o technical support (use of labs, etc.)
- o dollars
- o transportation
- o training

5. What are Host Country Department of Forestry's attitude and actual resource capability toward providing counterparts for PCVs?
6. Have PCV counterparts been used? Seldom, usually, almost always?
7. What is the institutional level of the PCVs' counterparts?
8. What type of qualifications does the Department of Forestry require of its PCV counterpart?

- D. Host Country Department of Forestry past/current experience with private voluntary organizations and other international donor agencies
1. What are the organizations and key personnel that have been involved (past 3 years)?
 2. What type of programs/projects have taken place/are taking place?
 3. What are future expectations for programs/projects (within 5 years)?

II. PEACE CORPS INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Personnel Resources

1. Are there currently staff members involved in forestry and/or related projects?
2. If so, what are their backgrounds and terms of service?
3. What plans exist for replacing them?
4. If there currently are no such staff members, what, if any, plans exist for responsibility for a forestry project?

5. What are the names and numbers of volunteers, by project, and their completion of service dates and replacement plans?
- B. Material Resources
1. What type of project material support is available to volunteers from Peace Corps?
 2. What type of audio-visual, technical files, library, support is easily accessible to PCVs from the Peace Corps office?
- C. Peace Corps experience in forestry/natural resources projects
1. What types of forestry projects has Peace Corps been involved in in the last 3 years? Examples.
 2. What are the current projects Peace Corps is involved in?
 - o are they progressing as planned? If not, what changes have been necessary?
 - o how many volunteers are involved in these projects?
 - o what degree of counterpart participation exists?
 - o what level of technical support do the PCVs/counterparts receive from PC/HCM?
 3. Is there a geographical focus to PC forestry projects? If so, why?
 4. To what degree does PC in-country see itself capable of programming/support for new project development or expansion of old projects?
 5. What constraints do they see? What PC/Washington support will they need?
- D. Peace Corps experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with AID
1. Within the last 3 years, what type of programs/projects have been developed jointly by PC and AID?
 2. Who initiated this activity and at what level (central, regional, local)?
 3. What degree of involvement (money, labor, material) has existed from both parties?
 4. What is Peace Corps' general perception of this type of activity?
- E. Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID
1. What has been Peace Corps' relationship with Host Country Ministry and AID in general?
 2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to changes in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?

3. Are there specific issues in common/different?
- F. Peace Corps' relationship with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies.
 1. What is Peace Corps' current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agencies (including key personnel)?
 2. Has Peace Corps been able to effectively utilize PVOs, NGOs, and other donor agency personnel/material resources?
 3. What is future potential for material/technical support from these agencies?

III. AID INTEREST/EXPERIENCE

A. Staff Resources

1. Does AID currently have staff dealing with forestry?
2. If so, what is their background and terms of service?
3. What, if any, plans for replacing or adding forestry related staff exist?

B. Technical Resources

1. What technical resources (e.g., libraries, connections with research organizations, private consultant resources) does AID have that could assist PASA related activities?
2. Who has or does not have access to these technical resources?

C. AID experience in forestry/natural resources projects

1. What types for forestry/natural resources related programs/projects has AID been involved in in the last 3 years?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o most important outcome
2. What type of forestry/natural resources related programs/projects is AID currently involved in?
 - o degree of involvement
 - money
 - labor
 - material
 - o principle beneficiaries in society
 - o anticipated outcomes

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3. Is there a general philosophical orientation of these programs/projects?
 4. Is there a common development strategy to these programs/projects (e.g., institution building)? Give examples.
 5. Who is primarily undertaking program/project activities? Give examples.
 6. What is AID's philosophical orientation toward the use of counterparts?
 7. Is the orientation reflected in the actual projects?
 8. With what priority does AID view future/expanded efforts in the forestry area? How is that commitment evidenced?
 9. Is there a geographical focus to AID activities?
- D. AID experience in collaborative projects, of any kind, with PC, PVOs, and NGOs
1. What types of programs/projects have taken place?
 2. What organization initiated this collaborative effort and at what level (i.e., central, regional, mission)?
 3. What was the degree of involvement by each participating organization (i.e., money, labor, material)?
 4. What were/are the outcomes of these activities (e.g., primary beneficiaries in society)?
 5. What is AID general perception of this type of activity?
- E. AID's relationship with HCM and Peace Corps
1. What has been AID's relationship with PC and HCM in general (e.g., assess AID's attitude and understanding of 3 goals of Peace Corps)?
 2. Are there foreseeable changes in this relationship due to change in budget, staff, or program priorities by any entity?
 3. Are there specific issues in common/disagreement?
- F. AID's relationship with PVOs
1. What is AID's current relationship and past experience with PVOs, NGOs and other donor agencies?
 2. What type of contributions have existed in these efforts (e.g., key personnel, material, dollars, technical resources)?

IV. TRAINING

A. Peace Corps Volunteer Training

1. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID staff toward skill trained volunteers in Forestry/Natural Resources programs/projects?

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2. Have PC, HCM, and AID worked with trained volunteers?
If yes, what type of project, if no, why not?
3. If Peace Corps has used skill-trained volunteers in any sector, where has the skill-training taken place (i.e., SST or in-country)?
4. What suggestions do PC staff and volunteers, HCM and AID have for pre-service and in-service PCV training (especially skill training) for forestry programs/projects (e.g., skill areas)?
5. What type of in-service forestry training could be provided for PCVs currently working in other programs?

B. Peace Corps volunteer counterpart training

1. What degree of involvement do counterparts have in current or projected PC, AID, or other PVO or donor agency forestry projects?
2. What is the attitude of PC, HCM, and AID toward PCV counterpart involvement in PCV pre-service and in-service training?
3. What are each entity's principal concerns about this issue, such as financial, support, technical material presented, language, travel, time away from work, etc.?
4. Are there appropriate training facilities, either Peace Corps, AID, HCM, or private, in-country or within the geographical region?

V. FORESTRY PROJECT PROGRAMMING

1. What are the tentative forestry programming issues that PC, HCM, and AID perceive as needing to be addressed before an actual new or expanded project could be implemented?
2. Which entities need to address which of these issues?
3. What further information does each of these entities feel it needs from Peace Corps/Washington, in order to determine the feasibility of further participation in the PASA?

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THE UNITED STATES ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FOR THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

U. S. EMBASSY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SOZACOM BUILDING FOURTH FLOOR
KINSHASA, REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

January 1981

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KEY DATA

Population (millions - 1980)	29.3
Annual growth rate (percent - 1977)	2.8
Population in urban areas (percent - 1979)	30.0
Labor force in agriculture (percent - 1978)	70.2
Per capita GNP (dollars - 1978)	210
Life expectancy (years - 1977)	46
People per doctor (1975)	30,000
Infant mortality rate (1974)	160 per 1,000 live births
Literacy rate (percent - 1976)	15.0
Students as percent of 5-19 age group (primary and secondary)	53.0
Major subsistence crop (cassava) (1977) (percent total arable land)	1.0
Major cash crop (palm oil) (1977) (percent total arable land)	0.2
Number of radios in use per 1,000/population (1974)	101.0

1. SUMMARY STATEMENT

During the 1960's, the primary purpose of U.S. economic assistance to Zaire was to promote economic and political stability. Aid was provided in the form of cash grants and commodity import loans and through a variety of development grants and loans for small projects. Toward the end of the decade, as Zaire's foreign exchange earnings grew with the rise of world copper prices and as domestic food production once again began to reach pre-independence levels, USAID programming focused increasingly on institution building and infrastructure programs, primarily in the transportation sector, but with significant efforts directed as well to improvements in higher education, public safety, and medium-cost housing.

In the early 1970's, the U.S. Government was able to reduce its level of aid considerably in accordance with Zaire's growing ability to finance its own development. Sustained high earnings from mineral exports (primarily copper) and large investments and supplier credits from both private and public sources reduced the requirements for concessionary assistance.

Beginning in 1974, the fall in the price of copper, as well as increased prices for imports, combined with poor fiscal management, created serious economic problems for Zaire. This required the reintroduction of U.S. assistance to promote economic stability. Accordingly, USAID in FY 1976 and FY 1977 resumed its balance of payments support programs by financing the importation of spare parts and equipment. Other U.S. balance of payments aid included a loan for PL 480 food and raw materials and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) food and tobacco purchase credits. This stabilization program continued through 1979 with a FY 1979 PL 480 Title I program of \$17 million.

The USAID program in recent years has focused directly on Zaire's poor, while concurrently helping to effect constructive changes in the economic environment. Implemented as a mutual endeavor with appropriate GOZ departments, the USAID program is now directed at:

- Encouraging the GOZ to formulate policies and programs that will result in increased small farmer income;
- improving the nutritional and health status of the impoverished rural and urban masses;
- continuing previous, and initiating new, area specific efforts in rural development and agricultural production and marketing; and
- providing technical and financial support for training programs that address key manpower constraints in development areas.

The PL 480 Title I program, which the USAID helps to program and monitor, provides essential food supplies and raw materials. Through joint programming of the local currency generations from the PL 480 program, the USAID works to ensure the allocation of domestic resources for priority development purposes.

2.a. SUMMARY OF NET ASSISTANCE TO ZAIRE

FY 1960 - FY 1980
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1960 to FY 1979	FY 1980
Technical Assistance Grants	39.9	7.3
Development Loans	39.0	--
Commodity Import Program	215.5	--
PL 480	238.6	19.6
(of which Title I)	(176.9)	(15.7)
Assistance Channeled thru U.N.	29.8	N.A.
Operating Expenses	9.6	1.4
American Schools & Hospital Grants	.4	.2
TOTAL	572.8	28.5
TOTAL ALL YEARS - \$601.3 million ^{1/}		

2.b. FY 1981 ONGOING ACTIVITIES

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

1. Food and Nutrition

Agricultural Economic Development \$3,730,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1979 - FY 1983

The purpose of the project is to improve, in the short-term, the quality of the small farmer income policy advice originating in the Department

1/ Does not include \$6.6 million FY 1978 emergency assistance itemized in Emergency Assistance table attached.

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

of Agriculture (DOA), and to improve, over the long-term, the institutional capability of the DOA's units concerned with planning, data gathering, and analysis. Accomplishment of the latter objective should enable the DOA with its own resources to identify and recommend small farmer income strategies.

<u>Nutrition Planning</u>	\$1,622,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1975 - FY 1981	

The purpose of the project is to formulate a national nutritional strategy in direct support of the GOZ's goal of reducing mortality from over 20 deaths per 1,000 to 10 per 1,000 by 1980. The project includes data gathering and planning activities at central government level, as well as specific pilot programs in several communities to gather data. The project is being implemented by a team from Tulane University using both long and short-term consultants.

<u>North Shaba Rural Development</u>	\$13,425,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1976 - FY 1983	

The project, consisting of both grant and loan assistance, has as a major purpose increasing the income of small rural farmers in the North Shaba region, primarily by helping to increase corn production. The second major objective of the project is to develop a replicable rural development process for increasing small farmer income.

<u>INERA Support</u>	\$3,850,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1977 - FY 1984	

USAID is assisting the Department of Agriculture (DOA) to increase the capabilities of the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INERA) to conduct effective adaptive research in food crops resulting in the development of production packages useful for small farmers. In addition, the project will evaluate Zaire's agricultural research systems, and recommend priorities for agricultural research that will benefit the rural poor of Zaire.

<u>Agriculture Sector Studies</u>	\$1,500,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1977 - FY 1982	

The project is designed to assist GOZ agricultural decision-makers to formulate a workable strategy for the development of the agriculture sector. The project funds are to be used to finance an agricultural marketing study that is designed to increase the knowledge base pertaining to problems of

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

Zairian food production and its evacuation. The project will also provide technical and financial assistance to improve GOZ capabilities in planning and development, in research, production, distribution, marketing, storage, credit, pricing, tax and trade policies, delivery systems, extension services, institutional development, training, land tenure, agribusiness, cooperatives, investment priorities, policy formulation and project evaluation.

<u>ERTS-Zaire</u>	\$435,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1978 - FY 1981	

This project is assisting ERTS-Zaire (a GOZ program concerned with the acquisition and utilization of LANDSAT imagery) to establish a division capable of identifying and interpreting satellite-derived imagery. The data will be used by other GOZ departments in implementing their development programs, especially in agriculture.

<u>Cassava Outreach</u>	\$4,500,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1978 - FY 1983	

The most important basic food crop in Zaire is cassava. The cassava crop continues to be ravaged by several diseases and insects. As a consequence, per capita production has declined. The project will develop the institutional capability of the National Cassava Program (PRONAM) to: a) conduct adaptive and applied research on cassava using a farmer participatory approach; and b) make new cassava technology available to small farmers.

<u>Fish Culture Expansion</u>	\$664,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1979 - FY 1981	

The project purpose is to assist the small farmers in Bandundu, Bas-Zaire, Kinshasa, and the Kasais to produce and consume more Tilapia Nilotica. This joint Peace Corps/USAID project was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development. The project is increasing the supply of fish for the protein deficient population of the project area, is providing employment, and is increasing farmer income. This project will be extended to the Bas-Zaire region and Kinshasa in 1981.

2. Health and Population

<u>Endemic Disease Control</u>	\$2,267,000
U.S. Assistance FY 1976 - FY 1981	

The project is intended to strengthen the GOZ institutional capacity for monitoring and controlling communicable diseases. This is being done by:

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

- a) the establishment of a measles control program that immunizes children six months to three years old in Kinshasa and 15 major rural areas;
- b) the establishment of a model malaria control program in an area of Kinshasa and in one rural area (near Kinshasa);
- c) the extension and integration of those and other endemic disease programs into the health delivery systems and the development of a cadre of Zairian health workers competent to deal with endemic disease problems; and
- d) the development of an epidemiology capability within the GOZ's Department of Health for assessing, monitoring, and evaluating endemic disease problems.

Health System Development

U.S. Assistance FY 1976 - FY 1982

\$1,277,000

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the Department of Public Health's institutional capacity to plan and deliver health services generally with specific emphasis on delivering health services in a rural health development zone (Kongolo, Shaba). This aspect is carried out with Peace Corps Volunteers assigned in and around Kongolo.

3. Human Resources

Development Manpower Training

U.S. Assistance FY 1980 - FY 1984

\$2,544,000

The purpose of this project is to improve the quantity and quality of the GOZ's rural development programs. This will be achieved by strengthening the GOZ's training capacity and to train selected numbers of Zairians in priority development sectors.

4. Development Loans

Agricultural Marketing Development Loan

U.S. Assistance FY 1978

\$5,400,000

This activity, while justified on balance of payment grounds, will focus on commodity imports related to agricultural marketing, including transportation, and will generate counterpart funds to be used in similar development areas.

Estimated Total Life
of Project CostAgricultural Marketing Development Loan
U.S. Assistance FY 1979

\$5,000,000

The purpose of the loan is to help alleviate serious agricultural marketing constraints such as poor roads and bridges, inadequate buying and storage facilities, inoperable mills, and ineffective production and input delivery systems. The loan includes the services of a long-term advisor.

5. Private Voluntary Organization Grants

VITC CEDECO

U.S. Assistance FY 1978 - FY 1981

\$100,000

The purpose of the project is to raise the level of productivity of the small agricultural tool facility of the Center for Community Development (CEDECO) in Kimpese, Bas-Zaire. At the end of this two year project CEDECO is expected to produce appropriate agricultural tools, at reasonable cost and in sufficient quantity, to meet most needs of small farmers in Bas-Zaire. The increased capability to produce agricultural tools should have a favorable impact on agricultural production, and ease the farming burden of women. CEDECO also serves as a training center.

IMELOKO Rural Community Development
U.S. Assistance FY 1978 - FY 1981

\$410,000

The purpose of the project is to support integrated rural development in a pilot community resulting in an improved health delivery system, increased agriculture production, a nutrition education program, and a family planning services network. The Dr. Paul Carlson Foundation, a Private Voluntary Organization, established IMELOKO (Institut Medical Evangelique Loko) in 1968. Since then an excellent rural medical facility has been completed. The 140 bed hospital serves as the focal point for the delivery of essential medical services. The Foundation has implemented successful pilot projects in agriculture training, small farm tool manufacturing, cattle raising, poultry production, and nutrition education. In 1968 the GOZ contributed to the Foundation's support by making 3,320 hectares of land available for Foundation projects and activities.

Karawa RD Hydroelectrification

U.S. Assistance FY 1978 - FY 1981

\$500,000

The project's purpose is to support integrated rural development, especially to improve health and education delivery services in the Ubangi-Mongala region of Equator Province, through a modest hydroelectrification

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

project. Karawa has been interested in tapping water power potential at Zulu Falls for over ten years but has thus far lacked the resources. The flow rate during the rainy and dry seasons, and the topography of the area, to determine maximum head possible and best location of the dam and storage pond, have been studied. The project has been implemented jointly by ECZ and the Evangelical Covenant Church of America.

<u>Basic Family Health</u>	
U.S. Assistance FY 1980 - FY 1981	\$50,000

2.c. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

1. Food and Nutrition

<u>Area Nutrition Improvement</u>	
U.S. Assistance FY 1981 - FY 1986	\$4,040,000

The purpose of the project is to counter malnutrition in mothers and young children in five nutritionally critical areas of Zaire. Prior to the start of this project, the ongoing Nutrition Planning Project will have developed a framework for planning and implementing nutrition programs at the national and community levels. The Area Nutrition Improvement project, which is scheduled to start operations mid-FY 1981, will build on the experience acquired under the Nutrition Planning project.

<u>Watershed Management</u>	
U.S. Assistance FY 1981 - FY 1984	\$2,000,000

The purpose of the project is to develop an improved system for land management that will replace the current environmentally destructive slash and burn management practices.

2. Health and Population

<u>Basic Family Health Services</u>	
U.S. Assistance FY 1981 - FY 1983	\$4,000,000

The project's purpose is to develop basic family health and maternal child health/family planning services in five zones, covering a population of about 12 million, as a test model for a country-wide delivery system. In addition to health and full service MCH/FP centers, this project would develop community services satellited to the MCH clinics. These community services would be primarily educational in nature, covering such subjects as nutrition, child health, and family planning. The project is scheduled to start operations in FY 1981.

Estimated Total Life
of Project Cost

3. Development Loan

Agriculture Marketing Development Loan
U.S. Assistance FY 1981

\$2,000,000

The purpose of the loan is to help alleviate serious agricultural marketing constraints such as poor roads and bridges, inadequate buying and storage facilities, inoperable mills, and ineffective production and input delivery systems.

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ANNEXES

- A. AID Assistance Program Summary
- B. Commodity Import Program Summary
- C. PL 480 Program Summary
- D. U.S. Government Emergency AID to Zaire

ANNEX A

AID Assistance Program Summary

(In millions of dollars)

	<u>FY 1980 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1981 Estimated</u>
Loan		2.0
Grant	<u>7.3</u>	<u>8.0</u>
TOTAL AID	7.3	10.0
PL 480	<u>19.6</u>	<u>13.8</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>26.9</u>	<u>23.8</u>

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ANNEX B

Commodity Import Program

Loans 015 and 017^{1/} (\$000)

	<u>Cumulative thru FY 1979 Agreement</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 1980 Actual Expenditures as of 09/30/80</u>	<u>FY 1981 Proposed Expenditures</u>
Loan 015	10,000	9,335	363	
Loan 017	16,600	12,984	2,493	1,123

1/ Loan terms: Repayment period 40 years: 10 years grace; interest 2%; .3% amortization payable in U.S. dollars. Funded from Security Supporting Assistance funds.

ANNEX C

PL 480 Revised Program Summary

(In 1,000 MT/\$1,000)

PROGRAM	FY 1977		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$	MT	\$
Title I								
Wheat	0	0	44.0	6,400	25.8	4,700	41.6	8,400
Rice	19.0	4,900	15.7	4,600	20.0	7,400	12.3	4,800
Corn	5.0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton	0	0	2.2	3,000	2.2	3,500	5.6	2,500
Tobacco	3.0	13,300	1.0	4,000	3	1,400	0	0
Title I Total		<u>18,800</u>		<u>18,000</u>		<u>17,000</u>		<u>15,700</u>

The program will provide needed assistance to Zaire through the provision of both food and non-food commodities at concessionary rates during the country's current financial crisis.

The PL 480 commodities will help the GOZ meet the domestic consumption requirements while conserving its scarce foreign exchange.

The local currency sales proceeds from the sale of the commodities will provide the GOZ with funds to support its priority development efforts planned jointly with USAID.

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ANNEX D

U.S. Government Emergency Aid to Zaire
for Period CY 1978 and CY 1980

1. Public Law 480 Title I thru the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for Relief Program in Bas-Zaire.	\$ 680,500
2. World Food Program Contribution from U.S. Government for Refugee Relief Program in Bas-Zaire, Phase I.	833,000
3. World Food Program Contribution from U.S. Government for Refugee Relief Program in Bas-Zaire, Phase II.	1,775,000
4. Grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for Refugee Relief Operations in Bas-Zaire.	275,000
5. Grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for Relief Operations in Bas-Zaire.	398,000
6. Grant to the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) for War Victims in Shaba.	200,000
7. Grant to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for Zairians returning to Zaire.	up to 5,000,000
8. World Food Program Contribution from U.S. Government for Zairians Stricken by Drought Conditions in Bas-Zaire.	1/
9. Grant for the International League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) for Zairian Relief Program in Bas-Zaire.	100,000
10. Grant to the Catholic Relief Service for assistance to Zairians Stricken by Drought Conditions in Bas-Zaire.	1,059,235
11. Public Law 480 Title II thru the Catholic Relief Services for Zairians Stricken by Drought Conditions in Bas-Zaire.	<u>4,700,000</u>
	<u>\$15,020,735</u>

1/ The World Food Program (WFP) has provided \$1,654,000 for Emergency Relief in Bas-Zaire. The U.S. Government contributes 25% of the WFP budget. The foods are funded or supplied in this particular instance by other donors. For example, the corn was funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia.