ZAIRE ACTION PLAN

ATTACHMENT TO THE

FY89 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

MAY 1987

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	-	Annual Budget Submission
AEPRP	-	Africa Economic Policy Reform Program
AID OR AID/W	-	Agency for International Development (Washington)
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BHR I	-	Basic Rural Health I
BHR II	-	Basic Rural Health II
CCCD	-	Combatable Childhood Communicable Diseases
CDSS	-	Country Development Strategy Statement
CIP	-	Commodity Import Programme
DOA	-	Department of Agriculture
FSNs	-	Foreign Service Nationals
FY	-	Fiscal Year
FONAMES	-	Foreign National Medical Sociale
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency virus
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ORT	-	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OE	-	Operational Expenses
PID	-	Project Implementation Document
PL480	-	Public Law 480
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development (Zaire)

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PREFACE

The Mission's Action Plan, divided into six sections, addresses the Mission's overall development goal: To improve the living standards of the Zairian population by supporting both rehabilitation of infrastructure and improvements in managerial and technical skills. Section I describes the progress that the Mission has made and future objectives at the project level. (Annexes A, B, and C substantiate that narrative by quantitatively listing project achievements, benchmarks, and planned actions). Section II describes the Mission's strategy for research, including the research to be completed for the planned FY89 CDSS. The Mission's strategy for policy dialogue is described in Section III. Section IV outlines the Mission's training activities and its strategy for developing a comprehensive training plan. Section V describes the orientation of Mission's evaluation schedule. The final section outlines the Mission's proposals for addressing major management issues.

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I. ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH FY86 AND OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES THROUGH FY89

The Mission's major development objectives are briefly stated as: stabilization and economic recovery support; increased agricultural production; improved health status and lower population growth; and improved transportation infrastructure. The progress that the Mission has made towards meeting these objectives, and targets for the next two fiscal years, are described below.

A. Stabilization and Recovery

1. Setting. The GOZ's efforts in promoting economic stabilization and recovery efforts (launched in 1983) have been effective. For example, Zairian farmers, receiving higher prices for their products, are increasing their deliveries to markets. Foreign exchange is used more efficiently (e.g., Gecamines, the copper and cobalt producer, receives adequate foreign exchange for operations, and shortages of imported basic consumer goods have been reduced). Also public investment selection and execution is gradually improving (a core program was identified for Zaire's Five Year Plan). The U.S. role in economic stabilization has been to support and encourage the GOZ, IMF, and World Bank to maintain the economic liberalization program; however, with the obligation of the $15 million AEPRP (September 1986), the U.S. Government has become more involved in the analysis and discussion of the current fine tuning phase of Zaire's liberalization program.

2. Accomplishments To Date. Although USAID's dollar contribution alone has not been large, it indicates U.S. support for the GOZ's liberalization program, and provides support to the total donor contribution, which has been significant. USAID also supports the GOZ's efforts in this area through local currency generated by USAID's Commodity Import and PL 480 Programs. These counterpart funds, which are programmed jointly by USAID and the GOZ, represent a high percentage of the GOZ's investment in the agriculture, health, and transportation sectors, USAID's priority sectors for development. The AEPRP was the first USAID program with conditions precedent and covenants regarding economic performance. One covenant required the GOZ to maintain the free floating exchange rate. When the Central Bank began interfering with the exchange rate in October 1986, USAID froze all AEPRP disbursements. Disbursements started once the GOZ allowed the exchange rate to float independently (April 1987). Balance of payments and budgetary support programs have reinforced policy dialogue efforts (see Section III), and have supported numerous GOZ reforms. These include: a) floating the exchange rate; b) eliminating import licensing; c) decontrolling prices; d) permitting the repatriation of profits; e) encouraging private sector initiative; f) increasing credit to the private sector; and g) reducing government budget deficits.

3. Future Objectives. In addition to the FY87 PL 480 Title I program ($14 million), USAID will negotiate a PL 480 Title II (206) grant program for $11 million. The FY87 balance of payments support will then total $26 million. Assuming that the GOZ adheres to its liberalization program, USAID will pursue a combined $30 million (or more) PL 480 Title I and II program in FY88 and in FY89. In addition, USAID's Private Sector Support Project ($60 million), scheduled to begin in early FY88, may contain a covenant requiring technical assistance to further economic liberalization. USAID will also continue budgetary support through counterpart fund generation. Counterpart generations will drop to approximately $1 million per month in FY87, though FYs 88 and 89 levels will surpass levels of

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previous years. These funds are used primarily to support local currency needs for USAID projects; however, USAID increasingly sees potential uses for these funds as powerful tools to facilitate policy dialogue efforts, particularly concerning the private sector.

B. Small Cultivator Food Production

1. Setting. Unlike many other African countries, the agricultural sector in Zaire has much potential. Simple technological approaches produce excellent results as USAID's Shaba experience has shown. Critical first-level agricultural constraints addressed in USAID projects include: poor transport infrastructure (road and riverine); lack of research in single input technology (e.g., improved seeds); and insufficient institutional development (primarily for extension). As first-level constraints are eliminated, secondary-level constraints will be addressed by providing: institutional development for credit; distribution and marketing systems; further research; multiple input technology; and technical assistance for promoting storage and processing techniques.

The GOZ has addressed many traditional agricultural policy issues (e.g. price liberalization, elimination of parastals, and decentralization) in recent years. The GOZ's official (and in most cases actual) policy allows the private sector to provide, in a free market atmosphere, the services and inputs needed for agricultural development. While great progress has been made, other issues must be addressed; however, these issues will require more complicated and sophisticated solutions. For example, establishing agricultural credit discount rates or removing local crop purchase restrictions and other mechanisms used to support local oligopsonies and monopsolies in private sector farm marketing.

USAID's primary agricultural objective is to increase output from small farms, particularly foodcrop production that will improve income and nutrition. In operational terms this means rehabilitating rural transport infrastructure, promoting agricultural marketing and agribusiness, and institution-building to support agricultural research, policy planning, and extension work.

2. Accomplishments to date. Under the North Shaba Rural Development (PNS) Project (660-0059) corn shipped from the project area to urban centers increased from 5,000 MT to over 50,000 MT in less than ten years. Also, increases in income of farmers and local businessmen living in the project area are evident: the number of businesses has increased; a new branch office of a major bank has opened; and there is now a regularly scheduled airline service. Under the Agricultural Sector Studies Project (660-0070) marketing and production data were collected in the PNS project area. Analysis of these data produced findings that supported the GOZ's decision to liberalize agricultural prices. Under the Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) high yielding cassava varieties that were pest resistant and mosaic resistant varieties of corn were produced and used in the PNS area as well as in other areas to facilitate production increases. Three personal service contractors familiar with Shaba were hired and have started implementing the agricultural component of the new Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105), a year in advance of the date projected in the Project Paper.

Although USAID made significant progress in meeting its agricultural goals and objectives, several objectives were not met. A descriptive

mathematical model of the agricultural sector was not initiated under the Agriculture Sector Studies (660-0070) because both USAID and the GOZ realized that such a model was too advanced for available data and too costly to implement and maintain. Training objectives for the Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) are behind schedule due to a lack of qualified candidates (See Section V.B.1.c).

3. Future Objectives The Applied Agriculture Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) will continue to concentrate its research on improving genetic material for cassava, corn, and legume crops. Multiple input technology such as fertilizer, pesticides, and mechanization will be promoted when the distribution and credit institutions to support such a technology are in place. Under the Area Food and Market Project (660-0102) and the Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105) the private sector will be emphasized: PVOs will play major implementation roles. Also, the Central Shaba Project will work with a local firm to develop a private seed farm.

C. Health and Population

1. Setting. Many significant constraints hamper the delivery of effective interventions: inadequate government financial support; deficient planning and management; and insufficient training programs. Poor communication and transport systems, although beyond the health sector's purview, continue to impede the delivery of health services and supplies in rural areas. Despite these constraints, USAID builds its child survival program on several positive factors. First, Zaire's national health strategy emphasizes prevention and concentrates on the most serious public health problems. Second, private organizations manage a significant portion of the nation's health services. Finally, user fees for health services, including family planning, are well accepted throughout the country. Studies in Kinshasa indicate that the incidence of AIDS in Zaire is ten times higher than in either North America or Europe. Eighty percent of Zairian AIDS victims contracted the disease through sexual (heterosexual) transmission; the other victims contract the disease through skin piercing instruments or through mother-to-child transmission (at birth or from breast-feeding). AIDS cases are increasing 1 to 2% annually; at this rate 15 to 25% of child-bearing women in Kinshasa could be infected in five to ten years.

USAID's child survival strategy has been aimed at five major health problems: a) the spread of chloroquine resistant malaria; b) dehydration from diarrhea that causes 30 to 35% of all child deaths; c) vaccine preventable diseases, particularly measles and tetanus; d) malnutrition (approximately 60% of Zaire's children are chronically malnourished and approximately 20% are acutely malnourished); and e) closely spaced births that detrimentally affect infants on both sides of the birth interval. This child survival strategy will soon be expanded to include efforts against AIDS.

2. Accomplishments to Date. The Basic Rural Health (BRH) I and II Projects (660-0086 and 660-0107), the Mission's core health projects, have established a community supported system of primary health care in 50 zones that offers preventive treatment for the ten most prevalent health problems. These projects transformed 220 curative dispensaries into full service primary health care centers, providing 2.8 million rural inhabitants services. Community participation was promoted through training of

approximately 4,400 village health workers and village development committee members. A 1986 study of ten rural health zones found that, on average, 79% of operating expenses were recuperated through user-fees. USAID and FONAMES, the national primary health coordinating unit, are working together to improve regional and subregional supervision and coordination of the rural health zones and to establish a national management information system. The new Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Project (660-0122) has begun construction plans for a 180 bed hospital. The Shaba Refugee Health Project (660-0114) is rehabilitating over 60 health facilities. Both these projects have been integrated into the national health plan.

Under AID's centrally funded Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases (CCCD) project a health information system based on selected sentinel posts has been set up to collect monitoring data. A surveillance system to monitor the response of malaria infections to antimalarial drugs is in place. Oral rehydration therapy for diarrheal treatment is promoted through community education training and through the sale of oral rehydration salts. A revolving fund ensures resupply of rehydration salts and anti-malaria drugs. The Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) has established over 70 delivery centers in 16 cities and towns, and has played the lead role in developing a national strategy for family planning information education and communication (IEC). The project's overly optimistic objective of attaining 250,000 continuing users has been curbed to 100,000.

The Shaba Refugee Water Project (660-0116) and the water component of the BHR II are working to reduce water borne diseases through training and infrastructure development. Training will improve the quality of the techincal back-stop provided by the National Rural Water Service to villagers. Over 150 water systems of various types have been constructed to provide potable water to approximately 270,000 villagers. The School of Public Health Project (660-0101) is developing a diploma program in public health at the University of Kinshasa. Field training sites have been established to offer students practical experience. Many students participating in the program are linked with the rural health zones.

2. Future Objectives. The Mission recognizes AIDS as the number one public health problem. At present, the Mission is focusing its activities on slowing the spread of AIDS. Activities include support for: screening blood donors; improving sterilization practices for vaccination needles; promoting AIDS preventive education; and distributing condoms to the high risk population. The Mission will also continue to support research on prevalence through surveys of private business personnel and on cost through economic impact studies. (The Mission is at present developing an AIDS strategy. See Section II.)

In addition to further strengthening the 50 health centers under BHR I, BHR II will assist 50 new centers. Assistance will include delivery of basic equipment and medicines, staff training, operations research, and the development of management systems. The CCCD project will continue to address dehydration through oral rehydration therapy and chemoprophylaxis in high risk groups. The Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) will increase urban contraceptive prevalence by increasing activities in information, education, and communication; counseling on sexually transmitted disease (focusing on AIDS) will be emphasized.

D. Farm-to-Market Transportation

1. Setting. Zaire's transport sector is dilapidated as a result of 20 years of neglect. There are 15,000 kilometers of navigable waterways, 5,000 kilometers of railway, and 145,000 kilometers of roads (all but 2,500 kilometers are dirt). USAID's objective in this sector is to improve transportation so that small farmers may more efficiently market their goods and receive information and consumer items.

2. Accomplishments to Date. The North Shaba Rural Development Project (660-0059) reconstructed over 300 kilometers of link roads and 700 kilometers of agricultural feeder roads. A major issue, post project maintenance, was resolved when the National Roads Bureau assumed financial and technical responsibility for the network. The new Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105) was designed and approved. The Shaba Refugee Roads Project (660-0115) has completed procurement of technical assistance and equipment and is poised to begin construction. In Bandundu, the Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0026) has constructed 110 kilometers of road. Travel time on this stretch has been reduced ten to two hours. In the same area, the PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097) completed five of nine bridges with bridge spans varying from 30 to 50 meters. The Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0028) completed plans for construction of 80 kilometers of road linking two major market towns.

3. Future Objectives. The emphasis of road construction in Shaba is on feeder roads that link the North-South railroad that runs between two major towns: Lubumbashi (Shaba's capital) and Kindu. In the south-west the road system will link with six train stops of the east-west railroad (Lubumbashi to Dilolo). An additional 200 kilometers of link road will be rehabilitated in central Shaba during the next two years. Over the next four years, construction will proceed from the north central area to the south, linking highly populated areas to railheads. By 1991, a good road will link the north to south.

The program in the south-west will rehabilitate approximately 750 kilometers of road annually, allowing farmers easy access to a good road that leads east to the mining belt and to the railheads that lead south. During the next three to five years USAID will focus on post-project sustainability. Road maintenance will be provided by the National Roads Bureau and the private sector including traders and religious missions. Various sources of local revenue and technical expertise will be explored and tested.

In Bandundu, road construction is concentrated in the Kwilu sub-region, an area that lacks good construction materials such as laterite or gravel. Thus, a higher per kilometer investment is required than in Shaba. During the next three years USAID will construct approximately 100 kilometers of road annually. To ensure proper maintenance, USAID will train 100 foreman in manual maintenance techniques through the National Roads Bureau, and assist that agency in developing a contract for a local entrepreneur to do mechanical and manual maintenance.

USAID will also assist the National Waterways Administration (RVF) to map and mark selected passes of the Zaire river. During the next three years approximately 50 kilometers of river will be mapped annually. USAID will also assist RVF to develop the institutional capacity to map these passes periodically. Funding for the construction of two ports on the Kasai river will be provided.

II. RESEARCH AND DESIGN

Mission research is primarily conducted for one of the three following reasons. First, it explores and analyzes issues related to program strategy. Research of this sort includes the proposed studies for the development of a new CDSS and the policy dialogue studies proposed under the Agricultural Policy and Planning Project (660-0119). Second, research is conducted to explore issues that might improve project implementation or promote attainment of project goals. Research on infant weaning under the Area Nutrition Improvement Project (660-0079) is an example. Third, research is conducted as preliminary studies to new project design. This type of research involves studies at both the program and project levels. The private sector studies listed below are examples of this type of research.

A Research Committee and professional staff have been established to coordinate and monitor ongoing and planned mission research. Through these mechanisms the Mission reviews proposals and findings of major research activities to ensure that the Mission builds on what it has learned and that research remains aligned to the Mission's overall strategy. The research staff itself conducts research that is pertinent to the Mission's interests as a whole but that transcends any one particular division's interest, or that is complementary to the research that has been conducted in one or more divisions. An example of this research is the planned cost/benefit analysis of small hydroelectric power facilities in Zaire.

The status of each research activity is reported semi-annually during the Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs). The Research Committee, comprising representatives from each office, meets periodically to review the purpose, methodology, and utility of all research proposals. The major research activities for the next two years are described below.

A. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH - FY89 CDSS

Program Development Research examines issues that pertain to USAID's development strategy for Zaire. During the upcoming fiscal years the Mission will conduct many program research activities to prepare for the development of a new CDSS, scheduled for publication in FY89. That research will grapple with a number of concerns affecting the fundamental nature of USAID's work in Zaire. Specific topics to be studied include those listed below.

1. Measures of Performance. Macro-level benchmarks and objective indicators will be developed to measure USAID's overall performance. The Mission will conduct a social institutional profile of Zaire to develop closer links between USAID's overall program and basic human needs.

2. Program and Project Mix. Within a framework of a continuing and expanding structural adjustment program, Zaire's primary needs include additional balance of payments and budgetary support, better in-country capacity for policy analysis, and a rehabilitated infrastructure to support an expanding economy. Research will study the appropriate balance between program and project aid to address these constraints, and will develop a strategy whereby the use of project and non-project resources (including food aid) are linked to central development issues in an integrated fashion. As a part of this research, the Mission will study the possible disincentives of food aid to agricultural production, and re-examine appropriate PL 480 commodities for Zaire.

3. Policy Dialogue. In its policy dialogue with the GOZ, the Mission will promote several policy issues that if pursued could strengthen efforts in improving stabilization, food production, health, and transportation. These issues are outlined in Section III of this Action Plan. The Mission will continue to exploit its on-the-ground analytical capabilities to maximize its leverage with the GOZ and donor community. To avoid broadening the Mission's focus and increasing the workload, USAID will attempt to tie policy dialogue efforts into other ongoing activities.

4. AIDS. The Mission is at present developing a more comprehensive and long-term strategy to fight AIDS (see Section I for a description of ongoing activities related to AIDS). In this work, the Mission will assess whether or not current Mission activities are promoting the spread of the disease (e.g., promoting the spread of the disease by rehabilitating roads). As feasible, new efforts will be integrated into ongoing projects.

5. Private Sector Support. Through analysis of the baseline research now underway (see below), USAID will review its strategy to increase support to the private sector. This strategy will be outlined in the new CDSS.

6. Transportation Investments. USAID will examine the impact of its road projects on agricultural production to assess whether greater impact might not be achieved if investments were made in rehabilitating national and regional roads rather than rural agricultural roads.

7. Sustainability. The Mission will examine sustainability issues particularly in the transportation and health sectors. USAID will continue to study how roads may best be maintained once rehabilitated and how the level of health services may be maintained once Mission project objectives have been met.

8. Environmental Studies. Actions necessary for Zaire to conserve its tropical forest and maintain its biological diversity are among the topics to be explored on the environment.

B. PROJECT FUNDED RESEARCH

Project research is divided into activities related to the sectors in which USAID works. These include stabilization, agriculture, health and population, and transportation infrustructure.

1. Stabilization. USAID will consider including additional funding for local cost financing as a method of inputing foreign exchange into the banking system (other studies on stabilization will be included in the private sector research).

2. Agricultural Development Research. The focus of research conducted in agricultural development is the rural agricultural producer. An important development objective of the Mission is to increase the standard of living of the small farmer by improving production and marketing systems that will promote both cash and food crop production. Specific studies to be examined include the following:

a) Land Tenure. Reports from various field trips to the Bandundu Region revealed that some cash crops are grown on customary land by small farmers under an innovation added to traditional land tenure. During the next couple of years, the Mission will look at these small farmers to explore how they might increase agricultural production.

b) Rural-Urban Linkages. In the early 1980s, USAID began to understand that, to effectively support the village cultivator, the rural market towns must be further developed. Studies indicated that these towns played major roles in training, marketing, and technical assistance (e.g. vehicle maintenance). USAID explored various options of furthering development in these towns, including rural electrification. Future research will continue in this direction. That is, how best rural cultivators can be aided through the development of rural towns.

c) Village Cultivator. During the design of the Area Food and Market Development Project (660-0102), USAID undertook a comprehensive research activity to study the project's target group. The Small Farmer Profile surveyed many aspects of the village cultivator's life (e.g. his lodging, eating habits, saving patterns, and commodity purchases). During the next few years the data generated from the study will be further analyzed. Additional research on the village cultivator will include a closer look at women, the primary cultivators, to determine how agricultural projects may best reach them.

d) Policy Dialogue. A major thrust in agricultural development research for the next few years will be to develop and execute a policy dialogue agenda (See Section III.B4).

3. Health and Population. Recent research in this area has been and will continue to be focused on the issue of child survival. Both technical and operational questions will be addressed while examining the program objectives of encouraging birth spacing, reducing malnutrition, and improving basic rural health care.

a) Family Planning. To date, efforts to increase contraceptive use have been primarily clinic-based, an approach that has had only limited success. USAID is supporting studies of expanded methods of distribution, including community-based distribution and distribution through the private sector. With regard to demand for contraceptives, consumer acceptance - social and cultural factors that either motivate or deter user's acceptance - as well as continued use will be examined. Population research will examine the economic and social consequences of high fertility and the current demographic situation in relation to such problem areas as food and nutrition, health, and education. It will provide impetus for the integration of demographic variables into development planning. Applied research on topics such as regulatory constraints to family planning, optimum combinations of delivering family planning services, and constraints on family planning in the private sector will be undertaken.

b) Nutrition. To further develop an education strategy on weaning, USAID recently surveyed mothers in three peripheral zones of Kinshasa. Preliminary findings reveal that constraints impeding good weaning practices may be less related to a lack of education than to a lack of disposable income. USAID will also explore this issue to implement appropriate interventions through the Title II project.

c) Health Care Delivery. USAID will support a number of studies aimed at improving the operational delivery of child survival interventions. The Mission will examine the effectiveness and impact of basic health services delivery on health and mortality in selected rural health zones. A central concern of sustaining the provision of adequate health care services is cost. In this regard, the Mission will conduct studies leading to the development of pricing policies and cost recovery mechanisms for basic health care in rural areas.

4. Transportation. USAID will continue to study the perennial question of rural road maintenance. This will be pursued in Bandundu and Shaba, the two regions where USAID is financing significant road work. Truck counts in these regions will continue in an effort to study the effect of improved roads. The Mission also will examine further the prospects for privatization of parastatal riverine operations, specifically the operation of river ports.

C. NEW PROJECT DESIGN

To reduce the workload, the Mission will consider project extensions in lieu of designing new projects and will try to incorporate new initiatives (e.g., AIDS, budgetary support, etc.) into ongoing activities. It is currently planned that eighteen projects and programs will end in the next three years while seven projects and programs will be designed during the same period. The latter are described below.

1. Private Sector Development. During the past few years, USAID has been investigating various aspects of the private sector in Zaire. Studies included a survey of banking and financial institutions, an assessment of the investment climate, and a preliminary private sector development strategy. The results of this work, intended to give the Mission a focus for the design of the Private Sector Support Project, in fact led the Mission to conclude that more information was needed. Research will be conducted to provide additional information necessary to commence the design of the private sector project. In addition to this research, which is listed below, USAID will review program priorities and objectives of other donors in Zaire, and assess their impact on private sector expansion.

a) Policy Studies. USAID will examine the activities and trends in private sector development, with special emphasis on those aspects that inhibit expansion. Private sector needs and opportunities will be assessed on the basis of size of operation, ownership, and location. With this information in hand the Mission will identify the policy reforms needed to allow the private sector to expand.

b) Capital Markets. Research will be conducted that will describe and evaluate capital markets, identify sources (both formal and informal), availability, terms, interest rates, and GOZ regulations affecting the private sector's ability to obtain credit.

c) Investment Climate. USAID will expand and update the Investment Climate Report completed in January 1986 to include an examination of recent investments in Zaire, including the source, type, and importance of these investments. This research will include a review of the new Investment Code, tax laws and administration, and the political environment and its effect on investment plans.

2. Small Project Support Project. This new project will provide for an institutional contractor (possibly a PVO) which will design, administer, and evaluate small project activities that the Mission deems worthwhile yet for which it does not have the staff to properly implement. These activities may include the following small projects: Fish Culture Expansion (660-0080), Private Management Support (660-0113); and Appropriate Rural Technology Development (660-0104).

3. PL 480 Title I and II Programs. At present, the Mission is designing a new PL 480 Title II program ($20 - 30 million annually). Assuming the GOZ adheres to its liberalization program, USAID will pursue a combined $30 million (or more) PL 480 Title I and II program in FY88 and FY89.

4. AEPRP. If the GOZ stays its economic reform course, Zaire will be a candidate for a new AEPRP in FY88. The Mission will consider integrating the new AEPRP into the private sector project or into a World Bank initiative.

5. Follow-ons. During the upcoming evaluations of the Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091) and the Family Planning Services (660-0094) Projects (see Section V), the Mission will decide the best method of continuing project activities. That is, whether the current projects should be extended or whether new projects should be designed.

III. POLICY DIALOGUE

A. THE ROLE OF POLICY DIALOGUE

In Zaire, as in most African countries, indigenous development activities are relatively weak primarily because of institutional shortcomings. In many sectors, fundamental directions for both public and private sector activities must be established to provide the absorptive capacity for external assistance. The role of the Mission's policy dialogue in Zaire is to promote mutually shared values in the form of strategies and policies for development that can serve as the basis for USAID's program in Zaire.

B. POLICY DIALOGUE THEMES

The Mission's policy dialogue with the GOZ concentrates on the following four themes: Economic Liberalism, Sustainability, Child Survival, and Small Farmer Production. These themes, described below, are stated broadly so that the Mission may pursue a continuous series of on-going activities to create a sustained and cohesive character in policy dialogue, enhancing its cumulative effect.

1. Economic Liberalism

Issues. Freeing market prices and minimizing impediments to trade and investment are the basic elements of USAID's policy dialogue concerning economic liberalism. Both elements are critical to rural development. Strict agricultural price controls and inefficient parastatals that were in place in Zaire before 1978. Since then, Zaire has been working toward freeing agricultural prices from controls and toward eliminating parastatal trading firms in the agricultural sector. In more recent years, Zaire's liberalization program has focused on secondary industry (primarily agribusinesses), transport (fuel prices), and foreign trade (exchange rates and controls). Specific liberalization measures include: a. creating a floating exchange rate and eliminating import licensing in 1983; b. rationalizing and partial liberalizing fuel pricing and distribution in 1985; c. eliminating industrial price controls in 1986; and d. reducing tariff-induced distortions of market prices through a four year program initiated in 1986.

USAID's 1986 Structural Adjustment Support Grant (660-0121) includes covenants for the GOZ to maintain reforms regarding foreign exchange pricing, imports, fuel pricing and distribution, and pricing of agricultural and industrial products. Authorization of this program occurred at a critical time - within a month of the GOZ's reopening the debate on IMF liberalization initiatives. The program's conditionality highlighted mission support for reform programs.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) return to a market-based official exchange rate and avoid pressuring commercial bank exchange rates with artificially set central bank exchange rates; 2) prepare a four year program to further rationalize import tariffs; 3) strengthen the fuel pricing policy; and 4) continue commitment to liberal agricultural marketing and pricing policies.

2. Sustainability.

a. Issues. Policy dialogue promoting sustainbility is divided into microeconomic and macroeconomic dimensions. The first concerns whether the means, will, and management exist to continue project activities after PACD. USAID promotes microeconomic sustainability primarily by encouraging the GOZ to involve the private sector, including PVOs, in all aspects of its development program, and to adopt private enterprise strategies where possible in governmental programs.

The second dimension concerns realistic governmental budgeting and adequate control of planned receipts and expenditures for Zaire's overall development program. The GOZ's performance in this area has been poor. Especially before the campaign for financial rigor which began in 1983, budget authority regularly exceeded funding availabilities. By throwing all budgetary line items off target, this contributed to irregular taxing and spending practices, including the development of many off-budget "parafiscal" revenue mechanisms. Excessive governmental borrowing decreased available credit and contributed to high inflation. Inflation combined with fixed exchange rates led to foreign exchange shortages, governmental import licensing, and multiple exchange rates.

b. Actions. To date, the Mission has not directly participated in dialogue concerning budetary, tax, and debt management issues. The Mission traditionally has encouraged Zairian economic reform and liberalization. A fundamental tenet of the strategy adopted by the Mission and accepted by AID/W is that the IMF and the World Bank remain in the lead on macroeconomic and investment policy reform in Zaire. The success of this strategy at achieving serious liberalization and reform has been unprecedented and stands in sharp contrast to the poor results of previous efforts. The Mission plans to continue to support economic reform using this same basic strategy and will will coordinate with other bilateral and multilateral donors to encourage the GOZ to: 1) resume budget discipline and to reduce deficit financing and monetary growth to within manageable limits; 2) abstain from further major expenditures outside the core investment program; 3) increase the fuel tax allocated to rehabilitiation of rural roads; 4) privatize the capital base of the Agricultural Credit Bank; and 5) promote private sector investment in production of improved seeds. The Mission will continue to monitor efforts of the GOZ, IMF, World Bank, and others to achieve an acceptable financial program and will also continue to participate in the Consultative Group and its Follow-up Commission in Kinshasa.

3. Child Survival

a. Issues. In 1981, the GOZ adopted a primary health care strategy for achieving health for all by the year 2000. This strategy was based on the realization that expanding the hospital system was taking up 80% of the health budget for curative urban care that was reaching no more than 15% of the population. USAID, through its policy dialogue in the health sector, has influenced concepts, design, and management of this system. The health of most Zairians, and particularly the health of children under five, pregnant women, and mothers of young children, is poor. The Mission's policy dialogue emphasizes support for a comprehensive, integrated child survival strategy. Within this framework, USAID is assisting the GOZ to strengthen its capacity to deliver key child survival services: oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, growth monitoring and nutrition education, birth spacing, clean water and sanitation, and malaria treatment and prophylaxis. A related problem in Zaire is AIDS and the Mission is now exploring the potential impact on current health and child survival strategies.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) adopt a national population policy; 2) form a national population committee; and 3) explore program options directed at slowing the spread of AIDS.

4. Small Farmer Production.

a. Issues. USAID pursues a policy dialogue that promotes the strengthening of the small farmer as the base of agricultural production, primarily for food, but also for industrial inputs and export commodities. The elements of this theme are: 1) increasing Zaire's analytical capacity in the agricultural sector; 2) increasing resource allocation for promotion of domestic agricultural production; 3) concentrating research and extension on improvement of simple, often single input production systems; and 4) improving the small farmer's access to markets by reforming the system of allocating commercial credit for agricultural marketing and by reforming marketing regulations that reduce competition in agricultural marketing.

b. Actions. USAID will encourage the GOZ to: 1) establish agricultural policy workshops to coordinate agricultural policy discussions; 2) adopt a savings mobilization policy and program for small farmers; 3) streamline formalities for release of short and medium term commerical credit to the rural sector; 4) produce a specific food crop research program for the next five year period, with both short and medium term objectives; 5) initiate negotiations on a mechanism for eventual funding of agricultural research; and 6) establish a national extension policy.

OUTLOOK FOR 1988

A number of studies and projects now in progress will identify elements for the policy dialogue agenda for 1988 (See Research Plan).

IV. TRAINING

A. GOAL

USAID's primary training objective is to strengthen key Zairian institutions by training Zairian professionals working for USAID projects in the agriculture, health and population, and transport sectors as well as other Zairian professionals working in the public, parastatal, and private sectors.

B. TRAINING NEEDS

The Mission is beginning to conduct studies that will lead to a comprehensive training plan encompassing all the Mission's training activities. These studies include: a survey of long-term training participants to assess the effects of training on career development and institution building; a training needs assessment of public and private organizations; and a detailed inventory of local training institutions and programs. These studies will be followed in early FY 1988 with an overall evaluation of Mission training activities (see section V).

Three new elements are being incorporated into training plans. First, efforts will focus on using local institutions for in-country training. This will include training participants in English before they leave for long-term training, cutting language training costs by 90%. Through the substantial savings the Mission intends to offer English language scholarships to government officials and private sector professionals to create a pool of future candidates for USAID activities.

Second, training in the private sector will be emphasized, in addition to current public sector activities. This will be done in conjunction with the Private Sector Support Project (660-0120). One of its objectives will be to initiate professional linkages among university professors, government policy makers, and private entrepreneurs and managers (i.e., male or female) to encourage open and informed discussions of issues constraining private sector expansion.

Third, the training plan will provide ways to follow-up the effects of training. One way may be the creation of an association of participants who were trained abroad. Follow-up will address questions such as: How effective was the training? How has the returned participant used his training? Has he shared his knowledge? Has the training promoted the participant's career development?

C. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Training objectives will be met through participant training (both long-term and short-term) in the U.S. and third-countries and through in-country training. Participant training is funded under bilateral and centrally-funded projects, the African Manpower Development Project (AMDP), and the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD). In-country training is funded primarily from projects and AMDP.

1. Project Training

a. Participant Training. USAID-sponsored participant training started shortly after independence in 1960. To date, over 1,000 participants have completed training. This training included short-term and degree

programs in agriculture, health and population, management, and general development. To enlarge the pool of potential candidates for overseas training, students who need only a year's preparatory work in a U.S. university to qualify for entrance into U.S. graduate programs may be included.

b. In-country Training. All USAID projects have in-country training components geared to project staff and to project beneficiairies. Some projects such as the School of Public Health (660-0101), specifically support training institutions. Under the Development Manpower Training Project (660-0068) over 600 professionals were trained in various subjects including management, agriculture, health, and rural development. Other projects have important training components. For example, under the Agricultural Marketing Development Project (660-0028) some 600 technicians are trained annually for the National Roads Bureau; under the Fish Culture Expansion Project (660-0080) regional coordinators, technical staff, and farmers are trained in fish cultivation and pond management; under the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (660-0091) agricultural extension workers are trained; and under the Basic Rural Health Project II (660-0107) physicians, clinic supervisors, nurses, traditional birth attendants, and village health workers are trained.

2. African Manpower Development Project (AMDP)

a. Participant Training. Under AMDP (soon to be titled Human Resources Development Assistance) only a few candidates have been sent abroad for study because dollars were used primarily to hire U.S. consultants to hold in-country seminars. Now, however, with the new training focus that emphasizes the use of local institutions some dollars plus counterpart funds will be made available. (As local training institutions assume responsibility for in-country training - a local cost activity - more dollars can be freed for supporting U.S. training costs.) These funds will be used for participant training not specifically covered by bilateral projects. This may include for example, training for high level policy-makers, special ministry advisors, or university professors who work in priority sectors but who would not be included in project training. This activity may be supported also through HRDA buy-ins.

b. In-country Training. In the past, AMDP funds have been devoted to in-country management seminars for mid-level GOZ officials responsible for planning and implementing programs in priority sectors, particularly in agriculture. Recently, other candidates (personnel from the private sector, including PVOs) have been interested in to AMDP-supported in-country training. In-country training will be conducted primarily by local institutions such as Le Centre de Perfectionnement aux Techniques de Developpement (CEPETEDE) and the Zairian-American Language Institute (ZALI). The Mission will give counterpart funded scholarships to attend such institutions. Candidates will be approved by the Mission's Training Project Committee.

3. AFGRAD

The AFGRAD program started in 1963; AFGRAD II began in 1977. Since then this program has trained sixteen Zairian participants; four more have been accepted for FY88. AFGRAD III, a five-year program, will send some 15 participants to the U.S. for academic degree programs, and a smaller number of short-term participants. In addition, during FY 1987 the Mission will be making a $400,000 buy-in, specifically to provide training to upgrade Zairian economic and commercial training institutions.

V. EVALUATION PLAN

A. EVALUATION PROCEDURES

During the past three years, approximately 14 evaluations were conducted annually, enabling the Mission to evaluate each of its projects every two or three years. The majority of these evaluations have been project-specific evaluations that address implementation issues in a single project. During the upcoming evaluation period, a new emphasis will be placed on program evaluations that examine broad-based issues in several projects. This new emphasis is a result of an attempt to maintain a rigorous evaluation schedule with fewer staff members, and also to ensure that the Mission's performance is examined in light of its overall development activities for Zaire.

In executing the evaluation plan, the Mission has learned several lessons that will be incorporated into future evaluation work. First, the number of evaluation team members will be limited. The Mission's experience generally has been that higher quality, more incisive work is produced from one or two team members who stay longer, than from seven or eight evaluators who stay a short time. Second, the Mission will seek generalists, broad-based consultants as evaluators. This will ensure a more comprehensive review of the Mission's performance.

Most evaluations are conducted by non-USAID contractors. Local consultants (expatriate and Zairian) are used frequently because they are familiar with the unique Zairian context, and because they are available to assist in preparatory work (scopes of work, itineraries, logistics, etc.). In the future, USAID will encourage more in-house participation in evaluations to allow USAID staff members to share their experience, and to gain exposure to problems other than those with which they work daily.

Evaluators are required to submit a draft evaluation report of no more than 15 pages at least four days before the end of the evaluation. Meetings are held with concerned USAID staff and project personnel two days later to discuss major findings and recommendations. The team then amends the report, incorporating others' comments, as it sees fit. USAID records its comments in the Project Evaluation Summary (PES), which is prepared by the mission evaluation officer. The evaluation officer monitors progress made on evaluation recommendations during the semi-annual project implementation reviews (PIRS).

B. EVALUATION THEMES

1. Fiscal Years 1985, 1986, and 1987.

Four major themes, flowing from the Mission's CDSS and policy priorities, have run through USAID's FYs 85 - 87 evaluation work. These themes are: activity sustainability, private sector engagement, technology transfer, and policy dialogue. Examples of how these themes were considered in specific evaluations appear below.

a. Activity Sustainability Evaluators have been tasked to assess whether a project is being implemented in a way that will allow its essential activities to continue after the PACD. A major lesson recorded in the November 1985 and February 1987 evaluations of the North Shaba Rural

Development Project (660-0059) was that central government budgets cannot cover all road maintenance and agricultural extension costs, and even when a project succeeds in generating its own tax base, finding alternatives to central government budgetary funding is bureaucratically and politically complicated. Therefore, to enhance prospects for sustainability of project initiated activities, USAID is emphasizing increased PVO and private sector participation in, and responsibility for, project activities. This lesson learned has been incorporated into several projects, notably including the Central Shaba Agricultural Development Project (660-0105). Reflections on USAID's evaluation findings suggest that we will not quickly find commendable routes to sustainability. True sustainability requires a dynamic and growing economy. This provides the revenues that can sustain public sector activities and the environment for profitable private sector ventures. It is far from clear that government-to-government financial assistance is the preferred means for encouraging sustainable socioeconomic development. This issue will remain a priority for USAID's research and evaluation agenda.

b. Private Sector Engagement Discovering how best to use PVOs in meeting the Mission's development objectives is an ongoing research topic. A lesson recorded in the August 1985 Kionzo Potable Water Evaluation (698-0407) was that USAID should assure qualified outside assistance for technical work while expecting indigenous PVOs to provide the institutional and financial sustainability for the project. This lesson was employed in the design of the PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097). The Protestant mission at Rethy (Haut-Zaire) originally proposed to install a small hydroelectric system without assistance. USAID opted, instead, to contract local firms to do the work, and to use community representatives as on-site supervisors. This arrangement has succeeded. The Rethy mission monitors the local construction firms that have the technical expertise and equipment to implement the project more quickly, professionally, and cost effectively. Although USAID has decided to terminate the PVO Economic Support Project, the Mission will consider a similar project in future years. In the meantime, evaluations will continue to examine roles for the many rural PVOs (religious missions) in sustainable economic development: although USAID has not yet found reliable ways to deliver timely assistance to these PVOs, it is clear that they increasingly represent one of the most dynamic vehicles available for fostering socio-economic change among the rural poor.

c. Transfer of Technology The degree of success projects experience in transferring technology received close attention in several evaluations. For example, in the September 1986 evaluation of the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach Project (660-0091), the evaluators determined that, although short-term technical training was on schedule, long-term training was lagging, primarily because eligible students could not be found to study abroad. The evaluators recommended that the project enlarge the pool of potential candidates by including those students who would need only a year's preparatory work in a U.S. university to qualify for entrance into U.S. graduate programs. The application of this successive degree program throughout the Mission will greatly expand the pool of eligible candidates for training. Research to date has highlighted the cultural obstacles to technology transfer as well as the liabilities of government agencies in attempting to foster what is preeminently a business endeavor. The evaluation program will continue to give attention to the Mission's accumulating experience with a view to learning how foreign economic assistance might play a meaning ful role in sustained technology transfer.

d. Policy Dialogue USAID examined the nature of the dialogue in progress for each sector being evaluated. Through the Basic Rural Health Projects (660-0086 and 660-0107) USAID has played an effective role in policy dialogue concerning Zaire's health sector. The project staff promoted the rural health zone as the basic unit of the health system. As a result, the Department of Public Health, over a five year period, divided Zaire into 306 health zones, each with a population of approximately 100,000. This strategy has greatly facilitated health planning and management both at the national and local levels. More villagers now have access to primary health care services, and as a recent study concluded, health zones are, on average, able to recuperate 79% of their operating costs through user fees, an unprecedented accomplishment for a sub-saharan African country. The fruits of the policy dialogue have been less dramatic in other areas. USAID still has not developed a general vehicle for the policy dialogue. The new Agricultural Policy and Planning Project (660-0119) is designed, in part, to provide such a vehicle. Although its startup has been plagued with difficulties that have kept it from getting off the ground on schedule, it eventually should offer opportunities for useful lessons on this important topic.

2. Fiscal Years 88 and 89.

During the next two fiscal years, USAID will concentrate on improving project implementation. The major themes for the evaluation work during these years will be derived from this focus, and from the Mission's policy dialogue agenda. Evaluators will be asked to identify: a) policy constraints to project achievement; b) constraints to project sustainability, and c) constraints preventing USAID policy tools (private sector development, technology transfer, institution building, and policy dialogue) from being used more effectively in project implementation.

C. EVALUATION CATEGORIES

The Mission conducts two major types of evaluations: those related to overall program strategy and mission management; and those related to specific projects. During fiscal years 1988 and 1989, USAID will conduct five program-related evaluations and nine project-related evaluations.

1. Program Evaluations. Program evaluations examine a specific issue in all the Mission's work. Five program evaluations are planned for FYs 88 and 89. The first will address one of the key impediments to project implementation: the timely, efficient procurement of commodities. This evaluation will identify the causes of procurement delays and the actions necessary for their elimination. The second is an assessment of the training USAID has done under AMDP, AFGRAD, and other projects. The evaluation will examine these activities to determine whether they are consistent with mission strategy. The third program evaluation will look at the effect of program and project activities on the welfare of women. The fourth will examine the start-up phase of project implementation to suggest how projects may move from the start-up phase to the implementation phase more smoothly and quickly. It will also examine the importance of start-up evaluations. The last program evaluation will examine the Mission's performance in terms of its child survival strategy.

2. Project Evaluations. Project evaluations examine many issues in one or two specific projects. Project evaluations are sub-divided into five groups. These appear below.

a. Start-up evaluations take place within 18 months after project authorization. They allow the Mission to examine how circumstances have changed since project design, and they represent the first feedback on whether the project will be successful as designed and as initially organized. If not, there is an opportunity to take an evaluation's findings into consideration and to alter direction before much time is lost in a false start or an unwieldy organization. Start-up evaluations can be especially valuable when there has been a long lag time between project authorization and the actual start-up of project activities. The start-up evaluation of the Central Shaba Agricultural Project (660-0105) will be combined with the North Shaba Rural Development (660-0059) impact evaluation to ensure that lessons learned from North Shaba will be incorporated into the new Central Shaba project.

b. Routine Implementation Evaluations determine the status of project implementation, identify problems affecting achievement of objectives, and assess the implementation arrangements of the projects. Eight projects are scheduled to be reviewed in four evaluations. The two CIPs (660-0100 and 660-0103) along with the AEPRP (660-0121) will be reviewed annually, as required by Congress. Special attention will be given to their impact on the small cultivator and on employment generation. The two Bandundu road projects (660-0026 and 660-0028) will be evaluated simultaneously to determine whether objectives will be met by PACD. A review of the three Shaba refugee area projects will examine the issues of sustainability and maintenance as well as the projects' overall impact in the area.

c. Threshold Decision Evaluations are scheduled for those projects where USAID plans amendments or redesign. They are also used to determine whether a project should be extended or terminated, and in either case how. Three evaluations of this type will be conducted during this evaluation period. The first of these evaluations will examine four small projects (Fish Culture Expansion - 660-0080, Rural Appropriate Technology Development - 660-0104, Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance - 660-0122, and Private Management Support - 660-0113) in the context of a future umbrella project that will subsume the management for all these projects. The second, an assessment of the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091), will focus on the question of sustainability and will also review project administration and direction. The third threshold evaluation of the Family Planning Services Project (660-0094) will focus on the progress the Mission has made in policy dialogue. The last two evaluations will guide the Mission's decision on how best to continue project activities after current PACDs.

d. Lessons Learned Evaluations are conducted as PACDs approach. They are used to analyze and document the catalysts or inhibitors of project achievement. These evaluations record significant lessons learned during the life of the project that may be useful to designers or decision makers. The final evaluation of the Area Nutrition Improvement Project (660-0079) constitutes a Lessons Learned Evaluation.

e. Impact evaluations are conducted after a project has been terminated, to assess the effects of that project on the surrounding environment. Positive as well as negative effects are considered. The above mentioned evaluation of the North Shaba Rural Development Project (660-0059) constitutes an impact evaluation.

D. EVALUATION SCHEDULE

		Quarter
	FY88	
1.	Program Evaluation on Project Start-up	1
2.	Nutrition Improvement (660-0079)	1
3.	Agriculture Inputs Support I and II and Structural Adjustment Support Program (660-0100, 660-0103, 660-0121)	2
4.	Family Planning Services (660-0094)	2
5.	Program Evaluation on Training	2
6.	Small Project Review (660-0080, 660-104, 660-0113, 660-0122)	3
7.	Program Evaluation on Commodity Procurement	3
8.	Agricultural Research and Outreach (660-0091)	4
	FY89	
1.	Program Evaluation on Women in Development	1
2.	Program Evaluation on Child Survival Strategy	2
3.	Agriculture Inputs Support I and II and Structural Adjustment Support Program (660-0103 and 660-0121)	2
4.	North Shaba Review (660-0105 and 660-0059)	2
5.	Agricultural Marketing Development I and II (660-0026 and 660-0028)	3
6.	Shaba Refugee Projects, Health, Roads, and Water (660-0114, 660-0115, and 660-0116)	4

VI. MANAGEMENT

The Mission is faced with a very large and complex workload. During the next two years the Mission must implement its currently authorized portfolio (total LOP of $200 million), design a number of core follow-on projects, and execute the research necessary for a new CDSS that will provide guidelines for the development of the next generation of development activities in Zaire. Mission management thus will focus considerable attention on the following areas of concern.

A. Portfolio Management. The Mission's project portfolio comprises 36 major bilateral and centrally funded activities including four program activities: an AEPRP plus two other CIPs ($35 million) and a PL 480 program both Title I and Title II 206 ($25 - 30 million annually). The Mission will consolidate its project portfolio, reducing the number of ongoing projects from 31 to 20 by early FY90. It will continue to look for other opportunities for consolidation, especially among the proposed new projects (e.g., attaching the new AEPRP to the private sector initiative).

B. Mission Capacity. To manage efficiently the Mission's workload, the Mission will make changes in efficiency, staffing, and management. The following actions, keeping in mind OE constraints, have been proposed. First, marginal activities in the current project portfolio will be identified and eliminated. Second, professional as well as administrative tasks will be shifted to institutional contractors, PVOs, or the GOZ. Third, a new General Development Office will be created that will manage the Congo program, human resources training, PVO activities, and small projects. Fourth, a number of internal reorganization will be made to consolidate functions, such as commodity procurement thus reducing staff requirements and increasing time available to technical and advisory personnel. Fifth, FSNs will continue to be trained, at an accelerated rate, to subsume tasks being presently executed by American employees. Sixth, increases in the trust fund will be negotiated as counterpart fund generations (from CIPs, Private Sector Project, AEPRP, and PL 480) continue to grow (thus eliminating some pressure on OE). Seventh, additional personal computers and word processors will be purchased locally. Finally, an institutional contractor will be hired to manage the Mission's worthwhile, but labor intensive small projects.

C. Funding Levels. Current Zairian reform efforts and development needs justify the current funding level of $60 million. To maintain this level, the Mission may need to explore possibilities for an expanded PL 480 program. Assuming the Mission maintains an OYB of $30 million and that it pays off its current mortgage of $32 million within three years, the Mission will also need to schedule new projects or follow-on projects to absorb approximately $20 million a year, starting in FY88. This approach assumes that the GOZ will adhere to its reform program. If the GOZ were to abandon its efforts in economic reform, the Mission would significantly reduce its OYB and focus on sustaining major investments in its two main project areas (Bandundu and Shaba).

D. Program Strategy Development. With the exception of the Private Sector Support Project, the basic core projects are in place for the implementation of the currently approved CDSS. A new CDSS will be prepared during FY89. The Mission has therefore initiated an examination of the

underlying assumptions in the current CDSS, the successes and failures of the current strategy and development of the macro level data for measurement of program impact during the next planning period (see section II.A). The new CDSS (post 1990) will contain follow-on activities designed to replicate and/or stengthen current activities. The strategy will also examine second generation activities of greater complexity such as multiple input agricultural technology and the re-establishment of government support institutions, to foster and guide the process of economic expansion (that should be underway by the 1990s).

ANNEX A - Action Plan
Project Accomplishment Charts
(As of 9/30/86)

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0059 North Shaba Rural Dev. Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 3/30/86	175 crop production and extension.	1 Ag. Economist.		100% increase in maize yield 1000% increase in maize exported from project area.	16 grain storage units 38 farmers organizations established. 1130 km of rural road built or rehabilitated. 16,000 farm households in extension program. 60 Agr. centers estab. 100 MT of improved corn seed used per year.
660-0064 INERA Support Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 3/30/87	2	7 (MS) plant breeding and agronomy.		Dev. of high yielding disease resistant varieties of soybeans and phaeseolus utilized by over 5,000 farmers today.	Created complete soil laboratory for soil surveys and mapping. Introduced management and infor. system for soybean research in Yangambi.
660-0068 Devel. Manpower Training Initial Oblig. 9/30/80 PACD 9/30/87	242 management extension planning. 5 trainers of trainers	4			National Center for Coordination of Training established.
660-0070 Agric. Sector Initial Obligation 9/30/77 PACD 3/30/87	35* 5 at USDA 30 in-country in: -Ag. Economic -Statistics - Data collection.	14 (Ms) in Ag. Economist.	-Reports 2 Agr. situation, 6 regional monographs, 13 commodity reports, and other reports - Agr. Data Bank establ. -Basic Sector Model Devel.		1 Micro-Computer Station Develop national livestock strategy 5-year plan for Agr. Development. 13 Masters Theses on Zaire Agr. Household survey Inventory of Agr. Policies.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0077 Cassava Outreach Initial Oblig. 9/30/78	135 in crop production	17 Ms	-3 disease resist var. of cassava -Biological control program for cassava pest	800,000 m direct distribution of new variety cassava per year.	-Developed modern physical facilities for research stations - Developed over 300 hectors for research use.
660-0080 Fish Culture Expansion Initial Oblig. 9/15/78	14 in fish production and extension.		Conducting trials with combined pig, duck and fish production.	Over 80MT of fish produced per year. 270% increase in fish production rates. Over 210 acres of ponds in production.	Operating in 6 regions with over 10,000 farmers. Established mobile extension teams.
660-0091 Applied Agric. Research and Outreach Initial Oblig. 9/17/83	13 in agronomy, plant breeding and farm systems research.	12 MS in agronomy, plant breeding, Ag. Econ., and Sociology.	Coordinate food crop research - Physical expan. of integrated research in 5 regions of Zaire.	New cassava varieties produces 230% higher yields than local varieties.	National Program Institutionalized:-budgets, relationships, goals 13 man technical assistant team in place.
660-0100 Agric. Inputs Support I Initial Oblig. 7/30/84					$7,800,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private Sector (Marine-engines, tractors, generators, loaders, graders, compactors, spare parts for trucks, etc).
660-0102 Area Food and Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 3/29/85	8 projects workers. 34 local PVO staff.		Small farmer study. Rapid reconnaissance of 3 collectives. Land Tenure Study.		Management evaluation of major PVO's. Project Implementation Office established.
660-0103 Agric. Inputs Support II Initial Oblig. 7/30/84					$1,200,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private sector (parts for tire making machinery, spare parts for bulldozers, rotery-cutters, industrial food processing equipment, raw materials, soybean, mill, etc.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	Short Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0105 Central Shaba Devel. Initial Obliga-tion 8/29/86					Implementation plan Established with Department of Agric. 1987 workplan for extension prepared Basic data collection plan developed.
660-0119 Agric. Policy & Planning Initial Obliga-tion 5/30/86					Major PIO/T for TA issued. Major PIO/C issued.
698-0433 AMDP	404				
698-0455 AFGRAD		16			

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0079 Area Nutrition Improvement Initial Obligation 9/30/83		4 staff members received masters-level training. 180 health workers and others trained in child feeding practices and growth monitoring.		Baseline nutritional status survey conducted in Bandundu.
660-0086 Basic Rural Health I Initial Obligation 8/31/81 PACD 3/31/87	56% increase in PHC services in rural health zones. 43% of pregnant women in 39 zones received prenatal care. 2200 new contraceptive acceptors in 11 rural health zones. 36% of children under-five in 39 zones received clinic care.	Long Term: 31 physicians (16 MPH: USA) (15 MPH: UNIKIN) Short Term: 50 physicians in PHC management 54 nurse supervisors 1245-nurses 74-TBA trainers 669- TBAs 62-VHW trainers 1128 VHWs 2592-village Dev. committee members	50 health zones established. Project contributed medical equipment, laboratory supplies, medications, vehicles, and subsidies for vehicle maintenance. 800 villages with approx. 90% households using latrines. 1697 springs capped. 66 dug wells/rain water catchment systems. 12 classrooms constructed. 20 laparoscopes installed. 220 curative dispensaries transformed into full service health centers.	National PHC documentation center established. 30-minute TBA training film produced. Assisted at the Nat. level with the demarcation of health zones in all 8 regions. 3,000 village dev. committees established. PRICOR study completed on impact on service utilization of fixed fee for illness episode.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
			262 family planning units started. 277 MCH clinics providing prenatal, maternity and under-five services. Financing for 694 vaccinations programs' technical training and IEC materials.	
660-0094 Family Planning Services Initial Obligation 9/30/82	approx. 13,000 clients served.	188 FP providers trained locally in basic FP. 40 key personnel trained locally in FP management. 4 MD/nurse teams trained in mini-lap technique of female VSC. 1 MPH in US training	58 FP service centers equipped and functioning. 2 regional FP training sites operational.	National FP IEC strategy designed. Kinshasa Social Marketing project designed. Kintambo KAP type survey completed.
660-0097 PVO Economic Support Initial Obligation 9/30/83		44 mechanics trained. 55 trainers of village health workers trained. 37 pharmacists trained. 27 regional coordinators trained.	200 rural health centers rehabilitated by supplying medical supplies, equipment, pharmaceuticals and funds for structural rehabilitation.	
660-0101 School of Public Health Initial Obligation 9/28/84		3 short courses sponsored in PHC management and in micro computers.		Contract for renovations awarded. Curricula for diploma program developed.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
				Field training sites selected. SPH advisory council established. Students for diploma program selected.
660-0107 Basic Rural Health II Health Component Initial Obligation 8/24/85	Increased PHC services coverage by 52% in 10 health zones.		10 health zones established and furnished with medical equipment, lab. supplies, medications, vehicles, subsidies for vehicle maintenance. 1 Regional Pharmaceutical center (reconstruction of warehouse and training facilities). 7 health center rehabilitation projects financed. 4 rural health centers reconstructed. 3 General Reference Hospitals reconstructed. 30 curative dispensaries transformed into full service health centers.	REACH completed a health center cost-recovery study conducted in 10 rural Health zones. WASH designed classification system for documentation center.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0107 (Water Component) Initial Obligation 8/24/85	Safe water provided to approximately 270,000 villagers.	8 Rural water coordinators trained. 2 TOT sessions accomplished. 13 National trainers trained.	467 water sources improved. 10 rural water stations strengthened. Radio Communication system installation begun. Central project office completed. 100 springs capped. 25 wells constructed. 5 gravity systems constructed.	Policy and strategy document prepared. 5-year National Water and Sanitation Plan completed.
660-0114 Shaba Refugee Health Initial Obligation 3/19/85			1 maternity center rehabilitated.	
660-0116 Shaba Refugee Water Supply Initial Obligation 3/29/85	safe water provided to 50,000 villagers.	10 community development workers trained.	1 rural water station constructed. 100 springs capped.	
660-0122 Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Initial Obligation 9/30/86		Hospital administrator in place.	A and E firm identified.	
Title II Peace Food for (AID-ORT) Initial Obligation 9/30/85	4,500 children fed in both FY 85 and 86		Packing machine installed. Truck purchased for mobile kiosk.	

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure rehabilitation	Research and Other
698-0421 (CCCD) Initial Obligation 9/30/82	Vaccination coverage: measles 40% DTP/OPV 38% BCG 58% ORT in 50% facilities. Malaria prophylaxis for pregnant women 30%.	250 physicians trained locally 4000 other health staff trained. 2 physicians trained long term in US.	Cold chain equipment supplied to 176 health zones.	13 operational research projects initiated in malaria, diarrhea and vaccinations

PHC - Primary Health Care
TBA - Traditional Birth Attendant
VHW - Village Health Worker
IEC - Information-Education-Communication
VSC - Voluntary Surgical Contraception
KAP - Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices
TOT - Training of trainers
RHC - Rural Health Care

C. FARM-TO-MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	Short-term Training	Long-term Training	Other
660-0026 Agr. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/13/79	25	20	150			
660-0028 Agr. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/25/81			Construction plans completed for 80 km.	800 in operation and maintenance of heavy equipment.		
660-0059 North Shaba Rural Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/30/76 PACD 9/30/76	70	195	1130	175 in crop production extension.	1 MS	
660-0097 PVO Economic Support Initial Oblig. 9/30/83	5	185		60 trained in bridge and culvert construction. 15 trained in bridge launching.	1 MS	
660-098 Ag. Mkt. Devel. Initial Oblig. 7/30/84				8 study tours in use of water ways maintenance companies.	10 MS	1 boat built.
660-0105 Central Shaba Ag. Devel. Initial Oblig. 9/29/86	1	1	70			

Farm to Market Transportation (continued)

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	Short-term Training	Long-term Training	Other
660-0115 Shaba Refugee Roads Initial Oblig. 9/27/84						Procurement of TA and equipment completed.

ANNEX B - ACTION PLAN

SIGNIFICANT FY 1987 and 1988 BENCHMARKS

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

November 1986	-RFP issued (660-0119)
December 1986	-Longterm contractor selected (660-0102)
February 1987	-5 Participants depart for longterm training (660-0119)
February 1987	-Contract award for longterm TA (660-0102)
March 1987	-RFP Ag. component and Seed enterprise advertized (660-0105)
	-PP amended (660-0091)
April 1987	-PNL priorities review (660-0091)
	-TA contract signed (660-0119)
	-Longterm contractors arrive (660-0102)
	-Contract for Ag. component and Seed enterprise negotiated (660-0105)
May 1987	-First year action plan completed Mkt. study started (660-0102)
June 1987	-10 long-term participants departed (660-0091)
	-TA contract arrived (660-0119)
	-First PVO intervention finalized (660-0102)
	-Seed enterprise operational (660-0105)
July 1987	-TA contractor arrived (660-0105)
August 1987	-Construction Kaniameshi started (660-0091)
	-SEP finalizes evaluation study PMKO (660-0119)
	-Ag. extension headquarter rehabilitated (660-0105)
	-Project baseline benchmarks established (660-0102)
	-TA work plan approved (660-0119)
September 1987	-Construction Gandajika and M'vuazi start (660-0091)
	-60 farmer leaders in on-site training (660-0119)
	-SEP finalize regional study on Equateur (660-0119)
October 1987	-Second PVO selected (660-0102)
	-First project evaluation (660-0119)
December 1987	-First commodity report (660-0119)
	-Internal progress evaluation (660-0102)
January 1988	-20 short-term participants trained (660-0091)
	-3 long-term participants depart (660-0119)
March 1988	-Information office established (660-0105)
	-First policy paper completed (660-0119)
April 1988	-All Rapid Reconnaissance Assessments completed (660-0102)
	-First annual policy and planning conference (660-0119)
	-First seed enterprise seed sold (660-0105)
June 1988	-Project accounting system established (660-0091)

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

October 1986	-	First diploma training program begins, operations research center established (660-0101)
November 1986	-	National information, education and communication strategy for family planning developed (660-0094)
January 1987	-	Seven family planning operations research projects underway (660-0094)
April 1987	-	Transport Drill and compressor to site (660-0116)
May 1987	-	Complete construction of base station (660-0114)
	-	Complete construction of nurses training center office (660-0114)
	-	Receive in Kinshasa and transport to site handpumps (660-0116)
	-	National primary health care documentation center opened (660-0107)
July 1987	-	Rehabilitaton of 20 regional zone offices and 70 hospitals/health centers financed (660-0107)
August 1987	-	USAID and UNICEF training plans for National Rural Water Service integrated (660-0107)
	-	Kimbanguist Hospital construction and renovations completed; first Hadassah medical team from Israel arrives (660-0122)
Sept. 1987	-	Extrusion cooker for weaning food production installed at Victoria Associated Products (PL 480 - Title II-ORT)
	-	Impact study questionnaires to measure the impact of basic health services on health and mortality completed (660-0107)
	-	Coverage rates at the end of FY 1987 for vaccine-preventable diseases and malaria will have increased to: Measles - 60%, BCG - 70%, DPT 3 - 57%, Polio 3 54%, Tetanus Toxoid - 60%, ORT* - 65%, Malaria (presumptive treatment)** - 78% and Malaria (chemoprophylasis)*** - 28%
	-	2 Additional malaria drug-resistance surveillance posts established and 18 vaccination coverage surveys conducted (698-0421)
	-	Medicines and hospital equipment arrive, Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance Project (660-0122)
	-	6 Voluntary surgical contraception model training and service delivery centers equipped and operating (660-0094)
	-	40 wells drilled and handpumps installed (660-0116)
	-	Cap 100 springs (660-0116)
	-	90 village water committees formed and operational (660-0116)
	-	Complete one and begin one gravity feed system (660-0116)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of maternities surgical wards and other buildings in three hospitals (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of 15 rural health centers (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of remaining hospital and rural health centers (660-0114)

October 1987	-	Three regional family planning training centers (Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Kisangani) operational, training of regional trainers completed for each center (660-0094)
	-	Drilling rigs for BRH II Water Component arrive (660-0107)
November 1987	-	Public Health library and Laboratory established, School of Public Health (660-0101)
December 1987	-	BRH II water component documentation and information center established (660-0107)
	-	75 rural health zones established (660-0107)
	-	250 springs capped, 150 spring boxes constructed, 100 wells constructed and 6 gravity systems completed (660-0107)
	-	One gravity feed system completed (660-0116)
March 1988	-	Four additional rural water stations established
Sept. 1988	-	125 PP clinics equipped and operating in 16 cities
	-	100 wells drilled and handpumps installed (660-0116)
	-	Cap 100 springs (660-0116)
	-	90 village water committees formed and operational (660-0116)
	-	Complete two gravity feed systems (660-0116)
	-	Complete rehabilitation fo maternities, surgical wards, etc. of two hospitals (660-0114)
	-	Complete rehabilitation of 30 rural health centers (660-0114)
Sept. 1988	-	Cold chain and transportation equipment provided to 20 additional rural health zones (698-0421)
	-	90 rural health zones established (660-0107)
	-	Coverage rates for vaccine-preventable diseases and malaria increased to: Measles - 65%, BCH - 75%, DPT 3 - 60%, Polio 3 - 60%, Tetanus Toxioid - 70% ORT* -70%, Malaria (presumptive treatment)** - 80%, Malaria (cheomprophylaxis)*** - 30%,.

* Figure represent % of population with access to OPT. Access defined as services available within 5 km radius from health center

** % health centers applying presumptive therapy for fever

*** % health centers administering chemoprophylaxis to pregnant women

FARM TO MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Shaba

October 1986	-	Construction starts on Section 1 of road (660-0105)
August 1987	-	Contract signed for roads TA team (5 positions, Section 2 and institutional support staff) (660-0105)
April 1987	-	Final lots of equipment to site (660-0115)
March 1988	-	Heavy equipment arrives for section 2 of road (660-0105)
April 1988	-	Construction begins on Section 2 of road (660-0105)
Sept. 1988	-	Contract signed with private firm for construction or section 3 of road (660-0105)
	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated in Central Shaba (660-0105)
	-	300 kilometers of road rehabilitated in western Shaba (660-0115)
	-	400 Office des Routes personnel trained (660-)
	-	Construction of section 1 completed (660-0105)
Dec. 1988	-	Construction begins on section 3 of road (660-0105)
Sept. 1989	-	400 kilometers of road rehabilitated in central Shaba (660-0105)
Sept. 1990	-	500 kilometers of road rehabilitated in westen Shaba (660-0115)
	-	800 kilometers of road rehabilitated in central Shaba (660-0105)
	-	500 kilometers of road rehabilitated in western Shaba (660-0115)

Bandundu

April 1987	-	Construction starts on the Kikwit-Idiofa road (660-0098)
July 1987	-	The Lediba Pass of the Kasai river is mapped (660-0098)
April 1987	-	Last of nine project bridges completed (660-0097)
June 1987	-	First project prototype wooden boat built (660-0098)
Sept. 1987	-	14 project bridges completed by Catholic missionaries (660-0098)
Sept. 1988	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0026)
	-	25 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0028)
	-	100 manual maintenance foremen trained (660-0)
	-	Two 50-ton boats constructed by rural Baptist missionaries (660-0098)
	-	Five prototype wooden boats constructed and tested (660-0098)
January 1988	-	Manual/mechanical maintenance contract signed by Office des Routes with a local entrepreneur for road (660-0026)
Sept. 1989	-	Two metal boats purchased for use by loval PVO (660-0098)
	-	Slope stabilization experiments undertaken (660-0)
	-	100 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0026)
	-	40 kilometers of road rehabilitated (660-0028)
	-	20 bridges built (660-0098)
Sept. 1990	-	Last 20 kilometers of road completed (660-0028)
	-	Last 20 kilometers of road completed (660-0026)
	-	20 bridges built (660-0097)

ANNEX C - ACTION PLAN

FUTURE OBJECTIVES

A. SMALL FARMER FOOD PRODUCTION

Project Number	ST. Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0080 Fish Culture Expansion PACD 9/89	1				Develop 25 fish farmer association Start 3rd equip. mobile Design new follow-on activity.
660-0091 Applied Agric. Research and Outreach PACD 9/89	48 crop production.	34 MS/PhD - agronomy - Ag. Econ. - plant breeding.	Coordinated PSR program estab. National prog. actively realizing new varieties for multiplication.	- 100,000 meters of cassava cuttings gives 400,000 cassava plants - 7 MT foundation corn seed	Physical facilities completed (3 sites) Increasing GOH budgetary contributions Outreach program established distributing improved varities (5 crops) In-country farmer training programs (3 per year) Trained GOH staff.
660-0100 Agr. Inputs Support PACD 2/88					$2,200,000 in Agric. Inputs purchased by private sector.
660-0102 Area Food and Market Devel. PACD 1/95	8 workers 34 local PVO staff				Management evaluation of PVO's. 2 additional PVO's in program.
660-0103 Agric. Inputs Support II PACD 2/88					$8,800,000 in Agric. inputs purchased by private sector.
660-0105 Central Shaba Agric. Devel. PACD 8/93		30 month 3rd country 1000 farmer leaders trained 100 site extension training agent		Up to 150 MT per year of seed used to produce 45,000 MT of corn.	Establish private sector company, distributing seed to farmers independent of project Establish community based Ag. Extension.

Small Farmer Food Production (continued)

Project Number	ST. Term Training	Long Term Training	Research Policy	Production	Other
660-0119 Agric. Policy and Planning PACD 5/96	20 short courses. 400 in-country trainees.	35 MSc.	8 policy and planning conferences. 16 regional planning reports. 20 Commodity reports. 8 policy papers. 24 Agr. project evaluations. Expanded Data Bank.		8 major surveys $940,000 in commodities Policy Agenda Assessment of area frame meth. for Zaire 5 project evaluations.
660-0121 Structural Adjustment Support PACD 5/88					15,000,000 in Ag. Inputs purchased by Private Sector.

B. HEALTH AND POPULATION

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0079 Area Nutrition Improvement Project PACD 9/30/90		4 staff members receive master's-level training. Data analysis unit staff trained. Primary school teachers and nurses trained in use of nutrition education materials developed by project.	Data analysis unit established.	Primary school nutrition curriculum finalized/printed. Nurse training manual on nutrition printed.
660-0094 Family Planning Services PACD 9/30/89	Approximately 50,000 family planning acceptors.	308 FP service providers trained. 1 MPH trained. National basic FP training module in use. FP curriculum integrated into 2 medical schools, one A1 nursing and 100 A2 and A3 nursing schools.	125 FP clinics including 6 VSC service and training centers equipped and functioning.	Kinshasa social marketing and contraceptive continuation studies completed. CHD quality of care standards evaluated.
660-0097 PVO Economic Support PACD 9/30/87			40 health zones with solar equipment i.e., refrigerators and lighting.	

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0101 School of Public Health PACD 7/30/94		6 Zairian professors complete training in the U.S. 50 Zairians complete diploma program 235 Zairians complete short-term in-country training programs.	UNIKIN School of Public Health facilities renovated. public health library and laboratory established.	Research conducted on: -breastfeeding and fertility -Operations research in primary health care -Diarrheal disease -Social epidemiology of AIDS -Family planning for the private sector.
660-0107 Basic Rural Health II PACD 9/30/92	PHC Services: Increase population coverage by 10% in SANRU I initiated zones. Increase population coverage by 20% in SANRU II assisted zones. Comprehensive PHC services available to 4,050,000 villagers.	27 physicians receive MPH UNIKIN 30 doctors, nurses, supervisors trained abroad, short-term. 1,400 doctors, nurses, pharmacists, administrators, supervisors. TBAs and VHWs trained.	35 new zones operational. 6 regional/sub-regional offices assisted. 2 regional/sub-regional pharmacies assisted. 150 health centers operational. 30 reference centers operational. 30 hospitals/health centers equipped with solar-powered refrigeration.	Study to measure the impact of basic health services on health and mortality in rural health zones initiated (PRITECH). Development of "improved" cost-recovery systems including pricing policies, pre-payment plans. Development of model financial management information system. Operations Research study, macro and micro analysis of child survival interventions (PRICOR). Study in IEC including developing media communications strategies and techniques for child survival interventions (HEALTHCOM). 860 village development committees and health center committees formed.

Health and Population (continued)

Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
660-0107 (Water Component) PACD 9/30/92	Safe drinking water and sanitation services available to approximately 450,000 villagers.	62 water and sanitation supervisors in health zones. 2 sanitary engineers trained.	860 local water sources protected/improved. 90% of households have a usable latrine in 280 villages. 6 new brigades established; 2 drilling teams established 500 springs capped 300 springs boxes 200 wells 12 abduction systems 300 VIP demonstration latrines built.	
660-0114 Shaba Refugee Health PACD 3/31/91		20 trained in solar equipment maintenance and repair.	2 hospitals and 60 dispensaries/clinics rehabilitated structurally and medical equipment provided.	
660-0116 Shaba Refugee Water Supply PACD 3/31/91		100 villagers trained in hand pump operation and maintenance.	440 springs capped 400 wells dug 4 town gravity-fed water systems.	
660-0122 Kimbanguist Hospital Assistance PACD 4/30/89			180-bed hospital equipped. Laboratory equipped.	
Title II (AID-ORT) Food For Peace PACD 9/30/90	20,000 malnourished children in Kinshasa participated in supplementary feeding programs (LOP).	Nutrition education strategy for Kinshasa developed based on weaning research.	Extrusion cooker installed at VAP Additional mobile kiosk purchased for distribution component of program.	Weaning practices survey for Kinshasa completed, analyzed, and report distributed. Production of CEREVAP increased by 30%.

Health and Population (continued)

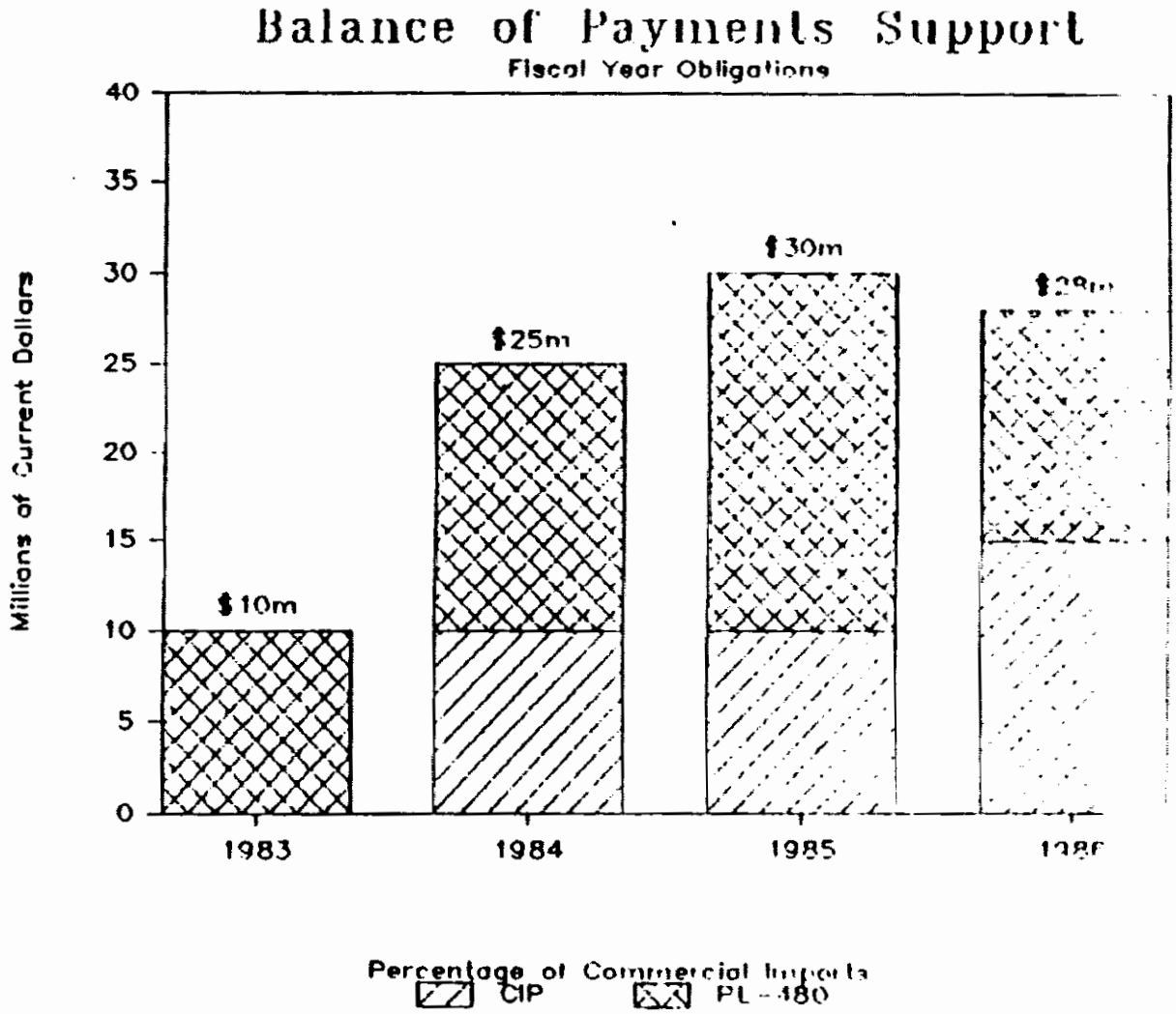
Project Number	Health Services Delivery	Training and Technology Transfer	Basic Infrastructure Rehabilitation	Research and Other
698-0421 (CCCD) PACD 9/30/90	Coverage rates as follows: BCG Coverage 75% Measles 65% DPT/OPV 60% ORT in 55% facilities Malaria prophylaxis for pregnant women 70 % 6 drug resistance monitoring sites established.	80 physicians trained 100 other staff trained One CCCD national symposium held; One participant trainee sponsored; CCCD curricula used in 15 nursing schools.	Cold chain equipment available in 80 rural health zones.	6 operations research studies sponsored.

C. FARM-TO-MARKET TRANSPORTATION

Project Number	Bridges	Culverts	Roads (km)	ST/TRG	LT/TRG MS/PHD	Other
660-0026 Agric. Market. Devel. PACD 1/89	2	18	210			- 2 port constructed.
660-0028 Agr. Market. Devel. PACD 9/88		3	90	200 trained in heavy equipment operation and maintenance		
660-0097 PVO Economic Support PACD 4/87	4			30 trained in heavy equipment and vehicle and maintenance		- 1 mini hydro-electric plant constructed.
660-0098 Agr. Market. Devel. PACD 7/94	40	100	20	100 trained in manual road maintenance techniques.		- 2 boats constructed - 5 studies of Bandundu's socio-economic climate - 6 boats provided to to DPP - 5 prototype wooden boats built.
660-0105 Central Shaba Agric. Devel. PACD 9/93	30	800	2,500			
660-0115 Shaba Refugee Roads PACD 9/90	10	500	2,500			

ANNEX D - ACTION PLAN

Balance of Payments/Budgetary Support



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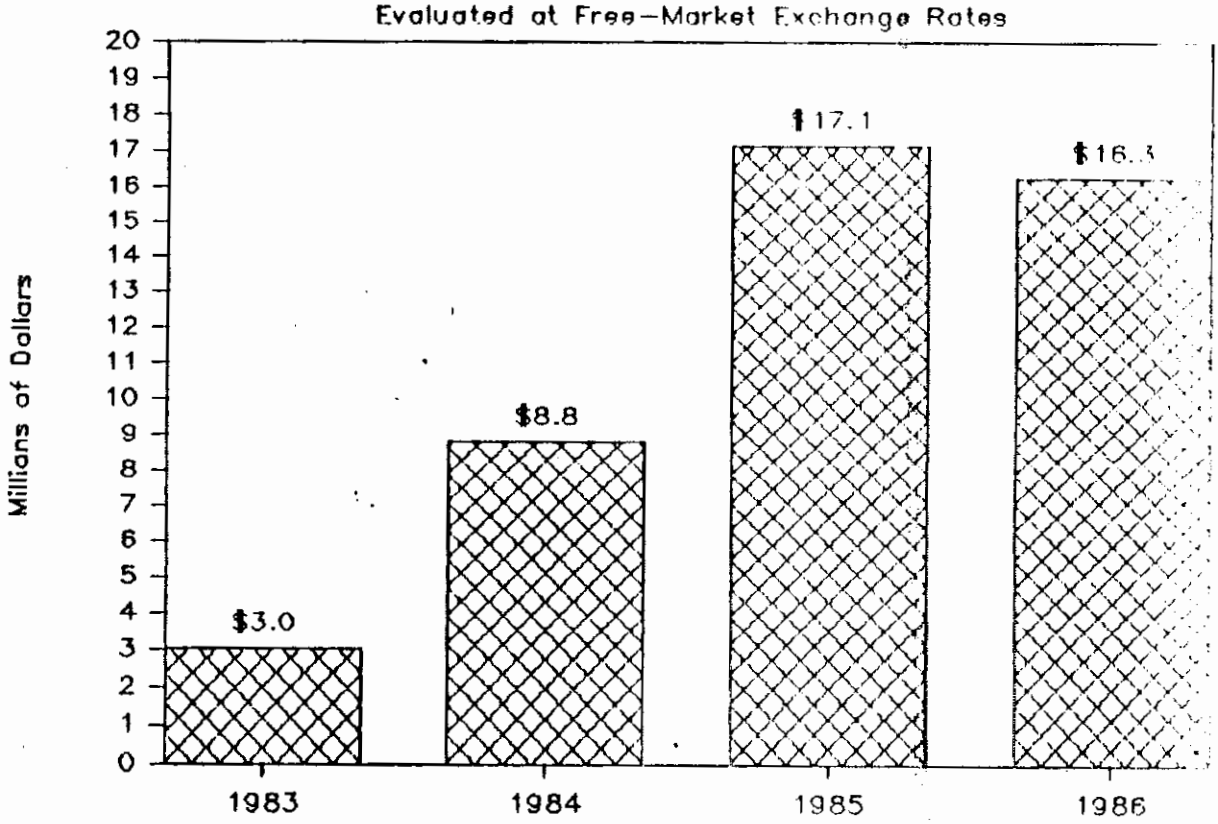
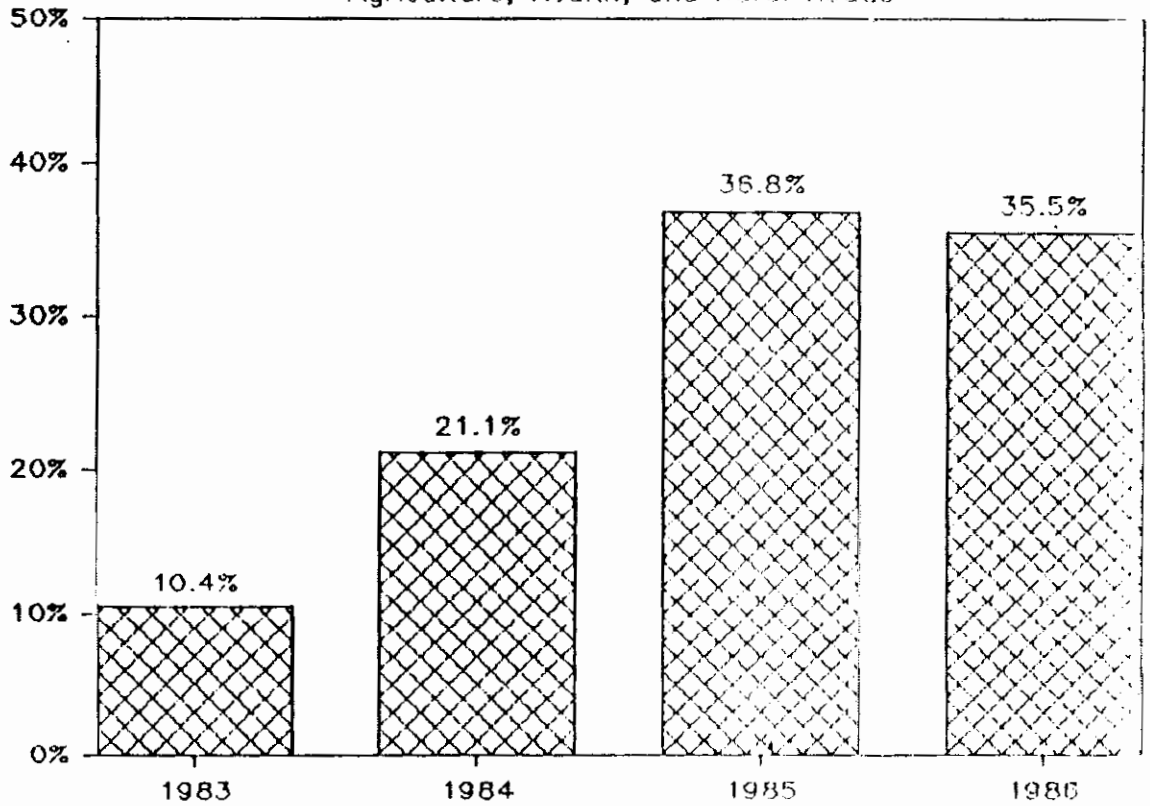
Budgetary Support/Counterpart Fund

Evaluated at Free-Market Exchange Rates



U.S. CPF as % of GOZ Investment in

Agriculture, Health, and Rural Roads



(1986 Development Spending Estimated)