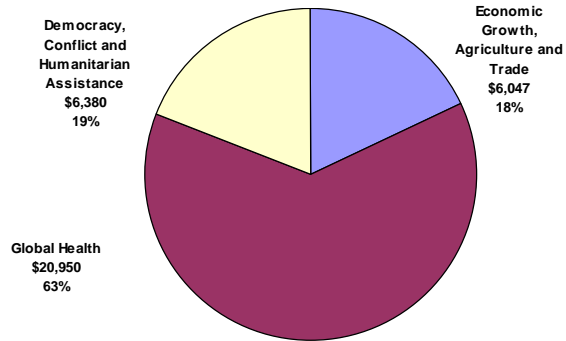
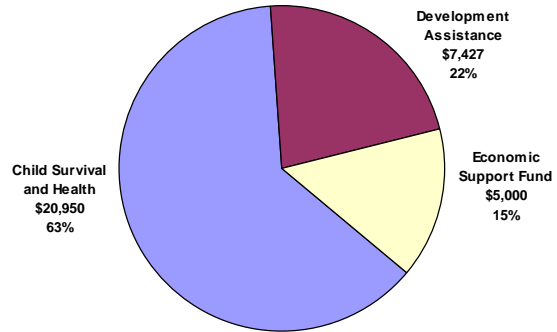


# Democratic Republic of the Congo

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



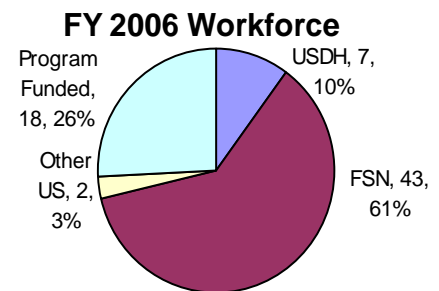
## Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Health	660-002	22,404	22,400	20,950
Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance	660-003	6,850	5,009	5,380
Livelihoods	660-004	5,006	6,338	2,339
Basic Education	660-005	3,243	2,170	3,708
Conflict Resolution	660-006	2,571	1,960	1,000
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>40,074</b>	<b>37,877</b>	<b>33,377</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	3,369	3,232	3,312
USDH Salaries & Benefits	595	960	980
Program Funds	1,089	1,830	1,762
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>6,054</b>



**Mission Director:** Robert Hellyer

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

**The Development Challenge:** The Global and All-Inclusive Agreement of Sun City, signed in December 2002 by all major belligerent parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), is the roadmap for the DRC's transition to a stable, peaceful, and democratic state. The Agreement stipulated that political, military, and economic power would be shared by the former belligerents, civil society, and the political opposition during the two to three year transition period. Political integration has occurred, for the most part successfully, in the central administration. In mid-2004, the Congolese Assembly for Democracy (RCD/Goma) came close to withdrawing from the Transition Government (TG), but was ultimately persuaded to remain engaged. Political integration in the provinces has been superficial, limited to the appointment of Governors and Vice-Governors. Extension of territorial administration outside of the provincial capitals has mostly not occurred, which is a particular problem in eastern DRC, where the parallel administrations established by RCD/Goma and others remain in place.

There is considerable friction within the TG, as each of the former belligerents vies for economic and political power and strives to create a political base for the elections. The continued presence of foreign armed forces and other armed groups in the country constitutes a significant irritant to the transition, as does the slow pace of military integration. Significant efforts to reform and downsize the security sector, including the partially integrated Congolese Army (FARDC), and to demobilize and reintegrate ex-combatants, are behind schedule.

The TG and the reconstituted Senate and National Assembly have made some progress on enacting transition-critical legislation, but the processes are behind schedule. USAID is following the progress in the development of 14 such laws. The laws establishing an Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and Political Parties have been passed. The Constitution (to be prepared by the TG, per the Sun City Agreement) is still in draft, flawed and behind schedule. The Nationality Law, which defines who is eligible for Congolese citizenship, was promulgated on November 12, 2004. The Voter Registration Law is currently awaiting Presidential signature and is behind schedule. The Electoral Law will only be promulgated after adoption of the new Constitution.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) states that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the DRC grew by 8% in 2004 (year-to-date basis). The economy is estimated to total approximately \$7 billion. Government revenue collection increased in 2004 to 10% of GDP, but remains at a critically low level. Social spending has increased, but from a very low base. Security sector expenditures are exceeding budget projections in response to the unstable security/military situation in the east of the country. Over the course of 2004 the Congolese franc depreciated approximately 20% against the dollar, and inflation is currently calculated to be 9% on a year-to-date basis.

The DRC's social indicators are among the worst in the world. Infant and under-five mortality rates are 126 and 213 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Maternal mortality in the DRC is 1,289 per 100,000 live births. Per capita GDP is \$98.65. Life expectancy for men and women is 46 and 51 years, respectively. Literacy is 82% for men and 56% for women. Violation of human rights, including the widespread use of rape as a means of subjugation of the population, is a huge problem affecting millions of Congolese citizens, particularly in the east.

The U.S. Government (USG) seeks to strengthen the process of internal reconciliation and democratization within the DRC to promote a stable, developing, and democratic nation. Given its size (roughly equal to the area east of the Mississippi River), population (estimated at 55 million), and resources, the DRC is of long-term interest to the United States. A stable and peaceful DRC is a source of regional stability, given its central location in the continent. USAID's Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for FY 2004 to FY 2008 for the DRC supports two objectives contained in the joint State-AID Strategic Plan 2004-2009: 1) achieve peace and stability, and 2) advance sustainable development and global interests.

**The USAID Program:** The USAID program proposed in the Program Data Sheets will provide funding for increasing access to and use of quality health services; support the transition to peace, stability and democratic governance; improve livelihoods of rural Congolese; improve basic education, especially for

girls; and promote the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life.

Although the DRC is not a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief, the DRC receives a base level of funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and significant funding from the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). USAID implements the Central African Regional Program for the Environment, which is the primary mechanism for the USG contribution to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (see the Central Africa Regional program narrative) in the Central African Region. The Presidential Africa Education Initiative provides funding for teacher training and girls scholarships.

**Other Program Elements:** USAID's Washington program is implementing a transition-support program, which includes a significant effort to reintegrate ex-combatants and victims of sexual violence back into communities. USAID has been implementing a complex emergency disaster response program in the DRC since the early 1990s. With two Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinators in country, USAID's program seeks to respond to the needs of displaced people, primarily in the east. USAID provides approximately 75% of total donations to the World Food Program in the DRC. This program benefits approximately two million internally displaced persons and returnees annually in the DRC. USAID provided funding in FY 2003 for a micro-finance program, which is still ongoing, in the eastern DRC and in Burundi. USAID receives Displaced Children and Orphans (DCOF) funding, Victims of Torture (VOT) funding and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) funding for abandoned children programs in many parts of the DRC, and for victims of sexual violence programs in the east. USAID receives War Victims funding through a regional mechanism with Pact for people disabled by the conflict. USAID supports the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants program.

**Other Donors:** USAID participates actively in several important donor coordination arrangements in the DRC, including weekly humanitarian response coordination meetings, the Country Coordinating Mechanism for the GFATM, the World Bank Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program, and the United Nations-led weekly election planning meetings. USAID works in close coordination with other donors in the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and participates in the annual Consultative Group meetings held on the DRC.

The major donors in the DRC (rank ordered in 2004) are the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the United States, the United Kingdom (UK), France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Japan is launching an assistance program in 2005. With the exception of large infrastructure projects, security sector reform and macro-economic management (sectors in which the World Bank, the EU and many European donors are active), the sectors in which most other donors are engaged generally mirror the U.S.'s engagement. All major bilateral and multi-lateral donors support the health sector. The EU is heavily involved in elections, and the United States, UK, Canada, Germany, and Sweden support civil society. The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization and many European donors support income generation and livelihoods promotion activities. UNICEF and the United States are the major donors in the education sector (soon to be joined by Japan), and the World Bank has mounted a major school rehabilitation and construction program. All major European donors, the World Bank and the United States are involved in the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, South Africa, and Angola are the major donors to the reform of the security sector. All major donors follow the Development Assistance Committee guidelines for harmonizing donor practices established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and integrate gender sensitivity into their programs.

## Democratic Republic of the Congo PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,916	22,404	24,765	20,950
Development Assistance	11,376	12,699	8,152	7,427
Economic Support Fund	4,800	4,971	4,960	5,000
PL 480 Title II	34,578	30,813	1,863	8,000
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>66,670</b>	<b>70,887</b>	<b>39,740</b>	<b>41,377</b>

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

660-001 Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation				
CSH	15,916	0	0	0
DA	11,376	0	0	0
ESF	4,800	0	0	0
660-002 Health				
CSH	0	22,404	22,400	20,950
660-003 Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	0	2,850	1,009	1,380
ESF	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
660-004 Livelihoods				
CSH	0	0	2,365	0
DA	0	4,606	3,973	2,339
ESF	0	400	0	0
660-005 Basic Education				
DA	0	3,243	2,170	3,708
660-006 Conflict Resolution				
DA	0	2,000	1,000	0
ESF	0	571	960	1,000

Mission Director,  
Robert Hellyer

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-002
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$22,400,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$20,950,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** The USAID health program, which builds on 30 years of successful USAID health programs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), will increase access to and improve the quality and range of key health services. Specific planned interventions include: insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs), micronutrient supplements, effective management of childhood malaria, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy (IPTM), family planning, support for routine vaccinations, and HIV/AIDS prevention and support for people affected by HIV. USAID works closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the national level to support the rebuilding of the integrated disease surveillance system, HIV sentinel surveillance and behavior sentinel surveys.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$9,400,000 CSH). USAID will continue supporting 81 health zones with a minimum package of services. The principal focus of USAID interventions will continue to be on improving provider performance, management, supervision, and drug supply systems through USAID's rural health care project. Assistance to national-level initiatives will be continued by providing technical assistance to immunization and nutrition-related activities and funds to implement vaccination campaigns and polio surveillance. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), CRS, Tulane University, and Immunization BASICS.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will support family planning services in 11 new rural health zones and four new urban areas to increase access to and quality of these services. At the national level, USAID will work with the host government to increase the age requirement of marriage for women, currently 14 years, and formally legalize family planning in the constitution. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, Population Services International (PSI), CARE, and the Georgetown Institute for Reproductive Health.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities focused on malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and other infectious diseases. The Roll Back Malaria goal for the DRC is 60% of people with malaria get adequate treatment; 60% of women and children sleep under mosquito nets; and 60% of pregnant women get Intermittent Preventative Treatment for malaria. The USAID effort will directly achieve one half of the above targets. Seventy percent of TB patients receiving treatment will be directly observed taking the treatment. At the national level, USAID will continue to support the rebuilding of the integrated disease surveillance system. The DRC became a recipient of the Global Fund for TB in 2003, and was awarded Global Fund monies for malaria in 2004. USAID is an active member of the body that oversees the use of these funds in country, to ensure that USAID activities are complementary to those planned. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, WHO, CRS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Tulane University, the Tuberculosis Coalition, and the Malaria Action Coalition.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities that contribute to the reduction of HIV prevalence, while increasing access to quality HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services. Interventions include HIV sentinel surveillance, behavior sentinel surveys, comprehensive and balanced behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms,

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), blood safety, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, and ensuring universal precautions. The DRC became a recipient of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS in 2004. USAID is an active member of the body that oversees the use of these funds in country, to ensure that USAID activities are complementary to those planned. Principal contractors and grantees: Christian Aid, Family Health International, and PSI.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$9,200,000 CSH). In 2006, DRC will be certified by the World Health Organization as polio free if the current trend of polio indicators is maintained. USAID plans to shift from supporting vaccination campaigns to mop-up activities, containment of polio virus if needed, post-certification policy development, and strengthening of the quality of the Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance and response system and its integration with surveillance for other vaccine-preventable diseases. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), CRS, Tulane University, and Immunization BASICS.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will continue its expansion of quality family planning services to clinics and pharmacies into one new urban area and 15 new rural health zones. National advertising campaigns for general family planning, youth, and branded messages will continue to be aired throughout the year. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, Population Services International (PSI), CARE, and the Georgetown Institute for Reproductive Health.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,950,000 CSH). A request for proposals will be developed for follow-on TB, malaria, and anti-microbial resistance activities in May 2006, in accordance with USAID/DRC's strategy. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, WHO, CRS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Tulane University, the Tuberculosis Coalition, and the Malaria Action Coalition.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to support HIV sentinel surveillance, behavior sentinel surveys, behavior change communication, VCT, PMTCT, blood safety, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, and ensuring universal precautions. Principal contractors and grantees: Christian Aid, Family Health International, and PSI.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** A limited polio campaign, organized in 13 health zones of North Equateur in April and May 2004, resulted in 92.6% and 98.4% coverage, respectively. The multi-antigen campaign against polio, measles, and tetanus and for vitamin A supplementation in 169 health zones achieved the following immunization level results: 85% for polio; 87% for measles; and 96% for tetanus. Overall immunization levels in USAID-assisted health zones are above national levels. DPT3 coverage average is about 61% at the national level and ranges between 63% and 85% in USAID-assisted health zones. Measles vaccination coverage is about 62% countrywide and between 66% and 78% in USAID-assisted health zones. In FY 2004, the number of supported clinics providing family planning services increased from 87 to 431, with accompanying increases in Couple Years of Protection (a statistic that measures the number of couples protected against pregnancy for one entire year; used as a proxy indicator for contraceptive prevalence rate when a population-based survey is not conducted) for family planning activities from only 4,560 in FY 2003 to 21,719 in FY 2004. A total of 26.9 million social marketing condoms were sold in 2004.

Continued progress will mean that by FY 2008 in USAID-assisted zones, 70% of children will receive the required doses of DTP and measles vaccinations; 90% of children will receive vitamin A supplementation; 90% of births will be attended by skilled personnel; the case fatality rate for epidemic-prone diseases will be under 5%; 50% of households will have at least one insecticide-treated bed net; the detection rate and the successful treatment rate for TB will be 70% and 80%, respectively; and the service utilization rate will be 50%.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Democratic Republic of the Congo

	CSH	ESF
660-002 Health		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	23,926	1,000
Expenditures	533	868
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	23,926	1,000
Expenditures	533	868
Unliquidated	23,393	132
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	22,400	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	22,400	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	20,950	0
Future Obligations	75,000	0
Est. Total Cost	142,276	1,000

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-003
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,009,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$84,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,380,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID is providing technical assistance, training and material support for the establishment of a sound legal foundation for democratic governance, and solid institutional capacity for the conduct of elections. Activities are directed to key governmental institutions, political parties, and constituencies for change through civil society. USAID will also help strengthen community conflict resolution and local governance initiatives.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$3,000,000 ESF; \$84,000 prior year ESF). USAID is supporting the development, debate, promulgation, and implementation of key legislation in support of political transition and an impartial electoral framework. This includes the electoral, national, and decentralization laws and a new constitution. Assistance is provided to the National Assembly, and human rights and other civic advocacy groups. Similarly, technical assistance, training and logistics support is provided to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) for credible administration of planned elections. A national referendum on a new constitution and local, legislative and presidential elections is planned for mid-2005. USAID is supporting resource centers, workshops, public forums and radio programming for information dissemination and active citizen participation in the political process. Domestic monitoring of the elections and quick-count exit polls will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000 ESF). Technical assistance, training and logistics support to political parties will improve organizational structures for decentralization and democratization, as well as political platform development, citizen representation and constituency development. Efforts will be concentrated on the larger of the political parties in each of the eleven provinces. More than 200 parties are registered. Principal contractors and grantees: NDI.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,009,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote pluralism, public dialogue, advocacy, and conflict resolution and management. USAID sponsorship of public interest radio programming, workshops for civic activists, and training sessions for community organizers will increase understanding of rights and responsibilities in a pluralistic society. Skills gained through these workshops and training sessions are used to address issues of criminal impunity related to human rights abuses and economic crimes. Community groups will be assisted with organizational support and training for conflict resolution. These skills will improve the management capacity of communities that are facilitating the reintegration of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will coordinate with the European Union to improve the way laws and institutions work to uphold democratic processes. USAID plans to engage civil society organizations in building public demand for justice, while challenging an entrenched culture of impunity. Activities to protect human rights and to promote anti-corruption reforms will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF). Whenever elections occur, the political



transition itself will likely continue well into 2006. USAID plans to continue to build the institutional integrity of the IEC and assist in the administration of elections. USAID also plans to inform and motivate voters about the elections and important issues, and foster the participation of women and historically disenfranchised groups. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to build the capacity of political parties to participate effectively in the elections and to govern responsibly in elected positions in national, provincial and local-level government. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 ESF). Addressing issues of criminal impunity related to human rights abuses and economic crimes will continue as USAID's focus of support to civil society organizations. USAID plans also to continue to assist community groups with conflict resolution and management of community activities which facilitate reintegration of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$500,000 ESF). USAID plans to assist community efforts for improved governance at local level. The aim is to create local government that operates in a more responsive, participatory, accountable, and increasingly effective, more democratic fashion. Partnerships among local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and other groups will be promoted. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$380,000 DA). Complementing investment in justice sector reform, USAID plans to support efforts to better inform citizens on the costs and causes of corruption so as to stimulate demand for change. Public relations campaigns, investigative journalism, and civic advocacy will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

**Performance and Results:** Political transition is occurring, albeit slowly. Three laws passed by the transitional government (the establishment of an IEC, one on political parties, and one on voter registration), have been particularly important in the build-up to elections. With USAID assistance, the IEC has become an increasingly viable entity, but it remains vulnerable to de-legitimization efforts. A continuing lack of progress on other key elements of the legislative agenda is problematic.

Political parties have been found to be numerous and enthusiastic, but weak in terms of skills and capacity. They have limited understanding of their role in the transition process and there has been little party involvement in crafting and debating new legislation.

The electorate, estimated at 28 million, has high expectations for a presidential election in June 2005. They remain, however, ill-informed on other aspects of the transition, including a new constitution and the opportunity to elect local and legislative leaders. If public expectations are not carefully managed through an education campaign, the now inevitable postponement of elections until at least late 2005 could lead to large-scale social unrest. USAID's voter and civic education programs will foster greater political participation, dialogue and debate.

By 2008, USAID hopes to have successfully supported transitional government institutions in conducting a credible and participatory election process leading to the peaceful transfer of power to elected authorities; the installation of the post-transitional government; and the application of the new constitution drafted during the transition period. USAID hopes to continue support at the grassroots level for the fight against impunity, anti-corruption, and reintegration activities for demobilized combatants. These activities will be transformed into local governance activities.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

### Democratic Republic of the Congo

660-003 Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	4,579	3,915
Expenditures	337	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	4,579	3,915
Expenditures	337	0
Unliquidated	4,242	3,915
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	84
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,009	4,000
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	1,009	4,084
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,380	4,000
Future Obligations	15,000	15,000
Est. Total Cost	21,968	26,999

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-004
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,365,000 CSH; \$3,973,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$2,339,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve livelihoods in targeted areas includes increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to markets along selected corridors, improving access to financial services and addressing the critical needs of vulnerable populations. The aim of this program is to help create a favorable enabling environment for small-scale private sector-led growth in peri-urban, and rural areas. It includes activities that will support enhancing the role of women in agricultural production and marketing and in rural entrepreneurial activities as well as activities to support the victims of gender-based violence and to reduce the incidence of child separation and abandonment.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,013,000 DA). USAID will continue production and distribution of cassava varieties resistant to Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD). CMD very significantly reduces yields for cassava, which accounts for approximately 60% of human caloric consumption in the western DRC. Distribution of the first 100% CMD resistant varieties that were developed by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) began in October 2004. The activity has expanded into indirect methods of improving agricultural productivity by improving cassava processing and marketing. IITA is diffusing improved technologies for processing cassava as well as promoting the market for higher-value cassava products. USAID intends to expand distribution of disease resistant cassava cuttings and to include research and extension components to address the increasingly pernicious disease problems (Banana Bacterial Blight and Ensete) of plantain bananas in the eastern DRC. Two USAID-funded U.S. NGOs will continue to improve agricultural productivity by rehabilitating rural feeder roads, producing and distributing planting materials, and diffusing appropriate technology for the production, marketing and processing of food crops. USAID also provides short-term training in agriculture for war-affected youth. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA, the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), IRM, and Pact.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$500,000 DA). USAID employs methodologies that emphasize sustainable management of resources at the community level; emphasizes biological measures, such as mulching, to restore soil fertility; and provides extension advice on fishing methods to conserve fish stocks and biodiversity as well as in the use of vetiver grass technology to control erosion. Principal contractors and grantees: IRM and Pact.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$360,000 DA). USAID funds a small enterprise development component for redundant miners in southern Katanga-micro-finance activities to mobilize capital for micro-enterprises, and assistance to micro-enterprises with the processing, production and sale of improved cassava products. Another USAID activity is assisting micro-finance development in the eastern DRC. USAID provides training in micro-project management for war-affected youth. Principal contractors and grantees: IRM, Pact, and World Relief.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will continue to support the WFP's Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation. WFP will program 49% of its resources toward recovery programs in support of IDP resettlement, rural infrastructure, and training in 2005. Total beneficiaries in FY 2005 will approximate 1.6 million. Principal contractors and grantees: WFP.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$2,365,000 CSH; \$1,100,000 DA). Separated and abandoned children are numerous in the DRC. There are one million AIDS orphans, and tens of thousands of street children. With the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, USAID reintegrates children into their communities, creates opportunities for formal and non-formal education, creates work opportunities, and prevents further separation and abandonment. USAID will improve the lives of women associated with armed groups through the USAID DDR program and the SGBV activities. These two activities will work together to afford access to and identify women associated with armed groups (dependents and often abductees); discuss and identify their needs; and link them up to reintegration programs, medical, psychosocial, and socio-economic activities that are provided through the SGBV and DDR programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Save the Children/UK, International Rescue Committee, CARE, Global Rights and World Vision.

**FY 2006 Program:** Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$2,339,000 DA). USAID will continue to address production problems for staple crops by funding a continuation of one of the following ongoing activities:

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,839,000 DA). Distribution of improved plant varieties will continue for both cassava and plantain banana, and the area covered by the distribution will expand. USAID will diffuse improved technologies for processing cassava as well as help create markets for higher value cassava products. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation; Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$500,000 DA). USAID will fund activities to promote sustainable management of resources at the community level. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA.

**Performance and Results:** The Cassava Production Rehabilitation (CPR) program gained widespread recognition by making high quality cassava planting materials available through a community-driven approach. CPR has provided 50,000 farmers with extension services for cassava, and, in a major breakthrough, has produced four 100% cassava mosaic disease-resistant varieties. The Foundation Internationale for Community Assistance (FINCA) has demonstrated that micro-credit programs can be successful in the extremely difficult economic operating environment of the DRC, and has provided micro-loans to over 35,000 individuals. P.L. 480 resources channeled through the WFP are being effectively utilized in the DRC both to provide relief to IDPs and to rebuild local economies. Beneficiaries of WFP activities totaled 1.6 million in FY 2004. Ongoing USAID activities demonstrate the utility of community-driven approaches in improving livelihoods through mobilization of local resources. These activities have introduced village-level seed production in their respective operating areas. A very promising start has been made in disseminating vetiver grass technology. (Vetiver is a tall grass with an abundant and long (up to ten metres) root system.) Thirty-two hundred women have been engaged in the USAID-funded micro-credit programs. Over 1,000 separated and abandoned children have been reunited with their families and 70% of those have remained home after six months. A total of 13,000 women and girl victims of rape and sexual violence have been assisted since July 2002.

Improving livelihoods is critical to the DRC in successfully completing its transition to stable democratic governance. By the end of the program, USAID will assist in the return of an estimated 20,000 IDPs in Equateur Province and 270,000 in Katanga Province. An additional 30,000 farmers will be primary beneficiaries of disease-resistant cassava varieties in war-damaged parts of the eastern DRC; and disease problems for another primary staple crop, banana plantains, will have been addressed. Hundreds of villages in Bandundu, Equateur, Katanga, Maniema and the North and South Kivu provinces will have proven that substantial economic recovery at the local level is possible through mobilization of community resources.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Democratic Republic of the Congo

660-004 Livelihoods	CSH	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	1,000	3,800
Expenditures	0	70
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	1,000	3,800
Expenditures	0	70
Unliquidated	1,000	3,730
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	2,365	3,973
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	2,365	3,973
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	2,339
Future Obligations	0	30,000
Est. Total Cost	3,365	40,112

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-005
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,170,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$3,708,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2008

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve basic education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo seeks to improve access to and quality of basic education, especially for girls, in targeted areas in Equateur, Bandundu, and Bas-Congo Provinces. The basic education project focuses on innovative teacher training, distribution and proper use of school and educational materials, and engaging community participation in primary education. USAID, through the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP), will complement these activities with scholarships to especially vulnerable girls in the same areas, while continuing to assist girls who received scholarships under the previous program. The AGSP is funded through USAID's Africa Education Initiative.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,170,000 DA). USAID will support a total of 120 primary schools, train 450 teachers and school administrators, and provide materials to 60,000 primary school students. In the first year of the program USAID expects to reach 60 schools, 30,000 students, and 450 teachers. In addition, the AGSP will give scholarships to 10,000 especially vulnerable girls in the same schools where the basic education project will take place, as well as to the 11,000 girls who have already received scholarships under the previous program. As a result, USAID expects to improve quality of basic education, access to education, and retention of 35,000 students in 60 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC).

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,708,000 DA). In FY 2006, USAID plans to support the same number of primary schools and to provide materials to the same number of primary school students as in FY 2005, but to increase the number of teachers and school administrators trained to 540. In addition, the AGSP will give scholarships to 10,000 especially vulnerable girls in the same schools where the basic education project will take place, as well as to the 11,000 girls who have already received scholarships under the previous scholarship program. As a result, USAID expects to improve the quality of basic education, access to education, and retention of 60,000 students in 120 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), EDC.

**Performance and Results:** Eleven thousand, twenty-four primary school girls received scholarships for school year 2003-2004, and to date, 3,592 primary school girls have received scholarships for the 2004-2005 school year. USAID conducted two pilot projects which involved communities in basic education and introduced active pedagogy to teacher trainings. The first pilot project was conducted in Luozi, Bas Congo Province and launched a radio-based training program for teachers designed to improve pedagogical practices and the quality of education materials to increase the capacity of 105 teachers and a number of community members. As a result, teachers can foster a type of learning that supports effective interaction with local development challenges. Use of the radio for teacher training and sending messages promoting the importance of girls' education is taking place in and around the Luozi community. The second pilot project was conducted in Vanga, Bandundu Province, and tested the use of internet-based learning for teachers and community members. In total, 125 teachers have been trained who work in 15 schools and teach an estimated 1,350 primary school students. By FY 2008, USAID expects to have improved basic education (especially for girls) in 240 schools, trained 2,000 teachers, and supported 120,000 students.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Democratic Republic of the Congo

660-005 Basic Education	DA
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>	
Obligations	3,243
Expenditures	133
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>	
Obligations	3,243
Expenditures	133
Unliquidated	3,110
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>	
Obligations	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>	
Obligations	2,170
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>	
Obligations	2,170
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>	
Obligations	3,708
Future Obligations	16,450
Est. Total Cost	25,571

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Conflict Resolution
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 DA; \$960,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2004
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2006

**Summary:** USAID provides technical assistance, training and material assistance in support of community initiatives for the constructive and peaceful return and reintegration of ex-combatants. Employment of ex-combatants in labor-intensive road reconstruction and other community infrastructure rehabilitation projects is a prominent element of the program. These activities are designed in coordination with local communities which share the benefits.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 DA; \$960,000 ESF). USAID will continue to increase community planning capacity, and dialogue and negotiation for recovery from conditions created by localized conflict and endemic poverty. Training and technical assistance activities in 50 communities will include problem solving and conflict mediation related to: reintegration of ex-combatants; access to community resources; administrative harassment and petty corruption; and political party competition. Sub-grants to local groups will provide material support needed to undertake labor-intensive activities for job creation and community betterment. An estimated 2,000 ex-combatants will benefit. Coordination with the World Bank-supported national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) program will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue assistance to community groups for problem solving, conflict mediation and facilitation of return of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's activities are well-received in beneficiary communities, and ex-combatants have begun to be reintegrated. Certification of ex-combatants as truly demobilized was an issue that resulted in some delay of activity implementation but which has now been overcome through coordination with MONUC (the United Nations Observer Mission to the Congo), CONADER (the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) and local government officials. Similarly, an issue of stigmatization of ex-combatants within some communities has been overcome through agreement that jobs created with USAID support be divided equally between ex-combatants and other community members.

Preparatory efforts with local authorities and training of community groups in planning, dialogue and negotiation has proven critical to successful re-integration efforts. Capacity development for project management is equally critical to successful implementation and completion of labor-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation activities.

Lessons learned in the USAID program are being reported to and monitored by CONADER. After long delay, implementation of the national DDR program is finally approaching commencement of field activity. The USAID program will phase out as the national program becomes fully operational. The national program plans to demobilize 150,000 armed militia members. In 2005, through the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, 2,000 ex-combatants are being reintegrated in 50 communities, 4,000 temporary jobs are being created, and the local capacity to mediate conflict will be strengthened in 75 communities, producing a positive impact on over 60,000 residents of these communities. To date,



over 900 ex-combatants have been registered and 400 are currently engaged in reintegration projects. The overall national DDR program, with support from inter alia USAID, will reintegrate 150,000 ex-combatants into society by the end of 2006.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Democratic Republic of the Congo

	DA	ESF
660-006 Conflict Resolution		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,410	571
Expenditures	191	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	2,410	571
Expenditures	191	0
Unliquidated	2,219	571
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	1,000	960
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	1,000	960
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	1,000
Future Obligations	0	3,000
Est. Total Cost	3,410	5,531