

## memorandum

DATE:

PD-AAE-189

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

AFR/RA, E. Dennis Conroy

SUBJECT:

Rwanda Family Health Initiatives Sub-Project (698-0662.1)

TO: AFR/DR, Mr. John W. Koehring

Attached for your review, concurrence and submission to AA/AFR for approval is the PAF II and Project Paper (PP) for a sub-activity in Rwanda under the regional Family Health Initiatives Project (698-0662).

Ordinarily, sub-project PPs would be prepared and approved in the field after PID approval by the review committee, subject to the selection criteria. Due to time constraints, however, and the severely limited resources of the field post (two direct hire employees), AID/W agreed to draft the PP based upon a review of the field submission held on July 12, 1979 in AFR/RA. This procedure was used in this case because two officers in AID/W, Messrs. Clifford Belcher and Leonard Robinson, have knowledge of this sub-project based upon visits to Rwanda, and because the AAO from Rwanda is in the United States on home leave and has been available for consultation.

Please note that Rwanda is specifically mentioned on page 20 of the FY 1979 Congressional Presentation as one of the countries to receive assistance during FY 1979 under the regional project. It will be the first such country.

Attachments: a/s

## Clearance:

AFR/DR/CAWARAP:RLaryea \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/DR/CAWARAP:LBond \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/DR/HN:TGeorges \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/DR/POP:CBelcher (phone) \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/DR/POP:CDabbs *CD* \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/DP:GCauvin \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/RA:JDKraus \_\_\_\_\_

AFR/RA:JRCumiskey *JRC* \_\_\_\_\_AFR/CAWA:MWiseman *MW* \_\_\_\_\_

DS/POP:LRobinson (phone) \_\_\_\_\_

DS/POP/FPSD:RHaladay (phone) \_\_\_\_\_

GC/AFR:EADragon \_\_\_\_\_



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

COUNTRY : Africa Regional  
PROJECT : Family Health Initiatives  
Sub-Activity : Rwanda Family Health Initiatives  
PROJECT : 698-0662  
Sub-Activity : 698-0662.1

Pursuant to Part I, Chapter 1, Section 106, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (the Act), I hereby authorize a Grant to the Government of Rwanda ("Grantee") of not to exceed five hundred thousand United States Dollars (\$500,000) the ("Authorized Amount") to help in financing certain foreign exchange and local currency costs for the Project as described in the following paragraph. The entire amount of the A.I.D. financing herein authorized for the project will be obligated when the Project Agreement is executed.

The Project (this sub-activity) will assist the Grantee to formulate a National Plan and to prepare for nationwide availability of MCH/FP information and services. The Project will assist the Grantee to design and implement specific policies and programs and to enable the Grantee to become capable of making a meaningful contribution to the health of Rwandan families which will contribute to the economic and social development of that country. To carry out the objectives of this Project, A.I.D. will provide financing for technical assistance, participant training, commodities and other services.

I approve a total level of A.I.D. appropriated funding planned for this Project of not to exceed Five Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$500,000) during the period Fiscal Year 1979 through Fiscal Year 1981, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with A.I.D. allotment procedures.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiations and execution of the Project Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegation of Authority subject to the following essential terms and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

a. Source, Origin and Nationality of Goods and Services.

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed under the Project shall have their source, origin or nationality in Rwanda or in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, and except as provided for in paragraph c(1)

below. Ocean shipping financed under the Grant shall be procured in the United States or the Cooperating Country, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing.

b. Covenants

The Project Agreement will contain, in substance, the following covenant:

(1) The Grantee will make its best efforts to obtain supplemental assistance from other countries and United Nations agencies and to establish an informal procedure to assure coordination of donor support.

c. Waiver

The following waiver to A.I.D. regulations is hereby approved:

(1) The requirement under Handbook 1, Supplement B, Chapter 5, that commodities procured with grant funds have their source or origin in the United States, or in countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 941 is waived to permit the procurement of four project vehicles, together with spare parts, at an approximate cost of \$60,000, which have as their source and origin, countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935. Exclusion of procurement of these project vehicles and spare parts from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and objectives of the foreign assistance program. Special circumstances exist which justify waiver of the requirements of Section 636(i) of the Act.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Goler T. Butcher  
Assistant Administrator for Africa

## Justification for Procurement Source/Origin Waiver

Procurement Source/Origin Waiver from Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only) to Geographic Code 935 (Free World).

- a. Cooperating Country: Rwanda
- b. Nature of Funding: Grant
- c. Project: Family Health Initiatives Subproject  
(698-0662.1)
- d. Description of Goods: Four motor vehicles and spare parts
- e. Approximate Value: \$15,000 each
- f. Procurement Origin: Geographic Code 935 (Free World)
- g. Probable Source: Rwanda

Discussion: Section 636(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, prohibits A.I.D. from the purchase or long-term lease of motor vehicles unless such vehicles are manufactured in the United States. Section 636(i) does provide, however, that "...where special circumstances exist the President is authorized to waive the provisions of this section in order to carry out the purposes of this Act." For reasons discussed below we are of the opinion that mobility requirements of the A.I.D. supported program in Rwanda present special circumstances that justify the waiving of the origin requirements of Section 636(i) and the source requirements generally set forth in Chapter 2 of Handbook 15. In keeping with Agency policy, the cost of procuring these vehicles, along with spare parts, maintenance and repair, will be charged to the project account. The source of procurement would be local dealers in Kigali, Rwanda, and the type of vehicles to be purchased would be one most commonly available and most readily maintainable locally.

Three of the vehicles will be used by teams stationed and working in Butare, Ruhengeri and Kigali. The fourth will be used to monitor and coordinate the project. All the vehicles will be of a type permitting out-reach activities over rough rural roads. The vehicle to be used to monitor the project should be a carry-all or combi-type which could double as a supply transporter.

- Since no U.S.-manufactured vehicles are sold in Rwanda, even minor experience with U.S.-manufactured vehicles (6 Embassy, 1 A.I.D. and 2 project vehicles -- now deadlined) indicates that frequent breakdowns are the rule rather than exception. Spare parts are unavailable locally and competent repair service is non-existent since no reliable local representative of these, or, for that matter, any U.S.-manufactured vehicles is available. Even minor breakdowns have prevented operation of some of these vehicles for long periods of time while parts were ordered from the U.S. or Europe. Furthermore the situation is exacerbated as vehicles age.
- At least 75 percent of all travel is on poorly maintained and unsurfaced secondary roads, main arteries themselves are mostly unpaved and also in bad shape. Accordingly, vehicles receive hard use. necessitating frequent maintenance and repairs.
- Peugeot, Landrover and Toyota vehicles are prevalent in Rwanda and well suited to local driving conditions. Local dealers for these vehicles not only carry sufficient quantities of spare parts required for repairs and maintenance, but they also have good mechanics and repair facilities.

We have determined that if the A.I.D. supported program is to be implemented effectively and expeditiously, the purchase of the type of vehicle previously mentioned should be undertaken immediately. Thus, it is believed because of the conditions cited above special circumstances do exist in Rwanda requiring the purchase of four non -U.S. origin vehicles. Any future procurement of non-U.S. origin vehicles will require another certification.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  <b>PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET</b>	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A ADD C CHANGE D DELETE	PP  2. DOCUMENT CODE  3
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3. COUNTRY ENTITY AFRICA REGIONAL	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></span>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">698-0662.01</div>	6. BUREAU OFFICE	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters)
	A. SYMBOL AFR/RA	B. CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">06</div>

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION  FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">81</div>	9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
	A. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">79</div> B. QUARTER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">4</div> C. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">79</div> (Enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$) -						
A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L.C.	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L.C.	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	365	135	500	365	135	500
GRANT	365	135	500	365	135	500
LOAN						
OTHER U.S.						
HOST COUNTRY	-	225	225	-	225	225
OTHER CONOR(S)						
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>725</b>

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY <u>79</u>		H. 2ND FY		K. 3RD FY	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) PH	490	460		500					
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
<b>TOTALS</b>									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		Q. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED
	O. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) PH					500		<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px;">           MM YY            19 810         </div>
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
<b>TOTALS</b>							

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

1 1 = NO  
 2 = YES

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
SIGNATURE	
TITLE E. Dennis Conroy Director, Office of Regional Affairs	DATE SIGNED
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> </div>

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## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Background

The present government of Rwanda came to power in 1973 and is firmly committed to improving the social and economic conditions of its citizens. The task which lies before it is formidable indeed. Rwanda is classified by the World Bank as one of the five poorest countries in the world. Over 96% of Rwandans are engaged in the rural sector, mainly subsistence agriculture. The average per capita income of the agriculture sector is somewhere around \$65.00 per year. Rwanda has few natural resources, besides agriculture, upon which to base an economic development program. There are some prospects for mining, tourism, small industry and energy but clearly the primary growth area for the economy is agriculture.

In August 1978, the GOR carried out a complete census with the assistance of the UN. Most of the raw data collected will require until 1980 to be fully analyzed. Nevertheless, the census showed that Rwanda's population had increased by a staggering 61.7% between 1964 and 1978. The most recent data available prior to this last census indicate that infant mortality rates are 132.8 per 1,000 live births, life expectancy at birth is slightly over 45 years and over 50% of the population is under 15 or over 60 years of age. The Population Reference Bureau's estimates for 1979 indicate a crude birth rate of 50/1,000 and a death rate of 19/1,000, with a growth rate therefore of 3.1%. The growth rate can be expected to increase since most development efforts will lower the death rate. Therefore, a lower birth rate will be necessary if Rwanda is to balance her resources and people.

The current rapid growth rate means that, if nothing changes, Rwanda would double her population in just 23 years. This rapid growth will frustrate GOR efforts to develop all sectors, but especially the critical agriculture sector. There are now 4.8 million Rwandans exerting increasing pressure on very limited arable land resources, intensifying land use with the concomitant and inevitable deterioration of the soil. If the current population growth rate of about 3.1% continues, the situation will worsen. Farmers are steadily moving farther up the steep slopes which characterize the topography and onto more marginal land. Since contour plowing is not widely practiced and since more and more trees are being cut down to clear land for cultivation and for firewood, soil erosion is already extensive and will rapidly worsen. The Mission's October 1977 Development Assistance Program (DAP) forecasts that as the capacity of the land to support a rapidly increasing population diminishes, there will be a full scale food crisis as early as 1990. Put another way, Rwanda faces possible famine in another decade or so.

While Rwanda quite clearly needs a study to establish its nutrition status, present estimates in the DAP from available data (1973-75), indicate that the average Rwandan receives only 70-80% of his/her minimum daily caloric

requirements. These data were gathered during a drought period and so the downward trend from earlier data may not be quite so pronounced as it appears on the surface. Nevertheless, it stands to reason that as lowered food production from diminishing land resources occurs, coupled with high population growth, severe malnutrition is the ineluctable result. Malnutrition, in turn, aggravates susceptibility to disease especially among children and women, and particularly among women already worn down by continuous child-bearing, placing additional burdens on the health system.

If additional information is required, it is suggested that reference be made to the DAP of October 1977.

#### B. Current (Pathfinder) Project; relationship to this sub-project

Fortunately for the status of family health, the GOR has recognized the deleterious effects of unchecked population growth and is beginning to take steps to deal with the problem. In the face of opposition from several quarters, the government has resolved to quietly and firmly move forward on an MCH/FP program. The GOR is cooperating with a Pathfinder Fund project which will train some 27 nurses/midwives/social assistants, 9 each from three of Rwanda's 10 prefectures. These personnel will receive 6 weeks of training in MCH/FP, public health, nutrition, management and administration of health clinics, community health and preventive medical services. After receiving training, they will return to their respective prefectures and provide services from the three regional hospitals at Kigali, Butare and Ruhengeri. The GOR regards this as the pilot phase of a progressive plan to provide family health services to people who need and desire them. The GOR is interested in determining the demand for family health services and the most effective and economical methods of delivering them.

Assuming that the response to provision of family health services in the Prefecture Hospitals' pilot clinics is positive, the GOR wishes to be able to expand such clinical services to the other seven Prefecture Hospitals in Rwanda. The preparations for such service delivery are the heart of this sub-project for which the GOR has requested assistance. (See Annex C).

#### C. Sub-Project Purpose and Description

This sub-project is expected to contribute towards achievement of improved maternal and child health as is the overall Family Health Initiatives Project of which it forms a part. In addition, it will contribute to an eventual reduction in the rate of population growth due to reduced fertility stemming from increased contraceptive use, due to the availability of contraceptive services.

The purpose of this sub-project will be to establish the trained human resources infrastructure for nationwide availability of family health services, which will include pre- and post-natal care, family planning, and nutrition counseling, especially concerning breastfeeding and weaning foods. ✓

The outputs expected from this sub-project will include:

1. A national plan for complete MCH/FP coverage, which will be the blueprint for Phase Two of the Rwandan Family Planning Program. While the needed consultants will be obtained through a DSB/POP central contract, A.I.D. sub-project monies will support secretarial services for the consultants, and the GOR will contribute the time of many of its upper-level officials to work with the consultants.
2. A staff for the Central Population Office expected to be established by the plan. This office will manage the multi-ministry program expected to emerge, and will be able to perform many of the operational responsibilities which the current Scientific Consultative Council for Social and Demographic Problems cannot. A.I.D. sub-project funds will cover costs for an observation tour to the U.S. for three GOR leaders prior to the consultants' assistance on the national plan; the GOR will pay salaries for those officials during the tour. A.I.D. sub-project monies will cover costs for long-term training for 10 professionals. The GOR will pay salaries to these professionals while they are in training, and afterwards. The communicator and administrator to be provided to the Central Office for assistance in implementing the Pathfinder's pilot project will be trained using DS/POP central grant monies.
3. Trained teams for the seven non-pilot prefecture hospitals will be in place after this project. The nurses, medical assistants, and social assistants will be trained with A.I.D. monies from this sub-project and DS/POP central contract funds. The salaries for such workers will be paid by the GOR, as will those for the physicians, who will be trained by a DS/POP central contractor. The other three teams which constitute national coverage (with these seven teams) will be trained and installed as part of the Pathfinder pilot project.
4. Vehicles for the three pilot teams and the Central Office Staff will be purchased with A.I.D. sub-project monies. These will be used to provide services to outlying communes and for supervision of the prefecture hospital teams as they are trained.
5. Community health motivators (CHM) trained to perform outreach education and motivation in each commune. Communes are the smallest governmental units in Rwanda, and average 34,000 persons each. CHMs will work in a particular commune with the Development Council of the commune, especially with the MOH and Ministry of Social Affairs and Communes representatives. The CHMs will be attached to a prefecture hospital and be advised and supervised by the social assistants there.

6. Evaluations, both of this sub-project and the overall Rwandan program, including Pathfinder and other donor projects and inputs will be performed in order to assist the GOR in designing ongoing efforts in family planning.

Inputs will be approximately \$500,000 from A.I.D. sub-project monies and approximately \$225,000 in GOR contributions. Budget tables also include figures from projects by other donors contributing to this first phase of program development in Rwanda.

### III. PROJECT SPECIFIC ANALYSES

#### A. Economic Feasibility

Any economic analysis, or justification, for the assistance contemplated in this sub-project must perforce center around an obvious and grim fact: continuing present trends of rapidly growing population and steadily diminishing land availability and productivity means famine for Rwanda by the year 2000, if not before.

The economy of Rwanda is overwhelmingly dependent on the agricultural sector, providing the primary source of both income and employment. Aside from mineral exports, primarily cassiterite and wolfram, tea and coffee and pyrethrum form the bulk of Rwanda's foreign exchange earnings. It is, perhaps, significant to note that although more than 5,000 additional coffee trees have been planted since 1974, average productivity per tree has declined steadily. The same is true of tea hectares planted to tea increased by 5500 from 1974 to 1978, but average yields of dried tea per hectare in 1978, are about half what they were in 1974.

Approximately 96% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture, most of it subsistence farming. It is estimated that Rwanda has the densest population per square mile in Africa. The 1978 census revealed that over 4.8 million people were crowded into Rwanda's 10,170 square miles. True density is even higher when one discounts areas comprised of lakes, swamp land, forest and national parks. There are approximately 1,200 persons per square mile of utilized crop land.

While agricultural production of basic foodstuffs has been rising, the IMF report of November 1978 "Rwanda - Recent Economic Development" states that bean production rose from 115,000 MT in 1974 to an estimated 180,000 MT in 1978. Over the same period, sorghum rose from 121,000 to 170,000 MT, potatoes from 110,000 to 180,000 MT, sweet potatoes from 612,000 to 715,000, and cassava from 360,000 to 460,000 MT. Ominously, production of peas, maize, wheat, rice, fruits, and green vegetables have remained relatively stable and at low levels. Production and consumption patterns point to a high starch content in the Rwandan diet.

Rwanda is paying a high price for the production increases noted above. Farmers are forced to cultivate higher and higher on the steep hills that typify the topography. Trees and other ground cover have been stripped away both for cultivation and as a source of firewood. Pasture land is being increasingly converted into cropland - cattle herds have steadily declined since 1974, while the destructive goat has increased. Farmers hoe vertically up the hillsides. Former practices of letting land lay fallow are being abandoned.

What this adds up to is clear: a steady decline in yields from overworked land combined with increasing erosion, already in **abundant** evidence, of soil stripped of trees and loosened by the sharp hooves of animals. Combined with unchecked population growth, the situation portends a Malthusian disaster of the first order.

For further details, reference should be made to the Rwanda DAP, the November 1978 IMF report SM/78/273, "Rwanda - Recent Economic Developments," from which the foregoing profile was drawn.

#### B. Social Soundness Analysis

Annex D of the 1977 Development Assistance Program for Rwanda presents a first-rate profile of Rwandais society and culture. There are two sections, one on the roles of women and another on fertility regulation from which a large part of the following is synopsized.

Rwanda is a relatively homogeneous country with a common language (Kinyarwanda) and culture. The population is about 90% Hutu, farmers of Bantu origin, and around 9% are descendants of warrior/herdsmen groups called Tutsi. Twa, a pygmy group, and the Hima, nomadic pastoralist, comprise the remaining 1% of the population. Until the bloody revolution of 1959, the Tutsi ruled most of Rwanda, having relegated the Hutu and Twa to the position of serfs. The system that had gradually evolved was one of a feudal monarchy. Although the Hutu gained ascendancy in 1959, many of the vestiges of the feudal system remain, especially in terms of communal labor and cooperation, systems of land tenure and the customs and practice of providing land to male heirs. The family is the basic social unit. Roman Catholics comprise about 40% of the population, there are a few Moslems, and the rest of the people practice some form of animism.

To a large extent, the Pathfinder Fund project is expected to provide some clues on the demand and acceptability of family planning in Rwanda. It is known that in pre-colonial times, a high completed family size was considered desirable. There were few, if any, cultural norms promoting child spacing and these traditional values still persist. An 18-month breast-feeding period and post-partum amenorrhea continue to be the most important means of spacing births.

Despite this lack of cultural practices to regulate fertility, other factors and pressures may now exist which could induce couples to plan their families. First of all, while the Rwandan woman is expected to till her husband's land and to follow his orders on what to plant, it is by no means certain that couples do not discuss and mutually decide other family affairs. At present, a man and his wife have less sharply differentiated roles than in other East and Central African societies. Farm work is now shared, as are meals, and both share a single bed. Communication is most likely quite good.

Secondly, the woman has absolute control over the family food supply. She grows it, stores it, prepares it and her husband may not touch it without her permission. This is a strict taboo and strictly enforced. It may well be that as the exhausted soil and shrinking available land produce less and less food, the desirability of spacing children and limiting family size may be borne home. In this connection, the establishment of a basic MCH delivery system (which includes family planning services), to assure the survival of children born, becomes an important factor.

Thirdly, it is a father's solemn responsibility to provide for his sons' welfare, including a cow or two and, more importantly, land from the father's lineage. As available land areas continue to shrink, it is possible that fathers will consider additional sons to be a specially heavy burden. To quote the DAP, "... as long as Rwandan families perceive their resources fixed, and diminishing, there is a reasonable likelihood that they will take steps to regulate fertility. It may well be that a family planning communications strategy which emphasizes the fact that a farmer has no other option but to space children and limit family size, would be the most effective given the existing constraint of poverty, eroding land resource base, and few prospects for sending sons away to the city or elsewhere in search of employment."

*What technology?*

C. Technical Feasibility

The chosen technologies for this sub-project are appropriate and effective. Child spacing, meaning delayed first pregnancies and appropriate intervals between births, leads to lower child and maternal mortality, which are indicators of improved maternal and child health. To begin delivery of child spacing information and services by training and using the skeletal health care delivery system is appropriate because it assures that clinical backup will be available as the program expands. The effective modern contraceptive technologies to be used are acceptable worldwide, will be appropriate to the individual for whom they are provided (due to the training received by project staff), and are all approved by the FDA for distribution overseas.

#### D. Administrative Feasibility

The Rwandan organizations which will carry out this project are the Central Population Office, the Ministry of Health Prefecture Hospitals, and the commune-level Development Councils and their local health and nutrition centers.

The Central Population Office in Kigali will be an outgrowth of the current Scientific Consultative Council, and is expected to be established as part of the National Maternal-Child Health/Family Planning Plan which will be one output of this sub-project. Trained staff members will be available as a result of this sub-project and the concurrent Pathfinder project. The Pathfinder project will contribute a trained administrator and communicator to this central body to manage the efforts at the three pilot hospital clinics where services will be delivered during the course of this project. Their concerns will be expanded as other hospitals gain trained teams and as the community health motivators are gradually trained and deployed at the commune level. Coordination of Pathfinder inputs and inputs from this sub-project will be the responsibility of this central office.

The Ministry of Health Prefecture Hospitals will be staffed by trained medical/paramedical teams during this project. The three teams at the pilot centers will provide MCH/FP services and information. Other clinics will provide services when staffed with trained personnel.

The community health motivators to be trained as part of this sub-project will be working at the commune level under the supervision of the prefecture teams, and in coordination with the Development Council headed by the Bergmeister of each of the 143 communes. These councils each have a representative of each of the GOR development programs such as agriculture, health, social affairs and communes, etc. In the communes where the Ministry of Social Affairs and Communes has a nutrition center, motivators will be attached to them. The Bergmeister/Development Council structure is among the strongest in the GOR; use of this system at the commune level (an average of 34,000 people each) is likely to greatly strengthen the success of this program.

Administrative limitations of A.I.D. relevant to this project relate to the lack of a health/family planning officer in the field and the difficulties attendant to locating technical advisors with adequate French language skills. A candidate for the AID/Rwanda health and family planning officer position has been identified and should be available for field monitoring of the implementation of this sub-project. Adequate lead time for locating technical advisors is the primary modifier which can alleviate problems concerning French language capability.

Thus, the administrative arrangements for the sub-project are known, although they are in part to be defined and developed during this project, which will lend greater strength to implementation of subsequent projects in the population and health fields.

#### E. Environmental Concerns

This sub-project consists of technical assistance, training, commodity purchase, and evaluation. Therefore any environmental impact will be very small, very long in developing, and will occur principally in the cultural and socio-economic sphere. See Annex D for the Initial Environmental Examination which recommends a negative determination.

#### IV. FINANCIAL PLAN

##### A. Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan

The Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan which follows shows the breakdown by use of planned expenditures by AFR/RA and GOR on this sub-project, by foreign exchange and local currency. In addition, anticipated expenditures from other coordinated projects are listed to assist the reader in understanding the complementary nature of this and other assistance received by the GOR. The U.S. will provide \$364,920 in foreign exchange and \$135,080 in local currency costs for a total of \$500,000, while the GOR will contribute \$225,005 in local currency costs for a total sub-project cost of \$725,005 over two years.

##### B. Costing of Project Outputs/Inputs

The Costing of Project Outputs and Inputs table which follows shows that the largest amounts of sub-project funds (85%) will go towards developing human resources for the Central Office, for Prefecture Hospital teams, and for Community Health Motivators. This is in keeping with the purpose of this sub-project.

#### V. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Implementation Plan diagram which follows is illustrative of the order of events and their duration; it also shows current best estimates of when during implementation various activities will take place. It is anticipated that September 1979 will be the first month of implementation.

#### VI. EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

The evaluations to be performed under the auspices of this project will cover this sub-project and the Pathfinder pilot project, because together they form the basic nationwide system for clinical delivery of family planning and related MCH services. Two evaluations are planned, using a contracted evaluator, who will be selected with the assistance of AID/W. The evaluation will determine whether output and purpose level targets have been met; will attempt to determine what factors assisted or hindered reaching those targets;

and will make recommendations concerning changes in project implementation which would enhance the projects abilities to impact on goal-level achievements. In addition, it is expected that the evaluations of this sub-project will serve as inputs for the field project manager in designing family health interventions for future bilateral projects.

In addition to evaluating this project, some funds will be used to facilitate collection of baseline data, probably in the form of KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice) surveys and/or Contraceptive Prevalence surveys. The results of such surveys will both help to determine the emphases of future (probably bilateral) assistance in the population/health fields, and also will assist in the evaluation of such projects in due course.

**SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN**  
 (US \$)  
 RWANDA FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES SUB-PROJECT  
 PROJECT PAPER (698-0662.0)

Use	Source	AID		GOR		Total 698-0662.01		Coordinated Projs.		Total
		FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	FX	LC	
Observation Tour		10,179	-	-	1,269	10,179	1,269	-	-	11,448
Central Office Staff		155,000	-	-	65,000	155,000	65,000	15,000	10,000	245,000
Prefecture Teams		102,844	-	-	98,616	102,844	98,616	357,264	94,528	653,252
Community Health Motivators		-	123,580	-	57,000	-	180,580	-	-	180,580
National Plan Team		-	1,500	-	3,120	-	4,620	90,000	-	275,200
Contraceptives		-	-	-	-	-	-	BPI*	-	-
Vehicles		60,000	10,000	-	-	60,000	10,000	-	-	70,000
Evaluation		30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Contingency		6,897	-	-	-	6,897	-	-	-	6,897
<b>Totals</b>		<b>364,920</b>	<b>135,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225,005</b>	<b>364,920</b>	<b>360,085</b>	<b>462,264</b>	<b>104,528</b>	<b>1,291,797</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>		<b>500,000</b>		<b>225,005</b>		<b>725,005</b>		<b>566,792</b>		<b>1,291,797</b>

\* Bulk Procurement Inventory

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS  
(in US \$)

PROJECT PAPER

Project #698-0662.1

Rwanda Family Health Initiatives sub-project

Inputs	Outputs						TOTAL
	#1 Plan	#2 Central	#3 Prefecture	#4 Mobility	#5 CHM's	#6 Evaluation	
<u>AID</u>							
Observation tour		10,179					10,179
Central Office training		155,000					155,000
Prefecture teams training			102,844				102,844
CHM Training					123,580		123,580
Consultant Team TA	1,500						1,500
Vehicles				70,000			70,000
T.A. for evaluation						30,000	30,000
<u>GOR</u>							
Observation tour salaries		1,269					1,269
Central office salaries		65,000					65,000
Prefecture team salaries			98,616				98,616
CHM training (space)					1,000		12,000
CHM Salaries					45,000		45,000
National plan team counter-part salaries	3,120						3,120
	4,620	231,448	201,460	70,000	180,580	30,000	717,108
					Misc/	inflation (AID)	+6,897
							\$725,005



ANNEXES

- A. Preliminary Review Cable (substitutes for PID approval message)
- B. Request for Assistance/Reply
- C. Logical Framework
- D. Initial Environmental Examination
- E. Statutory Checklists

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Department of State

OUTGOING ANNEX  
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01 STATE 190386  
ORIGIN AID-4P

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STATE 1903

INFO OCT-08 AF-10 /058 R

DRAFTED BY AFR/RA:JCOMMICKEY/CDABBS:PS

APPROVED BY AFR/RA:EDCONROY

AFR/RA:EGRUOFF (DRAFT)

AFR/RA:JKRAUS (DRAFT)

DS/POP:RHALADAY (PHONE)

AFR/DR:JANDERSON (DRAFT)

AFR/DR:CBELCHER (DRAFT)

AFR/DR:LBOND

AFR/DR:RLARVEA (INFO)

AFR/CAWA:MWIGEMAN (INFO)

DESIRED DISTRIBUTION

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TO AMEMBASSY KIGALI

INFO AMEMBASSY NAIROBI

UNCLAS STATE 190386

AIDAC, NAIROBI FOR REDSO/EA

E.O. 12865: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RWANDA FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES

SUB-PROJECT PAPER (698-0662.1)

1. PRELIMINARY REVIEW HELD IN AID/W JULY 12, 1979, ATTENDED BY AFR/RA, AFR/DR, AND DS/POP.

2. COMMITTEE AGREED WITH APPROACH TO PROJECT, BUT RECOMMENDED SOME ADDITIONS AND CHANGES IN PROJECT PAPER PRIOR TO FORMAL REVIEW CHAIRED BY AFR/DR. FYI, CHANGES/ ADDITIONS, WHICH COMMITTEE FEELS CAN BE DONE IN AID/W WITH ASSISTANCE PATTERSON AND H/FP DO CANDIDATE CAROL DABBS, OUTLINED BELOW:

- A. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY GOR AND USG NEED TO BE MADE MORE EXPLICIT.

- B. FINANCIAL PLAN NEEDS TO SHOW SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR EACH ACTIVITY: THIS PROJECT, PATHFINDER, OTHER DS/POP PROJECTS OR GOR. COMMITTEE ANTICIPATES TOTAL BUDGET FOR THIS PROJECT TO BE FROM OCL; 472,000 TO DOLS 500,000. WAIVER FOR GOR 25 PERCENT CONTRIBUTION PLANNED TO BE PART OF PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

- C. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK NEEDED.

- D. WAIVER FOR LOCAL PURCHASE FOREIGN-MADE VEHICLE NEEDED.

- E. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TO BE UPDATED.

- F. EVALUATION PLAN NEEDS TO BE RELATED TO OUTPUTS AND PURPOSE OF PROJECT.

3. FORMAL REVIEW ANTICIPATED WITHIN TWO WEEKS AND ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS IN EARLY AUGUST. OBLIGATION NEEDED ASAP FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF ALLOTMENT, DUE CONGRESSIONAL LIMITATIONS ON OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH FISCAL YEAR. OBLIGATIONS THEREFORE, MUST BE MADE BEFORE AUGUST 31 IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.

4. RELATED MATTER: AFTER OBLIGATION OF FUNDS AND ARRIVAL OF H/FP DO, SCOPED OF WORK FOR THREE CONSULTANTS FOR DESIGN FOR FUTURE BILATERAL PROJECT (596-0110) SHOULD BE SUBMITTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS RECRUITMENT OF FRENCH-SPEAKING CONSULTANTS LIKELY TO BE DIFFICULT

5. PROJECT BACKSTOPPING IN AID/W WILL BE IN AFR/RA. VANCE

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KIGALI, RWANDA

October 27, 1978

Madame Genevieve Habimana-Hyirasafari  
 Secrétaire General  
 Ministry of Social Affairs and Cooperatives  
 B.P. 60  
 Kigali

Dear Madame Habimana:

Thank you for your prompt written response to our meetings of October 23 and 24. We have read with great interest your resume of possible collaboration between USAID and the Government of Rwanda in the area of MCH/FP, and are pleased to report several areas of cooperation which can be initiated upon receipt by the U.S. Embassy of additional information requested below.

The following paragraphs are keyed to your resume of 10/25/78 :

1. Transport. We foresee no significant problems in providing the four vehicles which you believe are necessary for the successful extension of the Pathfinder project to the collines. We will explore the questions of cost and vehicle availability immediately, and will identify the quickest, most efficacious source of USAID funding. It should be possible to purchase the vehicles sometime during the first quarter of 1979.

2. Training of Personnel.

A. (1) Specialized Training Overseas. We agree with your general assessment of manpower needs and we believe we can provide for the training of Rwandan specialists in each of the fields in which you have expressed interest. There remain questions about the levels and goals of training, numbers of candidates, the periods of candidate availability and study which the Government of Rwanda will propose. Upon receipt of clarifications with respect to the above, USAID will help the GOR identify appropriate courses and institutions for specialized training and provide necessary funding once candidates are identified and position descriptions defined.

(2) Short-term training.

a. 7 Doctors. There is a 6-week course in family planning

techniques and practices at John Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, which is directed toward improving and upgrading doctors' skills in this field. As soon as the GOR can provide the names, curriculum vitae and periods of availability of the 7 doctors proposed for specialist training in family planning, USAID will schedule their training at John Hopkins. Training will be given in French or English, as desired.

(b. 28 Nurses and Medical Assistants. Two or three schools in the United States, including the Downstate Medical Center, the University of California at Santa Cruz and the Margaret Sanger Bureau, provide medical and FP training, ranging from 6 weeks to 3 months, for nurses, midwives and paramedics. Once candidates and timing are proposed, and if this training seems appropriate to the Government of Rwanda, USAID will arrange for 4 or 5 of the 28 nurses and medical assistants to travel to the the United States to attend one of these training courses. Should it seem more appropriate -- and if training facilities and student accommodations can be made available in Rwanda -- it is conceivable that either the first Rwandan graduates could return to Rwanda to train their colleagues or that U.S. trainers and course materials could be made available for an appropriate course to be offered in Rwanda. We will look forward to discussing the details of these arrangements when more specific information about candidates is available. These courses are available in French.

c. 28 assistants sociaux. There is a 5-week course for FP motivators at the University of Chicago which seems appropriate for the role of the assistants sociaux. As in the case above, training may be arranged either in the United States or Rwanda, with either U.S. or Rwandan instructors. Scheduling can begin as soon as the Government of Rwanda is prepared to make candidates available. The training is available in French.

B. In-Country Training. Your proposal for in-country training at the Nutritional Training Center at Ruhengeri is interesting and it is possible that USAID could support such an activity. A number of questions remain to be addressed, however, and a more detailed description of the proposal will be necessary before a decision can be made with respect to the Center. In particular, it would be helpful to have a more thorough understanding of USAID's role vis-a-vis the past and future development of the center, the U.S. Government contribution relative to the total Center budget, costs per student of scholarships, and finally, a cost breakdown of the proposed U.S. assistance.

3. Team of Experts. Over the first 6 months of 1979, representatives of USAID/Kigali will look forward to meeting with you and members of the Scientific Council on Socio-Demographic Problems to discuss the request

and to help define the needs of the Council with respect to Technical Assistance. A team of experts, experienced in design and administration of FP programs in Africa, will be provided, upon request, for a period of 3 to 6 months -- beginning during the fourth quarter of 1979 -- or earlier if you so request.

4. Provision of Dietitians. It will be necessary for us to consult with officials in Washington before assuring the Government of Rwanda of USAID support to research activities at the Nutrition Training Center at Ruhengeri and, in discussing the proposal, we will need to know the specific research to be undertaken. We do believe, however, that USAID can provide this assistance.

5. Observation trip. The President of the Scientific Consultative Council for Socio-Demographic Problems is cordially invited to visit the United States, at the expense of the United States Government, to meet with the individuals and visit the organizations there, such as the USYPA Headquarters and the Margaret Sanger Bureau in New York, the Pathfinder Fund in Boston and the USAID Offices in Washington, whose experience in the field of MCH/FP might contribute to the increased effectiveness of the Rwandan program. She is invited to bring with her to the United States another Rwandan who she believes may play a principal role in the development of the MCH/FP program in Rwanda.

Please accept this response as evidence of the United States Embassy's sincere desire to cooperate with the Government of Rwanda in the implementation of this most important development effort. Should there be questions or concerns about any of the points addressed here, please do not hesitate to contact either Mr. Barker or myself.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Patterson  
AID Affairs Officer

Subject: USAID Assistance in the Program for Integrating  
Family Planning in Social/Health Centers in Rwanda

Addressed to Mr. John A. Patterson  
Director, USAID  
Attache for Cooperation  
American Embassy, Kigali

In the course of discussions held on October 23, 1978 between representatives of AID and the President of the Scientific Consultative Council for Social and Demographic Problems, the necessity for USAID assistance in the program for integrating family planning in the (activities of) social/health centers of Rwanda was established (confirmed).

The President of the Scientific Consultative Council explained this program and briefly described the various phases. This permitted the USAID representatives to determine at which stage/phase and in what way USAID would be able to provide assistance.

The program for integrating family planning into the social/health centers will be implemented in phases, starting with three pilot centers in Kigali (1), Butare (1) and Ruhengeri (1).

In the next two months, that is, in November and December, the ministers involved will designate medical and social workers/personnel for assignment to this project which will be initiated in the three pilot centers mentioned above in early 1979.

The pilot project will last two years and will be followed by an evaluation. If this evaluation is positive, the project

2.

will be expanded on a national basis. If it is negative, the program should be reviewed.

In this first phase of the project, USAID would be able to compliment the assistance offered by the Pathfinder Fund in the initiation of the family planning program in the social/health centers. This assistance could include the following components:

1. Transportation

- 3 Toyotas (Jeep-type) - one for each center
- 1 Volkswagen Combi for coordination and liaison

2. Training of Personnel

To implement the project, USAID could provide assistance to us in the training of personnel. This training could start in the first phase of the project, so that the personnel will be available at the beginning of and during the second phase.

Training can take place overseas and in-country.

A. Overseas Training

This training can be both long-term and short-term and would be focussed on producing multidisciplinary personnel specialized in family planning. The most specialized personnel will be assigned to social and demographic research and in family planning at the level of central/core administration.

- Long-term Training

- doctors specialized in obstetrics and gynecology
- demographers
- sociologists
- statisticians

- BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

This personnel will be assigned to social and demographic research.

- Short-term Training

Training will be especially focussed on family planning, administration and management. In the second phase of the project, personnel will be needed for the seven remaining prefectures which were not included in the first phase. Therefore the following levels of personnel should be trained in the family planning speciality:

7 physicians

28 nurses and medical assistants

28 social assistants

B. In-Country Training

We have described to you our intention to integrate MCH/FP training/teaching within the framework (of the program) of the Nutrition Training Center in Ruhengeri.

This training will be provided to motivators and managerial staff in contact with the population.

Accommodations at the center are limited to 40 persons, and training periods range from 4 to 9 months.

To guarantee extension of the family planning program on a national level, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Cooperatives estimates that each prefecture should have at least 30 motivators, or a total of 300 countrywide.

USAID could agree with the Government of Rwanda to support the training of these motivators.

USAID could specifically:

- grant scholarships for each student to cover academic costs; and

- furnish equipment and supplies for administration and teaching materials necessary for training in MCH/FP.

### 3. Consultant Services

In order to design the second phase of the project/program, USAID could send to Rwanda a team of family planning experts who, in collaboration with competent (Rwandan) staff/services, will finalize a family planning program. It is estimated that this team could be scheduled for the fourth trimester of 1979.

### 4. Assistance from Dieticians

During the discussion, our wish was also expressed that one or two dieticians could assist the personnel of the Nutrition Training Center at Ruhengeri in research on weaning foods.

### 5. Observation Trip

In concluding the discussion, the USAID representatives expressed their hope of organizing an observation trip to the States for the President of the Scientific Consultative Council to study social and demographic problems. The observation trip would be for two to three weeks during 1979.

Kigali, 25 October 1978

(signed)

President of the Scientific  
Consultative Council for  
Social and Demographic Problems

Mme. HABELANA NYIRASAFARI Gaudence



DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES  
MOUVEMENT COOPERATIF  
BP. 60 - KIGALI

Le 23 octobre 1978, les Représentants de l'USAID ont eu une entrevue avec la Présidente du Conseil Scientifique Consultatif pour les problèmes socio-démographiques. Le sujet de cette entrevue a été la nécessité de l'intervention de l'USAID dans le programme d'intégration de la planification familiale dans les centres socio-sanitaires au Rwanda.

NOTE A L'INTENTION DE MONSIEUR JOHN A. PATTERSON  
CHARGE DE L'USAID  
ATTACHE POUR LA COOPERATION  
AMBASSADE DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE A KIGALI

Au cours des entretiens que les Représentants de l'USAID ont eu le 23 octobre 1978 avec la Présidente du Conseil Scientifique Consultatif pour les problèmes socio-démographiques, il a été constaté la nécessité de l'intervention de l'USAID dans le programme d'intégration de la planification familiale dans les centres socio-sanitaires au Rwanda.

La Présidente du Conseil Scientifique Consultatif a donné des éclaircissements sur ce programme et a brièvement décrit ses étapes, ce qui a permis aux représentants de l'USAID de préciser à quelle étape et dans quelle mesure cet Organisme apporterait une assistance.

Le programme d'intégration de la planification familiale dans les centres socio-sanitaires sera lancé étape par étape, en commençant par trois centres pilotes à savoir : Kigali, Butare et

Dans les deux prochains mois, c'est-à-dire novembre et décembre, les Ministres concernés vont désigner le personnel médico-social à attacher au projet qui doit démarrer dans les trois centres pilotes ci-haut cités au début de l'année 1979.

Le projet pilote durera deux ans et sera suivi d'une évaluation. Si cette évaluation est positive, le projet devra s'étendre sur le reste du pays, si elle est négative, le programme devra être revu.

Dans cette première étape du projet, l'USAID pourrait compléter l'aide déjà accordée par le Pathfinder Fund dans le démarrage du programme de planification familiale dans les centres socio-sanitaires. Cette assistance porterait sur les points suivants :

#### Transport

3 jeep toyota soit 1 véhicule par centre pilote  
1 V.W. Combi pour la coordination.

#### Formation du personnel

Pour l'exécution du projet, l'USAID pourrait nous apporter son concours dans la formation du personnel. Celle-ci pourrait avoir lieu dès la première phase du projet, de sorte que le personnel soit déjà disponible au début et au cours de la deuxième période.

Cette formation du personnel pourrait se faire à l'étranger ou à l'intérieur du pays.

#### Formation à l'étranger

Elle pourrait être de longue durée ou de courte durée et consisterait à former un personnel multidisciplinaire spécialisé en planification familiale. Le personnel le plus spécialisé sera destiné aux recherches socio-démographiques et en matière de planification familiale dans l'administration centrale.

#### Formation à long terme

des médecins spécialisés en gynéco-obstétrique  
des démographes  
des sociologues  
des statisticiens

Ce personnel serait destiné aux recherches socio-démographiques.

#### Formation à court terme

La formation à ce niveau sera surtout axée sur la planification familiale.

l'administration et la gestion. Dans la deuxième étape, on aura besoin du personnel pour les 7 préfectures qui n'ont pas été servies au cours de la première étape. Ainsi, on devra promouvoir la spécialisation en matière de planification familiale :

- 7 médecins
- 28 infirmières et assistants médicaux
- 28 assistants sociaux.

### 8. Formation du personnel à l'intérieur du pays

Il a été exprimé le vœu de voir intégrer l'enseignement en matière de planification familiale et la protection maternelle et infantile dans le cadre du centre de formation nutritionnelle de Ruhengeri.

Cette formation s'adresse au personnel d'animation et d'encadrement au niveau de la population.

La capacité d'accueil de ce centre se limite à 40 personnes et la durée de la formation est de 4 à 9 mois.

Pour assurer l'extension du programme, le Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Mouvement Coopératif estime que chaque préfecture devrait disposer de 30 agents animateurs au moins, soit 300 animateurs pour tout le pays.

L'USAID pourrait prêter son concours au Gouvernement Rwandais pour la formation de ces animateurs.

L'USAID pourrait notamment :

- allouer à chaque étudiant une bourse de stage par jour pour assurer ses frais de scolarité ;
- fournir le matériel de secrétariat et le matériel didactique indispensables à la formation en matière de planification familiale et de protection maternelle et infantile.

### 3. Envoi d'une équipe d'experts

En vue d'élaborer un programme d'activité pour la 2ème étape du projet, l'USAID pourrait envoyer au Rwanda une équipe d'experts en planification familiale qui, en collaboration avec les services compétents, procéderait à la mise au point du programme de planification familiale pour la 2ème étape du projet. Cette mission pourrait être prévue au cours du 4ème trimestre de 1979.

### 4. Intervention des experts diététiciens

Au cours de l'entretien, il a été également souhaité qu'un ou deux experts diététiciens puissent assister le personnel du Centre

Voyage d'observation

Pour terminer, les Représentants de l'USAID ont exprimé  
souhait d'organiser un voyage d'observation aux Etats-Unis pour  
Présidente du Conseil Scientifique Consultatif pour les problèmes  
socio-démographiques pour une durée de deux à trois semaines au cours  
l'année 1979.

Kigali, le 25 octobre 1978

La Présidente du Conseil Scientifique Consultatif  
pour les problèmes socio-démographiques

Mme HABIMANA NYIRASAFARI Gaudence.-



**PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Life of Project:  
From FY 79 to FY 81  
Total U. S. Funding \$500,000  
Date Prepared: August 1979

Project Title & Number: RWANDA FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES (698-0662.1)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>Improved Maternal and Child Health and Reduced population growth rate.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <p>Infant Mortality reduced from 133 per 1,000 live births, Growth rate reduced from 3.12</p>	<p>Vital Statistics Census Data</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p>
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Establish trained human resources infrastructure for nationwide availability of MCH/FP services.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved; End of project status.</p> <p>MCH/FP services/supplies routinely available in each of the 10 prefecture-level hospitals; information, motivation available in all 143 communes.</p>	<p>GOR project reports to USAID/R and Pathfinder.</p> <p>Observation by consultants and USAID/R staff.</p> <p>Project evaluation(s)</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National plan for complete MCH/FP service coverage.</li> <li>2. Staff for Kigali-based central population office oriented/trained.</li> <li>3. Seven non-pilot prefecture hospitals have trained core MCH/FP staff.</li> <li>4. Three pilot prefecture teams and central unit staff mobile for upcountry work and supervision.</li> <li>5. Trained community health motivators in place.</li> <li>6. Project evaluations.</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One plan approved by President by 1/81.</li> <li>2. Training completed for 10 professionals Orientation completed for 3 officials</li> <li>3. Seven non-pilot teams in place 14 nurses/medical aides 14 social assistants</li> <li>4. Teams in Kigali, Ruhengeri, and Butare have vehicle. Central staff has vehicle.</li> <li>5. 300 CRMS working at commune level.</li> <li>6. Evaluation in months 13-15 of project; Evaluation in months 25-27.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copy of approved plan sent to USAID/R.</li> <li>2. USAID/R project files</li> <li>3. GOR reports to USAID/R; USAID/R staff and consultant observations.</li> <li>4. Same as No. 3.</li> <li>5. Same as No. 3.</li> <li>6. USAID/R documentation; PES.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - 6. Continued political support for MCH/FP in GOR.</li> <li>3. Seven physicians trained by PIEG appropriate times.</li> </ol>

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY  
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title &amp; Number: Rwanda Family Health Initiatives 698-0662.1

Life of Project: \_\_\_\_\_  
From FY 79 to FY 81  
Total U.S. Funding \$500,000  
Date Prepared: AUGUST 1979

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS				IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
	Implementation: Target (Type and Quantity) (D.2)			Coordinated* Projects	
Project Inputs: (D-1)	698-0662.1	GOR	Total 698-0662.1		Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4)
Observation Tour	10,179	1,269	11,448	-	11,448
Central Office Staff Training	155,000	65,000	220,000	15,000	235,000
Salaries After Training	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Prefecture Teams Training	102,844	-	102,844	357,264	460,108
Salaries After Training	-	98,616	98,616	94,528	193,144
Community Health Motivators Training	123,580	12,000	135,580	-	135,580
Salaries After Training	-	45,000	45,000	-	45,000
Team to assist National Plan Formulation	1,500	3,120	4,620	90,000	94,620
Vehicles	70,000	-	70,000	-	70,000
Evaluation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000
Miscellaneous/Inflation	6,897	-	6,897	-	6,897
<b>Totals</b>	500,000	225,005	725,005	566,792	1,291,797

PAGE 2

\*While not part of this sub-project, these inputs are part of the overall GOR family planning/health program, and are included for reader convenience.

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Country: AFRICA REGIONAL/RWANDA

Project Title: RWANDA FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES SUB-PROJECT

Funding: FY(s) 79 \$ 500,000

Period of Project: FY 79-81

IEE Prepared by: E. Dennis Conroy, AFR/DR  
Director

Environmental Action Recommended: A negative determination should be made because this is not a major action which will have a significant effect on the human environment.

Concurrence:

*Michael W. Patterson AFR/CAWA AD*  
John A. Patterson, AID Affairs Officer, Kigali

Assistant Administrator Decision:

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

I. Description of Project:

This sub-project will provide: assistance to the consultant team which will help develop the national MCH/FP Plan; an observation tour for three Rwandan officials; long-term training for ten Rwandan professionals; short courses for nurses, medical assistants, and social assistants; six-week training for community Health Motivators; evaluations; and vehicles for three pilot teams.

II. Examination of Nature, Scope, and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts:  
(In terms of items on attached Impact and Evaluation Form)

E. Culture

2. To the extent that the manpower trained by this project provide contraceptive services leading to reduced fertility, the large-family cultural norm will be affected. The program, however, is voluntary, and the acceptance of contraceptive services could be said to indicate the acceptance of a means to achieve an already recognized need among the population: the desirability of limiting family size.

F. Socioeconomic

2. Changes in population - We would expect that in the long range there will be a reduction in the population growth rate.

3. Changes in cultural patterns - See discussion above. Again, the voluntary nature of the program can also imply that if individuals do not wish to change their cultural values, the individual is free to choose not to accept family planning services.

H. General

3. Larger program inputs - By curbing the current rapid rate of population growth, it is anticipated that this project will alleviate to some degree environmental deterioration, especially that caused by over-use and improper use of highland fields.

III. Recommended Environmental Action:

This project should receive a Negative Determination because the foreseeable impact on the human environment is slight and is related to social or cultural changes. There is almost no likelihood of any immediate or long term negative impact on the human environment. The

voluntary nature of the program should insure that these social or cultural changes will occur only to the degree that individuals perceive that such changes are acceptable/desirable.

Achievement of the project goal will have a remote but positive effect on the physical environment. Such an effect will be limited to the relief of pressure on the land and on the country's resources due to the decline in the birth rate.

**IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM**

**Impact  
Identification  
and  
Evaluation**

Impact Areas and Sub-areas 1/

**A. LAND USE**

1. Changing the character of the land through:

a. Increasing the population----- N

b. Extracting natural resources----- N

c. Land clearing----- N

d. Changing soil character----- N

2. Altering natural defenses----- N

3. Foreclosing important uses----- N

4. Jeopardizing man or his works----- N

5. Other factors

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. WATER QUALITY**

1. Physical state of water----- N

2. Chemical and biological states----- N

3. Ecological balance----- N

4. Other factors

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1/ See Explanatory Notes for this form.

2/ Use the following symbols: N- No environmental impact  
L- Little environmental impact  
M- Moderate environmental impact  
H- High environmental impact  
U- Unknown environmental impact

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- |                    |       |   |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Air additives   | ----- | N |
| 2. Air pollution   | ----- | N |
| 3. Noise pollution | ----- | N |
| 4. Other factors   | ----- |   |
|                    | ----- |   |
|                    | ----- |   |

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- |  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| 1. Diversion, altered use of water       | ----- | N |
| 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments | ----- | N |
| 3. Other factors                         | ----- |   |
|  | ----- |   |
|  | ----- |   |

E. CULTURAL

- |                                    |       |   |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Altering physical symbols       | ----- | N |
| 2. Dilution of cultural traditions | ----- | L |
| 3. Other factors                   | ----- |   |
|                                    | ----- |   |
|                                    | ----- |   |

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- |  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
| 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns | ----- | L |
| 2. Changes in population                   | ----- | M |
| 3. Changes in cultural patterns            | ----- | L |
| 4. Other factors                           | ----- |   |
| 5. Role of women                           | ----- | H |
|  | ----- |   |
|  | ----- |   |

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

G. HEALTH

- 1. Changing a natural environment ----- N
- 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element ----- N
- 3. Other factors
- 
- 

H. GENERAL

- 1. International impacts ----- N
- 2. Controversial impacts ----- N
- 3. Larger program impacts ----- L
- 4. Other factors
- 
- 

I. OTHER POSSIBLE IMPACTS (not listed above)

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## 5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and then criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FAA Sec. 116. Can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy? If not, has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

2. FAA Sec. 481. Has it been determined that the government of recipient country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotics drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed, in whole or in part, in such country, or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to U.S. Government personnel or their dependents, or from entering the United States unlawfully?

3. FAA Sec. 620(b). If assistance is to a government, has the Secretary of State determined that it is not controlled by the international Communist movement?

4. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) debt is not denied or contested by such government?

5. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

A.1. Whether viewing the GOR's 5-year Development Plan (1977-81) which is similar to the Agency's own mandates, or taking into account the Government's actions, e.g., decentralization of taxation and political autonomy to local levels, there is ample evidence to demonstrate that U.S. assistance directly benefits the needy. Rwanda has not engaged in a consistent pattern of violation of human rights

A.2. No

A.3. Rwanda is not a part of or controlled by the international Communist movement.

A.4. No

A.5. No

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A.

6. FAA Sec. 620(a), 620(f); FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 108, 114 and 606. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Cuba, Uganda, Mozambique, or Angola?

A.6. No

7. FAA Sec. 620(i). Is recipient country in any way involved in (a) subversion of, or military aggression against, the United States or any country receiving U.S. assistance, or (b) the planning of such subversion or aggression?

A.7. No

8. FAA Sec. 620 (j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction, by mob action, of U.S. property?

A.8. There has been no instance in which the GOR has had to take action in this regard.

9. FAA Sec. 620(l). If the country has failed to institute the investment guaranty program for the specific risks of expropriation, inconvertibility or confiscation, has the AID Administrator within the past year considered denying assistance to such government for this reason?

A.9. N.A.

10. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended, Sec. 5. If country has seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters:

A.10. N.A.

a. has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?

b. has complete denial of assistance been considered by AID Administrator?

11. FAA Sec. 620; FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 603.  
(a) Is the government of the recipient country in default for more than 6 months on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country?  
(b) Is country in default exceeding one year on interest or principal on U.S. loan under program for which App. Act appropriates funds?

A.11. N.A.

12. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the percentage of the country's budget which is for military expenditures, the amount of foreign exchange spent on military equipment and the

A.12. N.A.

A.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

- 7. a. N.A.
- b. N.A.
- c. N.A.
- d. N.A.
- e. N.A.
- f. N.A.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

- 8. A family planning project carried out under GOR auspices will not encourage U.S. private trade and investment.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 615(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

- 9. The GOR will contribute 31% towards this project; 18% of project costs will be borne by U.S. in local currency. It is difficult to ask the GOR to do more, considering its status as a RLDC.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

- 10. No

11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?

- 11. Yes

12. FY 79 App. Act Sec. 608. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity?

- 12. N.A.

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

B.

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

1.a.

a. FAA Sec. 102(b); 111; 113; 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained

- a. Poor will be major recipients of family planning information and services in follow-on project.

### 5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds and project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a subcategory for criteria applicable only to loans); and Economic Support Fund.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? Yes  
HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PRODUCT? Yes

**A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT**

- |  |       |  |
|--|-------|--|
| <p>1. <u>FY 79 App. Act Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653 (b); Sec. 634A.</u> (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure)?</p> | A.    | <p>1. a. 1979 &amp; 1980 CPs.<br/>b. Yes</p>         |
| <p>2. <u>FAA Sec. 611(a)(1).</u> Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?</p>   | 2. a. | <p>No<br/>b. Yes</p>                                 |
| <p>3. <u>FAA Sec. 611(a)(2).</u> If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?</p>  | 3.    | <p>N.A.</p>  |
| <p>4. <u>FAA Sec. 611(b); FY 79 App. Act Sec. 101.</u> If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources dated October 25, 1973?</p>  | 4.    | <p>N.A.</p>  |
| <p>5. <u>FAA Sec. 611(e).</u> If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and Regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?</p>  | 5.    | <p>N.A.</p>  |
| <p>6. <u>FAA Sec. 209.</u> Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs.</p>  | 6.    | <p>Yes - Is a sub-project of a regional project.</p> |

A.12.

amount spent for the purchase of sophisticated weapons systems? (An affirmative answer may refer to the record of the annual "Taking Into Consideration" memo: "Yes, as reported in annual report on implementation of Sec. 620(s)." This report is prepared at time of approval by the Administrator of the Operational Year Budget and can be the basis for an affirmative answer during the fiscal year unless significant changes in circumstances occur.)

13. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the country severed diplomatic relations with the United States? If so, have they been resumed and have new bilateral assistance agreements been negotiated and entered into since such resumption?

14. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is the payment status of the country's U.N. obligations? If the country is in arrears, were such arrearages taken into account by the AID Administrator in determining the current AID Operational Year Budget?

15. FAA Sec. 620A, FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 607. Has the country granted sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism?

16. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object, on basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. there to carry out economic development program under FAA?

17. FAA Sec. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards? Has it detonated a nuclear device after August 3, 1977, although not a "nuclear-weapon State" under the nonproliferation treaty?

A.13. Diplomatic relations have been severed.

A.14. From time to time the GOR has been slow to meet project obligations. However, in general there is no chronic arrearage situation.

A.15. No

A.16. No

A.17. No

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 302(b)(4). Have criteria been established and taken into account to assess commitment progress of country in effectively involving the poor in development, on such indexes as: (1) increase in agricultural productivity through small-farm labor intensive agriculture, (2) reduced infant mortality, (3) control of population growth, (4) equality of income distribution, (5) reduction of unemployment, and (6) increased literacy?

B.1.a. Reliable data are difficult to obtain. What does exist indicates that presently and during the recent past Rwanda has been barely holding its own. This has been caused by the country's general poverty coupled with questionable GOR & other donor development policies in the past. However, there is no question that the GOR has taken into account BHN criteria.

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B.1.

b. FAA Sec. 104(d)(1). If appropriate, is this development (including Sahel) activity designed to build motivation for smaller families through modification of economic and social conditions supportive of the desire for large families in programs such as education in and out of school, nutrition, disease control, maternal and child health services, agricultural production, rural development, and assistance to urban poor?

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has the country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights?

b. FAA Sec. 533(b). Will assistance under the Southern Africa program be provided to Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, or Zambia? If so, has President determined (and reported to the Congress) that such assistance will further U.S. foreign policy interests?

c. FAA Sec. 609. If commodities are to be granted so that sale proceeds will accrue to the recipient country, have Special Account (counterpart) arrangements been made?

d. FY 79 App. Act, Sec. 113. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding directly the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

e. FAA Sec. 620B. Will security supporting assistance be furnished to Argentina after September 30, 1978?

B.1.

b. Yes. The education and information to be offered to the rural populace by the community health motivators should increase motivation for smaller families.

B.2. N.A.

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B.1.5.

basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107.  
Is assistance being made available: (include only applicable paragraph which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.)

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;

(2) [104] for population planning under sec. 104(b) or health under sec. 104(c); if so, extent to which activity emphasizes low-cost, integrated delivery systems for health, nutrition and family planning for the poorest people, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using paramedical and auxiliary medical personnel, clinics and health posts, commercial distribution systems and other modes of community research.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

(4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(i) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(ii) to help alleviate energy problems;

(iii) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(iv) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

B.1.a.

(b) None

(c) This sub-project will support the GOR's self-help efforts by alleviating the stress of too-rapid population growth on development.

(d) Women generally benefit more than men from reduced fertility levels both in terms of health and availability for economically productive work.

(e) None

B.1.b.

(2) This sub-project emphasizes use of a basic integrated health delivery system, with particular attention to the needs of mothers and young children, using teams principally composed of paramedicals. Commercial distribution and community research do not form part of this project, or of the delivery system in Rwanda.

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B.1.b.(4).

(v) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(vi) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

c. [107] Is appropriate effort placed on use of appropriate technology? c. Yes

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)? d. Yes

e. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? if so, has justification satisfactory to the Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"? e. No

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civil education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government. f. This sub-project responds to one of Rwanda's most pressing needs to slow the rate of population increase; it will encourage institutional development by producing trained manpower; N.A.

g. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase or productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth? g. Yes. Families which are able to sustain themselves are more able to be productive in society.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans Only) 2. N.A.

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). Information and conclusion on capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects.

b. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

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8.

3. Project Criteria Solely for Economic Support Fund

3. N.A.

a. FAA Sec. 531(a). Will this assistance support promote economic or political stability? To the extent possible, does it reflect the policy directions of section 102?

b. FAA Sec. 533. Will assistance under this chapter be used for military, or paramilitary activities?