

698-0502.96

PD-BRG 519

CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Control
Symbol U-447

1. PROJECT TITLE AFRICARE-REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT (AFR-0422-G-SS-3071-00)	2. PROJECT NUMBER 696-0502.96-01	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE OAR/RWANDA
	4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code, Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with No. 1 each FY) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION	

5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES			6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING		7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION	
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY 9/83	B. Final Obligation Expected FY 9/83	C. Final Input Delivery FY 87	A. Total \$ 4,409,670	B. U.S. \$	From (month/yr.) 9/30/83	To (month/yr.) 8/31/86
					Date of Evaluation Review 12/15/86	

B. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., airgram, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
1. Build two brick primary schools in Ibanda and Ihutu	Africare	9/87
2. Cancel the water system for zone 1 and part of zone 2	Africare	9/87
3. Develop and implement a farmer training/extension program.	Africare	1/87
4. Pay salaries of auxillary health staff from 1/1/87 to 3/31/87 and any extensions after that date for only thirty day periods. Total period should not exceed 6 months	Africare	1/87
5. Make provision of emergency food stock for children and other at-risk population.	Africare	4/87
6. Reduce pasture management, eliminate bio-gas, and possibly tsetse reduction activities.	Africare	on-going

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS			10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PIO/T		B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or		
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change Implementation Plan		
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P		C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project		

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER RANKING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles)		12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval	
Rose-Marie Depp, Project Officer Peter Persell, Representant AFRICARE Callixte Mirasano, D.G. Livestock, MINAGRI		Signature: <i>Emerson Melaven</i>	
		Typed Name: Emerson Melaven AID Representative	
		Date: 12/26/86	

AFRICARE-REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT

Page 2

- | | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 7. Convert existing hangar at Ibanda into food silo and develop management plans. | Africare | 3/87 |
| 8. Advise Africare that in AID's opinion more emphasis should be given to forestry management rather than reforestation activities. | OAR | 1/2/87 |
| 9. Advise Africare that AID has no objections to funding additional Peace Corps Volunteers under grant, but that these funds are available only until PACD and grant agreement expiration date. | OAR | 1/87 |
| 10. Conduct an ecological study of the project zone. | Africare | 6/87 |
| 11. Consider approval of one or two additional source-origin waivers for Africare. Request additional justification. | OAR | 1/87 |
| 12. Advise Africare of AID concern regarding lack of baseline data and encourage them to make efforts to improve data base during the remaining nine months of the project. | OAR | 1/87 |
| 13. Advise Africare that AID has no problem with the proposed study of the possibilities of an irrigation scheme. However Africare should be cautioned regarding the sensitive and difficult nature of irrigation projects particularly at a time when there is high private sector interest in the U.S. regarding the uses of wetlands such as marshes. Africare might consider combining this study with the one approved in number 10 above. | OAR | 1/87 |
| 14. Request Africare to prepare and submit to OAR a revised life-of-grant budget. | OAR | 1/87 |

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

B.P. 28
Kigali, Rwanda
Tel. : 5746

Kigali (ID)
Department of state
Washington, DC 20520

December 29, 1986
REF: AID-264/86

Mr. Peter Persell
Representative
Africare

Dear Peter:

Attached for your information and records is a copy of the Project Evaluation Summary which presents the mission decisions regarding the recommendations of the evaluation.

I would be pleased to discuss any of the decisions with you; however, there are a few points which I would like to clarify at this time.

Decision No. 4 - AID urges you to take a firm position regarding the MOH contributions for staff and equipment. We have had several bad experiences in this respect. AID funds have been used to construct buildings which to this day stand empty without staff and equipment.

Decision No. 9 is to advise Africare that there may be a potential problem with disbursement after the grant expiration date. We accept your decision to request Peace Corps Volunteers to work at the project site, because we believe it important that there is some American presence in Nasho. We do think more emphasis should be given to forest management rather than strictly reforestation activities, but assume this kind of work program can be developed. There however appears to be an administrative problem in that if you use grant resources for support of the PCVs their two year tours are likely to extend beyond the life of the grant. AID cannot reimburse costs which are incurred after the grant expiration date.

Decision No. 11 - While AID recognizes that Africare requires transport to conduct the remaining project activities, we do question why two vehicles are necessary only nine months from the close of the project. We would look forward to your response to this question and would also need more detailed information if we decide to request approval for the waivers.

Decision No. 12 - It has been shown in Agency evaluations of private voluntary organization projects that Africare gives inadequate attention to the collection of baseline data. Without this information it is difficult to evaluate project impact. The Mission believes that inadequate attention has been given to date to this important activity. The evaluation team social scientist makes this observation in his opening remarks. While it is late in

the life of the project AID believes it would certainly be worthwhile to begin collection of data now. This will be particularly important in September 1987 when AID and Africare will need to make a judgment regarding the self sufficiency of the refugee population.

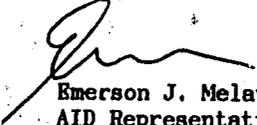
Decision No. 13 - While AID has no objection to Africare undertaking a study of the possibilities of an irrigation scheme, we would like to caution you regarding the general level of congressional and public interest in the United States regarding the utilization of wetlands and the ecological impact of U.S. government financing on these areas. As I am sure you are also aware the development experience in Africa shows that irrigation schemes are extremely difficult to manage and that they are often not profitable.

Decision No. 14 - The executive summary of the evaluation states that no realignment of the grant agreement budget is necessary. The evaluation contains only a budget for the last thirteen months of the project and it is difficult to compare this with the budget in the agreement. Therefore you are requested to submit a revised budget based on your financial plan for the project.

You will note that the PES form also notes that a PIO/T should be prepared. The mission would plan to include in the PIO/T any changes in the grant agreement, including revision of the outputs and budget. As you know there is a need also to correct an oversight in the original grant agreement. This error was the failure of the Grant Officer and Africare to negotiate a total amount of the grant which could be converted to Rwandan Francs and used to pay in country costs. AID would also need to instruct the Grant Officer to amend the agreement to add authority to purchase any additional non-U.S. source-origin vehicles.

I wish to express my thanks for the executive summary you prepared; it considerably simplified what would have otherwise been a complicated review.

Sincerely,



Emerson J. Melaven
AID Representative



Africare

"Visant l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie en Afrique rurale en développant les ressources hydrauliques, la production agricole et les services de santé".

Téléphone : 61-71 Télec : 521 B. P. 137 Kigali, RWANDA

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CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION :

S.E. Le Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
Président, République de Zambie

Ref: AID-236/86 of

December 4, 1986

November 21, 1986

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Harare

Mr. Emerson Melaven
U.S.A.I.D Representative
B.P. 28
KIGALI, RWANDA.

Dear Mr. Melaven:

I am pleased to provide you with three copies of an Executive Summary of the Mid-term Evaluation of Africare's Lake Nasho Resettlement Project, as requested in the above-referenced letter.

Thank you for your cooperation in helping us to execute this important project.

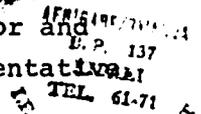
Sincerely,

Executive Director

C. PAYNE LUCAS
Washington, D.C. EUA

Peter M. Persell

Peter M. Persell
Project Director and
Country Representative



Executive Summary
Mid-Term Evaluation
Africare's Lake Nasho Resettlement Project
RWANDA.

I. Introduction:

On September 30, 1983 Africare received a \$ 4, 400, 672 grant from the Department of State's Office of Refugee Assistance to be administered through the United States Agency for International Development. It is a 4 year project scheduled to end on September 29, 1987.

The goal of the project was to settle and provide assistance to 400 refugee families.

The specific project purposes were to:

- a) assist the host country government and the international donor community with support and maintenance for 2,800 refugees (400 families of herders),
- b) assist the refugees to become more productive and self-sufficient, and
- c) strengthen the infrastructure needed to support the refugees.

Outputs called for establishing an improved pasture management program; establishing a tse-tse fly control program; introducing the use of bio-gas as an alternative energy source; providing accessible improved water supply for humans and animals; constructing two health centers and a veterinary center and establishing a reforestation program for erosion control and firewood.

II. Brief Project History:

Africare signed the project grant agreement with A.I.D. September 30, 1983. The overall country agreement between Africare and the GOR was signed December 13, 1983. The project accord between Africare and the GOR was signed May 31, 1984. Thus 8 months of the project life were lost to "contract" negotiations. The key issues were whether or not the GOR would allow permanent resettlement of refugees from Uganda and how the selection of beneficiaries would be made. It was finally agreed that the project would serve both the refugees and persons already settled in the area or to be settled there. Hence rather than an initial beneficiary population of 2,800 refugees (400 families) the project began with a beneficiary population of 8,400 people and 11, 000 head of cattle. The refugees (7,000 people) were all herders from Uganda.

Upon signature of the Africare/GOR project accord, Africare posted a technical assistance team to Rwanda. Between June 1984 and October 1985, Africare fielded its technical assistance team (Project Director, Administrative Officer, Livestock/Agriculture technician, Sociologist and Consultant Water Engineer), designed the water systems, provided expanded veterinary services, began a tse-tse fly control program and implemented improved ranching practices. A major difference in project execution as compared to the project design was that the GOR insisted that Africare execute and manage the project directly and totally rather than serve in an advisory capacity to the DGM project which was to have been the project implementor according to the project design and accords.

In December 1984, 2,300 hectares of project land were reserved by the GOR for a sugar cane plantation reducing project size from 7,400 hectares to 5,100 hectares.

The next major event in the project was that in October 1985 virtually all the refugees and their cattle left Nasho and returned to Uganda. They were replaced in November, 1985 by 500 families (2,500 people) of repatriated Rwandans who had been living in refugee camps in Kibondo in northern Rwanda since fleeing from southwestern Uganda in 1982. These people were almost exclusively farmers and as a group possessed fewer than 150 head of cattle. Thus, virtually overnight, the project changed from one of assisting refugee herders to one of helping repatriated Rwandan farmersto become self-sufficient and fully integrated into Rwandan society.

Between October 1985 and September 1986 (at the time of this evaluation) Africare accomplished the following: a) five villages of repatriated Rwandans (roughly 500 per village) established; b) residential parcels and one and a half hectare farm plots distributed; c) farm tools and seeds distributed; d) food production of beans, sorghum and sweet potatoes ongoing; e) 70 hectares of woodlots planted; f) two 60,000 seedling tree nurseries established; g) 2 ranches for improved grazing established; h) three water systems, a health center, staff housing and repatriate housing under construction; i) tse-tse fly control program installed and functional, j) veterinary services provided; and k) systems of village governance in place.

III. Summary Findings of Evaluation

1. Settlement of repatriates in 5 villages well-done and functional.
2. Excellent collaboration between GOR, Africare, UNHCR, Caritas and Red Cross.

3. Forestry activities well-ahead of schedule and successful.
4. Range management activities greatly reduced due to lack of cattle and herders.
5. Effective veterinary services for the few repatriate cattle and the cattle of neighboring Rwandan residents.
6. Tse-tse fly control program extremely successful.
7. Food production underway but requiring an accelerated and more intensive farmer training component to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of the project.
8. Water systems being well-constructed with one system already providing potable water.
9. OAR/Rwanda has not been receiving timely written financial or programmatic reports from Africare.
10. Project Coordinating Committee has not been meeting as often as scheduled or desirable.
11. GOR cooperation in terms of assigning project personnel to Nasho and assistance from regional and local government officials has been good.
12. Food self-sufficiency for repatriates is likely to occur by December 1987.

IV. Recommendations

1. Build two brick primary schools of 8 classrooms each in Ibanda and Ihutu.

There are currently two temporary, rudimentary schools staffed by Ministry of Education teachers. The construction of two permanent schools is seen as the major contributor to the integration of the repatriates into Rwandan society. The schools will also serve a large resident population from the surrounding under-served area. Construction money is available due to the elimination of the planned water system for zone 1 and part of zone two.

2. Cancel the water system for zone 1 and part of zone 2.

This area was removed from the project by the GOR for a sugar cane plantation. There is no population in this area.

3. Elaborate and implement a farmer training program concentrating on farmers having the most difficulty. Hire an A-2 level agronomist to assist this activity.

This is necessary to assure food self-sufficiency. Part of this effort should include introduction of dry season irrigated gardening and small ruminant production.

4. Pay salaries of auxillary health staff from January 1, 1987 (end of UNHCR funding) until end of project or until Ministry of Health takes over full operational responsibility for the health center.

Health problems remain a serious contrait to food production. Malaria is a serious problem throughout the year. The Ministry of Health has already begun paying two health personnel and needs time to inscribe the added costs of the remaining personnel into its budget.

5. Make previsions for an emergency food stock for children, infirm people and pregnant and lactating women in case of disastrous harvests.

UNHCR food rations will be terminated March 31, 1987. It will take two more growing seasons to fully exploit all the agricultural parcels and to have full benefit of fruit trees, manioc and small ruminant production.

6. Pasture management and bio-gas activities should be reduced and eliminated respectively.

Small numbers of livestock and high cost of bio-gas make these activities senseless.

7. Convert existing hangar at Ibanda into a food storage silo and warehouse for agricultural inputs. Building should also have a small boutique for consumer necessities and a honey extraction room for a planned apiculture activity.

This is a needed building and will cost only \$ 12,000.

8. Expand reforestation efforts in Rukira and Rusumo communes and in the Nasho basin.

Reforestation is critically needed in this fragile ecological zone and has proven to be a very succesful project component. Peace Corps Volunteers can be recruited to manage this effort. Improved wood stoves should be vulgarized in the zone as part of this effort.

9. Conduct en ecological study of the project zone using a consultant;

This formerly under inhabited zone is undergoing a rapid change due to the settlement of the agricultural repatriates. It is vital to learn as much as possible about how to protect the natural environment and the fertility of the soils for future generations.

V. Requested Changes in Budget and Outputs

1. Approve revised Changes in Budget of September 1, 1986 - September 29, 1987.

Approval of this detailed budget will require minimal changes in the eight major budget categories originally called for in the Africare/A.I.D. project accord.

2. Approve construction of two schools.
3. Approve elimination of water system for zone 1 and part of zone 2.
4. Approve transformation of hangar at Ibanda into food storage silo and warehouse.
5. Approve basic reorientation from pasture improvement and livestock raising to agricultural food production and social integration.

VI. Waivers

1. Approve purchase of non-American pick up truck and land cruiser to replace aging vehicle fleet.

Spare parts for American vehicles are not available in Rwanda.



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Member, Ambassador to Costa Rica

Director:

DR. JIM LUCAS

LAKE NASHO RESETTLEMENT PROJECT

MID-TERM EVALUATION

September 1-11, 1986

Submitted to: USAID/Kigali

Date Submitted: November 1986

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INTRODUCTION

1. Intended Purposes and Outputs

September 30, 1983 Africare received a \$4,409,672 grant from the Department of State's Office of Refugee Assistance to be administered through the United States Agency for International Development. The grant was in response to a project document developed by Africare following the 1982 ICARA I conference at which time the Government of the Republic of Rwanda (GOR) requested assistance for the development of the Lake Nasho region.

While the overall goal was to settle and to provide assistance to 400 refugee families, the specific purposes were a) assist host country government and international donor community with support and maintenance for 2,800 refugee herders, b) assist refugees to become more productive and self-sufficient, and c) strengthen the infrastructure needed to support the refugees.

Outputs called for establishing an improved pasture management program; establishing a tse tse fly control program; introducing the use of bio-gas as an alternative energy source for domestic purposes; providing accessible improved water supply for human and animal consumption; constructing two health centers and a veterinary center; and establishing a reforestation program for erosion control and for fire wood.

This is a 4 year project effective September 30, 1983 to September 29, 1987.

Major inputs were to include: a technical assistance team consisting of a Project Manager, 2 Socio-Anthropologists, 2 Agronomists, and a short term Civil Engineer. Equipment was to include 5 four-wheel drive vehicles, 10 motorcycles, and agricultural supplies. Construction was to provide for a dip tank, 4 squeezes, 8 troughs, 11 staff houses, one veterinary center, 4 water systems, 2 health centers, firebreaks and 4 bio-gas digesters.

2. Reasons For Evaluation

The project design calls for four evaluations during the life of the project. The first evaluation was scheduled for January, 1985 using a full scale evaluation team from Africare and representatives from Bugesera, Gisaka, Migongo project BGM, Ministry of Social Affairs and Community Development, AID and UNHCR. At that time the project should have overcome the start up problems and any necessary changes in implementation could be identified.

The second and third evaluations were planned to be Africare in-house evaluations for January, 1986 and January, 1987 respectively. The purpose of these evaluations would be to assess the accomplishments of the project. Any changes necessary should be executed with the idea of overcoming problems and constraints. The last evaluation calling for a full-team was planned to take place upon completion of the project to recommend what should be done to maintain the progress accomplished under the project.

Prior to this mid-term evaluation, no evaluation had taken place because of major constraints to the implementation of the project brought on by an evolving host country policy affecting refugees. Initially GOR policy did not allow for refugees to plant crops or organize ranches.

Between October, 1983 and September, 1986 the project experienced several major policy changes affecting project implementation and beneficiaries. From September, 1983 to May, 1984 the GOR was reviewing its policies regarding refugees so the project could not get underway until June, 1984.

May, 1984 GOR determined the project must directly serve not only the refugees but also Rwandans living in the project area. In June, 1984 there were 1,300 families of refugees at Nasho plus Rwandan families living in the area and the GOR had not yet selected 400 families for the project.

July, 1984 GOR informed Africare it would not assume management responsibility for the project as called for in the project accord.

October, 1985 GOR permitted repatriates to plant crops and organize ranches.

Thus most agriculture activities only began in October, 1985.

August, 1985, there was a political change in the Ugandan Government. September, 1985 all but 60 refugee families and their cattle left Nasho and returned to Uganda. November, 1985 the first group of beneficiaries were replaced by 500 agriculturalist families who began arriving at Nasho from Camp Kibondo in Northern Rwanda.

B. METHODOLOGY

The five person evaluation team consisted of Alameda E. Harper, Directress Central Africa Region Africare Washington and Team Leader, Peter Persell, Project Coordinator Africare Rwanda; Thomas Williams, Assistant Project Officer USAID Kigali; Renovat NGWABIJE, Agriculture Economist University of Rwanda, and Michael Carael, Sociologist University of Brussels.

The project staff served as a resource to the team and consisted of Eugene Neill, Agronomist Livestock Specialist; Robert Brandstetter, Socio-Anthropologist; Jean Denis, Administrative Officer; Mark Buccowich, Peace Corps Volunteer Forester; Andre EIZIMANA, Agronomist seconded by Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Forestry, and Pierre GASORE Sociologist.

The "Comite de Gestion" which is composed of several ministries and Africare project staff is responsible for the management and decision-making regarding the project. The evaluation team consulted with the members individually and collectively concerning policy, design changes and project progress. The chairperson of this committee is the Director General for Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Forestry.

The evaluation team held several briefing sessions with the project staff to get an understanding of the history of the project, its current status and the staff's plan for future implementation. All project documents - reports, proposals, correspondence and plans were put at the disposal of the team. Meetings were also held with representatives of the donor community including USAID/Kigali, American Embassy, UNHCR, CARITAS, and the Rwandan Red Cross (see list of contacts). The purpose of these meetings was to learn the agency's level of continued support to the refugees in the project area.

A scope of work was developed for each team member based upon expertise and interest. The original log frame was divided into components such as agriculture and livestock, forestry and water, social services and administration.

The objectively verifiable indicators were listed under each component. Team members were instructed to list their findings, conclusions, discussions and recommendations based upon a three day site visit to Lake Nasho basin and upon the information gathered during the various meetings.

At Lake Nasho the team divided up into three groups. This was determined by the number of available vehicles. Project staff escorted the teams to the site of each objectively verifiable indicator and answered any questions posed by the team members. Using the random selection process, the team members interviewed repatriates living in each of the 5 villages. During these interviews no project staff were present. The team wanted the interviewees to respond freely.

The team held several closed meetings to share findings, impressions and conclusions. Sessions on recommendations included the project staff because the evaluation team realized any recommendations made would be implemented by project staff and their understanding of the rationale and workability of the recommendations were deemed of the utmost importance.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Location

Lake Nasho basin is located in eastern Rwanda along the border with Tanzania to the east; Uganda to the north, and Burundi to the south. The configuration of the basin resembles the figure "7". It is dense papyrus swamp surrounded by low rising hills to the west. It is 20 kilometers north of the Kigali - Tanzania road and 150 kilometers from Kigali. All but the last 20 kilometers are paved. Wildlife includes hippos, gazelles, snakes and fish. The area is infested with tse tse flies and mosquitoes.

The project site has 2 distinct areas: Nasho West, 23 kms long, is the site of one of the water systems. Nasho Ranch is a

13 kms stretch at the southern end of the "7" and includes zone 3, 4 and 5 (see map). Zone one and most of zone two (2,300 ha) have been reserved for a sugar cane plantation and are no longer part of the project site. Zone 3 has 2,610 ha; zone 4 has 1,035 ha and zone 5 has 955 ha.

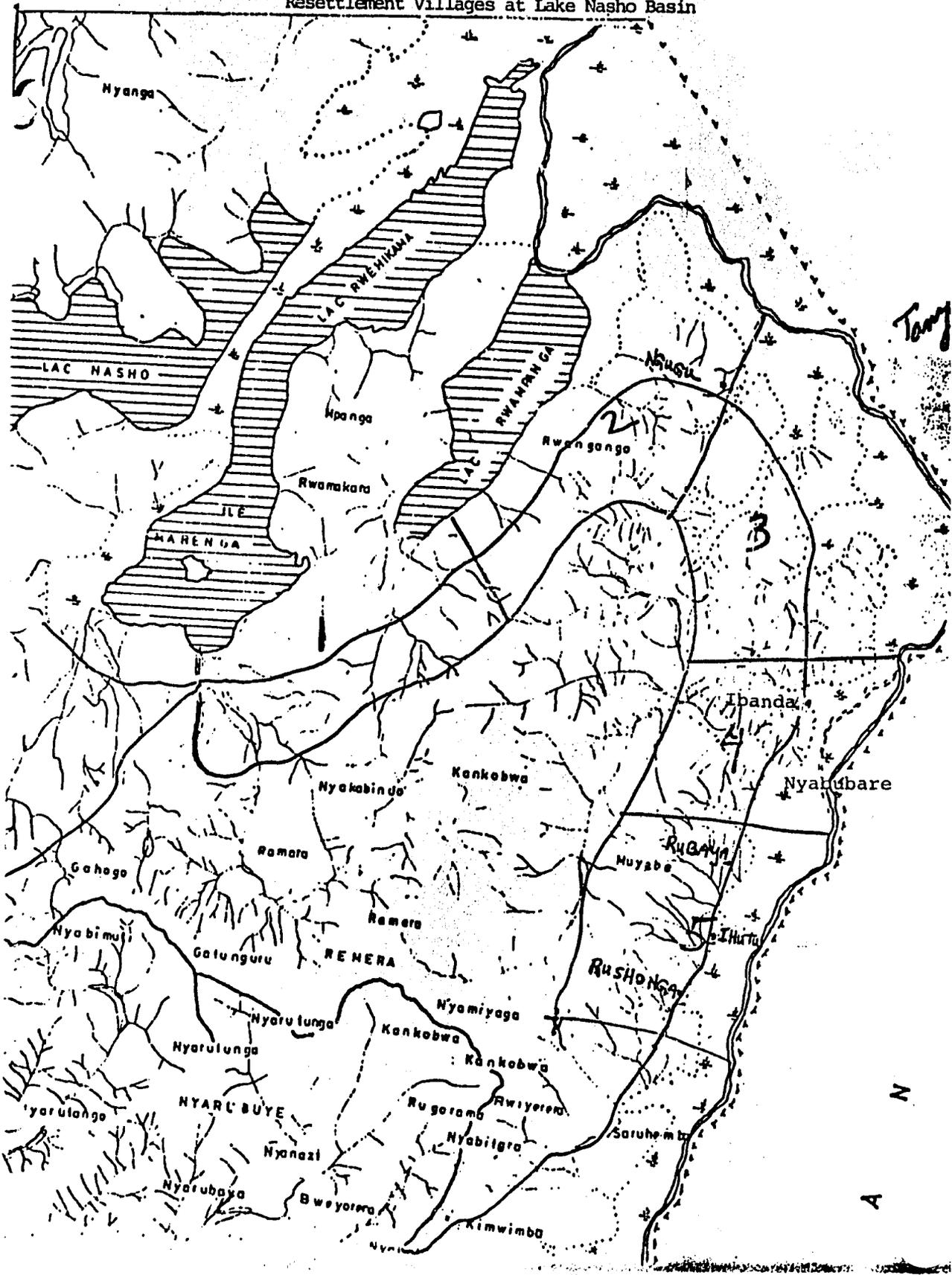
2. Beneficiaries

The project was designed to resettle 2,800 refugees (400 families) who were for the most part animal herders from Uganda. There were however, more than 7,000 people living in the area and the selection of 400 families was a difficult and nearly impossible task. The issue was resolved by including not only all the refugee families but the Rwandans too who are residing in the area making a total beneficiaries population of 8,400 people and 11,000 head of cattle. When the 7,000 refugee herders left Nasho with their cattle in September, 1985, they were replaced by 2,500 refugee agriculturalists. Thus project beneficiaries including local Rwandans total 6,000 people.

PROJECT DESIGN

In September, 1983 the project called for Africare to assist 400 refugee families and their cattle to settle in the Lake Nasho basin. The refugees were all herders from Uganda. The project called for potable water systems for human and cattle consumption, construction of human and animal health services facilities, creation of ranches, improved pastures, tse-tse fly control and protection of the environment primarily through

Resettlement Villages at Lake Nasho Basin



reforestation efforts. The overall goal of the project was to improve the health of the refugees and to make them self-sufficient, largely through livestock activities, complemented by small scale food crop production.

Project implementation began at Nasho in June, 1984. During this eight month interval Africare negotiated its country accord and the project accord with the GOR. Also during this interval the GOR was drawing up guidelines for identifying refugees. However, rather than the 400 families planned for, the reality was that there were 1,300 families (7,000 people) and 11,000 head of cattle at Nasho. UNHCR was responsible for the immediate care and feeding of the refugees. Africare designed water systems, provided expanded veterinary services and began tse-tse fly control and improved ranching activities. A major difference in project execution as compared to the project design, however, was that the GOR insisted that Africare carry out the project directly, rather than the BGM, a project funded by the World Bank, as called for in the project document.

By October, 1985 all the refugees and their cattle had left Nasho and returned to Uganda. They were replaced in November, 1985 by 500 families (2,500 people) of repatriated Rwandans who had been living in refugee camps in Kibondo in Northern Rwanda since fleeing from southwestern Uganda in 1982. These people were almost exclusively farmers and as a group they possessed

fewer than 150 head of cattle. Thus, virtually overnight, the project changed from one of assisting refugee herders to one of helping repatriated farmers to become self-sufficient and integrated into Rwanda society.

The project progress toward achieving objectives of the revised logframe September 1986 includes the following: five villages of 500 repatriated Rwandans have been established; one and one half hectare farm plots, seeds and tools have been distributed; food crop production of beans, sorghum and sweet potato is on-going; 70 ha of woodlots have been planted; two-60,000 seedling nurseries have been established; 2 ranches for improved grazing have been established; three water systems, a health center, staff housing and repatriate housing are under construction, the tse-tse fly control program is installed and functional and veterinary services are provided.

The coming year (September, 1986 - September, 1987) should see the completion of all infrastructure construction including two primary schools, increased food production, additional woodlots and nurseries and the emergence of increasingly viable village communities more fully integrated into Rwandan life.

D. EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL AND/OR INTERNAL FACTORS ON PERFORMANCE

1. Africare signed the Lake Nasho Resettlement project grant agreement with AID September 30, 1983. The country agreement between Africare and the GOR was signed December 13, 1983. The project accord between Africare and the GOR was signed May 31, 1984. Thus Africare lost 8 months on the project life to contract negotiations. The key issues in negotiating the project

accord was whether the Rwandan Government would permit permanent resettlement of refugees from Uganda and how the selection of project beneficiaries would be made. It was finally resolved by both governments, the Rwandan and the American, agreeing that the project would serve both the refugees and other residents already established in the area or to be settled there.

2. December, 1984, project staff received notification that 2,300 ha of land (zone 1 and most of zone 2) have been reserved by the GOR for sugar cane exploitation and can not be used for refugee resettlement. Thus project size was reduced from 7,400 ha to 5,100 ha.

3. April, 1985 project log frame was revised to serve 1,300 families on 5,100ha instead of 7,400 ha.

4. The "Comite de Gestion" which has managerial responsibility for the project did not meet during the first 2 years of the life of the project. The first and only meeting was held September, 1985 although semi-annual meetings were planned. Key decisions in implementation were lacking such as selection of project beneficiaries; appointment of co-project coordinator; permission for project staff to use government housing at the project site etc. On September 4, 1986 the "Comite de Gestion" held its second meeting and reviewed progress and approved changes in the project logframe.

5. Africare was informed by the "Comite de Gestion" in September, 1985 that BGM would not be responsible for the implementation of the project as stated in the project accord. Africare was asked to employ the personnel necessary to implement the project.

6. The project was revised again in October, 1985 to serve agriculturalists instead of animal herders. By January, 1986 all 500 families (2,500 people) had arrived at Nasho from the Kibondorefugee camp in the north.

Original Logframe Outputs

October 1983 - March 1985

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Establish an improved pasture management program.

Establish a Tse-tse fly control program

Provide accessible improved water supply for human and animal consumption.

PLANNED INDICATORS

20 ranches of 250 ha. established by end of project.

4,000 ha pasture lands improved by end of project.

125 km² cleared for tse-tse fly control by end of year 1. 250 km² cleared by end of year 2.

2 camps supplying 357,000 liters/day: Nasho camp supplying 85,000 liters/day Nasho West supplying 295,000 liters/day.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Baseline livestock study completed September, 1984

Soil studies were completed November, 1984.

Baseline Socio-Anthropological study completed February, 1985.

2 teams of surveyors defined limits of 20 ranches and farms.

2,500 ha have been reserved for pastures.

2 ranches of 200 ha each have been cleared and planted with leguminous forage crops in zone three.

Zimbabwe tse-tse fly control techniques have been tested with encouraging results.

Water engineering studies completed March, 1985. 3 water systems designed. Nasho West water system offered for bids June, 1985.

October, 1983 - March, 1985

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Establish reforestation program for erosion control and firewood.

Provide improved veterinary care facility.

Provide accessible health care facility.

Introduce the use of bio-gas as an alternative energy source for domestic purposes.

PLANNED INDICATORS

50 ha of trees planted

2 veterinary centers constructed.

10 houses for A3, 1 house for A2 constructed.

2 health centers constructed.

4 bio-gas plants in use by end of project.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Fire breaks 15 feet wide were constructed along the borders and inside the project area. They were effective in preventing, spread of fires, 1985.

One Veterinary center had already been constructed by BGM. The house for A2 was constructed by BGM.

No work planned until water systems were underway.

No work planned until January, 1986.

Revised Logframe Outputs I

April, 1985 - December, 1985

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Established an improved pasture management program.

7,000 refugees settled in 13 village ranches.

Tse-tse fly management system established at Nasho.

Establish reforestation program for erosion control firewood and fodder cattle consumption.

PLANNED INDICATORS

3,200 ha of pasture lands improved by end of project.

13 ranches of 245 ha each established by end of project.

250 km² under tse-tse fly control management conditions.

50 ha. of trees planted at Nasho.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Animal population dropped from 11,000 to 3,090 by August, 1985 due primarily to trypanosomiasis and sales. Activities under this section were slowed down as a result. Clearing of brush on pasture land and forage crops of Rhodes grass, panicum and stylosanthes have been planted on 2 ranches.

13 ranches surveyed and delineated.

Seed multiplication plots of manioc have been planted. Sorghum was harvested and sold to the national grain warehouse.

Traps and guards have been ordered. Insecticide delta-methrin and octenal received.

14 ha. cleared and staked at at Rukira. 8 ha cleared and staked at Rusumo.

April, 1985 -- December, 1985

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Provided accessible and
pctable water supply for
human and animal
consumption at Nasho.

PLANNED INDICATORS

200 ha planted in the
communes of Rusumo and
and Rukira.

Some 440,000 liters/day
of water available at
Camp Nasho.

Some 295,000 liters/day
of water available at
Nasho West.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

2 nurseries in the communes
of Rukira and Rusumo, each
with the capacity of 60,000
seedlings have been establi-
shed. 2 nurseries at Nasho
camp consisting of 30,000
seedlings have been set up.

Fire breaks completed.

Following GOR decision to
reserve 2,300 ha in zones
1 and 2 for sugar cane
exploitation, the water
system was eliminated for
this area. All systems
have been offered for bids.

April, 1985 - December, 1985

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Provide accessible health care facility

Provide improved veterinary care facility.

PLANNED INDICATORS

2 health centers constructed.

One Veterinary center constructed.

10 houses for A3 constructed.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Negotiations with Ministry of Health resulted in plan to construct 2 health centers using old model instead of new model which is more costly. Request for bids completed.

One Veterinary center construction plan has been offered for bids. Included in veterinary center construction plan are 10 houses and one dip tank.

Revised Logframe Outputs II

December, 1985 -- August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

400 families provided with seeds, tools and 1.5 ha plot of arable land.

400 families provided with materials and technical assistance for building a house

Reduce Tse-tse fly population.

Establish reforestation program for erosion control and for fire wood.

PLANNED INDICATORS

400 families have land

400 families have received building materials.

Tse-tse fly control program in place and working.

50 ha trees planted.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

440 families of agriculturalists and 60 families of animal herders have received 1.5 ha plots, 2 hoes, machettes and seeds.

Repatriated mud brick housing program is under way to limit destruction of the natural forest. At least 40 houses have been completed and an additional 275 are under construction.

Tse-Tse fly control system which consists of guards treated with acetone and octenal has accounted for a 98% reduction in fly population at Nasho. The incidence of trypanosomiasis in the area has been reduced to zero, to date.

Seventy hectares of woodlots have been planted in communes of Rukira and Rusumo.

Twenty hectares of alley cropping planted in the Nas' Basin instead of individual plantings around homes and agricultural plots

December, 1985 - August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

PLANNED INDICATORS

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Target population has expressed interest in improved cook stoves through a survey conducted by the project.

Pilot bio-gas plants were cancelled due to reduction in livestock population.

Target population has received forestry extension training concerning which trees to cut and which trees not be cut. 300 ha have been surveyed and trees to be cut have been marked with paint.

Five forestry extension classes (one in each of the five villages for a total 400 participants) on "why plant trees" have been conducted. Each class lasted 2.3 hours. A second course on choice of species and site selection has been started.

Tree forestry monitors have been trained by the project.

December, 1985 - August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

PLANNED INDICATORS

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Target population is involved as both paid and volunteer workers in the nurseries and the woodlots.

A youth pre-cooperative has been organized for males to harvest 20 ha of alley cropping.

Two nurseries in the villages of Ihutu and Ibanda with a 25,000 seedling capacity each have been established for the production of fruit trees, leguminous varieties, firewood and construction varieties trees.

Two family nurseries of 200 seedlings each have been established in Nyabubare.

December, 1985 - August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Provided accessible improved water supply for human and animal consumption.

PLANNED INDICATORS

3 water systems constructed.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Three of the four water systems are under construction; Nasho West (23 kms) long) is 90% completed. Akagera B and C (17 kms) are 60% com-

The fourth water system (Nyamashara) was deemed not necessary since this area has been reserved for a sugar cane plantation by the GOR. However, part of this area will be served by an extension of the Akagera C system.

Repatriates have been employed as members of the work force on the water systems and on the health center.

The water systems have sand and gravel filters installed at the source which insure the potability of water.

December, 1985 - August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

PLANNED INDICATORS

ACHIEVED INDICATOR

The three water systems will provide accessible, adequate potable water to approximately 6,000 people when completed.

Water taps have been strategically placed in the villages so as to reduce by one half the time spent in fetching water.

The output of the water systems is sufficient to meet the needs of human and animal consumption in the event the livestock population returns to the originally projected levels.

2 temporary banco primary schools have been constructed in the villages of Ibanda and Ihutu. Plans are under way to construct 2 permanent 8-classroom buildings with workshops and office space.

Provide basic education facilities.

2 primary schools constructed.

December, 1985- August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Provide improved
veterinary care.

PLANNED INDICATORS

Veterinary Center services
organized and functioning

10 houses for A3 con-
structed.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Veterinary services for
vaccinations, deworming
and dipping are provided
on a regular basis.

Of the two veterinary centers
to be constructed, one was
already constructed by BGM and
the other was deemed not
needed due to drastic
reduction in animal
population.

Construction of 5 twin houses
for veterinary agents has been
planned for, however due to
reduction in animal
population, only two twin
houses will be assigned to
veterinary staff, two will be
assigned to health center
staff and one will be assigned
to agriculture and forestry
staff. Presently 2 twin
houses are at foundation level
at Nyabubare.

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December, 1985 - August, 1986

PLANNED OUTPUTS

Establish agriculture extension program

Reduce post harvest losses.

PLANNED INDICATORS

Agriculture Extension program developed

Grain storage program established.

ACHIEVED INDICATORS

Agriculture agents have been assigned to the project but have not received training at research center.

Families have received training in improved farming practices.

Agro-forestry demonstration plot containing Sesbania Sesban and sorghum was planted however, the sorghum seeds were sterile. This plot has been turned over to a youth pre-cooperative for management.

Seed multiplication plots of manioc have been harvested for redistribution to refugees.

Beans, sorghum, sweet potato, manioc and peanut seeds have been distributed to refugees.

Plans are under way to construct silo for grain storage.

F. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS: Livestock, Agriculture

1. Pasture Improvement/Rotation

The improvement of pastures in each 250 ha ranch through clearing off (to remove undesirable shrubs, trees and grasses), as well as through planting soil-improving fodder legumes such as *Centrosema* sp. aimed at increasing the carrying capacity up to 0.33 animal units/ha.

The rotation of pastures divided into paddocks and delimited by *Euphorbia* sp. aimed at increasing the carrying capacity up to 1 a.u./ha.

It was planned that legume hay would be used as animal fodder in the dry-season. It was also planned to train animals for the transportation of fodder; and plans were underway to dig underground silos for ensilage.

After the departure of refugees, only 2 ranches have been delimited and cleared; their present carrying capacity is of 0.22 a.u./ha only. None of the other planned activities at this level have been carried out due to the lack of adequate livestock: including the area reserved for cane sugar (area 1 and 2), some 234 heads of cattle can graze on 4,500 ha (134 for repatriates and about 100 for the residents of the neighborhood).

This is why think that the pasture of the project area is under-used and that its improvement is not urgent. Rather, one should seek to increase the present capacity by integrating 250 to 300 additional head belonging to the residents of the neighborhood.

2. Tse-Tse Fly Control

The system planned originally (clearing off and spraying) would have been expensive and ecologically dangerous. It was replaced by the method of the targets impregnated with insecticide. Traps permit the measurement of the fly population. At the beginning, these traps caught an average of 100 flies/trap/week. In July, 1986 48 flies had been trapped in 24 traps i.e., an average of 2 flies/trap/week.

4. Small Livestock

As already mentioned farmers preferred goats and then sheep, in a survey organized by the agricultural service manager. They decided that for other species feeding would be too expensive and would exceed their means.

Since a farm can, for mixed farming, support one cow and its calf or 5 goats, the necessary fodder field area would be 3,000 m² with permanent stalling. To the extent that half of the needs can be met by pastures, 1,000 m² of richer fodder crops may be considered as adequate. On another hand, peanut crops will be promoted as peanut tops will be useful for goat feeding.

However, too many goats in the area would destroy the vegetation. Therefore, lanes should be planned as well as monitoring of goat movements.

Goat-credit granting conditions are as follows:

- a. One should have build an adobe brick house for personal use:
- b. One should have cultivated 2/3 of ones plot; this condition can well be met at the beginning of the 1987 B season; and
- c. One should have 1,000 m² of fodder crops, which will be possible in the 1987 B season as planned in the land occupation plan.

5. Fire-Breaks

It has been suggested to study the possibility of using portable sprayers of a 30 liter capacity having an estimated cost of FRW 30,000/piece. However, this system would be very expensive in terms of procurement and operation, especially:

- a. for placing orders;
- b. for supplying water when extinguishing bush-fires; and
- c. because they would be used only once a year; during certain years no problems occur as the wind is not always intense.

Moreover, as this is a new experience, the Africare Project which will end in September, 1987, would not have enough time left to experiment with this operation. This is the reason why we tend towards bio-cultural and forestry methods such as quickset hedges, windbreaks, afforestation, etc.

6. Settlement of Farmers

Given plot distribution criteria (married widow(er), orphan with dependents, isolated person, etc.), young people have not received plots and will soon face serious problems. They should benefit from preferential conditions for access to work and to agricultural cooperative. In this context, a 20 ha plot has already been reserved for pre-cooperative youth groups. This action is to be encouraged even at the level of market gardening.

7. Training/Extension

Seed provision is a priority in the area given the range of possible crops. Seed propagation is already practiced. In the last season, the project had propagated seeds on agro-forestry fields planted with *Sesbania sesban*. This field is presently at the disposal of young people who, among other activities, will be able to propagate seeds that the project will distribute.

The project intends to focus on cassava which is a drought-resistant tuber crop. The root can be preserved in the ground for a long period of time.

The urgent need of seeds is illustrated by the fact that farmers started seeking peanuts, sweet potatoes and banana seedlings either at the Rusumo commune or at the level of the neighborhood farmers.

Interviews with farmers showed that they are presently cultivating beans, corn, sorghum and sweet potatoes. For the 1986 B season, some farmers have already harvested 50 to 70 kg of beans. Others suffered damages caused by the wild animals. Crops such as cassava, bananas, peanuts, sunflower and soy beans are also possible. According to the synthesis of the opinions of the farmers of the neighborhood -- who met in the village of Nyabubare -- and of repatriates, the preferred crops are beans, sorghum, bananas, peanuts, cassava, sweet potatoes and corn.

Opinion is divided as regards banana cultivation: the farmers of the area think that it is the main crop given its socio-economic importance; repatriates prefer seasonal crops which would give them a rapid output. Corps which can be sold to generate a monetary revenue are primarily beans, sorghum, peanuts and bananas. Sunflower cultivation is under serious consideration. Its seeds are rich in oil (20-50%), its cake is rich in lipids (approximately 10%), as well as in vitamin B and proteins (about 40%). Oil can be extracted with a press. Farmers can be taught this technique.

A review of ecological requirements indicates that coffee cannot be cultivated in an area where the level of precipitation is under 900 mm per year. Also the recommended mean altitude for coffee production is 1,400 to 1,600 m. Since coffee would not be very profitable under other conditions, land should therefore be devoted to food crops in order to ensure food self-sufficiency. Revenues generated by coffee would not be sufficient enough to purchase foodstuff in a market which is not yet well organized.

Given the risk that one season out of two (or three) fails due to low rainfall, it is possible to consider irrigated cultivation near marshlands in the areas where land has not been distributed. Dry season (irrigated) crops, especially market gardening, could be conducted. Market gardening is also possible around houses and springs.

It is possible to promote mixed cropping especially for:

- (1) beans and corn which represent an interesting association: corn benefits from the symbiotic nitrogen fixation of beans and they are not smothered by adequately spaced corn, bananas and beans;
- (2) Moreover, before bananas and cassava are well developed, inter-cropping with beans and corn may be practiced. Appropriate spacing for this association should be carefully studied according to soil fertility.

Biological soil-improving methods through organic fertilizers and agroforestry legume species such as *Sesbania sesban* should be considered. As to erosion control, since slopes are not steep, cover crops, soil-improving fallows, etc. could be considered. Big mound plowing and strip cropping also be recommended, as well as silvo-pastoral techniques such as the protection of natural vegetation against bush-fires, reforestation, overgrazing control.

The yield hypotheses that we adopted, and which we hope are not too optimistic, take into account:

- a. MINAGRI and SESA data for average conditions in the country;
- b. The approach developed in the project document entitled "Analysis of the Economic and Social Situation" (Africare, May, 1985) to adapt this data;
- c. The positive or negative effects of mixed cropping; and
- d. The losses caused by predators.

The proposed land occupation takes into account:

- a. The importance of the crop from the food and monetary point of views;
- b. Its position in the rotation;
- c. The dates of plantation for bananas and cassava; and
- d. The possible cropping associations.

Tables I and II present an approach to the coverage of needs on a 100% or on a 125% basis (for self-sufficiency, i.e., with a 25% security stock).

Total production value is of FRW 96,998 at the constant 1986 price of the Rushonga market. We assume that 30% of the production will be sold to meet household needs, 15% to meet operating expenses (seeds, equipment amortization, etc.), and 5% will represent storage losses

Hence, - a loss of about FRW 4,850;

- operating expenses amounting to about FRW 14,550; and household expenditures of about FFW 29,100.

On another hand, the Project should plan a service for the supply and promotion of the use of agricultural inputs and materials:

- stock preservation products;
- materials for the transportation of manure and of small agricultural materials (wheelbarrows, rakes, weeders, etc.)

However, the Project has already distributed 2 hoes and a machete per resettler which are the main tools in Rwandan agriculture.

8. Food Self-Sufficiency Potentials and Constraints

Major constraints include the difficulties linked to the recent settlement (clearing, perennial crops still not in production, predators, etc.) and the low rainfalls.

According to surveys of farmers and of the agronomist, losses caused by predators can be estimated at 50% for sweet potatoes, 30% for corn, sorghum and cassava, 15% for beans, peas and soy beans. These losses should decrease by half as fields will be farmed with more serious field guarding.

Depending on some social considerations, villages have achieved a different level of work ranging in the following descending order: Nyabubare, Rushongo, Rubaya, Ihutu and Ibanda. In the 1986 B season, some individuals achieved the cultivation of up to 1/3 of their plot; however, the average was slightly under 1/8.

Given the number of planned achievements requiring the collaboration of the population, we may hope that at best 1/3 of the plot will be cultivated in 1987 A, 2/3 in 1987 B and the whole plot in 1988 A.

If bananas and cassava are to yield at the end of 1987, cassava must be planted in 1986 --hence the urgent need to get cuttings from the Kibungo II Project --and bananas must be planted at the beginning of 1987 B. In our estimates, we assume that only 75% of the cassava will yield before the end of 1987 but 100% of the banana trees will be able to yield.

Food in an amount of FRW 48,500 remains available for human consumption, i.e., 50% of the total production.

Can this production allow the attainment of food self-sufficiency? The answer is positive since, according to Table II, the rate of coverage is slightly higher than 100% compared to the nutritional needs alone, and is or about 85% compared to self-sufficiency needs. We do not mention the rate of coverage for lipids which is very high contrary to what has been observed in Rwanda. This is mainly due to the importance given to peanuts which permit approximately 60% coverage of the needs. Actually, such a quantity would not be available for consumption. The marketing rate is more than 50% although we stated a fixed rate of 45% for all products. The overall approach gives an idea of the self-sufficiency level which is needed as the small deficit of about 15% -- related to 125% of the needs -- may be covered by goat breeding and vegetable gardening.

Table 1: PROJECTED FOOD CROP PRODUCTION FOR 1987

Monocrop or crop association	Price FRW/kg	1987 B Season				1988 A Season				Annual Total for 1987			
		Area (ares)	Yield kg/are	Output (kg)	Output (Frw)	Area (ares)	Yield kg/are	Output (kg)	Output (Frw)	Area (ares)	Yield kg/are	Output (kg)	Output (Frw)
Beans-cassava-corn													
Cassava	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Beans	22.5	30	4.9	147	3308	-	-	-	-	30	4.9	147	3308
Corn	12.5	30	6.0	180	2250	-	-	-	-	30	6.0	180	2250
Bananas-beans-corn													
Bananas	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Beans	22.5	25	5.3	133	2993	-	-	-	-	25	5.3	133	2993
Corn	12.5	25	6.0	150	1875	-	-	-	-	25	6.0	150	1875
Bananas-beans													
Bananas	12.0	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Beans	22.5	-	-	-	-	25	91.9	2298	27510	25	91.9	2298	27510
Beans-corn													
Beans	22.5	-	-	-	-	30	4.9	123	2756	30	4.9	123	2756
Corn	12.5	-	-	-	-	30	5.3	159	3578	30	5.3	159	3578
Sorghum													
Sorghum	18.0	30	9.2	276	4968	-	-	-	-	30	9.2	276	4968
Peanuts													
Peanuts	87.5	10	7.5	75	6563	25	7.8	195	17063	35	7.7	270	23626
Sweet potatoes													
Sweet potatoes	10.5	-	-	-	-	30	35.4	1062	11151	30	35.4	1062	11151
Cassava													
Cassava	5.0	-	-	-	-	30	63.8	1914	9570	30	63.8	1914	9570
(Fodder crops)													
(Fodder crops)	-	(10)	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-
Total		105		961	21957	150		6024	75041	245		6985	96998

Legend: 1987 B Season = February-June 1987; 1988 A Season = Sept.-Dec. 1987.

Table 2: COVERAGE OF NUTRITIONAL NEEDS

Crops	Total annual output (kg)	Available output(kg) per person per day	Energy		Proteins		Lipids	
			kcal/kg	kcal total	g/kg	g total	g/kg	g total
Beans	562	0.15397	2916	448.9	169.2	26.1	12.6	1.9
Corn	603	0.16521	2110	348.6	55.1	9.1	26.6	4.4
Sorghum	276	0.07562	3314	250.6	76.4	5.8	5.6	0.4
Cassava	1914	0.52438	895	469.3	4.2	2.2	4.7	2.5
Bananas	2298	0.61041	360	219.7	9.8	6.0	2.3	1.4
Peanuts	270	0.07397	2569	190.0	96.0	7.1	238.3	17.6
Sweet Potatoes	1062	0.29096	1176	342.2	16.1	4.7	4.2	1.2
Total	6985	1.90370	-	<u>2269.3</u>	-	<u>61.0</u>	-	<u>29.4</u>
Daily Needs				2100		59		21
Coverage Rate (100% basis)				<u>108 %</u>		<u>103 %</u>		<u>140 %</u>
Self-sufficiency needs				2625		74		26
Coverage Rate (125% basis)				<u>86 %</u>		<u>83 %</u>		<u>112 %</u>

Legend:

g = grams kcal = kilocalories

Calculation method for the quantity available per inhabitant and per day:

$$\frac{50\% \times \text{total production}}{\text{family/year}} \times \frac{1 \text{ family}}{5 \text{ people}} \times \frac{1 \text{ year}}{365 \text{ days}} = \frac{\text{total production}}{3650}$$

Sources

- Rwanda Food Strategy, MINIPLAN, 1983.
- Blueprint for the Mutara Region, Feasibility Report, 1985.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION: SOCIAL

1. POPULATION.

A. There is no detailed demographic document available on the population of Nasho which would deal with repatriated families and with the Rwandan people who have settled in the different villages. Such a document would be useful to ensure the planning of social needs; it should be exhaustive and should include classical variables such as: age, sex marital status, fertility, schooling, former jobs, length of stay in Uganda, written and spoken languages, etc. This survey could be linked to the administrative census but in fact, its objectives are different and it should be carried out rapidly.

B. According to the older available source (Africare doc. 2/85) relating to 1974 repatriates --excluding Rwandan families recently established in Nasho --repatriates are not distinguished from the farmer population of the Kibungo Prefecture (tables 1 and 2). This is not surprising if one recalls that only those refugees who proved (surname, documents, etc.) that they were of Rwandan origin settled in Nasho. Among them are numerous refugees who emigration to Uganda was recent. The backward surge from Uganda affected whole family cells; these have many similarities with the Rwandan family pattern. (see National Fertility Survey. ONAPO, 1983).

C. However, Nasho repatriates have a number of different characteristics:

1. An adult population (15-59 years old) who is slightly larger than Kibungo's (table 1).
2. On average, family heads in Nasho are younger than those of Kibungo (table 1). This should ease their acceptance of change.
3. In addition to farmers/cattle breeders, a larger variety of traders is found among repatriates, for instance, in the Nyabubare village 17% of different trades include joiners (4.6%), masons (3.7%), small traders (3.7%) teachers (1.9%) tailors (1.9%) and drivers (1.9%). It is worthwhile developing these abundant human resources as Africare already did during the infrastructure work.

4. The portion of widowers and widows approximates 20%, according to 4 village chiefs. This number is outstanding for Rwanda where remarriage is a standard practice; however, the extent to which certain polygamists' wives have been encouraged to pass themselves off as widows in order to obtain a separate plot is unconfirmed (P.Gasore). This situation if confirmed in real terms, is temporary; in time, remarriages will make the integration of these families easier. On a short-term basis, it represents a handicap in terms of work force, and social difficulties.
5. The proportion of disabled or handicaped persons is approximately 2%(ibid), i.e., 35 to 40 persons in need of a lasting support. The statement will have to be done on a case-by-case basis. The solution to this permanent problem will be found in the national framework but until the institutions are in place, humanitarian assistance must be planned (for instance, Caritas).

D. 866 Repatriates are under fifteen, 303 of whom are under four. The theoretical school-age population therefore represents 600 children (see schooling).

E. Demographic data indicate a large imbalance between males and females, with fewer women than men in all age groups. The reasons for this imbalance are unclear. They require an investigation.

2. SOCIAL NEEDS

A. Schooling

a1. Background

In the initial project (Africare document), the school component was not included. Other organizations involved with refugees --UNHCR, CARITAS, Red Cross --could have taken care of this.

The construction of permanent school centers serving children of repatriates and of families of the neighborhood is the first desire --as a social committee.

Table 1: Distribution of the Repatriated Population (1,974) persons identified in February 1985) by Age Group, Compared with the Farmer Population of the Prefecture (1983)

Age Groups	Repatriates (%)	Kibungo Prefecture (%)
0-14	45.1	47.8
15-59	51.3	47.7
60 and older	3.6	4.5

Table 2: Comparison between Repatriates and the Population of the Kibungo Prefecture, using different variables.

	Average No. of persons in the household	Average No. of active* members of the household	Heads of Households (%)		Active heads of household (%)
			Men	Women	
Repatriated	4.8	2.2	84.7	15.3	70.6
Kibungo Prefecture	4.9	2.4	85.4	14.6	56.0
*15-49 age group					

Sources: AFRICARE document and National Agriculture Survey

(1984)

The approval of 2 school centers has been requested by the Kibungo regional inspector. The Secretary General of MINEPRISEC confirmed that he would give his approval as long as the buildings met official standards. Both schools will be provided with teachers (16 planned) according to needs and availability. Repatriates having an appropriate educational training will be hired on a priority basis. Teachers are to be identified urgently. Those who are inadequately trained will receive training. Two repatriates have already received training. The construction of 16 houses for the teachers will facilitate their recruitment.

Practical problems raised by the construction of the two school centers --estimates, construction time --and by the teachers' houses are detailed in the budget section.

a.2 The School Age Population

The theoretical school-age population is 600 children among the repatriates. Due to the lack of data on their previous schooling, it is impossible to establish a breakdown by classroom. The Rwandan primary school system is organized as follows:

- 1st grade: Year 1-3; one teacher is in charge of two 55-pupil classrooms
- 2nd grade: Year 4-6; one teacher is in charge of one 30-50 pupil classroom
- 3rd grade: Year 7-8; one teacher for one 30-50 pupil classroom

The two planned schools will therefore have a capacity of more than 1,000 children in all. A number of school-age children will not attend these schools. Presently, 300 repatriates' children go to temporary schools. About 300 additional children from neighboring hills should be added to that number. The establishment of school fees will probably cause the overall number to drop. On the other hand, a complete, officially recognized primary cycle could attract other pupils.

a.3 School Materials

Caritas has already distributed school materials --pencils notebooks slates --and continues doing so for new schools.

The Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) has made FRW 240,000 available for the complete equipment of an 8-classroom school, i.e., 10 four-seat desks, 1 table, a chair and a cupboard for each classroom. However, the FAC points out that this amount is available only to the extent that an equivalent amount is provided to equip the second school. This amount would be obtained through a state-guaranteed loan from the Banque Populaire. This loan would be reimbursed by parents' contributions in the amount of FRW 100/pupil/year (i.e., the equivalent of the school fees requested by MINEPRISEC).

This alternative raises a good number of practical problems; it would require a large amount of time; which organization will apply for the loan? Caritas thinks the planned budget --FRW 240,000 --is undervalued. An amount of FRW 360,000 should be planned, as well as materials to equip the two workshops. Caritas could obtain the necessary funds for both workshops. The most appropriate solution would be that Africare finance the equipment of the classrooms, either alone or in collaboration with the FAC. Caritas could take care of the implementation.

a.4 Integration through School

The opening of two primary schools, in a particularly disadvantaged region, for both repatriates and families of the neighborhood represents a strong lever for social and local integration. It contributes to the stabilization of repatriated families. It constitutes a training tool which is likely to promote the adaptation of young repatriates to their new environment. It meets the need for social promotion which is particularly acute among repatriates.

Africare proposes to take charge of the construction as the contractor. This more economical solution also has the advantage of better promoting local work --masons, joiners, etc. --and of involving future parents in their schools, in the framework of community work.

Caritas organizes courses to teach adults how to read and write in Ithutu. It would be desirable for these activities to continue; Caritas has committed itself to this effort. A majority of young women attend these courses which include 300 students.

The two planned locations of Ibanda and Ithutu seem to be judicious. They have met no objection.

B. Health_Care

b.1 Background

After schooling needs, health needs appeared as the next priority for repatriates. It was planned that Africare build two health centers. The center at Nyabubare is currently under construction and will be completed before June, 1987. The second center has definitely been abandoned: it was to be constructed in an area which no longer belongs to the project and which, in addition, is uninhabited. This decision has been approved by all concerned authorities.

b.2 Extensions

MINISAPASO has expressed its wish that, in addition to the already approved health center, Africare build a small maternity hospital and a nutrition center in order to better meet the present concern of MINISAPASO for primary health care. The establishment of a nutritional center is also desired by the management committee. Budget constraints and the difficulties that would be caused by additional delays prevent such undertakings. The present health center meets official standards and has a maternity hospital. The principle of nutrition education for mothers is important and constitutes a priority. This education could be made available in existing facilities (schools or health centers).

b.3 Health_Care_Continuity

Since the arrival of the refugees, a temporary dispensary, a hospitalization tent, a pharmacy, and various buildings have been in operation in Ihutu owing to the Red Cross and to HCR. One nurse, one medical assistant, one repatriated auxiliary nurse, and 3-4 auxiliary personnel are providing health care. Serious cases are referred to Kibungo. Medicines and medical care are free of charge. An agreement between HCR and the Red Cross guarantees the availability of personnel until the end of the year and medicines until March 31. It is hoped that Africare, with the agreement of authorities, will help the Red Cross ensure health care continuity until December 31, 1987, by paying medical staff allowances for one year and by providing necessary medicines from April 1 to December 31, 1987. This alternative would allow MINISAPASO to record expenditures for 1988 in its 1987 budget for taking over of the Nasho center. This new center must recruit 6 qualified persons (including the medical assistant and the nurse of the present dispensary).

b.4 Equipment

Africare proposes either to equip the whole center or part of it.

b.5 The Health Care Demand

The demand for health care is affected by three factors: the present system of free medical care and medicines, the Psychological condition of repatriates, and particularly marked malarial presence.

- Presently, everything is free, which entails an over-consumption. With the new health center, a financial contribution in accordance with the rates in force will be requested.
- The stabilization of repatriates, their new existence, the normalization of their conditions should reduce psychosomatic diseases associated with their former situation.
- Endemic malaria is a major public health issue throughout Rwanda. However, particular conditions in Nasho --low altitude and above all the nearness of vast marshy areas --are particularly favorable to anopheles propagation. Even in the dry season, the number of cases does not decrease. In July, for instance, 400 malaria cases have been treated and 24 patients have been hospitalized (dispensary statistics). Blood samples are not practiced at the dispensary due to the lack of necessary materials. An alternative could be found by Africare or the Red Cross; in fact, the confirmation of these cases is becoming urgent. It is generally assumed in Rwanda that, in the absence of confirmation about 70% of treated cases are actual malarias; this would mean that one person out of 7 or 8 is affected by malaria. Actually, this infection is particularly dangerous and invalidating for pregnant women and for infant growth. It is likely that the construction of adobe brick houses with doors and windows will reduce man-vector contacts. Nevertheless, it would be desirable that Africare recruit a CCCD expert to study the endemics level as well as appropriate preventive measures.

b.6 Integration

The opening of the health center to neighboring populations will contribute to the integration of Nasho. It is expected that the center will serve about 5,000 persons. Presently, the proportion of families --other than repatriates --going to the dispensary does not exceed 10 to 15% of consultations.

b.7 Other Health Issues

No particular disease which would be specific to repatriates is detectable, except for stomach upsets which are probably linked to the ingredients going into consumed food. Twenty traditional doctors have been identified among refugees and in the neighborhood. The presence of a large amount of medicinal tree species provides circumstances that are favorable to this activity. A suggestion has been made to help them organize in groups.

C. Nutritional Needs

c.1 General Situation

Africare's purpose is to assure food self-sufficiency for 500 repatriated families for the 1987 horizon. Africare acted rapidly to ensure that this objective is met (see Agriculture section).

Within the life of this project the repatriates have experienced four years of food dependence, 9 months of mixed food, and 6-7 months of autonomous feeding programs.

c.2 Specific Situation

Nasho is a plain with soils classified in the fragile category and designed for pasture. In the medium-term, soil fertility is not assured. Precipitation levels --700 to 800 mm --are insufficient; however, there is a lack of data on the monthly distribution of rains. The longer dry season can be particularly arid. These conditions, which are specific to Nasho, make several uncertainties press heavily on the self-sufficiency objective. Africare is aware of the situation and has taken many steps to respect natural ecological conditions (see section on the preservation of natural resources).

c.3 Actions Taken

Africare took precise actions to address these difficulties: promote small livestock; improve existing large livestock; promote the spread of fruit trees; develop irrigated dry-season crops; promote the extension of cassava which is particularly well adapted to the local ecological environment -- (the same goes for banana plants); plan the watering of small gardens near water springs; promote the use of organic and animal manure, etc. But these numerous actions may not bear fruit this year.

c.4 The Human Factor

- Food intakes, as well as related products --salt, sugar, soap, oil --will be made available to repatriates by HCR until March 31. Since the decision to suppress food intakes has already been postponed several times and although they had advised of the final nature of HCR's decision, some families can wait before initiating farming activities.
- Farmers do not have any cultivation experience in Nasho; failures are possible.
- Africare infrastructure activities have generated revenues, so has the sales of part of the HCR food intakes; other activities are planned which will attract part of the work force. Therefore, some families might rely upon this income and have a late, inadequate experience of farming at a time when external revenues will subsequently reduced.
- All repatriates report damages of various importance due to wild animals --warthogs, hippos, ravens, etc. This factor is linked to the geographic situation of Nasho --South of Akagera Park; but it is worsened by the long distance between homes and cultivated plots due to the fact that houses are grouped together. Field monitoring appears to be difficult, vegetal barriers are inefficient. It would be desirable that ORTPN agree to relaxing regulations which prohibit animal hunting. In the long run, with a permanent human presence, most animal species will stay away, but in the short-term this factor may cause crop failures.

- Villages do not have the same level of cohesion and dynamism. Thus, the first seeds distributed have been planted on a much larger scale in Nyabubare than in Ihutu. This situation is normal; it results from multiple factors. However, one should not develop a situation where only two or three more progressive villages reach self-sufficiency. Africare could concentrate its efforts on less progressive villages for some specific actions.

c.5 A. Transitional Nutritional Deficit

According to what has been said above, one cannot exclude the possibility of a small dearth affecting some families at the end of the long dry season. The next harvest, which is expected in December-January, 1987, will provide some indications about this. It would be worthwhile to start a detailed survey for each village at this moment. This evaluation will be of an illustrative nature only as the short rainy season in Nasho does not permit an optimal use of productive capacities. The evaluation would allow one to determine the size of the pending reserve stock.

A food stock may be established in several ways. It has been suggested to formulate it partly by taking a surplus from HCR food intakes; these would be gradually reduced. This alternative would be considered only if the next harvest is good. Another alternative will be to buy part of the agricultural surplus of repatriates --the part which would be released to merchants at low prices, to store it and then sell it to repatriates in the dry season. This would permit the release of youth groups' production and their initiation into the role of cooperatives. Beans and sorghum are excellent protein food products. Others such as non-fat milk would be distributed by HCR as they have a 13 ton surplus available.

The population theoretically at risk includes approximately 600 persons --pregnant women, breast-feeding women and infants under four. With a 130 gram intake per person per day for two months, a 5 ton stock would be more than enough. In fact, the objective is to provide a possible protein supplement, on a case-by-case basis, before dearth problems eventually occur; it is not intended to go back to the former system of intakes.

Therefore, it would be desirable that Africare plan the construction of a small capacity, multiple use silo (storage, warehouse, etc.). The veterinary building of Ibanda could be converted for this purpose. The youth group could be given the responsibility of the management of the silo, under Africare monitoring.

d. Specific Social Needs

d.1 Youth

Africare has organized a small pre-cooperative movement for some 30 young people who do not have their own plots to farm. Africare planned 20 ha of land for their use in available alleys within the reforestation areas. Other common lands are available for them, for instance, around the schools. This initiative could be extended to other young people and supported until its end, i.e., until the movement is structured either by cooperative or under a legal form.

Africare can support this movement by allowing them to store their crops in the planned silo. Africare can also buy their first season crops, which would provide them with small incomes.

d.2 Women

Other NGO's have taken initiatives; Caritas for example, is organizing a course to teach adults how to read and write. This course is mostly attended by young women. The center for community development and artisanal promotion has planned to arrange specific activities for Nasho women. Many women are found in religious communities. An Africare initiative in the area of household tasks would free women of part of their excess work load: improved cookstoves for instance, or wheelbarrows to facilitate transportation; the future use of temporary primary schools as nursery schools has also been suggested.

3. VILLAGE ORGANIZATION

This represents the activity upon which efforts of the Africare sociologists have been mainly concentrated, as village organization will determine the future of repatriates for a long time, not only at the level of community life, but also in their relationship to the environment.

Different types of village design, the final model chosen in conjunction with the repatriates, and the final model actually adopted are all described in P. Gasore's work (June, 1986.).

Shortcomings of the adopted model should be rigorously addressed as no model is perfect. The treatment which will be reserved for small gardens around the huts versus farther fields, and the foreseeable modifications of the chosen model should be followed up: it seems very significant that many repatriates wish to establish their huts in their fields. Leaseholds will have to be followed up --there are many of them in Rwanda --and redistributions could result from this. A budget-time study carried out in comparison with the traditional model at a given time would also permit the determination of behavioral differences in terms of time spent on such activity.

Regarding certain issues, some villages proved to be more active than others. The following are vast areas for sociological investigations: authority structure, cohesion of repatriates, former linkages, religious aspect, neighborhood relationships, family links, etc. The interest of this socio-economic study appears here.

The construction of adobe brick houses is an important stage of the village settlement. It has been suggested that Africare support the Caritas program in the event that this organization becomes overwhelmed with requests.

Services that have been provided or are under way to meet repatriates' needs and socialization seems to be well planned.

The present authority structure rests almost exclusively with the village chief. Village chiefs, who were originally designated by HCR, have sometimes seen their authority confirmed in village meetings. In return for their administrative work, chiefs receive an additional food intake from HCR. This provisional solution will be terminated by the end of March, 1987. It is requested that Africare be concerned with this situation. Normally, after identity cards have been distributed villages should rapidly enter a phase of political and administrative integration. To this effect, the sociologist, Gasore proposed interesting initiatives which would take into account the organization of repatriates into villages and would prevent a division into cells.

Africare must go on studying each action under way by searching for the best way to strengthen the autonomy of repatriates on a case-by-case basis.

4. SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Several indications of social integration already can be observed in Nasho. Some repatriates had left Rwanda only recently. Several Rwandan families have settled in the villages among repatriates. The Nasho area includes at least two older groups. Social services are available to the region. Economic activities already link villages to the farmers of the community. In the communes (areas where rural development activities are undertaken) farmers are themselves emigrants from the inner part of the country. A "tontine" system of mutual loans already links repatriates with families of the community. Infrastructure works involve and integrate different local residents.

Integration is by nature a process. It cannot be given an end. Africare's efforts in this region --particularly the reforestation of neighboring communes and infrastructure works --will bear fruit with time. One major stage is of course the distribution of identity cards to repatriates --planned by the end of the year; it will initiate their gradual integration into the political and administrative system of the country.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION: WATER

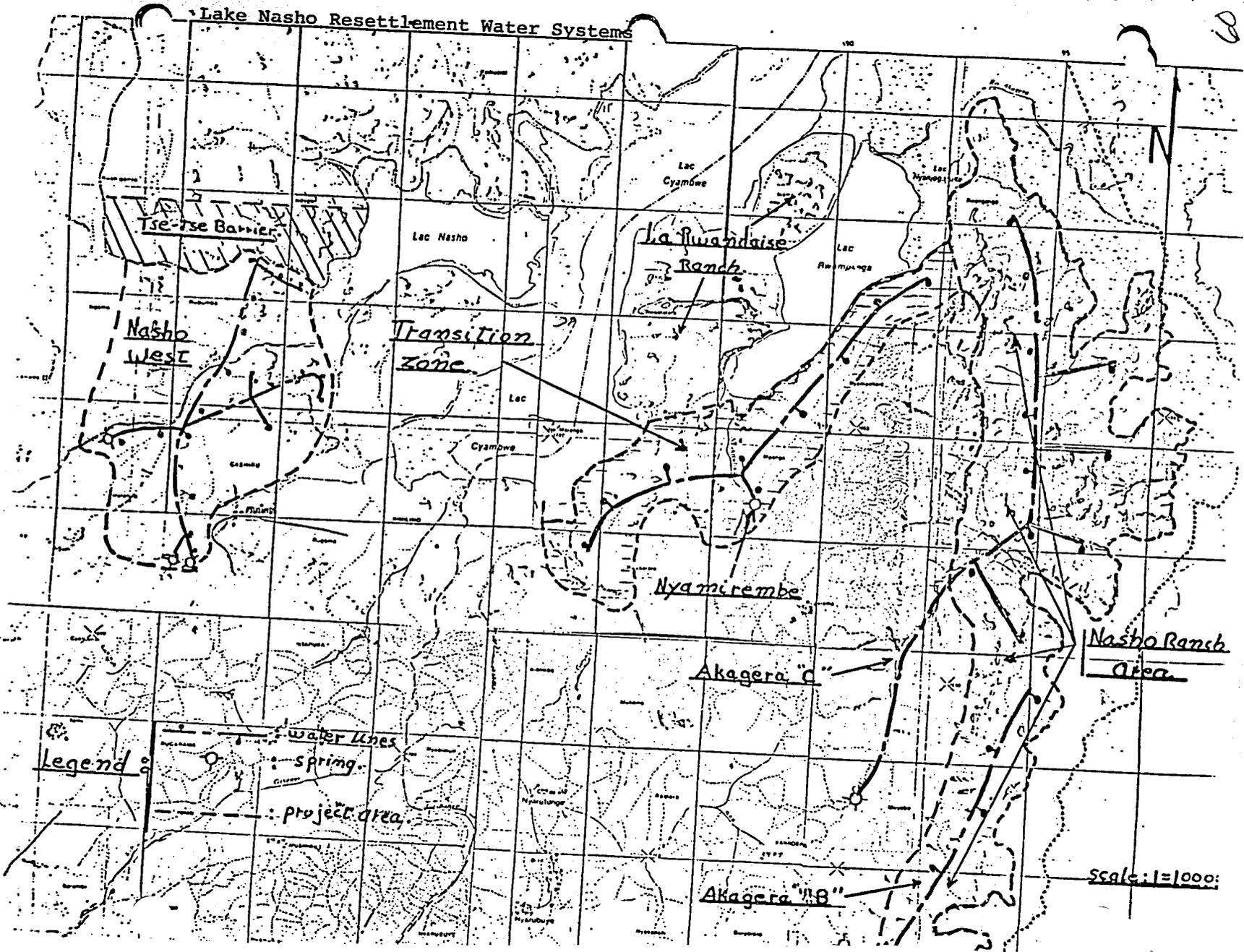
Water systems for the project, once completed, are to be fed by springs located on the hillsides bordering the project area. At project conception, four systems were planned: Akagera B, and Akagera C, to supply the section of the basin between the escarpment and the Akagera River, designated as zones 4, and 5; a system at Nasho West, located to the northwest of the basin, to serve the Rwandans already living in the Nasho West (Mulindi area) and a system at Nyamirembe, to serve the northeastern section of the basin designated as zones 1, 2 and 3. However, since the GOR decided to reserve the areas designated as zones 1 and 2 for a sugar cane plantation, it was decided that the fourth water system, designated for that area, would not be practical. A portion of the area will be served by an extension of the Akagera C system.

The system at Mulindi is 90% completed and the systems at Akagera Band C are 60% completed and are expected to be finished in December of 1986. The Akagera B system will serve the villages of Rushonga, Ihutu and Nyabubare with extensions to Rubaya and additional outlets to serve the health center at Nyabubare. The Akagera C system will serve the villages of Nyabubare, Ibanda, and will extend up to Ngugu and to the village of Mishongi, a fishing village above zone 3 which is not a part of the project area but which, nevertheless, will benefit from the project activities. Since these systems were designated for herder families with cattle, the capacity of the systems will be more than adequate to meet the needs of the villages.

The water systems operate as follows: Catchments are placed at the springs. Following a simple filtration process the water is fed into pipes which carry it down the hillside to collection chambers. The water is then piped further down to the foot of the hills and under pressure from gravity, it rises to the top of adjacent hills where it is collected into equilibrium chambers. These chambers reduce the pressure of the flow and allows the water to flow downhill into reservoirs from where it feeds into fountains and watering troughs serving the villages. From each equilibrium chamber several reservoirs can be fed. Thus one system is able to feed several areas at the same time.

From interviewing residents in the areas already being served by the system at Mulindi, it was determined that access to clean water had considerably reduced health problems connected with the use of contaminated water. Notably, there had been a reduction in cholera and malaria, which had been caused by the attraction of flies and mosquitoes to the stagnant water in the area. The water collected by the new system appeared to the evaluation team to be very clean and the engineer working on the sites said that quality tests run on the water found it to be safe to drink directly from the fountains. In addition, the average distance a villager had to travel to collect water had been reduced from 1300 meters to between 500 and 800 meters.

Lake Nasho Resettlement Water Systems



Tse-tse Barrier

Nasho West

Lac Nasho

Transition Zone

La Rwandaise Ranch

Nyamirembe

Akagera 'C'

Nasho Ranch Area

Legend:

- - - - - water lines
- spring
- - - - - project area

Scale: 1:1000

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Given the change in focus from livestock to agriculture and basic social infrastructures, pasture management activities should be reduced.
2. The present carrying capacity of the pastures .22 animal units per ha could be exploited by integrating an additional number of cattle from herders in the region.
3. Repair and maintain the system in place for glossina control since the number of cattle could be significantly increased in the near future.
4. Request a fee for veterinary services starting from January, 1987, at least at half price and gradually increase it in order to prepare herders for paying the entire price at the end of the project.
5. Veterinary center record-keeping should be improved to document daily and recurrent operations such as immunizations, medicines, treatment etc. for a better statistical follow-up.
6. Plan 4 to 5 goats per family and cultivate 1000m² of fodder crops for a better agriculture-livestock association.
7. Use peanut fodder as goat feed.
8. Avoid the destruction of vegetation by monitoring goat movement and grazing.
9. Sensitize the population about damages caused by bush-fires and request the support of authorities to discourage this practice through administrative actions.
10. Make farmers/herders aware of their individual responsibilities by having them sign a contract preventing them from letting fires spread from their plots.
11. Adopt forestry measures such as annual green crops and reforestation at plot boundaries, as well as windbreaks.
12. Elaborate an intervention plan for the agricultural sector including supply of inputs: seeds, manure, pesticides, agricultural materials, etc; extension of cropping techniques and storage and marketing of agricultural products.
13. Intensify the extension, concentrating efforts on farmers having the most difficulties.

14. Use cassava cuttings on a priority basis and then bean, sorghum, banana, corn, peanut, sunflower and sweet potato seeds, and perhaps soy bean seeds.
15. Given the low rainfalls in the region, examine the possibility of introducing millet cultivation in the present production system and food consumption habits.
16. Test and disseminate selected seeds in arid areas but warn the population about the possible danger of using them alone, which could cause degeneration by segregation of characteristics, and sensitivity to disease or to unfavorable climatic and edaphic conditions.
17. Respect sowing or planting spacing, especially for crops that are associated with cassava and bananas.
18. Promote banana-beans and beans-corn associations which are very profitable.
19. For environment and soil conservation reasons, reduce the cutting trees. By so doing the evapotranspiration process would be reduced. Promote the use of green manure and of farm manure.
20. Farm manure transportation, initiate wood wheelbarrow making based on the Catholic Youth Workers (J.O.C.) design or examine the potential for granting a wheelbarrow-credit at the same time as the goat-credit.
21. Encourage peanut or sunflower cultivation; do not encourage coffee cultivation, teach farmers how to extract oil and how to use sunflower cake for human and animal consumption for income generation.
22. Promote vegetable gardening around the houses for species that do not demand much water; around springs, and with irrigation near the river, after conducting a small feasibility study.
23. Hire an A2-level agronomist, preferably familiar with horticultural techniques to support the extension component in general and vegetable gardening in particular.

24. To control predators farmers should arrange a collective guarding of fields in groups of a few families; continue to enclose fields with tree branches; examine the possibility for the project to enclose the irrigated area near the Akagera river; make contacts with the Rwandan Office for Tourism and National Parks (ORTPN) to see how to hunt wild predators; and lay out fields in such a way that the least vulnerable crops (and the least demanding in manure) are located farthest from the road.
25. Convert the building which was intended to be used as an orphanage at the Ibanda veterinary center into a storage silo and promote the sale of agricultural inputs and food products.
26. Establish a harvest purchase system at a profitable price and a system for the sale -- before the planting of seeds-- at a reasonable price which does not include storage costs, with a view to stabilizing prices.
27. Support cooperative groups in the management of agroforestry and vegetable gardening plots.
28. Farmers should plant 1/3 of the plot in 1987 A and at least 2/3 of his/her plot by the end of the 1987 B season and the whole plot at the end of the 1988 A season in order to become self sufficient in food.
29. Farmers should use revenues generated by the sale of food products for buying agricultural inputs and materials.
30. Since self-sufficiency will not be reached before December, 1987 plan for the meantime a certain quantity of food as emergency food aid in case of dearth or for vulnerable groups (children, breast-feeding mothers, disabled persons).
31. Address any other problems that could hinder food self-sufficiency--such as, will to work, social conflicts, etc.
32. The project should cancel the planned construction of Nyamashara water system because the area to be served by this system has been reserved for a sugar plantation and thus will not be occupied by the repatriated population.
33. The project should engage a consultant to undertake a study on the possibilities of an irrigation scheme using the water in the nearby marshes for farming during the dry season.
34. Communal woodlots and nurseries should be expanded to 100 ha per year and to 3 nurseries each in Rukira and Rusumo communes.

35. Increase the number of family nurseries among the target population.
36. Replace the current Peace Corps Volunteer when his contract ends with two Peace Corps Volunteers to carry out expanded forestry activities.
37. Two additional forestry monitors should be hired to assist with the expanded program.
38. Alley cropping activities should be expanded.
39. Eliminate bio-gas plants from project due to reduction of herds in the project area and to the high costs of the systems.
40. Improved cook stoves should be introduced to interested villagers. Demonstrations, training in construction and usage should be provided.
41. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture with regards to seeds, plastic pots and salaries for forestry monitors and foresters should be continued.
42. Communal woodlots should be surrounded by family woodlots to encourage maintenance and protection of entire woodlot plantations by the resident population.
43. Project should conduct ecological survey of the project area.
44. Project should continue to use every opportunity available to encourage the integration of the repatriates into the socio-economic structure of the country.
45. Two primary brick schools with 8 classrooms, a work shop and an office per school, should be constructed and furnished at Ibanda and Ihutu.
46. Project should construct with assistance from the villagers 16 banco houses for school teachers.
47. Project should survey target population for teaching skills and encourage them to apply for teaching positions in the schools.
48. Project should provide needed equipment for the 2 temporary schools constructed at Ibanda and Ihutu.
49. Two twin houses should be constructed at the health

center in Ibanda to accommodate staff assigned to the center.

50. Health Center should be equipped with basic furnishings and supplies.
51. Project should pay salaries of health center staff starting January, 1987 when the High Commission on Refugee (HCR) terminates its financial support to the center and ending July, 1987 when the new health center is to be opened.
52. Project should analyze medical reports at Nasho for the incidence of malaria and design a malaria control program.
53. Project should document the results of December-January, 1987 harvest in each of the five villages.
54. Project should maintain a reserve of food for the at-risk children and pregnant women in the event of a major crop failure.
55. Project should use every opportunity to integrate women into the work force.
56. Project should conduct a socio-economic study of the population for use in future planning activities.
57. Project should encourage the construction of residential housing for all repatriate families.
58. Africare should submit project status report covering period September, 1983-August 30, 1986 to USAID-Kigali as soon as possible.
59. Africare should permanently install one technician at Nasho immediately.
60. There should be quarterly meetings at the local level with the prefect, sous prefect and project staff.
61. Africare should increase the level of privately funded activities in Rwanda as soon as possible.
62. Semi-annual meeting of the "Comite de Gestion" should take place on regularly scheduled basis.

SUMMARY
13-MONTH SUMMARY BUDGET

	TOTAL
SALARIES	\$356,500
FRINGE AND RECRUITING	80,122
TRAVEL & RELOCATION	249,500
EQUIPMENT	134,000
SUPPLIES	109,461
CONSTRUCTION	1,288,900
TRAINING	11,500
OTHER DIRECT	59,000
INDIRECT	322,883
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	1,681,866

LAKE_NASHO_RESETTLEMENT_PROJECT_

13-MONTH_SUMMARY_BUDGET

September_1,_1986_-_September_30,_1987

ACCT.#	COST_CENTER	BUDGET
01	Africare Expatriate Salaries	\$135,000
02	Africare Local Hire Staff	47,800
03	Africare Headquarters Staff	30,000
05	Africare Consultants	46,700
06	Africare Temporary Employees	13,800
08	Grantee's Regular Staff	23,200
09	Grantee's Temporary Labor	60,000
	* Sub-Total SALARIES	365,500
11-20	Fringe Benefits	51,072
21	International Workman's Compensation	28,050
22	Recruiting: Ads & Interviews	1,000
	** Sub-Total FRINGES & RECRUITING	80,122
23	Orientation Per Diem	3,000
24	Travel Incidentals & Immunization	2,500
25	Relocation: Personnel Freight	60,000
26	Relocation: Transportation	12,000
27	Relocation: Subsistence	7,500
28	Settling-In Allowances	1,000
29	Household Furnishings	12,000
30	Housing Repair & Maintenance	5,000
31	Housing Rental	21,000
32	General Transportation & Gas	45,000
33	General Subsistence	--0--
34	Light Vehicle Repair & Service	20,000
36	Home Leave Travel	14,000
37	International Transportation	20,000
38	International Subsistence	26,500

	** Sub-Total TRAVEL & RELOCATION	249,500
41	Equipment B: Tsetse fly tools, clothing, sprayer	5,000
42	Equipment C: Veterinary center Lab	1,000
43	Equipment D: Reforestation tools	3,000
44	Equipment E: Health Center	40,000
45	Equipment F: School Equipments - 2 schools	20,000
46	Technician Tools	2,000
	* Sub-Total EQUIPMENT	71,000
49	Light Trucks: 1 Landcruiser, 1 Pickup truck	35,000
51	Mobylettes, Bicycles, Motorcycles	4,000
52	Africare Office Equipment: Computer, UPS system	11,000
53	Africare Office Furniture	2,000
54	Equipment Repair: Generator, Office Equipment	8,000
55	Equipment Rental	3,000
	* Sub-Total EQUIPMENT	134,000
56	Supplies A: Reforestation (nursery)	8,000
58	Supplies C: Tsetse fly: herbicide, insecticide	1,000
59	Supplies D: Veterinary center lab; and goats for 30 fam.	10,000
60	Supplies E: Health Center	35,000
61	Supplies F: Emerg. Food = \$20,000 + 2 schools = \$25,000	45,000
62	Technician Supplies	4,000
63	Office Supplies	4,961
64	Photocopy Expenses	1,000
65	Photography, Printing, Artwork	500

	** Sub-Total ALL SUPPLIES	109,461
68	Construction Contractor Fees	500,000
	A: Water system	
69	Construction Contractor Fees	140,000
	B: Health Center(s)	
70	Construction Contractor Fees	392,000
	C: Silo & 2 Schools	
74	Construction Materials B: 5 twin houses	256,400
75	Construction Materials C: Cookstoves	500
	** Sub -Total CONSTRUCTION	1,288,900
78	Foreign Language Training	6,000
79	Subscriptions & Publications	500
80	Training Materials: Ag, Forestry, Water	2,500
81	Meeting & Membership Fees	500
82	Workshop Travel & Allowances	2,000
	Sub-Total TRAINING	11,500
84	Freight on Commodity Purchases	30,000
85	Business & Vehicle Insurance	6,000
89	Telephone & Telex	10,000
90	Postage & Delivery	3,000
93	Office Rental	3,000
94	Office Operation & Maintenance	5,000
95	Bank fees & Foreign Exchange Losses	2,000

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	** Sub-Total OTHER DIRECT	59,000
	*** TOTAL DIRECT COSTS	2,288,983
98	Level I Indirect Costs	195,208
99	Level II Indirect Costs	197,675
	*** Sub-Total INDIRECT COSTS	392,883
	**** TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	2,681,866

LAKE NASHO RANGE MANAGEMENT

13 MOS. DETAILED BUDGET

SEPT. 1, 1986 - SEPT. 30, 1987

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
01	Project Manager (Rep.)	42,000
01	Agronomist (Livestock)	35,000
01	Socio-Anthropologist	33,000
01	Administrative Assistant (13 mos.)	25,000
	(Kigali)	
02	Sociologist	6,000
02	Administrative Assistan	5,300
02	Secretary	5,000
02	Mechanic (Driver)	4,000
02	Stock Keeper (Custodian)	2,600
02	Driver	3,200
02	Guardian night	2,100
02	Guardian day	2,000
	(Nasho)	
02	Veterinary Agent A3 (Ibanda)	3,100
02	Veterinary Agent A3 (Tse Tse Fly)	3,100
02	Veterinary Agent A3 (Zone One)	3,100
02	Agriculture Monitor	1,600
02	Agriculture Monitor (Ibanda)	1,600
02	Guardian Night (Ngugu)	1,200
02	Guardian Night (Ngugu)	1,200
02	Guardian Night (Ibanda Vet Center)	1,200
02	Guardian Cuest House (Ngugu)	1,500
03	Program Officer 1 1/2 time	22,000
03	Secretary w 1 1/2 time	8,000
	Short term	
05	Construction Engineer	12,000
05	Agriculture Extension Specialist 3 mos.	9,700
05	Forester 3 mos.	9,700
05	Evaluation Consultant 1 mo.	4,500
05	Environmental Protection Specialist 42 day	6,300
05	Community Development Specialist 1 mo.	4,500

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
	Africare Temporary Employees	
06	Forestry Monitor (Rusumo)	3,500
06	Forestry Monitor (Rukira)	3,500
06	Construction Technician (Nasho)	5,500
06	Surveyor (Parcels)	500
06	Relief Guardian	800
	Grantee Regular Staff	
08	Agronomist	3,200
08	Surveyor	1,000
08	Nurse	4,000
08	Medical Asst.	5,000
08	Auxillary Staff	10,000
	Grantee Temporary Staff	
09	Forestry	45,000
09	Pasture	5,000
09	Tse Tse Fly	10,000
	*SUB-TOTAL ALL SALARIES	356,500 =====
11	Fringe 24% x 212,800 01,02,03	51,072
21	Intl. Workmen's Comp. 17% x 165,000 01,03	28,050
22	Recruiting	1,000
	**SUB-TOTAL FRINGE & RECRUITING	80,122 =====
23	Orientation Per Diem	3,000
24	Travel Incidentals	2,500
25	Relocation Personal Effects 4 families x 15,000	60,000
26	Relocation Travel 8 x 1500	12,000
27	Relocation Per Diem	7,500
28	Settling In Allowance	1,000
29	Household furnishings 4 x 3000	12,000
30	Housing Repair & Maint 5 x 1000	5,000
31	Housing Rental	21,000

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
32	Africare Office Transp Gas, Per Diem	45,000
34	Light Vehicle Repair Motorcycle, Mobylette	20,000
	Pick up Brown (New)	
	Tan Landcruiser Adm.	
	Peugot 305 Adm. 41,000kms	
	Red Pickup Ag 53,000	
	White Pickup Forestry 85,000	
	Blue Pickup Ag 95,000	
	Green Landcruiser Soc 90,000	
36	Home Leave Travel	14,000
37	Intl Transport	
	Consultants 6 x 2500	15,000
	Afr W 2 x 2500	5,000
38	Intl. Subsistence	
	Consultants	25,000
	Afr W	1,500
	**SUB-TOTAL TRAVEL & ALLOWANCES	249,500

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
	EQUIPMENT	
41	Tse Tse Fly Tools, Sprayers, Clothing	5,000
42	Veterinary Center Laboratory	1,000
43	Reforestation tools	3,000
44	Health Center	40,000
45	School Equipment (2 Schools)	20,000
46	Technician Tools	2,000
49	Vehicle Landcruiser Pick-up	35,000
51	Mobylettes, Bicycles, Motorcycles	4,000
52	Africare Office Equipment Computer, Stabilizer, UPS	11,000
53	Africare Office Furniture	2,000
54	Equipment Repair Generator, Office Equipment	8,000
55	Equipment Rental	3,000
	*SUB-TOTAL EQUIPMENT	134,000
	SUPPLIES	
56	Reforestation (Nurseries)	8,000
58	Tse Tse Fly Herbicides, Insecticides	1,000
59	Veterinary Center Laboratory, Medicines, Vaccines, Syringes	4,000
	Goats (150) 5 family	6,000
60	Health Center	35,000
61	School Supplies (2 Schools)	20,000
61	Emergency Food	25,000
62	Africare Technician Supplies	4,000
63	Africare Office	4,961
64	Photo copying	1,000
65	Photography	500
	**SUB-TOTAL SUPPLIES	109,461 =====

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
	CONSTRUCTION	
68	Water Systems (3)	500,000
69	Health Center	140,000
70	Silo (Vet Center Ibanda) Renovation	12,000
	2 schools primary, 8 classrooms, workshop offices x 2)	380,000
73	Veterinary Center, Health Center Houses 3-twin houses, Health Ibanda 2-twin houses, Vet Ibanda Repatriate Houses 10,000 Teacher houses, 16 x 400 = 6,400	256,400
75	Appropriate Technology	
	Cook stoves forestry	500
	**SUB-TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	1,288,900 =====
	TRAINING	
78	Foreign Language Trng.	6,000
79	Subscription & Publications	500
80	Training materials Ag Extension Forestry Water	2,500
81	Meeting & Membership Fees	500
82	Workshop Travel & Allowances Forestry Ag Water	2,000
	SUB-TOTAL TRAINING	11,500 =====

CC	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
84	Freight	30,000
85	Vehicle Insurance Vehicles 6 x 1000	6,000
89	Telephone & Telex	10,000
90	Postage & Delivery	3,000
93	Office Rental	3,000
94	Office Oper[Maint.	5,000
95	Bank Fee & Foreign Exchange Losses	2,000
	**Sub-Total Other Direct	59,000 =====
	Sub-Total Project Direct Cost	2,288,983
98	Level 1 Indirect 25.8 x 756,622	195,208
	Level 2 Indirect 12.9 x 1,532,361	197,675
	***Sub-Total Indirect	<u>392,883</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	2,681,866

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Original

Work Sheet Page 1

Life of Project: _____
 From FY _____ to FY _____
 Total U.S. Funding _____
 Date Prepared: _____

Project Title & Number: REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Goal</u></p> <p>To settle and to provide assistance to refugees</p>			<p>Government of Rwanda remains committed to assisting refugee resettlement</p>
<p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>1. Assist host country government and International Donor Community with support and maintenance for refugees.</p> <p>2. Assist refugees to become more productive and self-sufficient</p> <p>3. Strengthen the infrastructure needed to support the refugees</p>	<p>2800 refugees resettled in Nasho area</p> <p>20 families on each of 20 ranches 20 families each with 15 head of cattle 2-3 head of cattle sold/family/year 1 hectare per family in food production</p> <p>4 camps equipped with potable water supply systems 250 km² cleared for tse tse fly control 50 hectares of trees planted for erosion control and for firewood Veterinary Center constructed 2 health centers constructed</p>	<p>BGM Reports UNHCR Reports Ministry of Social Affairs</p>	<p>Rwanda's ability to maintain the refugees even on marginal conditions is tenuous. Its ability to meet refugees' needs from its own resources is limited.</p> <p>Both the short and long term needs require major undertakings that will necessitate participation and collaboration among many groups including GOR agencies, PVOs and Int'l. agencies</p> <p>The lack of an adequate infrastructure constitutes a major obstacle to development.</p>

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Establish an improved pasture management program</p> <p>2. Establish a tse tse fly control program.</p> <p>3. Introduce the use of biogas as an alternative energy source for domestic purposes.</p> <p>4. Provide accessible improved water supply for human and animal consumption</p> <p>5. Establish reforestation program for erosion control and for fire wood.</p>	<p>1. 4000 has. pasture lands improved by end of project</p> <p>2. 20 ranches of 250 has. established by end of project</p> <p>125 km² cleared for tse tse fly control by end of year 1 125 km² cleared for tse tse fly control by end of year 2.</p> <p>4 biogas plants in use</p> <p>2 camps supplying 357,000 liters/day</p> <p>Nasho camp supplying 85,000 liters/day</p> <p>Nasho West camp supplying 295,000 liters/day</p> <p>50 hectares of trees planted</p>	<p>BGM Reports Africare Reports</p> <p>BGM Reports Contractor reports Africare Reports</p>	<p>1. When the GOR had to permit the refugees to graze their cattle in the Domaine de Chasse, a hunting reserve on which the GOR had long denied access to its own people, resentments were fueled by seeing others taking up use to the forbidden land. GOR will give full support to a pasture improvement program.</p> <p>3. That this be a technology considered appropriate by the participants.</p> <p>4. Water should be provided to serve not only the needs of the refugees, but that of the settlers who live in the surrounding areas.</p>

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<u>Inputs</u>			
<u>Technical Assistance</u>			
U.S. Hire			
Project Manager	155399 48 mm.		
Admin Assistant	88799 48 mm.		
Consultants	40620 10 mm.		
Host Country Hire	453744		
Africare Management/Sec'y.	66598		
<u>Equipment and Supplies</u>			
3 4 WD vehicles	45000		
10 motorcycles	16300		
Other	414487		
<u>Construction</u>			
Dip tank zone 3	27174		
4 squeezers	6261		
8 troughs	21739		
10 houses for A 3s	141300		
1 house for A2	21739		
Vet Center zone 2/3	21739		
Water systems	741000		
2 health centers	250000		
firebreaks	8696		
biogas digesters	40000		
Total Construction	1279648		
<u>Training</u>	30000		

LAKE NASHO RESETTLEMENT
LOG FRAME
REVISED APRIL 1985

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECT. VERIF. INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL			
To settle and to provide assistance to refugees.			Government of Rwanda is committed to assisting refugees.
PURPOSE			
1. Assist host country government and international donor community with support and maintenance for refugees	1. 7000 refugees helped in Nasho area to achieve self-sufficiency.	1. MinAgri reports UNHCR reports Min. of Health reports	1. Rwanda's ability to maintain the refugees even in marginal conditions is tenuous. Its ability to meet refugees' needs from its own resources is limited.
2. Assist refugees to become more productive and self-sufficient.	2. 1300 families on 13 ranch sites. 1300 families each with 3.5 animal units. One (1) AU sold family 1.5 hectare per family in food production.	2. MinAgri reports	2. Both the short and long term needs require major undertakings that will necessitate participation and collaboration among many groups, including GOR agencies, PVOs, and International organization.
3. Strengthen the infrastructure needed to support the refugees.	3. 13 village-ranches, each with potable water supply systems. 250 sq. kms under tse tse fly management condition 200 hectares of trees planted for erosion control, firewood, and cattle forage uses. One (1) new Vet Center constructed One (1) Health Center constructed One (1) Health Dispensary constructed.	3. MinAgri reports	3. The lack of an adequate infrastructure constitutes a major obstacle to development.

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECT. VERIF. INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUTS			
1. Establish an improved pasture management program.	1. 3200 hectares of pasture lands improved by end of project.	1. MinAgri reports	1. When the GOR had to permit the refugees to graze their cattle in the Domain de Chasse, a hunting reserve long denied its own people, resentments were fueled by seeing others taking up use to the forbidden land. GOR will give support to pastureland improvement program at Nasho.
2. 7000 refugees settled in 13 village-ranches.	2. 13 ranches of 245 hectares each established by the end of project.	2. MinAgri reports	2. GOR will allow refugees to remain in villages.
3. Tse Tse fly management system established at Nasho.	3. 250 sq kms under tse tse fly management conditions.	3. MinAgri measurement of incidence of sleeping sickness reduced by 75% or more.	3. Use of odor-baited targets as used in Zimbabwe will be effective with tse tse flies at Nasho site.
4. Provide accessible and potable water supply for human and animal consumption at Nasho.	4. Some 440,000 litres/day of water available at Nasho.	4. Consultant Engineer report Contractor report Africare report	4. Water should be provided to serve the needs of not only the refugees, but the people living in the surrounding areas as well.
	Some 295,000 litres of water available at Nasho West site as well.	(As above)	
5. Establish reforestation program for erosion control, firewood, and fodder-cattle consumption.	5. 50 hectares of trees at Nasho planted. 100 hectares in each of two (=200 total) communes in Nasho area (Rusumo and Rukira) planted.	5. MinAgri reports	5. GOR recognizes the need for reforestation of the Nasho areas and provides continuing policy support for forestry projects.

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECT. VERIF. INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
INPUTS	(FIGURES IN US DOLLARS)		
Technical Assistance		Finance Reports Africare Accounts Any Audits Conducted	
U.S. Hire			
Project Manager	150,958		
Admin Assistant	88,799		
Agriculture Officer	85,835		
Sociologist	94,864		
Consultants (Except Eng)	20,840		
Consultant Engineer	60,000		
Host Country Hire: Project	387,774		
Temp	28,835		
Africare Management Sec	97,679		
Equipment and Supplies			
4 4WD Vehicles	56,423		
4 Motorcycles	8,000		
1 Passenger Car	7,000		
Other			
	381,463 (=149,728+231,735)		
Construction			
1 Dip Tank	15,000		
4 Squeezes	5,000		
8 Troughs	21,739		
6 Houses for A3s	110,000		
1 House for A2	27,000		
1 Vet Center Z5	27,000		
Water Systems	850,000		
Health Center + Dispensary	155,000		
BioGas Digesters	5,000		
Firebreaks	8,696		
Total Construction=	1,224,435		
Training	23,556		
Fringes	(See Budget)		

LANE NASHO RESETTLEMENT PROJECT
LOG FRAME
REVISED September 1986

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GOAL	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION
TO SETTLE AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO REPATRIATES			GOR IS COMMITTED TO PROVIDING ASSISTANCE REPATRIATED RWANDANS
PROJECT PURPOSE			
TO RESETTLE 400 REPATRIATED RWANDAN REFUGEE FAMILIES BY HELPING THEM BECOME SELF SUFFICIENT.	400 FAMILIES OF REPATRIATED RWANDANS ARE SETTLED IN NASHO NO OUTSIDE FOOD NEEDED	CENSUS	GOR PROVIDES IDENTITY CARDS
OUTPUTS			
1. EACH FAMILY PROVIDED WITH SEEDS, TOOLS AND 1.5 HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND	400 FAMILIES HAVE LAND	CONTRACTS	1. ARABLE LAND EXISTS THERE IS ADEQUATE RAINFALL TO PRODUCE CROPS ON THIS LAND
2. PROVIDE EACH REPATRIATE FAMILY WITH MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUILDING A HOUSE	400 FAMILIES HAVE RECEIVED BUILDING MATERIALS	RECEIPTS	2. FAMILIES WANT HOUSE.
3. ESTABLISH VILLAGE STRUCTURES	5 VILLAGES ESTABLISHED	VISUAL VERIFICATION AND REPORTS	3. PEOPLE WILL ACCEPT TO LIVE IN VILLAGES
4. PROVIDE POTABLE WATER	3 WATER SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTED	VISUAL AND REPORTS	4. WATER IS IMPORTANT TO RESETTLEMENT EFFORTS
5. PROVIDE PRIMARY SCHOOLS	2 SCHOOLS CONSTRUCTED	CONTRACTORS REPORTS VISUAL VERIFICATION	5. GOR WILL PROVIDE TEACHERS AND EQUIPMENT
6. ESTABLISH FORESTRY	50 HA OF TREES PLANTED	SALARIES AND REPORTS	6. FORESTRY PROGRAM IS IMPORTANT FOR ENERGY, EROSION CONTROL
7. ESTABLISH AG EXTENSION PROGRAM	AG EXTENSION PROGRAM DEVELOPED	SALARIES AND REPORTS	7. AG EXTENSION IS NEEDED DUE TO THE FRAGILE NATURE OF THE SOIL IN NASHO

OUTPUTS (continued)	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
8. PROVIDE HEALTH CARE FACILITY	1 HEALTH CENTER CONSTRUCTED	CONTRACTORS REPORTS VISUAL	8. HEALTH CENTER WILL BE STAFFED AND EQUIPPED BY THE GOR
9. REDUCE TSE-TSE POPULATION	TSE-TSE CONTROL PROGRAM IN PLACE AND WORKING	REPORTS FLIES CAUGHT INCIDENCE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS	9. PROGRAM REMAINS VIABLE
10. REDUCE POST HARVEST LOSSES	GRAIN STORAGE PROGRAM IN PLACE AND WORKING	REPORTS FROM FARMERS	10. GRAIN STORAGE IS NEEDED TO PROTECT FARMERS FROM PERIODS OF DROUGHT AND TO HELP THEM COMMERCIALIZE EXCESS PRODUCTION
11. PROVIDE IMPROVED VETERINARY CARE	VETERINARY CENTER SERVICES ORGANIZED AND FUNCTIONING	REPORTS	11. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IS IMPORTANT TO POPULATION

INPUTS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	
PROJECT MANAGER	48 MM
ADMIN ASST.	48 MM
AGRICULTURALIST	36 MM
SOCIOLOGIST	36 MM
CONSULTANTS	12 MM
HOST COUNTRY HIRE	
ADMIN ASSISTANT	48 MM
SOCIOLOGIST	48 MM
CONSTRUCTION	24 MM
3 VETERINARY AGENTS A3	144 MM
AGRONOMIST	28 MM
AFRICARE WASHINGTON	48 MM

INPUTS

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	
5 4WD VEHICLES	
1 PEUGEOT AUTOMOBILE	
2 MOTORCYCLES	
2 IBM OR COMPATIBLE COMPUTERS AND ACCESSORIES	
TSE-TSE FLY TRAPS AND TARGETS	

EVALUATION TEAM

Alameda E. Harper - Team Leader
Public Health Specialist
Africare/Washington

Peter Persell - Rural Development Specialist
Project Coordinator Designee
Africare/Rwanda

Renovat NGWABEJE
Agriculture Economist
University of Rwanda

Michael CARAEL
Sociologist
University of Brussels

Thomas Williams
Project Officer
USAID/Kigali

Evaluation Team Itinerary
August 29 - September 11, 1986

August 29, 1986

- 2:00 Meeting with USAID/Kigali Staff
- 4:00 Meeting with Livestock Service
Director General
Director Animal Production

August 30, 1986

Evaluation Team reviewed documents

August 31, 1986

Project Review with project staff

September 1, 1986

- 7:30 Leave for Kibungo
- 9:30 Arrive Kibungo
Meeting with Prefect, Agripref,
Regional Medical Officer
- 11:00 Meeting with Director BGM Kibungo
- 2:00 Bourgemester of Rusumo
- 3:30 Leave for Nasho (Ngugu)
- 6:00 Arrive Ngugu
Meeting with project staff

September 2, 1986

- 8:00 am Site visits to project area Agriculture and Livestock vehicle Social & Health vehicle water and forestry vehicle.
- 6:00 pm Meeting with project staff

September 3, 1986

- 8:00 am Visits to project area (continued)
- 10:00 am Return to Kigali
- 12:00 Arrive Kigali:
- 2:00 Debriefing USAID staff
- 4:00 pm Debriefing Director General Livestock

September 4, 1986

- 8:00 Director General Forestry
- 10:00 Ambassador, DCM and Refugee Officer American Embassy
- 11:00 Evaluation Team Discuss findings and begin to formulate evaluation document
- 2:00 Meeting with "Comite de Gestion".

September 5, 1986

- 8:00 Discuss findings and begin to formulate evaluation document (continued)
- 2:00 Meeting with Minister Ministry Primary and Secondary Schools
- 4:00 Meeting with Secretary General Ministry Health and Social Affairs

September 6, 1986

8:00 Write evaluation report

September 7, 1986

8:00 Write evaluation report (continued)

September 8, 1986

9:00 Meeting with UNHCR and CARITAS
Evaluation report (continued)

September 9, 1986

8:00 Meeting with Peace Corps Program
Coordinator

11:00 Meeting with USAID
write evaluation report (continued)

September 10, 1986

8:00 Minister Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10:30 Meeting with Rwandan Red Cross
Review evaluation report

4:00 Meeting with Director General
Livestock

September 11, 1986

8:00 Review evaluation report (continued)

CONTACTS

USAID/KIGALI

Emerson Melaven
Director

Rose Marie Depp
Deputy Director

Andrew Sisson
Project Design and
Evaluation Officer

Thomas Williams
Assistant Project Officer

Edward Robins
Social Scientist

American Embassy

John E. Upston
Ambassador

Jan De Wilde
Deputy Chief of
Mission

Karl Hoffman
Consular Officer/
Refugee Affairs

Djodi Deutsch
Program Coordinator/
Peace Corps

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CONTACTS_GOB_CENTRAL

- Dr. Callixte MIRASANO
Director General Elevage
Ministry of Agriculture,
Livestock and Forestry
- Dr. Jean BAGIRAMENSHI
Director Animal Production
Ministry of Agriculture,
Livestock and Forestry
- Isaie MUTUNGIREHE
Director General Forestry
Ministry Agriculture,
Livestock and Forestry
- Godefroid RUZINDANA
Secretary General
Ministry Primary Secondary Schools
- Faustin KAZARE
Director General Primary Schools
Ministry Primary Secondary Schools
- Dr. Jean Baptiste KANYAMUPIRA
Secretary General
Ministry Public Health and Social Affairs
- Telesphore BIZIMUNGU
Director General of Water Resources
Ministry Public Works and Energy
- Director Meterology Service
Ministry of Transportation and
Telecommunications
- Francois NGARUKIYINTWALI
Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Godefroid ISHYAKA
Chief American Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CONTACTS_GOB_REGIONAL

- Laurent BUCYIBARUTA
Prefect of Kibungo
- Francois NDOLIMANA
Director Agriculture
Kibungo Prefecture
- Jean Baptiste MUNANIRA
Director B.G.M.
Kibungo Prefecture
- Sylvestre GACUMBITSI
Bourgmaster Rusumo
- Moise NIYONSHUTI
Bourgmaster of RUKIRA
- Dr. Deogratias HAKIZAYEZU
Regional Medical Officer
- Joseph HABIMANA
Sous Prefect Kirehe
- Onesphore NZABANKEBURA
Bourgmaster of Shyanda

CONTACTS_GOB_LOCAL

- Abdallah KAYIZA
Chief Nyabubare
- Jean Baptiste SAMVURA
Chief Ihutu
- Ihutu
2 heads of household
- Peter MWUMVANEZA
Chief Rushonga
- Rushonga 4 heads of
household

CONTACTS MISCELLANEOUS

- Joseph Gasser
Program Officer
UNHCR/Rwanda
- Pere Descombes
Secretary General
CARITAS
- Alphonse NTEZIMANA
Secretary General
Rwandan Red Cross